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中东安全问题及其治理

王林聪

军工利益集团与日本的安全政策

王广涛

论“无公认非国家行为体”的大国承认

曾向红 杨双梅



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Abstracts

On the Middle East Security Problems and Security Governance

Wang Lincong (4)

【Abstract】 The Middle East is one of the weakest points in the global security system. The Middle East security problems are entangled and complicated, which have acute internal and external roots. Essentially, they reflect external intervention and underdevelopment of the Middle East countries. In the process of the reshaping of the order in the Middle East and the transformation of the Middle East countries, the security problems are gradually deteriorating like the “gray rhinoceros”, which superpose each other and cause multiple security dilemmas. In particular, the new interventionism, opposing security concepts among the Middle East countries and geopolitical rivals result in the most serious security dilemmas in the Middle East. The Middle East security problems not only endanger the Middle East countries, but also affect the surrounding areas and the rest of the world. Therefore, the Middle East security governance is imperative. However, the security actors are complex in the Middle East, and they cannot lead to synergy in the short time, so the security governance is very difficult. Meanwhile, the existing Middle East security regimes are exclusive and one-sided, which cannot solve the Middle East security problems. The key to resolving the Middle East security problems lies in: managing security by themselves, enhancing the security autonomy, and thoroughly solving the security problems by inclusive and sustainable development. The Middle East security governance should abandon the traditional security thinking, set the short and mid-long term aims, conduct comprehensive governance and overall governance at the national, regional and global levels, take the new security concept as core values, rely on autonomous security, get rid of “dual dependence” (security depends on great powers, and development depends on energy) , and boost the multi-level regional security cooperation, take the new security regimes characterized by universal security and sharing security and co-managed risks as purposes, pro-

mote to build the new security order in the Middle East, and achieve the regional overall security.

【Key Words】 multiple security dilemmas, security governance, autonomous security, security order

【Author】 Wang Lincong, Professor, Assistant Director-General of Institute of West Asian & African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Military Interest Groups and Japanese National Security Policy: Its Pork Barrel Politics Under Abe Regime

Wang Guangtao (26)

【Abstract】 Japan's security policy change is an important benchmark for observing its military power. The importance of systematic and national level analysis path has to be admitted when observing the formulation and changes of Japan's security policy. Nevertheless, it is not enough to reveal logic appearance of Japanese security policy change only by relying on the two approaches. Therefore, it has to bring domestic political economic process into the whole framework of Japanese security policy analysis. Military interest groups, as important actors in domestic politics, not only have real demand to maximize their interests, but also have political intention of promoting national economic growth and realizing political military power. The article makes Japanese military interest groups as the object of analysis, makes pork barrel politics among "ironic triangle of politics, bureaucracy and finance" (*Sei-kan-zai*) as analysis mechanism. It has discussed military interest groups' role in promoting Japanese security policy making and transformation process. Affected by international cold war environment and Japanese internal political restriction, Japanese security policy is low-key during the Cold War, pork barrel of military interest groups to Japanese government is negative. After the Cold War, while economy depressed continuously, Japanese government started political military power-orientated course. Military interest groups seek breakthrough in military production department for seeking economic interests, and canvassed government to increase defense budget and adjust defense industry policy, which explains the mechanism for Japan's aggressive security policy. Finally, the article illustrates the

strong pork barrel politics of military interest groups under the Abe regime, and finds a logical explanation for its aggressive security policy.

【Key Words】 military industry, interest groups, pork barrel politics, economic growth, Abe regime

【Author】 Wang Guangtao, Ph.D., Young Research Associate of Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University.

Imaginary Enemy and the Building of the United States Navy

Chen Yong (48)

【Abstract】 Imaginary enemy is a vital factor to drive the rise of the United States Navy (USN), but the influences of imaginary enemy on boosting the construction of the USN differ at various historical stages. Existing studies suggest that imaginary enemies mainly stimulate the USN to make war plans and prepare for wars accordingly. Nevertheless, they have not revealed the real situation of different imaginary enemies causing different results of the American naval building. Focusing on the question of how imaginary enemies impact the construction of the USN, the author finds that the concept of imaginary enemy acts on the dual-civilian-led policy-making process of the U.S. naval building. That concept urges naval officers, executive and legislative leaders closely interact on resource distribution on naval building, while they have notably different attitudes towards naval building. These differences shape various historical results of the USN. The U.S. successively set Britain, Germany and Japan as primary imaginary enemies in the period of 1890–1922. The United States accelerated naval building before the Spanish-American War and sharply raised the speed of naval building before the World War I, but paused naval building after the World War I. These three historical cases well prove the main argument of the paper: The United States always aims at primary imaginary enemy to build USN under stable structure of civil-military relations, while its naval building on countering the secondary imaginary enemy yields to the former. Moreover, this paper demonstrates the process that the elites of the USN set imaginary enemies, made war plan and strived for resources for the naval building.

【Key Words】 imaginary enemy, war plan, military effectiveness, the United States na-

vy, naval building

【Author】 Chen Yong, Ph.D. Candidate of School of International Studies, Peking University.

A Study on the Puzzle Why Great Powers Selectively Recognize the Independence of 'Non-Recognized de facto States' in International Society

Zeng Xianghong Yang Shuangmei (76)

【Abstract】 Nowadays, separatism is a serious threat to the stability of world. The existing Chechen separatism in Russia and the separatism demands of Scotland, Kurdish and Catalonia in United Kingdom, Middle East and Spain respectively, all have impacts on regional security and international stability. A critical question arising from these separatism phenomena is how the international society should deal with the pursuit of international recognition by these 'non-recognized de facto states'. Up to now, international society, especially great powers always hold different, even opposite standpoints over the recognition of these 'non-recognized de facto states'. Why do great powers selectively recognize the independence of these political actors? The existing research from the perspective of International Law and International Relations cannot fully explain the puzzle. This article argues that whether a 'non-recognized de facto state' can acquire the recognition of great powers depends on two factors, namely, the quasi-national capabilities of the actor and the strategic consideration of great powers. By analyzing the recognition status of the independence of Slovenia & Croatia, Kosovo and South Ossetia by great powers, this article finds that only when the quasi-national capabilities of 'non-recognized de facto state' can maintain its independence and its formal independence conforms to the strategic consideration of the great powers, can its independence be recognized by great powers. The analytical framework and conclusion of this article can provide some practical and theoretical insights for international society to tackle the recognition aspiration of the 'non-recognized de facto states'.

【Key Words】 non-recognized de facto state, recognition of great powers, quasi-national capabilities, Kosovo, South Ossetia

【Authors】 Zeng Xianghong, Professor of School of Management and Institute for Central Asian Studies, Lanzhou University; Yang Shuangmei, M.A. Student Major in International Relations, School of Management and Institute for Central Asian Studies, Lanzhou University.

Cultural Resistance or Cultural Backlash? The Comparison of Causal Effects of the Rise of Populist Radical Right in Western Europe

He Qingqian (103)

【Abstract】 Since the end of the twentieth century, populist radical right parties in Western Europe has gained unprecedented vote shares and political influence. How can we explain the rise of populist radical right parties in contemporary Western Europe? In the existing literature on demand-side factors, there are two popular explanations, namely globalization cultural resistance and modernization cultural backlash. The former argues that the increasing support for populist radical right parties lies in the cultural threat of immigration in the process of globalization. While the latter emphasizes the counter attack of the traditional conservatives in the face of widespread of liberal culture. In order to get a better understanding of the decisive factor in the rise of populist radical right parties across Western European countries, the main purpose of this paper is to compare the explanatory power of the two aforementioned theories. Based on the data from 2014 European Social Survey, this study uses the matching method to analyze the causal effects of globalization cultural resistance and modernization cultural backlash. We find that the influence of globalization cultural resistance is much stronger than that of modernization cultural backlash. It implies that the rise of populist radical right parties should be attributed more to globalization cultural resistance rather than modernization culture backlash.

【Key Words】 populist radical right parties, globalization cultural resistance, modernization cultural backlash, causal inference

【Author】 He Qingqian, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Public Administration, University of Twente, the Netherlands.

Rethinking Historiography of International Relations: Benchmark Dates in Modern China**Zhao Siyang (131)**

【Abstract】 This paper is to “re-problematize” the Benchmark Dates in International Relations studies, and to analyze how the current western orthodox benchmark date was accepted by China and whether there existed any other references of time that were accepted and used by Chinese scholars when doing International Relations studies in history. By analyzing the narrations about the beginning of modern international relations and its turning points in the studies on international relations history/theory written by Chinese scholars in the period of the Republic of China(1911–1949), the author finds the Thirty Years’ War(1618–1648) and the Peace Treaty of Westphalia were hardly regarded as the start point of modern international relations in Chinese scholars’ knowledge. The current universally accepted consensus haven’t always existed in China but only emerged till 1980s. The awareness and recognition is a process of historical construction. Secondly, the author finds that a series of events that happened in modern Europe served as Benchmark Dates in Chinese scholars’ researches, such as the Spanish Succession War, the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the Vienna Conference, the German Unity, the First World War and the Russian Revolution. However, their different determinations of Benchmark Dates reflect different historical views they hold, such as realism, Marxism, nationalism and idealism. Finally, this paper shows that the Europe-centric and realism in international relations history narration was formed in modern China in a gradual process, and thus the reexamination of Chinese international relation scholars’ research will offer possibility for contemporary Chinese scholars to establish a new narrative of international relations history.

【Key Words】 benchmark dates, history of international relations, historical view, international relations theory, discourse analysis

【Author】 Zhao Siyang, Post Doctor of School of Journalism and Communication, Jinan University.

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