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Special Section

1 The Nature and Adjustment of the “Historic Waters” — With Respect to the Waters Within the Dashed Line

by Luo Guoqiang & Liu Chenhong

China's claim of enjoying historic rights is related to the analysis and adjustment of the nature of the waters within the dashed line before and after the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The waters which a state enjoys historic title are called “historic waters” attached to title. The waters within the dashed line constitute sui generis “historic waters”. After the entry into force of the UNCLOS, in the superjacent waters, if it is hard for China to draw the straight baseline of outlying archipelagos, China can draw the baseline of the territorial sea of the archipelagos separately to realize the co-existence of China's “historic waters” and appropriate exclusive economic zone. Based on the topography of submarine areas, a part of the areas belong to continental shelves of the states surrounding the South China Sea, and rest of them constitute international seabed areas. This division is more conformable to China's practical interests than the “joint development” policy.

8 China's Presence and Challenges in the South China Sea in Recent Years China's SCS Policies in the Future

by Qi Huaigao

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, China's presence in the South China Sea (SCS) has been developing towards a favorable situation, where the ability of China to control the situation has been strengthened greatly. China's presence in the SCS includes: the construction on the Nansha islands and reefs demonstrates further China's sovereignty presence; the establishment of Sansha Municipality strengthens China's political presence; the navy of the Southern Theater Command (also known as the South China Sea Fleet) strengthens China's military presence; the real control of the Huangyan Dao (Scarborough Shoal) enhances China's jurisdiction over the Zhongsha Qundao. At the same time, China also faces the involvement of powers outside the region such as the U.S. and Japan, the negative influence of the SCS Arbitration, tension between promoting rights and maintaining stability, and the challenge of marine ecological problems. The possible actions taken by China in the future include the following. First, China and the other SCS coastal states should pick up the low-hanging fruits such as cooperation in maritime environmental protection and fisheries. Second, China can actively promote the joint development of oil and gas resources. Third, China needs to work with ASEAN countries for positive and steady progress in the consultations on a Code of Conduct (COC) in the SCS. Fourth, China can take precedence in the delimitation of certain disputed waters. Fifth, China should manage and control the strategic competition with the U.S. in the SCS to avoid military misjudgment.

14 An Analysis of Balance of Power Theory and Malaysia's Taking-no-side Strategy on the South China Sea Issues

by Su Yingying

Balance of Power Theory is the core theory in the study of western international relations and the theoretical foundation for Malaysia to adopt Balance of Great Powers Strategy in diplomacy. In recent years, out of geopolitical consideration, several outside great powers headed by the United States have intervened in the South China Sea affair, which internationalizes the South China Sea issue. The strategic conflict between China and the U.S. in the South China Sea is becoming increasingly fierce, and the situation of the South China Sea thus becomes much more complex. Malaysia, as one of the claimant countries in the South China Sea disputes, takes a cautious attitude towards the internationalization of the South China Sea issue and opposes the outside countries' direct military intervention in the South China Sea disputes on the one hand; on the other hand, Malaysia has been keeping a good relationship with China and a stable relationship with the United States, hoping to maintain the balance of power in the South China Sea and build a stable and secure regional environment by means of Balance of Great Powers Strategy. From the perspective of Kuala Lumpur, keeping a balance between superpowers and powerful neighbors is more in line with the interests of Malaysia. Malaysia's Taking-no-side Strategy on the South China Sea issue is the comprehension and application of Balance of Power Theory.

20 Australia's Perception of and Response to the South China Sea Disputes

by Sun Tong & Liu Changming

Australia is not a relevant party in the South China Sea dispute, but has actively followed the U.S. in getting involved in the South China Sea dispute and reacted strongly to the South China Sea issues. Australian academ-

ics, media and government hold a seemingly neutral position on the perception of and response to the South China Sea dispute. But in fact, it is clearly biased towards the ASEAN countries such as the Philippines and Vietnam. After the South China Sea Arbitration, though Australia's attitude towards China in the South China Sea issue relaxes somewhat, its essential interests which is to follow the U.S. to contain China's rise in the name of protecting national interests remain unchanged. Australia's South China Sea dispute perception is affected by unit and system level factors, among which, Australia's concern towards the uncertainty of China's rise and the U.S. factor are the core driving forces for explaining Australia's involvement in the South China Sea and the changing cognition in the South China Sea dispute.

International Politics

27 The Anti-globalization Thought in Europe: Origin, Trends and Solutions

by Liu Jinyuan & Wang Xuesong

Political scenes of anti-integration and anti-globalization has constantly arisen in European countries since 2016, which marked the rise of anti-globalization thought in Europe. The spread of Euroscepticism, social division and populism caused by the frustration of European integration and globalization have been the main factors in the rise of European anti-globalization thought. In the future, the right-wing forces will replace the traditional leftists and become the main promoter of anti-globalization. The massive social conflicts caused by anti-globalization will be increasingly fierce, and the anti-globalization forces in European countries will tend to get united. However, the essence of European anti-globalization thought is not opposition to economic globalization itself, but to the negative consequences of globalization to the nation-state. In the face of the challenges of European anti-globalization, as a winner of globalization, China should actively participate in and guide the establishment of a diversified global governance system, resist the impact of European trade protectionism on China, and spare no effort to solve the livelihood problems in China so as to remove the soil of anti-globalization and promote globalization moving in the direction of being more just, equitable and rational.

34 Scotland's Independence Movement in the Context of Brexit

by Fu Cong

National separatism is not a new issue in the United Kingdom. In the 2016 Brexit Referendum Scots voted to remain in the EU in contrast to the rest of the UK voting to leave. The totally different opinion on Brexit led the Scotland National Party to demand a second Independent Referendum for Scotland. From the political perspective, Brexit against the intention of Scots showed the democratic deficit in Scotland. From the economic perspective, the UK's economic outlook in the course of Brexit, which may influence the support for Scotland's independence is not obvious. From the perspective of public opinion, Brexit is not yet one new variation underlining another Scotland Independence Referendum. However, the different attitudes upon Brexit between Scotland and the other regions in the U.K. constitutes the legitimacy for Scotland's demand for more home rule. Based on Scots' identity, nationalism is always a strong rival for the unionism in the U.K. Devolution has been a mainline method used in the history of the British constitutional reform in response to Scotland's nationalism, but this approach also makes the U.K. to face the dual risks of regional centrifugal force and the split of the country. Besides, party politics is another influential factor in Scotland's separatist movement.

International Relations

39 Analysis of Taiwan-Japan Relations in the Context of U.S. "Return to the Asia-Pacific"

by Huang Jizhao

During the Obama administration, the United States actively promoted the strategy of "Return to the Asia-Pacific" and its main component is to strengthen interdependence and cooperation between the U.S. and his Asia-Pacific allies or partners, and effectively contain China's "threat", thus maintaining the core interests of the U.S. and its hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region. With the impact of the Rebalancing policy, the seemingly cold relations between Taiwan and Japan on account of Ma Ying-jeou's "anti-Japanese emotion" had also produced subtle changes, showing a typical two-sidedness. On the one hand, due to Ma Ying-jeou's inherent unfriendly perception on Japan, Taiwan-Japan relations were clearly alienated, and even came to a deadlock. However, on the other hand, it can be found that in the context of the promotion of "the Rebalancing" strategy by the Obama Administration, Taiwan and Japan who belong to the United States Asia-Pacific rebalancing structure have to come closer in some practical aspects in response to the needs of the U.S. Asia-Pacific interests. In addition, it should be pointed out that due to the special feature of the Taiwan issue, the U.S.-Taiwan-Japan relations is primarily dependent on the framework of the China-U.S.-Japan relations.

46 The New Trends in US-Singapore Maritime Security Cooperation

by Li Zhonglin

In recent years, the United States-Singapore maritime security cooperation has been growing up. Both countries

have made significant progress in the use of the military bases in Singapore and are constantly moving towards the deployment of short-term military forces and comprehensive defense and strategic dialogue. The motives for the two countries to strengthen maritime security cooperation are completely different, however, the marine attributes of the U.S. Asian strategy and the maritime state properties of Singapore have determined that maritime security cooperation is the main content of U.S.-Singapore military cooperation. The maritime security cooperation between the United States and Singapore will inevitably have an impact on China's strive for becoming a marine power and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the South China Sea. Therefore, China should take a reasonable view of the United States and Singapore in strengthening maritime safety cooperation, and meanwhile, take necessary countermeasures.

Theoretical Probes

53 The Risk of Entrapment in Alliance Politics and Its Avoidance by Zhang Xuekun & Ou Xuanxi

There exists the risk of entrapment in alliance politics. The causes that alliances entrap states into conflicts are as follows: the mechanism of reputation of whether alliance member states practice agreements, identification of interests and norms caused by socialization, hostility spiraling between allies and opponents incurred by allying acts, and emboldening allies to act more aggressively by security commitments. However, in the practice of alliance, the entrapment risk does not happen often, especially in asymmetric alliance, where the great powers are seldom entrapped by weak states. Freedom of Action Theory explains that great powers can avoid the risk of entrapment by setting up conditionality of fulfilling commitments, avoiding making commitments with significant costs, maintaining a large and diversified portfolio of alliances, and practicing dual deterrence towards allies and aggressors. The United States of America has the largest number of allies in the world, but it is rarely entrapped by its Allies. The U.S.-ROK alliance is a typical asymmetric military alliance, in which the United States is worried whether it could be entrapped by ROK. However, it successfully avoids the happening of entrapment by some means. The article will discuss the risk of entrapment theoretically and empirically in alliance politics.

60 The Model of the Relationship between External powers and Anti-Secession Policy by Yang Dong

External involvement is an important factor in internal ethnic relations of a country. At different points of time, the external power which supports non-core ethnic groups can be an enemy or an ally of the host state. The mechanism of the external power and the host state has a significant impact on non-core ethnic groups in host states. Anti-secession policies are important parts of state-building, There are three policy choices; accommodation, assimilation, and exclusion. The changes in the anti-secession policy are not just the result of the interaction between the non-core ethnic groups and the host states, but also the result of the interaction between host states and external powers. The relationship between the host states and the external powers affects the state's anti-secession policy choices.

Countries and Regions

66 The Prospect of The Trump Administration's Nuclear Posture Review

by Jiang Yimin & Yuan Xinyi

Nuclear Posture review is an important component of the U.S. nuclear strategic planning. Facing the changed and changing international and domestic situation, the Trump administration would use this nuclear posture review process to deliver some changes to the U.S. nuclear policy, which is possible to highlight the role of nuclear weapon in deterring the limited use of nukes by adversaries in regional conflict and mapping nuclear employment plan accordingly. In regard to the aging nuclear arsenal, the Trump administration would be committed to promoting nuclear modernization and highlighting the development of more usable low yield nuclear weapons. On nuclear arms control, the next step of further reduction between the U.S. and Russia would be rather dim given the current nuclear posture of both countries as well as the undesirable bilateral relations.

72 Jacksonianism and the Foreign Policy of American Trump Administration

by Shi Qiufeng & Yang Weidong

Jacksonianism is deeply rooted in American populist values, the nativist concept of identity and the concept of nationalist honor in American history. Influenced by these political ideas, at certain times American foreign policy has reflected pessimistic realism, neo-isolationism or traditional conservatist tendency. In 2016, The election of President Trump demonstrated that Jacksonianism had returned to the center of the political stage. The foreign policy of the Trump administration inherits the Jacksonian political ideology in politics, economy and military and breaks away from the bipartisan consensus of mainstream foreign policy after the Second World War and will have profound effects on the liberal international order .

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