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JAPANESE STUDIES

日本学刊

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基础文论

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《日本文论》新刊及《日本学刊》2021年增刊发布会、2021年度《日本学刊》编辑部工作会议及选题讨论会在京召开

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Abstracts

Geostrategy and Great Power Relations: A Reanalysis of the Basic Trend of Sino – Japanese relations

Zhu Feng

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, China and Japan have fought against the epidemic through high level contacts, donation and so on, with the Chinese proverb “mountains and rivers on foreign land, wind and moon under the same sky” giving warmth of friendship to the bilateral relations. However, since Yoshihide Suga won the election, the Sino – Japanese relations have taken a worsening turn. The current Prime Minister Fumio Kishida further takes counterbalancing China as top priority. The “COVID – 19 diplomacy” between China and Japan had very limited improvement on Sino – Japanese relations. It is clear that since the implementation of U. S. strategic competition policy against China, Japan, without hesitation, turns to the “national interest theory” and “international contribution theory” by positioning to counterbalance China. Japan has become one of the few Asian countries that have completely taken sides with U. S. among the China – U. S. strategic competition. Since the normalization of Sino – Japanese relations, the principle of “good – neighborhood” held by Japan has been rigidly replaced by Japanese politicians’ determination to “balance China”. Japan, which has gone beyond the issue of Japan’s neighboring countries and is trying to assist the United States’ strategic containment of China, has added a new variable to China’s neighboring diplomacy.

China – Japan Relations: New Perceptions on the Occasion of Its 50th Anniversary

Jiang Ruiping

Since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1972, China – Japan relations have gone through the course of half a century and entered the fifth decade. As the bilateral, regional and global contexts concerning China and Japan have undergone comprehensive and profound changes, there are still many uncertainties that are of great importance and need to be re – recognized in China – Japan relations. The fundamental trends of development of both China and Japan, the surrounding East Asian order and the unprecedented changes in the world may contribute to re – understand China – Japan relations on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The article, at the level of the respective development trends of the two countries and based on the multiple influences brought by changes relating to the power balance, the dependence position and political and economic

interaction, provides a new positioning for the current China-Japan relations. From the perspective of East Asia regional order, it focuses on the multiple links and interaction between the development of China-Japan relations and the evolution of East Asia order. From the regional perspective of the creation and reconstruction of the miracle of growth and cooperation in East Asia, it makes a new observation on the current China-Japan relations. From the perspective of unprecedented changes in the world, it systematically explores new opportunities and challenges brought about by the rise of emerging markets, the transformation of the global governance system and rapid changes in the balance of power between major countries, which gives a new perspective on the current China-Japan relations.

Japan's Strengthening Policy of Economic Security and Its Influence under the New Situation

Xu Mei

With the vigorous rise of the technological and industrial revolutions, the international economic order adjusts profoundly, the geopolitical conflicts intensify and the competition between China and the U. S. will be long-term. The outbreak and spread of the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020 has further pushed to the above-mentioned trends. Growing uncertainty and risks have become potential factors restricting the sustained and stable development of various economies. Under this situation, major countries and regions have begun to strengthen economic activities from the perspective of security, and seek a new balance between development and security. In recent years, Japan continues to improve economic security policies and regulations, strengthen related government functions and try to enhance its autonomy in key technologies, supply chains and strategic resources. At the same time, Japan has strengthened cooperation with "democratic partners" such as Europe and the U. S. , contained China's rise and promoted the reshaping of international rules and order that conform to Japan's interests in order to realize Japan's "indispensable" existence in the international community and its national strategy. Japan's strengthening economic security will have some certain impact on itself, the region and the world.

The Change of Japanese FDI Management Policy From the Perspective of Economic Security

Cui Jian

From the perspective of using economic power to maintain national security, the direct and indirect economic power of foreign direct investment (FDI) is closely connected with national security. Therefore, all countries in the world attach great importance to the management of FDI. Although deregulation has been the main theme of Japanese FDI management policy for a long time, in recent years, from the perspective of economic security to prevent the leakage of important technologies, Japan's relevant institutional adjustments in 2007, 2017 and 2019 have

shown signs of continuously strengthening FDI management. On one hand, it is influenced by the changes in the international order, the increasing international attention to dual-use technology, and the strengthening of FDI management of major countries and organizations; on the other hand, more importantly, Japan has initially developed its strategic philosophy of economic security under the current situation. The implementation of the current FDI management policy in Japan is faced with such problems as how to solve the balance between the introduction and control of FDI, between the technical policy of maintaining economic security and adhering to the principle of free trade. The solution of those problems implies the trend of changes in Japanese FDI management policy.

Japan's Trend of Supply Chain Security under the Background of Global Industrial Chain and Supply Chain Reconstruction *Su Hang and Yu Fang*

The outbreak of COVID-19 worldwide has accelerated the process of global industrial chain and supply chain reconstruction. As for Japan that is heavily dependent on overseas resources and markets, the importance of supply chain security becomes even more prominent. Affected by uncertainty in trade environment and the spread of COVID-19, the Japanese government attached importance to supply chain security, and strengthened the policy and capital investment of supply chain security. In view of Japan's status in Asian production network and the value orientation of supply chain security policy adjustment, the new trend and adjustment of Japan's supply chain security policy will have a profound impact on the regional production network in Asia and the cooperation between China and Japan in industrial and supply chain, which is worthy of further attention and research.

The Debate on Japan's Security Policy during the U. S. – Soviet “New Cold War” and Its Implications *Zhang Fan*

During the U. S. – Soviet “New Cold War”, a debate on Japan's security policy occurred in Japan. The “Japanese Realists”, such as Masataka Kousaka, put forward the “comprehensive security theory”, which takes “basic defense power” and “comprehensive security” as the core concepts. In the view of “Japanese Realists”, Japan should insist The National Defense Program Outline (1976) and the “comprehensive security strategy”. However, scholars such as Hisahiko Okazaki, Seizaburou Sato and Ikutarou Shimizu challenged the “comprehensive security theory” based on the “traditional security theory”. They argued that the Soviet threat could only be met by a significant increase in military power, and called for a revision of The National Defense Program Outline and the abolition of the 1% of GNP limit on defense spending. The reconsideration of the debate on Japan's security policy during this period will not only help to find the problems of

previous research and Western international relations theory, but also to deeply understand the internal logic of Japan's current security policy.

Negative “Securitization” and Political Socialization: The Dual Logic of Japanese Defense White Paper for Children

Li Qian and Li Kun

On August 16, 2021, the Japanese Defense Ministry released the Defense White Paper for Children for primary and secondary school students for the first time. The White Paper adopts a form that is easy for children to accept, and focuses on rendering threats from China and other aspects, while behind it lies the dual logic of negative “securitization” and political socialization. On one hand, the Japanese government has spared no effort to exaggerate threats, shape enemies, make up various security problems and provide such negative values to children; on the other hand, facing the complicated domestic and international situation under the COVID-19 epidemic, the Japanese government has made great efforts to promote the policy of political socialization of children and maintain stability by maintaining the consistency of political culture. It can be concluded that Japanese Defense White Paper for Children is a distorted product of the integration of the dual perspectives of logic above, which will have a very negative impact on Japan's children and regional state relations and its follow-up move is worth cautioning.

China in the Context of Japanese Intellectual History: Takeuchi Yoshimi's China Narrative

Sun Ge

Since the defeat in the WWII, Japan has severed its diplomatic relations with China. A generation of Japanese intellectuals who have experienced war once devoted themselves to the production of ideas and knowledge for the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. However, with the change of generations, the inheritance of war memory has gone through a period of rupture in intellectual history, and the Japanese academy system has also hindered the constructive development of Japan's view of China. Takeuchi Yoshimi was keenly aware during this period that there was a huge danger hidden behind the phenomenon of Japanese society's increasingly losing interest in China, that is, in Japan, China has become an “unknown country” for the first time in history. With the aim of truly eliminating the war between China and Japan, the mutual understanding can not only remain at the level of friendship. Takeuchi's vision of “China within Japan” still has epistemological inspiration.

《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》，其前身为日本研究所曾创办的学术期刊《日本问题资料》（1982—1996年）。《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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