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JAPANESE STUDIES

日本学刊

热点问题

新冠肺炎疫情冲击下的日本与东亚

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电影节外交（1954—1956年）

钟瀚声

基础研究 日俄关系的历史与现实

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邵景楷

日俄早期关系中的日本漂流民研究

邢媛媛

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热点问题

- 新冠肺炎疫情冲击下的日本与东亚 武寅 李向阳 朱锋 (1)
- 探析日本经济波动的制度因素
——基于国家创新体系的视角 平力群 (21)

专题研究 公共外交的作用与界限

- 日本地方政府对外交往的实践及启示
——基于“一带一路”的视角 何军明 丁梦 (54)
- 文化外交的作用及局限：冷战初期的日本电影节外交(1954—1956年)
钟瀚声 (77)

基础研究 日俄关系的历史与现实

- 日本“固有领土论”的话语建构
——从“北方四岛/南千岛群岛”争端谈起 邵景楷 (97)
- 日俄早期关系中的日本漂流民研究 邢媛媛 (134)

学术信息

- 中华日本学会2021年年会暨“新冠疫情冲击下的日本与东亚区域形势”
学术研讨会在宁召开 (封二)
- 第八届日本研究杂志研讨会在宁召开 (封三)
- 英文摘要 (157)
- 日文摘要 (160)

Abstracts

An Analysis of the Institutional Factors of Japan's Economic Fluctuation: From the Perspective of National Innovation System

Ping Liqun

The economic fluctuations shown by the changes in national economic growth rates and the reversal of economic performance manifested by the relative changes in the economic growth rates between countries are highly related to the adaptability of countries to the types of innovation. From the perspective of national innovation system affecting the innovation behavior and with the innovation preferences of different types of national innovation system as the analysis framework, the internal logic and action mechanism of national innovation system and economic fluctuations, from the national innovation system type, innovation type to the economic long cycle fluctuation, can be interpreted, and then the institutional factors causing Japan's economic fluctuations can be also discovered. Japan's long-term recession and slow economic recovery after the completion of industrialization as well as the two reversal of Japanese and U. S. economic performance in the process of fluctuations are due to Japan's "relationship-type" national innovation system has the preference for gradual innovation while the U. S. "market-type" national innovation system has the preference for disruptive innovation. The institutional arrangement of the national innovation system is an important factor affecting Japan's economic fluctuations.

Foreign Exchanges of Japanese Local Governments and Implications for China: From the Perspective of the Belt and Road Initiative

He Junming and Ding Meng

After years of practice, foreign exchanges of Japanese local governments have become an important part of Japan's foreign system, having played an important role in developing Japan's overall diplomacy, breaking the diplomatic deadlock, building a positive national image, improving the efficiency of foreign aid and promoting local internationalization and economic and social development. Japanese local governments have formed a set of successful experience and models in foreign exchanges, which have important implications for China's policy. China can, drawing lessons from Japan's experience, make local governments to play a unique role in foreign

exchanges, build a system of foreign communication of local governments with Chinese characteristics and establish an efficient and flexible semi - official institution to ensure Chinese local governments to work more effectively in foreign exchanges and deepen the multi - level international cooperation in the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

The Effect and Limitations of Cultural Diplomacy: Japan's Film Festival Diplomacy at the Beginning of the Cold War

Zhong Hansheng

The Southeast Asian Film Festival, which established in 1954 by Nagata Masaichi is not only the oldest film festival in Asia, but also a direct product of the “cultural Cold War” waged by the United States. From the perspective of the background of the Southeast Asian Film Festival and different values of the film festival initiated by Japan and the U. S. , it can be discovered that there were the multidimensional aspects of Japan - U. S. “cultural diplomacy” at the beginning of the Cold War. From the perspective of the strategic positioning of the festival and its effects, the close connection between the post - war “film festival diplomacy” conducted by the Japanese government and its strategic goal of “returning to Southeast Asia/Asia” can be also seen. However, Nagata's experience reveals that Japanese diplomatic ideals, which have not cleaned up the legacy of militarism and cultural aggression, reminded other members of the festival of the painful memories relating to the Japanese colonization during WWII and then stimulated the “sentimental resistance” based on the cultural nationalism. As a result, Japan's “cultural diplomacy” in Southeast Asia at the beginning of the Cold War had yielded little effect.

The Discourse Construction of Japan's “Inherent Territory Theory” : Starting from the “Northern Territories/Southern Kuril Islands” Dispute

Shao Jingkai

The “inherent territory theory” is a distinctive political discourse in East Asian countries. It was Japan who first applied the “inherent territory theory” to territorial issues after the end of WWII, which was artificially constructed by Japanese officials and civilian actors to fulfill their territorial claims in the historical context of Cold War. The term “inherent territory” first appeared in the postwar civilian territorial return movement in Hokkaido, referring to the Northern Territories/Southern Kuril Islands occupied by the Soviet Union. In the context of Cold War, in order to realize the goal of regaining the four islands in the Japan - Soviet negotiations, the Japanese government constructed an “inherent territory theory” in 1955 and gradually upgraded it as Japan's official standpoint and fixed expression of the Japan - Soviet (Russia) territorial dispute. Later, the

Japanese government applied the theory to the Japan - Korea Takeshima/Dokdo dispute and China - Japan Diaoyu Islands dispute, respectively in 1962 and 1970. Japan interprets its theory with two rationales such as “since ancient times” and “occupation of terra nullius plus effective control”, and it has a “triple standard” in the three territorial disputes with its neighbouring countries. Based on historical document the Japanese National Diet and from the perspective of the term “inherent territory” in the Japanese political discourse, it can be discovered that Japan’s “inherent territory theory” has many flaws and has had a growing negative impact on Japan’s territorial policies in recent years.

The Study of Japanese Drifters in the Early Japan - Russia Relations

Xing Yuanyuan

The communication between drifters, which overcame the barrier of sea, was the basic form of communication in the early Japan - Russia relations. Japanese drifters to Russia, who promoted the development of Japan - Russia relations to a certain extent, can be regarded as special diplomatic envoys between the two countries. International politics, cultural identity and information collection and transmission were the three major ways for Japanese drifters to act on Japan - Russia relations in history. The drifting incident in the diplomatic history of Japan and Russia reflects the political game between the two countries as well as the complex situation of the order of Northeast Asia in the great changes of the world.

《日本文论》征稿启事

为了促进日本研究学科均衡发展，提供更多的发文平台，2019年日本学刊杂志社创办学术集刊《日本文论》。《日本文论》以半年刊的形式，由社会科学文献出版社出版发行，期待广大海内外学界同人惠赐高水平研究成果。

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