

INTERNATIONAL
FORUM

全国中文核心期刊
中文社会科学引文索引(CSSCI)来源期刊

国际 论坛

2014 · 6

GUOJILUNTAN

主管单位 中华人民共和国教育部
主办单位 北京外国语大学

主编 韩震
副主编 丛鹏 王明进
编委 (以姓氏笔划为序)
王明进 丛鹏
严双伍 吴志成
张宏 张颖
张志洲 李永辉
陈岳 陈志敏
周维宏 洪邨生
倪峰 秦亚青
贾庆国 顾杭
彭龙 谢韬
韩震 戴桂菊

本期责编 张颖
英文审校 梅仁毅

目 录

国际政治

欧盟气候与能源政策:困境分析与前景预测 寇静娜 宋新宁 (1)
欧盟碳排放交易新政、国际航空减排谈判与中国对策研究
..... 朱瑜 刘勇 (7)

国际关系

大湄公河次区域合作:东盟共同体的重要依托 ... 邵建平 刘盈 (13)
思考美国反恐持双重标准:话语安全与国家身份 方芳 (19)

中外关系

澳大利亚关于中国崛起和加强对华关系的学术与公共
政策辩论对大国博弈语境下提升话语权的启示
..... 于镭 萨姆苏尔·康 (25)
中国海外利益维护的现实困境与战略选择
——基于分析折中主义的考察 王发龙 (30)
保护的责任和中国的选择 汪舒明 (36)
《基督教科学箴言报》中的北京形象(2000—2012) 张颖 (41)

理论探讨

批判实在论:作为一种元理论的国际关系理论 王志 (48)

世界经济

后金融危机时代拉美区域一体化的新趋势及特点 左品 (53)

国别与地区

中东伊斯兰教派矛盾的演进与影响 李福泉 (59)
摩洛哥撒哈拉以南非洲政策评析 李洪峰 (65)
析以色列对境内阿拉伯少数民族的政策 王宇 (71)

英文目录与摘要 (77)
《国际论坛》2014年第1—6期总目录 (80)

CONTENTS

International Politics

1 EU's Climate and Energy Policy: Analysis of Dilemma and Forecast of Prospect

by Kou Jingna & Song Xinning

EU established climate and energy goals for 2020 in 2007, and started the path to low-carbon economy. After several years, EU made certain achievements and got some experiences in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency. In 2013, EU began the negotiation on the next stage of climate and energy policy framework, but due to the complexity of EU's negotiation mechanism, the inherent limitations of EU political structure, and different interest demands of the members, the related negotiations are still hovering in difficulty. So the focus of attention now is whether the EU will continue to maintain the three goals of reduction of emission, renewable energy and energy efficiency, or will keep only the goal of reduction of emission. The article holds that the final result of this negotiation is likely to be the latter.

7 EU New Policy on Carbon Emission Trading, International Negotiation on Reduction of Aviation Emission and China's Corresponding Measures

by Zhuyu & Liuyong

On 16 April 2014, the European Parliament and Council of European Union adopted the Regulation (EU) No. 421/2014, which stipulated that from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2016, any airlines from or to countries outside the European Economic Zone will not be subjected to the EU aviation emission trading system. The adoption of EU new policy concerning reduction of carbon emission from aviation was closely related to aviation reduction negotiation under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Considering that emission reduction negotiation of international aviation is currently confronted with some hard-to-solve problems, we can hardly expect that the ICAO can adopt a binding international agreement addressing aviation emission reduction in 2016. China should take appropriate measures at the domestic and international level in order to effectively reduce the carbon emission from aviation.

International Relations

13 GMS Cooperation: The Impetus to ASEAN Community

by Shao jianping & Liuying

Some scholars take the success of GMS cooperation as a dividing factor to ASEAN; they think the achievement of GMS cooperation is a threat to ASEAN community construction. In fact, the characteristics of GMS cooperation, ASEAN's support of GMS cooperation, the positive role of GMS cooperation in the construction of ASEAN community determine that the GMS cooperation promotes the construction of ASEAN integration through narrowing the development gap between old members and new ones of ASEAN rather than dividing it.

19 Why the U.S. Adopts Double Standards in Anti-Terrorism: From the Perspectives of National Identity and Discourse Security

by Fang Fang

The issue of double standards the U.S. adopts in anti-terrorism has been repeatedly raised at Sino-U.S. anti-terrorism conferences, in the context of terror attacks frequently taking place in China recently. It is highly necessary to ask why the U.S. adopts double standards in anti-terrorism. Based on the concept of discourse security, this paper presents quite different media discourses by the *New York Times* about the two terrorist organizations of "Al-Qaeda" and "Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement". It reflects different perceptions held by the U.S. towards these two terrorist organizations, which further proves that the U.S. adopts double standards on the issue of defining who is "terrorist". The paper tries to explain why the U.S. holds double standards towards this issue from the perspective of national identity.

Relations between China and Other Countries

25 Public Debate on China's Rise and Its China Policy in Anstralia: A Lesson for China to Seek a Greater Say in Global Affairs

by Yulei & Shamsul Khan

China's growing profile as a leading actor and the growth of its economic, diplomatic, and military powers both within the global system and its subsystem have created a policy dilemma for Australia. This has triggered a decade of public debate in Australia on the impact of China's rise on global system and power balance in the Asia-Pacific region as well as on Australia's traditional strategy of alignment with powers. This debate has profoundly impacted Australia's China policy and contributed to its change of strategy from "leaning to the US" to pursuing a balance strategy between China and the U.S. for the sake of economic and security interest. The debate has enormously altered Australians' perception of China, making them realize the importance of China in sustaining prosperity and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and creating growing consensus among Australians to advance their relations with China. The debate is a demonstration of how China's rise in economic, geopolitical and military strength has helped to enhance China's soft power and its say in global affairs.

30 Realistic Dilemma and Strategic Choice of Safeguarding China's Overseas Interests: Analysis Based on Analytical Eclecticism

by Wang Falong

In the age of globalization, safeguarding overseas interests has become a realistic problem of all countries and a strategic issue relating to China's peaceful rise. At present, China's overseas interests develop quickly worldwide, at the same time, they encounter complex threats at the levels of international system, different regions and countries associated with China's overseas interests. For an emerging power which has risen from a heterogeneous civilization compared with western civilization, the fundamental threat to China's overseas interests is not the specific loss suffered by its citizens and legal persons, but the power dilemma, institution dilemma and culture dilemma at the level of the international system. In the long run, China should not focus on the temporary gain on loss in material interest and should not rely on any single pathway (diplomacy, law and institution, management, military) in the process of safeguarding overseas interests, but it should build a strategy of safeguarding overseas interests from the dimensions of power, institution and culture.

36 R2P and China's Choice

by Wang Shuming

R2P should not be regarded as a new edition of 'Humanitarian Intervention'. This fragile consensus embodied international society's efforts to restrain intervention of the Western powers, and to a certain extent was a compromise between sovereignty and human rights, between western powers and others. Since 2005, this 'soft' norm spread and was widely accepted within the international community, while its own ambiguity still leaves room for abuse and misuse. Western powers are still inclined to take it as the upgrade of 'Humanitarian Intervention' and the smoke screen of New Interventionism. China has played a constructive and responsible role in building and practicing R2P norm. China needs to strengthen political willingness and invest more resources in constructive participation, and shift from passive response to active prevention. China ought to support 'Responsible While Protecting' based on 2005 consensus.

41 Beijing's image in Christian Science Monitor from 2000 to 2012

by Zhang Ying

Since the new century, with Beijing's successful hosting of the Olympic Games and the rise of China's international status, Beijing, as the political, economic and cultural center of China, has been widely reported by the mainstream newspapers of the United States. Some of the reports are positive and some are negative. These reports have made an effect on American public's knowledge of China and then impacted China's image and Sino-American relations. This article analyzes the texts of *Christian Science Monitor* from 2000 to 2012 using the stylistic analysis method, quantitative analysis method and qualitative analysis method. The article analyzes the topics, classification, tendency and contents of the paper showing how Beijing's political, economic, social and cultural images have been portrayed and puts forward some constructive advices.

Theoretical Probes

48 Metatheory Research in International Relations: From the View of Critical Realism

by Wang Zhi

Metatheory contains ontology, epistemology and research (logic) method. Critical Realism is a new philosophical thought which is different from dominant metatheory in international relations. Critical Realism's ontology is objective stratification of social reality. On the other hand, Epistemologically, Critical Realism follows relativism and judgmental rationalism. Its logical method is multi-causal analysis. Based on emergence theory, Critical Realism rethinks level of analysis, the nation and agent-structure problem, and promotes the development of international relations theory.

World Economy

53 New Trends and Features of Regional Integration of Latin America after the Global Financial Crisis

by Zuo Pin

Latin American economy has not followed historical failure after the global financial crisis in 2008. Instead it has maintained growth in post-financial crisis era. However, the disadvantages in Latin American economic structure also lead to the slowdown of Latin American economic development during this period. At the same time, regional integration in Latin America has seen new development trends and features after more than 50 years of exploration. It mainly includes: a regional political and economic union which excludes the U.S. has made its appearance; the Asia-Pacific region has been the investment and trade key areas for Latin America besides the U.S. and the EU; the fragmentation trend in the process of regional integration has become more obvious and complex, etc.

Countries and Regions

59 Evolution and Influence of the Islamic Sectarian Conflict in the Middle East

by Li Fuquan

In recent years, conflicts between the two sects of Islam have become one of the most glaring religious political phenomenon in the Middle East. As an important divisive factor, it not only seriously affects the stability of the countries concerned, but also constantly impacts on regional situation. Sect conflict is the product of history, which originated after the death of the prophet Mohamed, then continued to exist, developed continuously, and intensified from mid-20th Century onwards. Iran's Islamic revolution in 1979, the Iraq war in 2003, the Lebanon war in 2006 and "Arabia spring" since the end of 2010 are the four largest stimulus events. The current sect conflict is a chronic for Muslims in the Middle East which is difficult to cure. Throughout the Middle East, sect conflict is to a large extent the state or national struggle between Iran and Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

65 Analysis of Morocco's Sub-Saharan Africa Policy

by Li Hongfeng

Since its independence in 1956, Morocco has sought to become a major African power. For various historical and practical reasons, Sub-Saharan Africa occupies a very important position in the Moroccan diplomatic strategy with considerable consistency. In the 21st century, Morocco's domestic political stability and economic development provide good conditions for its actions in Sub-Saharan Africa. Morocco combines bilateral diplomacy with sub-regional institution diplomacy, promotes economic cooperation, plays an important role on peace and security issues. Its traditional friendly relations with the West and Central African countries have been strengthened. In this process, Morocco faces some difficulties and challenges.

71 Analysis of Israeli Policy towards its Arab Minority

by Wang Yu

Israel is defined and was designed as a Jewish state, but from its inception it had to find ways to accommodate a sizable Arab minority. This minority was viewed with suspicion and enmity both because it undermines the Jewish nature of the state, and because of its perceived security threat; but its members were granted civil rights akin to those of Jewish citizens. Finding a modus vivendi with its Arab citizens has been one of the most challenging questions for Israeli democracy. During the past six decades of existence, Israeli policy toward the Arab minority had undergone substantial changes, but fundamentally it remains discriminatory and restrictive. The article analyses essentials of Israeli policies toward the Arab minority and elucidates internal conflicts in the Israeli society and persistent tensions between the Jewishness and the democratic nature of the State.

《国际论坛》稿约

一、本刊是由北京外国语大学国际问题研究所主办的、研究国际问题的综合类学术性刊物,举凡有关国际政治、国际关系、世界经济、中国外交、国别和地区研究等方面的稿件,一概欢迎。

二、**请用电子邮件投稿。来稿一律投编辑部邮箱,请勿寄给个人。**

三、来稿请在正文之前附上300字以内的中文内容摘要和5个以内的关键词,并另页附上英文标题和内容摘要。稿件总篇幅以7000—10000字为宜,最长一般不宜超过12000字(包括注释)。

四、文中第一次出现不常见的外国人名、地名及机构名称或专业术语时,请在中文译文名称后加圆括号注出原文。

凡涉及引文或引证的观点,请注明出处,包括作者、篇名、书刊名、期刊号、出版社、出版年份、页码等。引用英文著作的注释请用原文,无须译成中文,其中篇名用引号标出,书刊名请用斜体。引用其它外文的注释,先用原文,然后译成中文。引用网络资源,请注明具体网址和访问日期。

文章注释一律采用尾注,依次编号,要求规范。对于没有注释的来稿和非学术性来稿,将不进入审稿程序。

五、本刊编辑部可能对来稿作一定的修改或删除,作者如不同意,请在投稿时声明。本刊已加入《中国学术期刊(光盘版)》和《中国期刊网》全文数据库,如作者不同意将文章编入该数据库,亦请在来稿时声明,本刊将做适当处理。

六、本刊编辑部在接稿之日起三个月内将通知作者有关处理意见,在此期间请勿一稿两投。未被采用的稿件本刊不负责退稿,请作者自留底稿。

七、凡作者在本刊发表的文章,一律文责自负。

八、本刊实行匿名审稿制。来稿正文请勿注明作者姓名与身份等个人信息,而须在邮件中注明作者的**真实姓名、工作单位、职务职称、通讯地址及邮政编码,并请留下电话号码及个人E-mail地址,以便联系。凡学生来稿请务必注明学校、专业和年级。**发表时可用笔名。来稿一经采用,即付相应稿酬。

九、《国际论坛》编辑部地址:北京西三环北路2号,北京外国语大学167号信箱。邮政编码:100089,电话:(010)88814778,88815017, E-mail: gjlt@bfsu.edu.cn(投稿), bwgjs@bfsu.edu.cn(联系)

《国际论坛》编辑部

国际论坛

(双月刊)

2014年11月第6期

(总第96期)

ISSN 1008-1755



编辑 北京外国语大学国际问题研究所

出版 外语教学与研究出版社

印刷 北京联华印刷厂

国外总发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司(100044)

北京399信箱(86 10 68433167)

国内发行 全国各地邮局

汇款地址 北京市西三环北路19号外研社邮购部(100089)

收款人 邮购部

咨询电话 (010)88819929/9930/9931/9867

邮资标准 购书定价的10%

电子邮箱 club@fltrp.com

本刊如有质量问题,请寄往:北京市西三环北路19号外研社大厦期刊部调换