

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

2015 · 3

---

# CONTENTS

## *International Politics*

**1 From The Chicago Summit to The Wales Summit: An Analysis of NATO's Transformation in the Post-Cold War Era** *by Xu Haiyun & Wang Qiuyi*

NATO set the Guideline for its transformation after the Cold War and took as its goal the enlargement, the global partnership, the nontraditional security challenges and the crisis management at the Chicago Summit. Pushed by the Ukraine Crisis, the Wales Summit changed the direction of NATO's transformation and set some new targets. As a milestone of NATO's transformation, the decisions made at the Wales Summit are bound to have a lasting effect on NATO's transformation in the future.

**7 The Broadening of the G20 Agenda and Its Impact on Regime Effectiveness** *by Liu Hongsong*

This article examines the causes of the broadening of the G20 agenda and its impact on regime effectiveness, and discusses the path choice of the G20 reform on the basis of the above analysis. This article argues that: 1) the informality of the G20, the heterogeneity of the G20 members' preferences, the interconnectedness of different issues, and the inefficiency of the UN negotiation platform make the issue scope of the G20 increasingly broad; 2) because of the broadening of the G20 agenda, the peer review between the members is becoming less effective and the legitimacy problem of the G20 is becoming more pressing, which will make a negative impact on the effectiveness of the G20; 3) to reduce such a negative impact, the G20 needs to be reformed by strengthening the ministerial meetings' peer review practice and improving the openness of the G20 process.

**12 America's Pragmatic Diplomacy and G20: Crisis Management and Agenda Domination**

*by Gu Guoping & Kong Xiangyong*

The article examines the policy of the United States in the founding and development of the summit of the Group of Twenty (G20) from the perspective of American pragmatism. Pragmatism enables the United States to avoid conceptual or theoretical dogmatism and adopt flexible measures in its response to crises. Against the backdrop of the 2008 financial crisis, the United States brought in industrializing countries at the new summit of G20 and mobilized global resources in fighting the crisis. As the crisis alleviated, the United States came up with new issues and themes and worked to set and dominate the agenda of G20 summits. However, with regard to the long-term development of G20, America's focus on short-term policy results and indifference to others' interests constitute a big obstacle.

**19 The Hosting of Conference on International Economic Cooperation and American Foreign Policy**

*by Ha Guanqun*

In the early 1970s, the world economic situation worsened significantly; the international oil market became volatile; and developed countries and developing countries all faced serious challenges. To solve international problems besetting the global economy, many countries in the world proposed to convene international economic conference and conduct effective north-south dialogue. During this period, the United States developed response strategies, and made the Conference on International Economic Cooperation held on schedule eventually. In the process of the preparation and convening of the meeting, the United States launched multilateral diplomatic activities, consolidated the unified position of western oil-consuming countries, and strengthened the communication with the third world countries, in order to stabilize the international economic order which

---

was dominated by the western world. American foreign policy for this meeting reflects its important adjustment of diplomatic strategy, which is epitome of periodic change of American foreign policy.

### ***International Relations***

#### **25 Divergent Perceptions of Southeast Asian Countries towards the US Rebalance Strategy**

*by Zhang Xuekun*

This article examines different perceptions and reactions from the ASEAN countries towards the US “rebalance to Asia-Pacific” strategy. Southeast Asia is a core region of this strategy. Over the past few years, America invests more resources and strategic attention in this region, so as to maintain America’s influence and primacy against the context of China’s rise. For the ASEAN countries, some are eager to develop closer relations with the US, some try to keep equal-distance with China and America, some are wavering. This article argues that three divisive dynamics lead to these divergent perceptions and reactions, including Sino-American strategic competition in Southeast Asia, South China Sea disputes between China and some ASEAN countries and, geo-graphical differences between continental Southeast Asia and maritime Southeast Asia. These divergent perceptions and reactions contribute to the split within the ASEAN, and have great impact on their relations with China and America as well as the transformation of geo-political landscape in this region.

#### **31 A Brief Analysis of the Evolution of Russia’s Policy towards Afghanistan and Its Influence**

*by Luo Yingjie*

Russia plays an essential role in the process of the development of Afghanistan. Afghanistan, which is closely related to Russia’s geopolitical interests and the results of its combat against drugs and terrorism, carries great strategic value to Russia. In recent years, Russia has made some positive adjustments in its policy towards Afghanistan, for instance, upgrading the status of Afghanistan in its foreign policy, taking more practical measures and emphasizing the constructive role of multilateral cooperation mechanism. Russia’s policy towards Afghanistan exerts significant influence on the regional security structure, geopolitics and related strategies of China and the United States. In view of the uncertain situation in Afghanistan, whether Russia can meet its policy objective remains to be seen.

#### **37 The Pashtunistan Problem and Its Impacts on Central and South Asia**

*by Yan Wei*

Britain annexed the Afghan territory north of the River of India through the “Durand Agreement” with Afghanistan in 1893. This was the historical root of the Pashtunistan problem. After the partition of India, Pashtunistan was ruled by Pakistan, which gave rise to the Pashtunistan problem. Since then, this problem has unceasingly triggered conflicts between Afghanistan and Pakistan over more than half a century. The crux of this problem is not only because of the complexity of territorial conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but also because of external interference. At Present, the problem is closely intertwined with other Central and South Asian hot issues, and have great impacts on AFG-PAK relationship, Afghan rebuilding, security and regional cooperation in Central and South Asia.

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

#### **44 China’s Political Party Diplomacy towards Southeast Asian Countries: Historical Experience and Future Implications**

*by Jia Dezhong*

Southeast Asia is one of the most important diplomatic focuses of China. The political party diplomacy plays a special role in Sino-Southeast Asian relations. This paper reviews the history of China’s political party diplomacy towards Southeast Asian countries, and concludes that, China’s political institution, CPC’s ideology and history, the political environment in Southeast Asia and the complicated relations between China and Southeast Asian countries are the basic conditions of China’s political party diplomacy. The political party diplomacy toward Southeast Asia should be handled with the balance of political conception and national interests, political party diplomacy and governmental diplomacy, institutionalization and leader’s personal charisma.

---

## **Theoretical Probes**

### **50 A Study on Hans J. Morgenthau's Concept of National Interest**

by Xu Ruoqi

National interest is the core concept of Hans J. Morgenthau's political realism. Morgenthau's concept of national interest has been regarded as an elusive concept. This article tries to interpret Morgenthau's concept of national interest within the context of *raison d'état* which Friedrich Meinecke has explored, and to find out the key to understanding Morgenthau's perspective on national interest from the relevant texts written by Morgenthau. The analysis shows that Morgenthau intends to grant the concept of national interest dual functions, i.e., the theoretical and practical functions. And the content of national interest contains not only permanent and variable elements, but also material and nonmaterial elements. In addition, Morgenthau defines national interest in rational, moral and non-exclusive terms. Most importantly, Morgenthau does not deny that national interest may contain the ultimate aims, such as freedom and prosperity, sought by a nation, but he thinks it is necessary to be temporarily silent about the ultimate aims because moral values tend to become the ideological justifications.

## **Countries and Regions**

### **58 A Study on Iceland's Arctic Policy**

by Qian Jing & Zhu Xinguang

Iceland lies on the intersection of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean, close to the Arctic Circle, so its strategic position is very important. As a neighboring Arctic nation and a founding member of the Arctic Council, Iceland has vital interests in the Arctic region and always regards Arctic affairs as high priority of its foreign policies. Iceland conducts active cooperation on international Arctic matters, and has made comprehensive systematic Arctic policy in time, which has become the guideline for its own country to deal with Arctic matters. This thesis analyzes Iceland's national interests in the Arctic region, describes the main contents of Iceland's Arctic policy and analyzes the basic features of Iceland's Arctic policy in relation to Iceland's geopolitical practice. The author hopes to provide our country with beneficial reference.

### **65 A Brief Analysis on Brazilian Regionalist Security Strategy Implemented in the South Atlantic**

by Ye Zhiliang

This paper analyzes the regionalist security strategy performed by Brazil in the South Atlantic region in order to protect its national interests. The implementation of this strategy is mainly based on two points: first, advocacy to establish the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone and to build the South Atlantic security ring; second, bilateral and multilateral military security cooperation with intra-regional countries to reinforce the protection of priority areas. The two can be complementary and aim at establishing a South Atlantic security community. Despite some achievements, the strategy still faces many challenges, such as intensification of policy coordination between intra-regional countries, confrontation with external military presence and threats, as well as enhancement of capacity building in regional military security. Given that China has important economic interests in the South Atlantic, it will be conducive to our development strategy if we cooperate with Brazil and other intra-regional countries on military security and remove their concerns about our security investments in this region.

### **72 South Korea's Middle Power Diplomacy: Motivation, Objectives and Tactics**

by Liu Yuchen

South Korea has actively carried out the middle power diplomacy in the past few years, the motivation of which comes from three aspects. At the global level, global governance reform offers the opportunity to expand the share of international power for South Korea; at the regional level, there are two emerging issues about economic integration and the security crisis in the East Asia region, which South Korea wish to play active role in peace and security; at the national level, South Korea's political elites are keen on pursuing the strategic positioning of the nation, which is intrinsic motivation. South Korean's strategic objectives are to keep national security, to help the big powers to maintain the stability of the global governance system. To achieve the strategic objectives, South Korea will take part in the global governance agenda actively; following the fact of following and balancing among the great powers for the maximization of its interests.

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 洪邮生  
倪峰 秦亚青  
贾庆国 顾杭  
彭龙 谢韬  
韩震 戴桂菊

本期责编 王明进  
英文审校 梅仁毅

目 录

国际政治

- 从芝加哥峰会到威尔士峰会——冷战后的北约转型分析 ..... 许海云 王秋怡 (1)
- G20 议题的扩展及其对机制有效性的影响 ..... 刘宏松 (7)
- 美国实用主义外交与二十国集团:危机应对与议程主导 ..... 顾国平 孔祥永 (12)
- 国际经济合作会议的筹办与美国对外政策 ..... 哈冠群 (19)

国际关系

- 东南亚国家对美国“亚太再平衡”战略的认知差异分析 ..... 张学昆 (25)
- 浅析俄罗斯对阿富汗的政策变化及其影响 ..... 罗英杰 (31)
- 普什图尼斯坦问题及对中南亚的影响 ..... 闫伟 (37)

中外关系

- 中国对东南亚国家政党外交:历史得失与政策启示 ..... 贾德忠 (44)

理论探讨

- 汉斯·摩根索的“国家利益”概念探究 ..... 徐若琦 (50)

国别与地区

- 冰岛北极政策研究 ..... 钱婧 朱新光 (58)
- 巴西南大西洋区域主义安全战略浅析 ..... 叶志良 (65)
- 韩国的中等强国外交:动因、目标与策略 ..... 刘雨辰 (72)
- 英文目录与摘要 ..... (79)

## 《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) 88814778,88815017,88816998, 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)

2015 年 5 月第 3 期

(总第 99 期)

ISSN 1008-1755



9 771008 175007

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