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目 录

国际政治

话语、国家形象与对外宣传:以“中国崛起”话语为例 孙吉胜 (1)
试析中美战略与经济对话 严双伍 徐晶 (8)

国际关系

南海渔业合作协定的模式选择 叶泉 (14)
航行自由:中美两国的分歧及对策 曹文振 李文斌 (20)
近年来日本对缅甸政策析评 施爱国 (26)

中外关系

中俄油气合作新发展的特征、动因及影响探析 李昕 (33)
1971年日本的联合国中国政策出台始末 杨宇翔 (41)
“近北极国家”还是“北极利益攸关者”
——中国参与北极的身份思考 阮建平 (47)
援助外交体制研究及中国援助外交体制未来改革的可能选择
..... 赵裴 (53)

世界经济

中非产能对接与非洲三网一化建设:合作基础及作用机制
..... 黄梅波 张晓倩 (59)

国别与地区

单一选区相对多数制选举模式下的民意代表性缺失问题:
以英国独立党为例 孙晨光 苗波 陈硕 (66)
多元文化主义对加拿大外交决策的影响 胡文涛 招春袖 (73)

英文目录与摘要 (79)

CONTENTS

International Politics

1 Discourse, National Image and International Communication: Using Discourse of “the Rise of China” as a Case *by Sun Jisheng*

With the growth of its national power, China has drawn worldwide attention in recent years and discourse on China exists everywhere. However, “Discourse on China” abroad quite often does not show the real picture of China. This paper aims at finding out the discursive gap on China between China and other countries and regions in the world by taking discourse of the rise of China as a case. Taking the texts from practitioners, media and academia on the rise of China from different countries and regions such as the US, UK, France, Japan, Africa and Latin America as subject of analysis, this paper finds that there are differences between “the rise of China” discourse in China and that in other countries and regions. From the discursive differences, we can see the common problems regarding discourse of China abroad. Based on the common problems and discursive gap, this paper then puts forward relevant suggestions for China to improve its national image and discursive situation worldwide.

8 Initial Analysis of the Sino-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue *by Yan Shuangwu & Xu Jing*

Since the beginning of 21st century, China has continued its growth in “the period of strategic opportunity”, which makes the United States feel worried as it is now in the state of “strategic stagnation”. How they deal with the change of comprehensive national power will influence the future of Sino-US relations and the international order in the 21st century. The establishment of “Sino-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue” in 2009 has provided a platform for the communication and cooperation between the U.S. and China. However, the slow development of communication in the security area and, the lack of breakthrough on core issues have become the factors which hamper the progress of S & ED. For that reason, we need to enhance the level and frequency of the dialogue, promote the communication in security and the construction of crisis control, and strengthen the system construction of bilateral dialogue between the U.S. and China and accelerate the progress of S & ED and the construction of a new model of major-country relations between China and the United States.

International Relations

14 The Mode Selection of Fishery Cooperation Agreement in the South China Sea *by Ye Quan*

As the sovereignty of islands and maritime delimitation disputes remain unresolved in the South China Sea, fishery disputes between neighboring countries rise one after another. Combined with overfishing and lack of conservation measures, fishery resources in the South China Sea are gradually exhausted, and some species even have become extinct. Frequent occurrence of fishery disputes and fishery resources income failing to cover outlay makes fishery cooperation in the South China Sea imperative. Mode selection is the key issue in signing fishery cooperation agreement. Considering the actual situation in the South China Sea, a provisional fishery boundary is difficult to achieve, white zone agreement and light grey zone agreement are non-optimal choice, and the grey zone agreement mode is what we should strive to achieve in the short term. But in the long term, the ecosystem-oriented approach of regional cooperation is the best path to fishery cooperation in the South China Sea.

20 Freedom of Navigation: the Differences between China and the United States and the Measure to Deal with Them *by Cao Wenzhen & Li Wenbin*

UNCLOS, as a constitution of the sea, states that all countries have different degrees of freedom of navigation in different areas. Based on different interests, China and America make different judicial interpretation about freedom of navigation as stipulated in the law. Through “global commons”, the United States expands the boundaries of the freedom of navigation. Through enlarging security jurisdiction and restricting the military activity, China and other countries narrow the boundaries of freedom of navigation. The differences between

China and America on freedom of navigation mainly concentrate in the areas around the mainland of China. With the growing structural contradiction in Asia between the two countries, the U.S. has deepened its involvement in the dispute in the South China Sea by questioning the legitimacy of the islands and reefs controlled by China. Faced with this situation, China should firstly urge the United States to join the UNCLOS; Secondly, it is necessary to build the cognition in common interest for China and America, and to coordinate the position between the two countries on the freedom of navigation over EEZ. Finally, on the basis of protection of sovereignty, China should meet the need of American global movement of its Navy and promote the cooperation between China and the U.S. in the South China Sea.

26 An Analysis of Japan's Myanmar Policy in Recent Years

by Shi Aiguo

In recent years, with Myanmar's political and economical transformation, Japan has established and enlarged Japan Mekong /Myanmar corporation institutions, strengthened diplomatic relation with Myanmar, carried out citizen & public diplomacy and large-scale investment in Myanmar, and initialized strategic & military dialogue and corporation. Apart from being propelled by economic expansion and Japan's "Myanmar Lovers", the driving factors of Japan's Myanmar policy have derived from adjustment of Japan's foreign policy towards Southeast Asia, containing China's influence, promoting ASEAN countries to keep pressure on China as a group, and hampering China's legitimate demands in East China Sea & Diaoyu Islands. Japan's Myanmar policy could serve as a reminder for China, especially under the context of strategic competition between China and Japan in East Asia and Abe's "proactive pacifism" framework.

Relations between China and Other Countries

33 Analysis of Characteristics, Motivation and Impact of the Breakthrough of Sino-Russian Oil and Gas Cooperation

by Li Xin

Since 2013, there have appeared a series of new features in Sino-Russian oil and gas cooperation with the extension from unitary crude trading to diversifying cooperation. Many factors have pushed forward Sino-Russian oil and gas cooperation, which involve China's international cooperation strategy and national interests in the context of "New Normal", Russia's adjustment to the oil and gas exporting strategy and abnormal development in geo-political and economic situation. The breakthrough in oil and gas cooperation between China and Russia would have multiple marked impact on China's energy security and adjustment in its structure of energy consumption, Russian domestic economic improvement, the sanctions of the West against Russia and the geo-political and geo-economic trends in Eurasia. The prospects for cooperation would be conditioned by some important international circumstances.

41 The Process of the Advancement of Japan's Policy for China's Representation in the United Nations

by Yang Yuxiang

After the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the Satō government began to develop a new policy for China's Representation in the United Nations. In the decision-making process, the Prime Minister Satō insisted on following the United States and setting "Keeping Taiwan" in the U.N. as the goal. However, the factors such as the easing of Sino-US relations, the game played between the US and Taiwan, and the internal dispute in Japan combined caused the long-delay of the adoption of the new policy. Eventually, considering multiple factors, Satō chose to follow the United States, became one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolutions of "Important Question Inverse" and "Dual-representation Complex" by means of "the prime minister's decision". Though managing to maintain Japan-US and Japan-Taiwan relations, this act deviated from the universal trend, missed the opportunity to improve relations with China.

47 "Near-Arctic State" or "Arctic Stakeholder"? — Thinking about China's Identity in Participation in Arctic Affairs

by Ruan Jianping

As a pre-condition for political participation, identity contains the recognition of subject qualification and its corresponding rights. The choice of identity is not simply taken as a political rhetoric, but also needs to be based on the real political process and its interest structure. With the change of the situation in the Arctic and the deepening of China's involvement, more and more attention has been paid to China's choice as a state outside the region. Given the interaction between geopolitics and governance politics in the Arctic, this article holds that "Arctic Stakeholder" is a more suitable identity than "Near-Arctic State" for China, which will better help to persuade the Arctic states to accept China's participation and its corresponding rights, and to promote

China's interests in the Arctic.

53 A Study on Foreign Aid Management Systems and the Reforms of Chinese Foreign Aid Management System

by Zhao Pei

Based on a comparative study of foreign aid management systems of the world's major powers and international organizations (G20 countries), this article summarized three types of foreign aid management systems: specialized agency responsibility aid system, multi-department coordination aid system, and non-government aid system. The article then focuses on how the different types of foreign aid management systems serve different strategic objectives set by each country. Finally, in connection with existing Chinese foreign aid management system and the expansion of the size of foreign aid of China, this article proposes three possible directions for the restructuring the Chinese foreign aid management system.

World Economy

59 China-Africa Production Capacity Cooperation and the Three Transport Priority Network Development and Industrialization in Africa: Basis and Mechanism

by Huang Meibo & Zhang Xiaoqian

Slow development of industrialization and backward infrastructure construction become two bottlenecks for economic and social development in Africa. African countries have strong demand for the Three Transport Priority Network Development and Industrialization. At the same time, China possesses the ability to take part in this process. On the one hand, China's manufacturing industry and equipment manufacturing industry have strong international competitiveness and has accumulated rich capacity. On the other hand, China becomes more competitive in contracted projects. Based on these, carrying out China-Africa Production Capacity Cooperation will promote the construction of the Three Transport Priority Network Development and Industrialization in Africa in many ways such as improving infrastructure, speeding up the economic transformation and industrialization, promoting employment, accumulating industrial capital, improving trade structure and the balance of payments and raising the level of technology in African countries. Based on the development strategy of both China and African countries, the key areas for China-Africa Production Capacity Cooperation will include transnational and cross-regional infrastructure building, construction materials industry, electricity industry and light industry such as textile industry.

Countries and Regions

66 The Deficiency of Public Opinion Representativeness in Plurality of Single-member Constituency: On the Basis of the Surge of UK Independence Party

by Sun Chenguang, Miao Bo, Chen Shuo

The electoral system of plurality of single-member constituency has long been practiced by British House of Commons for the election of its members. However, the drawback due to lack of public-opinion representativeness in selection method has been increasingly prominent. In this article, the case of rising popularity of UK Independence Party (UKIP) will be studied whose electoral performance has been facilitated by domestic social factors, including Euroscepticism ethos, anti-immigration sentiment and decline of the working class. Such correlation between public opinion transition and party surge will be explored in terms of related theoretical explanation as well as empirical data analysis. Furthermore, the institutional constraint to UKIP's gain for more members in parliament will be elaborated, which further reveals the side effects of plurality system especially the inconsistency between seats and popular votes, votes and real public attitude. Finally, in the light of criticism on such system, potential reform measures are expected to be brought up in discussion.

73 Multiculturalism and its Influence upon Foreign Policy-making in Canada

by Hu Wentao & Zhao Chunxiu

Multiculturalism has experienced a change from cultural policy to diplomatic conception and has played an important role in diplomatic decision-making in Canada through strategic culture and national interests. Canadian multiculturalism attaches great importance to equality, friendliness and the interpersonal relationships, which make the Canadian diplomatic philosophy assume the characteristics of independence, peace and tolerance. Under the influence of multiculturalism, nearly 40 years of Canadian diplomatic decision-making and diplomatic behavior have taken on the following characteristics: in the field of international politics, the practice of equal and independent "middle power" diplomacy; in the field of international security, the exercise of conflict mediation and world peace safeguarding; in the field of international culture, advocacy of participation in global governance with tolerant attitude.

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