

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

2017 · 2

GUOJILUNTAN

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主办单位 北京外国语大学

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by Liu Lei & Nie Bingyue

The Obama administration carried on the Bush administration's policy of Global BMD deployment. After completing the BMD deployment on the American continent and Eastern Europe, the Obama administration moved on to deployment in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in Northeast Asia. The Asia-Pacific BMD deployment has become a crucial part of U.S. global missile defense plan. Since 2013, North Korea has worked hard on its nuclear missile ambition and carried out two nuclear tests in 2016, which facilitated America and South Korea to decide to deploy the THAAD in South Korea. The THAAD deployment makes Northeast Asia's situation more complicated and dangerous, and brings great challenge to China's national security and diplomacy. China should handle the issue in a cool-headed way and seek solution within the context of Sino-U.S. relations.

8 Grouping: The Path Selection for Emerging Powers' Participation in Global Climate Governance

by Zhao Bin

Climate change has become a hotspot and difficult issue in international studies, and because of its long-term, uncertain and public problem features, this issue has become a typical political one. Global climate change calls for global climate governance and the emerging powers in international system, such as Brazil, South Africa, India and China have gradually formed the approach of "struggling-together". This kind of process could be called emerging powers' grouping participation in climate governance. The global climate institution is a kind of loosely coupled regime complex which lacks valid constraints over participants and its costs for change could be high; there exists dilemma in multi-level governance and complex decision making. The characteristics of emerging powers' grouping in climate politics are reflected in prominent coordinating role of the emerging powers, BASIC's loose joint dominant role, and the overlap among multiple groups.

16 The Application and Design of Indicators in Global Governance Practices

by Jiang Lixiao

The use of indicators in global governance practices is prevailing. The basis of an indicator is the raw data it bases upon; the key of an indicator is the theory it relies upon; the essence of an indicator is the governance philosophy it reflects. Indicators are conducive to making relevant decision-making more scientific and democratic, monitoring governance processes, reducing the costs of international regimes, facilitating interaction among international institutions, consolidating and promoting governance philosophy. However, there exists risks of indicators being used by their designers to enlarge their own interests, thus undermining the practices of governance. Currently, the western countries or institutions enjoy great advantage in indicator designing, providing experiences for non-western countries or institutions to learn from, but also exposing drawbacks for non-western countries or institutions to avoid. Against this backdrop, when participating in the process of indicator designing, Chinese institutions should emphasize joint design through consultation to meet the interests of all relevant parties, innovate ways of promotion and spreading, strengthen theoretical building, and advance inclusive governance philosophy, so as to make full use of the positive attributes of indicators in global governance.

International Relations

22 Australia's South China Sea Policy: Orientations and Limits

by Wang Chuanjian

Australia's South China Sea policy is the result of a variety of factors, including history and geography, economy and security, America and China, norms and order. Although Australia can only serve as a secondary char-

acter in the development of the current situation, it has brought new uncertainties to the control of the South China Sea issue to a large extent. China must put the South China Sea issue in the general trend of Sino-Australia relations, and put the Sino-Australia relations in the overall context of the building of the Asian Community. Only in this way can we promote the healthy and stable development of China-Australia relations, while ensuring that Australia can become a “partner” rather than “trouble-maker” in the South China Sea dispute.

29 A Review of Recent Studies on the South China Sea Issue by the U.S. Think Tanks

by Luo Tingting & Bai Lei

There are many qualitative changes in the South China Sea (SCS) situation between 2015 and 2016. The SCS issue has turned from regional dispute of sovereignty and interest to great power competition. Against this background, the U.S. think tanks have done a full range of research on four topics. These are SCS arbitration, U.S. interests in the SCS area, Sino-U.S. relations and trend in the development of the SCS situation. They also put forward some tendentious opinions trying to influence U.S. SCS policy. The collation and analysis of recent studies on the SCS issue by U.S. think tanks are helpful to us, not only for knowing the trend of U.S. SCS policy, but also as useful reference for interest protection in the SCS.

36 The Reconstruction of the Conflict and Cooperation Legal Theory of Transboundary Water Resources under the Vision of National Sovereignty

by Shao Lili

Based on the legal nature of “sharing” natural resources for transboundary water resources, the nature of water rights of transboundary water resources should be defined as sovereign ownership of transboundary water resources, not sovereignty of transboundary water resources, nor transboundary water resources ownership built on the basis of domestic property ownership theory. It belongs to the public disposal right of countries along the river. Limited sovereignty theory neglects the sovereign ownership of transboundary water resources, thus it faces a dilemma in theory and practice and should be abandoned. With the legalization of the concept of ecosystem management, under the premise of clarification of the sovereign ownership of transboundary water resources, common interests theory should be regarded as the solution for conflicts and cooperation of transboundary water resources. It should be constructed from the dimensions of substantive rules and procedural rules concerning transboundary water conservation. The related factors in relation to the construction include entity, system and procedure etc. This is also the new task for future transboundary water resources theory development.

Relations between China and Other Countries

42 The Word “China” in Japanese Cultural Vision

by Wang Zhiwang

From the cultural point of view, the word “China” itself contains multiple meanings like geographic area, ethnic identity and cultural structure. Japanese researchers have tried to comprehend the word “China” from this cultural point of view. Through this comprehension, we can see the profound anatomy of Japanese culture, and also rediscover that before Japan accepted Chinese culture, it was pursuing equity with Chinese culture. From the context of the word “China”, we can see that Japan was selective in accepting Chinese culture, and added its own unique cultural element. This reflected the historical process of cultural exchange between China and Japan.

47 A Review of American Academic Research on Sino-U.S. Relations From 2013 to 2016 *by Tao Jiyi*

American academic circles have given a more objective description of Sino-American relations since 2013, forecasted appropriately their prospects, and raised some intelligent suggestions on how to improve them in the future. All these indicate that American academic circles have made good progress in the recent study of relations between the two countries. Their explorations not only will improve development of Sino-American relations in the twists and turns, but will also serve as a reference for current Chinese study of this topic. Of course, these American researches have also some shortcomings.

Theoretical Probes

53 Functionalism and Perpetual Peace: The World Community Thought of David Mitrany

by Guo Haifeng & Cui Wenkui

David Mitrany is the founder of European functionalism and is known as “the father of functionalism”. Under the influence of British liberalism, inheriting and carrying on the British political thought of liberalism, and on the basis of profound reflection of the two World Wars and the interim period, Mitrany put forward the theory of functionalism as a path to achieve “perpetual peace”. As a liberal scholar, Mitrany naturally contains anti-state gene; on the one hand, through realistic observations Mitrany pointed out the new changes of state, and affirmed the decline of the state; on the other hand, Mitrany put forward the theoretical path beyond the national system — functionalism, and planned for the construction of world community for all human mankind, in the spirit of full confidence in achieving perpetual peace in the future.

58 A Pioneer of the U. S. Cold War Policy: Loy Henderson ’s Diplomatic Thoughts

by Xue Dan & Li Ye

Loy Henderson was a key person in the study of U. S. Cold War policy. He was a senior diplomat of U. S. Department of State who was responsible for the drafting of the Truman Doctrine, an early move which would influence U.S. containment policy for decades to come. Since the 1920s, he had established anti-Soviet position and firmly believed that the Soviet’s diplomatic goal was to promote world revolution. After World War II, he recommended to the State Department that the U.S. should intervene in the Middle East affairs to contain the expansion of Soviet communism. He presided over and participated in the drafting of the Truman Doctrine. This paper explores the forming of Henderson’s containment thought on the Soviet Union and the process of how he promoted the introduction of the Truman Doctrine. Meanwhile, it attempts to provide a new reference for a comprehensive understanding of the origin and essence of U. S. Cold War policy.

Country and Area Study

64 On the Regional Cooperation of South Asia under the Condition of Multiple Interest Fragmentation with a Reference to China’s Character and Role

by Wu lei & Cao Fengyu

The condition of multiple interest fragmentation in South Asia is originated from the physical factor and the social factor. In terms of physical factor, they include interest conflicts between powers, security and economy. In terms of social factor there are the clashes of religion, nationality, history and culture. This condition leads to the impediment of South Asian regional and bilateral cooperation. However, the cooperation between South Asian countries and countries outside the region has been developing rapidly. In this case, China should develop bilateral relations with other South Asian countries and promote the construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, on the basis of strengthening mutual trust and mutual benefit with India. Meanwhile, China should also carry out sub-regional cooperation with South Asian countries, so that the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor can be built smoothly and with mutual benefit.

72 Women’s Political Participation in Egypt’s Drastic Change

by Gu Yaping

Egypt’s drastic change in 2011, which women took an active part, was a good opportunity for their political participation. They rushed to the street and played an important role in the fall of the Mubarak regime. Egyptian women express their will and take part in the political rebuilding positively in the following era. However, the path to freedom and justice is dotted with many obstacles. There is serious physical violence against women in Egypt and they have to confront many difficulties in the new constitution formulating process. The reasons for women’s plight include the lack of independence in Egyptian feminist activities, the limitations from the patriarchy, the influence of colonialism and women’s internal divide. What need to be noted is that the voices of Egyptian women are being heard by the international society widely and their awareness of political participation is rising.

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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。

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《国际论坛》编辑部

国际论坛

(双月刊)

2017年3月第2期

(总第110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)

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国内统一刊号:CN11—3959/D

国外代号:BM1385

邮发代号:82-998

单月10日出版

定价:15.00元