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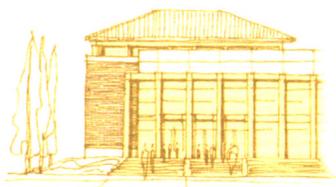
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# 國際政治研究

## The Journal of International Studies

2018年 第3期 (总第157期)



社会转型、新国家构建和社会发展

——“原苏东地区”近30年状况的研究 / 孔寒冰

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中国与南非建交始末 / 姜璐 舒展

[专访]

21世纪以来世界史与国际关系跨学科研究的发展

——刘德斌教授访谈 / 本刊特约记者



北京大学 主办

# 国际政治研究

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——刘德斌教授访谈

# THE JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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## ARTICLES

### Social Transformation, New Nation-Building, and Social Development: The Former Soviet and Eastern Bloc in the Past 30 Years

Kong Hanbing ..... ( 9 )

In the past 30 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union and disintegration of the Eastern Bloc, for both states which lived through the upheaval and successor states such as Russia and Serbia, social transformation and development has been the focus. For those new states born during or after the upheaval, however, new nation building and social development is their priority. In the past 30 years of social transformation, new nation building, and social development, the former Soviet and Eastern Bloc have exhibited such characteristics as de-Sovietization, evident regional differences, and highlighting one's historical and cultural uniqueness. Therefore, it is imperative to realize the great deal of diversity and complexity among the former Soviet and Eastern bloc states in the past 30 years so as to carry out the Belt and Road Initiative and to strengthen the cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European states under the "16 + 1" framework.

### Interpretation, Meaning Production, and Reception of International Political Discourse

Sun Jisheng and He Wei ..... ( 38 )

In international politics, different countries may interpret and

respond differently when faced with the same political discourse or fact. To a great extent, the effects of political discourse hinge upon how the audience deduces understanding and meaning from the language and the constructed social fact. In line with the interpretive tradition in international relations theory, the understanding and reception of political discourse constitutes a process of social production of meaning. In interpreting a certain political discourse or social fact, the audience, situated within a specific socio-cultural context, fully invokes background knowledge and emotional beliefs to understand and take actions. Therefore, different social contexts, background knowledge, and emotional beliefs may lead different audiences to receive the same discourse in very different ways, including full embrace, negotiated acceptance, and sheer opposition. The study of interpretation, meaning production and reception of political discourse can not only help us further understand political signaling, external publicity and image management, but also enrich the research agenda of discourse studies in international politics.

## The U. S. Strategy of Global Water Diplomacy

Li Zhifei ..... ( 63 )

Water diplomacy is a significant part of the U. S. diplomacy and an important tool for the U. S. to safeguard and expand regional and global interests. Essentially the formation and development of the U. S. water diplomacy strategy serves the implementation of the U. S. global strategy. The U. S. has built a comprehensive system of water diplomatic strategy by mobilizing a wide range of domestic governmental and non-governmental resources and by relying on a multi-tiered international partnership. In the process of implementing the strategy, about 20 government agencies or

departments and more than 150 organizations of various types participate and play different roles, which constitutes a systematic administrative executive system. Through a variety of means, such as institutional building, political intervention as well as capital and technological exporting, the U. S. has deeply involved itself in water governance and socio-economic development in the target countries and regions, which in a fundamental way elevates the U. S. influence in shaping the geopolitical environment.

### Cross-Border Water Resources in Central Asia:

#### Development Dilemma and Governance Challenges

Li Lifan and Chen Jiajun ..... ( 89 )

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the existing water governance system in Central Asia became unsustainable and cross-border water resources cooperation stalled. Consequently, the cross-border water resources governance in Central Asia fell into a vicious cycle. The utilization and distribution of water resources intensified water politics, which in turn compelled each state to tighten its control over or to expand its demand for interests of water resources. The Western way of governance, which is centered on international multilateral development institutions, advocates “de-centralization” and empowering users of water to mitigate local competition, but it proves to be futile due to its incompatibility with local political and societal culture. The “Silk Road Economic Belt” provides the states in Central Asia with a possible institutional solution based on local realities. Economic cooperation on cross-border water resources could, to a certain degree, overcome the traditional barrier against contact among Central Asia states so as to cultivate a more inclusive mentality to embrace the cooperation in all areas.

## The Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and South Africa

Jiang Lu and Shu Zhan ..... (108)

South Africa is among the last few countries on the African continent to have established diplomatic relations with China. Even after the end of the apartheid system and establishment of the new South African government, it still took a few more years before China and South Africa formally became diplomatic partners. This situation was a big surprise to both sides. Through the historical examination of China-South Africa interactions as well as written and oral memoirs of history witnesses, it is found that the complex domestic situation within South Africa, particularly the apartheid regime adopted by the National Party, the tortuous path to partnership between China and South African national liberation movements, as well as the long-standing “Taiwan issue” have all contributed to the delay of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. In addition, the “Mandela factor” also played a critical role in this process.

### **INTERVIEW:**

#### **The Development of International Politics Studies in China since the 21st Century**

The Development of Interdisciplinary Studies between  
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the 21st Century: An Interview with Professor  
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Wang Haimei ..... (136)

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