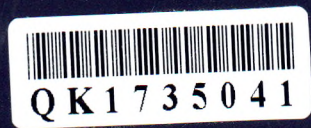


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# 世界经济与政治

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金德尔伯格陷阱还是伊斯特利悲剧？

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理解拉美主要国家政治制度的变迁

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美国不平等的政治经济学分析

寿慧生 张超



中国社会科学院  
世界经济与政治研究所

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## 目 录

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### 马克思主义国际问题研究

4 金德尔伯格陷阱还是伊斯特利悲剧?

——全球公共品及其提供方式和中国方案

蔡 昉

---

### 世界政治

23 理解拉美主要国家政治制度的变迁

袁东振

43 何种分离? 谁之命运?

——一项关于分离运动概念的梳理

周光俊

---

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## 世界政治

67 选举政治的逻辑

——美国反政治正确的归因分析

祁玲玲

---

## 国际政治经济学

90 美国不平等的政治经济学分析

寿慧生 张超

126 国家海外利益保护机制论析

刘莲莲

154 英文摘要

## Abstracts

### **Kindleberger Trap or Easterly Tragedy?**

### **Global Public Goods and Their Provisions, and China Solution**

**Cai Fang (4)**

【Abstract】 The traditional pattern of global governance characterized by the United Kingdom and the United States as successive hegemonic nations dominating the provisions of international public goods has in fact failed to supply meaningful public goods, because it is unable and not willing to represent common will and mutual interests of most of countries. As the world economy and its contributors become more and more pluralized, the traditional, hegemony-dominant governance model becomes no longer indispensable and a brand new, jointnomy model will inevitably form. Therefore, there does not exist so-called Kindleberger trap concerning the vacuum of public goods provisions or handing-over of leading power of governance in today's world. As its status in the world economy lifts, China will be more actively involved in global governance and strive for greater voice for emerging economies and developing countries. It, however, does not imply that China is to seek hegemony status and its implicit exclusive role in supplying global public goods. In a bid to endeavor to contribute to peace and development of mankind, China is willing to share its experiences of success in reform and opening-up and resultant growth and inclusiveness. In particular, China is obligated and able to offer its wisdom, endeavor, and solution to eliminating world poverty, coping with what is called the Easterly tragedy.

【Key Words】 international public goods, global poverty, China solution, the Belt and

Road

【Author】 Cai Fang, Vice President, Senior Fellow, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **How to Understand the Transformation of Political Institutions in Latin American Countries**

**Yuan Dongzhen (23)**

【Abstract】 This article analyzes the transformation of Latin American countries' political institutions from the perspective of institutional design and the evaluation of its inclusiveness, efficiency and credibility. In recent years, institutional crisis repeatedly occurred in regional countries, highlighting the vulnerability and shortcomings of their political institutions. Since their independence, countries in this region have continued to explore and construct political institutions. At the very beginning, they followed the European experience and transplanted the United States model. Then, they sought to find a solution to combine their own special national characteristics with political institutions, which greatly contributed to forging a balanced institutional framework, maintaining political order and stability, and sustaining the development of the political party system and the electoral system. At present, regional countries are characterized by growing political pluralism and high priority of adapting political institutions to the special political and national conditions. However, it is notable that their political institutions are still facing multiple challenges from deeply rooted institutional deficiencies and the resulting vulnerability. The institutional capacity is heavily restricted, the credibility is not ensured, and in some regional countries there still exist high risks of system malfunction. Regional countries need to advance efforts of political reform and in-

stitutional innovation in order to reduce institutional vulnerabilities and deficiencies, eliminate negative factors in the traditional political culture, and overcome the traditions of clientelism and patronalism.

【Key Words】 political institutions, national reform, clientelism, patronalism, institutional capacity

【Author】 Yuan Dongzhen, Ph.D., Professor, Institute of Latin American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **What Kind of Secession? Whose Destiny?**

#### **A Trimming Research of the Concept of Secession Movement**

**Zhou Guangjun (43)**

【Abstract】 With the development of theory and practice, the initial concept of secession movement (peripheral secession, central secession) has been extended and expanded arbitrarily: internal secession and leaving the existing state to join another one are the extended concept, and decolonization and withdrawing from the international organization are the expanded concepts. The concept generalization makes them incommensurable and therefore cannot act appropriately to the situation. To truly understand the concept of secession movement, we need to get back to its source. We hold that the secessionism is the sub-nationalism (ethnic nationalism), and that secession movement is the variant of nationalist movement. Thus, the secession movement could be traced back to the establishment of nation-state, and the secession movement is the byproduct of nation-state building. Against this background, by investigating its prerequisite condition (nation states sustain direct and effective rule), restrictive condition

(seceding groups seek to gain political autonomy), preclusive condition (secession movement is exit, not voice), consequential condition (the final result of the secession movement should be investigated in the specific context), and its inner relationships such as central-regional, central-periphery, majority-minority, domestic-international, and religionary-religionary (secular), this article defines secession movement as a political and social movement that concentrated minority ethnic group (in rare case is majority ethnic group) secedes from the existing nation-state to establish its own new sovereign state. It is in this sense that secession movement is the unfinished manifestation of nation-state building.

**【Key Words】** secession movement, state-building, globalization, marginalization, political divorce

**【Author】** Zhou Guangjun, Ph.D. Candidate, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

**The Logic of Electoral Politics: An Analysis of Anti-Political-Correctness in U.S.A.**  
**Qi Lingling (67)**

**【Abstract】** Trump's responses to Charlottesville generated enormous controversies, which once again led to the debate on "Political Correctness" (P.C.) in the U.S.. To understand Trump's anti-political correctness, it is imperative to put it under the framework of American electoral politics. Previously, the issue of P.C. was largely confined to the university campuses and media. However, Trump, together with other Republican candidates, highly politicalized the issue in the 2016 presidential election. The latest ANES data shows, connecting "P.C." with elections did help Trump win

the election. Trump's anti-P.C. won steady support from conservatives; meanwhile, his anti-P.C. strategy also produces radical protests from the Liberals. The results also show that voters' attitudes towards P.C. is mainly related to their ideology, racial and cultural attitudes, which having little to do with socioeconomic factors.

【Key Words】 political correctness, Trump, American presidential election, ANES, racism

【Author】 Qi Lingling, Associate Professor, the School of Government and the Hopkins-Nanjing Center of Nanjing University.

### **Political Economy of Income Inequality in the United States**

**Shou Huisheng Zhang Chao (90)**

【Abstract】 The political and economic turmoil in the United States in recent years have caused domino effects globally. The changes occurring in today's America have historical and global importance, reflecting the challenges facing the western world led by the United States in the new era of globalization. It is crucial, therefore, to reveal the nature of the system of governing in the United States in order to fully understand the challenges facing global governance and to better predict the future. Among the various thorny challenges which the United States is facing today, income inequality is crucial in that it is the point of contention for different interests. It is also critical for understanding the special role of the American governments and politics in dealing with the contention, therefore instrumental for understanding the governance structure of the United States. This article differs from previous studies by focusing more on the political economic roots of American income inequality and giving more attention to the po-



litical factors such as public policy, party politics, interest groups in affecting the distribution of income and power. It also makes special efforts to disentangle the complex causal relations among these factors in order to provide a complete (thus non-linear) account. Meanwhile, this study also places these relations into a historical and comparative perspective, making American inequality more meaningful globally. The central argument is that, while income inequality is worrisome, more attention should be given to the root causes of today's inequality—the structural factors that have led to the inequality at the top of the social pyramid, the factors that have fragmented American elites, which are, ultimately, responsible for governance failure.

**【Key Words】** inequality, polarization, political economy, public policy

**【Authors】** Shou Huisheng, Senior Research Fellow at the National Strategy Institute of Tsinghua University; Zhang Chao, Post-Doc at the Institute of American Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **On the Design of Mechanisms for Overseas Interest Protection: Concepts, Dilemmas and Guidelines**

**Liu Lianlian (126)**

**【Abstract】** The construction of mechanisms for overseas interest protection has been among China's major national strategies. To serve this purpose, there is a need to define the concept of overseas interests, detect major factors which make overseas interest protection important and difficult, and work out countermeasures to existing protection dilemmas. This article contrasts the national strategy of “the protection of overseas nationals and assets” with the national strategy of “the development of new national in-

terests” so as to clarify the connotation of the concept of overseas interests. It also reviews the reciprocal development of Westphalian sovereignty and globalization which accounts for the existence of overseas interest protection dilemma. This article finds that the concept of overseas interests in the context of overseas interest protection is distinguished by its territorial relevance, physical property, and dual-subject attribute. The increasingly frequent cross-border migration in a relatively stable international system dominated by Westphalian sovereignty doctrine decreases the availability of nation-states’ security resources for national interests overseas. As a result, home countries always face the problem of utility dilemma, cooperation dilemma and jurisdiction dilemma in terms of overseas interest protection. A home country’s endeavor to design overseas interest protection mechanisms should adhere to the principles of effectiveness, fairness and legitimacy, integrate the comparative advantages of the home country, overseas nationals and the host country in security resources, and achieve an equitable balance between all parties’ expected interests and opportunity costs in related matters. It should also comply with international norms in a more constructive way, reconcile the different conceptions of justice among relevant jurisdictions, and ensure the positive externalities of its protective measures to the international community.

**【Key Words】** nationals’ cross-border migration, overseas interest protection, home country, host country, protection dilemma

**【Author】** Liu Lianlian, Assistant Professor of International Politics, School of International Studies, Peking University.

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