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## *International Politics*

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*by Zhang Xuekun*

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed to deal with the neighbouring countries outside the EU in the context of 2004 EU enlargement. It is aimed to avoid the new dividing lines in Europe and solving the dilemma of inclusion-exclusion caused by EU enlargement. The EU hopes this policy will help to form “a ring of friends” around the EU. There is a strong path dependence on the enlargement policy in the formation of the ENP. The structure and method of the ENP was modeled on the enlargement policy. However, there are some innovative factors in the ENP. Owing to the difference with regard to the ultimate goal, this kind of path dependence also causes inherent paradox and tension for the ENP.

### **8 Open Method of Coordination: New Mode of EU Governance of Addressing the Diversity Among Member States**

*by Zhu Guichang*

A new mode of EU governance named open method of coordination (OMC) has been initiated in order to find a proper balance between respecting the diversity among Member States and realizing the unification of EU governance. As a new mode of governance between inter-governmental governance and supranational governance, OMC has its own characteristics and merits. It is not a legislation process, but a soft law governance which is target-oriented and flexibility in process. OMC is still in the early stage of practice and its application is relatively limited, but its potential impact on the multi-level governance of the EU can not be neglected.

### **13 Mutual Strategic Trust and Sino-U. S. Relations**

*by Niu Changzhen & Xu Gang*

Mutual strategic trust is a concept that China likes to use in handling relations with other countries in recent years. Mutual strategic trust can not only be helpful in resolving Sino-U. S. structural contradictions but can also facilitate China and the United States to work together in tackling regional and global challenges. The path to construct mutual strategic trust includes making commitment to, respecting each other's core interests, deepening and perfecting the system of dialogue and exchange and building international regimes. Owing to the constraint of Sino-U. S. mutual structural contradictions, the development of Sino-U. S. strategic trust has some limits. To a large extent it will go toward the intermediate level of trust, but it won't reach the highest level as demonstrated between America and Japan, or the European Union.

### **19 The Transition of Alliance and KOR US FTA**

*by Cui Rongwei*

After hard negotiation for over one year, the United States and the Republic of Korea finally signed FTA in June, 2007. Did the two countries sign FTA purely out of economic consideration? Unlike most scholars who view the signing of FTA from economic perspective, the author of this article holds that the deeper cause lies in the need for transition of alliance. In cold war years, U. S.-South Korea alliance was mainly a military alliance. But after the end of the cold war, the alliance encountered serious challenges as a result of the change in East Asia security situation. The adjustment of American military position in South Korea since 2003 has achieved some success but the attempt of turning the alliance into a regional or even global alliance has not been successful. The role of FTA signed by the two countries will make up for such failure.

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California's climate governance has a long history, it is not only a pioneer in American climate governance but also has great impact on the world. California's climate governance is a typical type of self-governance, which is conducive to achieving a smooth transition of economic development. California's good governance on climate is due to its highly efficient institutions, a perfect legal system, scientific assessment mechanisms and appropriate incentives. It offers some useful experiences for China.

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Jewish National Fund is a non-governmental organization with the aim of buying land in Palestine and surrounding areas for the Jews. It is an effective policy tool to advance the colonization process in Palestine by Jewish nationalists. Its formation has a complex political and social background and has undergone a long process. The practice of the Jewish National Fund has important historical significance for understanding of modern Israeli statehood and in-depth understanding of the root causes of Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

## ***Theoretical Probes***

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Post-modernist paradigm has a unique perspective and method in the study of globalization. From the perspective of post-modernism, globalization can be interpreted as a "text". By post-modern theory of "double reading", the relations between discourse and power in the construction of the text of globalization can be revealed, so that the concept of centrality of the traditional text of globalization can be eliminated; by further post-modernist deconstruction, the modernity and universalism of globalization can be criticized, then the basis of the internal logic of the grand narrative of globalization will be destroyed. Based on the thorough deconstruction of traditional text of globalization, the reconstruction of a new text becomes necessary. The post-modern global awareness which transcends modernity and multiculturalism which transcends universalism open up a road to reconstruct the text of globalization.

## ***Relations between China and Other Countries***

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China in the Cold War Era was a regional power without regional policy. Since the end of the Cold War, "Stabilizing periphery" became China's primary diplomatic goal. The evolution of China's periphery policy in the Post-Cold War Era can be divided into three stages. The first is transition period (1989-1995), when the focus was all-around establishment of diplomatic relations. The second is adjustment period (1996-2001), when the periphery policy was conducted around regional key powers and was subjected to great power relations and great power strategy. The third is maturity period (2002- ), which is symbolized by the forming of a policy structure consisting of sub-regional-bilateral-regional levels. The formation of the structure is related to national balanced development strategy. The continuation of the structure depends on the trend of China's development strategy and feedbacks of periphery nations.

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**49 China's Environmental Diplomacy in the Perspective of International Communication—A Case Study of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference** *by Wang Litao*

During the Copenhagen climate change conference, China not only helped the Conference acquire important achievements, but also spread China's environmental philosophy to the world. At the same time, in order to better shape a favorable international communication environment, it is necessary for China's environmental diplomacy to pay more attention to building official communication networks, strengthening the role of environmental NGOs and individual citizens, improving the quality of mass media coverage, so as to play a proactive role in international communication and promote the development of China's environmental diplomacy.

**55 Analysis of the Asymmetric Interdependence in Sino-Japanese Rare-Earth Trade**

*by Meng Hui & Jiang Haijiao*

Both China and Japan are showing highly sensitive dependence on the rare-earth products from the other side in Sino-Japanese rare-earth trade. However, the vulnerable degree of Japan's reliance on Chinese rare-earth products is significantly higher than China's reliance on Japanese rare-earth products. This is because Japanese rare-earth import market cannot find ready alternatives and the replacement cost is relatively high. So China should take full advantage of this power resource which is generated from vulnerability dependence to maintain and enhance our national strategic interests. We must also be aware that, in order to safeguard the security of supply of rare-earth resources, Japan may use its dominant position in all areas to exert influence on China, so China should get prepared as soon as possible and take reasonable response measures.

**World Economy**

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*by Liu Xinghong*

ADB's establishment experienced a complicated process, during which the interaction relations among ECAFE, mainly representing Asian interests, Japan and America played a key role. The paper aims at explaining their policies and diplomatic activities from the perspective of national interests. It concludes that ADB to a considerable degree is the product of the congruence of three-party interests in particular historical period.

**Countries and Regions**

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*by Zhuyan*

Devolution is the most significant constitutional reform in the UK after the Labor Party came to power in 1997. Scotland, which is widely regarded as a beneficiary of this reform, has shown a tendency of stronger nationalism and growing independence. This article examines the political, economic and financial aspects of Scotland's self rule in the devolution process, especially the relationship between the local and central parliaments and governments. It also analyzes the dim prospects of Scotland's independent referendum driven by the Scottish National Party.

**74 The Boundaries for Québec's International Actions**

*by Li Hongfeng*

In the context of globalization, the roles of sub-state actors in international relations have attracted more and more attention. As the only French-speaking province in Canada, Québec has been working hard towards greater autonomy in its international actions, thus generating constant frictions with the Canadian Federal Government. During the past 40 years, the Gérin-Lajoie theory has always acted as the basic principle for Québec's international actions. However, heated disputes on the applicability of this theory have been seen in recent years. The goal of this article is to examine the current boundaries of Québec's international actions and its actual participation in world affairs and find the specific characteristics of the Québec case. The article will also consider the cooperation trend between Québec and the Canadian Federal Government.