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科技革命发生了几次
——学习习近平主席关于“新一轮科技革命”
的论述
冯昭奎

互联互通世界的治理和秩序
苏长和

伙伴国类型与中国伙伴关系升级
孙学峰 丁 鲁



中国社会科学院
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Abstracts

How Many Scientific and Technological Revolutions Have Occurred?

Enlightenment from Review of President Xi Jinping's Statements About "the New Round of Scientific and Technological Revolution"

Feng Zhaokui (4)

【Abstract】 From 2013 to 2017, President Xi Jinping has continued to reiterate the "the New Round of Scientific and Technological Revolution" or "the New Scientific and Technological Revolution". The underlying question is which round the New Scientific and Technological Revolution belongs to. As is known to all, Scientific and Technological Revolutions have occurred many times in history. At the emergence of each revolution, it would always be called "the New Scientific and Technological Revolution". To have a clear idea of this new round of Scientific and Technological Revolution, this paper reviews the history of Scientific and Technological Revolutions and proposes the theory of "four rounds of Scientific and Technological Revolutions". The first Scientific and Technological Revolution marked the beginning of electrification and the automobile age (from the 1860's to the beginning of the 20th century). The second Scientific and Technological Revolution referred to the use of atomic energy and invention of computers (from the 1940's to the 1970's/1980's). The third Scientific and Technological Revolution meant the internet revolution (from the 1970's/1980's to 2010's/2020's). The fourth Scientific and Technological Revolution comes into being because the integration of information technology, biotechnology, new energy technology and new material technology is triggering a new round of scientific and technological revolution as well as industrial transformation. This new round of Scientific and Technological Revolution is profoundly changing human being's way of life, affecting each nation's power and status in international competition and bringing along unprecedented challenges. In the future, those countries that actively support transformation and keep up with technical advances would stand out in technological competitions.

【Key Words】 the governance of China, technological innovation, Scientific and Technological Revolution, IT, internet

【Author】 Feng Zhaokui, Honorary Member, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Order and Governance in a Connectivity World

Su Changhe (25)

【Abstract】 Connectivity has been an irresistible historical trend in current world, and the challenge for global governance and international order is how to organize increasing connectivity. This essay begins with reiterating the importance of sovereignty for a connectivity order, and emphasizing the inclusive rather than exclusive relations between sovereignty and global governance. The essay argues that the real problem for global governance is mostly from domestic confrontational political system, which frequently produces uncertainty about global cooperative agreements. The author also explores the great power relations governance and suggests that connectivity makes it possible for the evolution of great power relations governance from confrontation to consultative structure. Since connectivity gradually conceives the awareness of human community around the world, the essay lastly suggests the importance of cooperative international political culture in achieving global good governance and order.

【Key Words】 connectivity, sovereignty, political system, global governance, international order

【Author】 Su Changhe, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

The Relational Theory of International Politics in Chinese Context: Concepts, Approaches and Challenges

Cao Dejun (36)

【Abstract】 By exploring the Confucian Relationalism, Chinese scholars are trying to construct a unique Relational Theory of International Politics. There are two kinds of

analytical approaches in this new project. "Process-oriented Constructivism", proposed by Professor Qin Yaqin, points out that international process and practices through the multi-dimensional interactions will gradually shape the preferences of international participants. By contrast, the Balance of Relations Theory argues that the logic of reciprocity and concession strategies can also play an important role in shaping the harmonious bilateral relations, which indicates clearly that the intimate emotion and utilitarian interest could co-exist in one process. In the light of the difference in conceptual definition and explanation mechanism, these two relationalism approaches have enriched and diversified the theoretical map. However, as a kind of academic innovation, Chinese Confucian Relationalism also faces many challenges, such as the understanding contradiction between Universalism and Specialism of in Relation or *guanxi*, the debate on the conceptualization and typification, etc. From the academic point of view, Confucian Relationalism in China can go beyond the Substantial thinking in Western academic circles, thus expanding the theoretical space of international political research. Focusing on the future, we need to be more open-minded, and actively learn from multiple research methods to deepen relationalism approaches and further the empirical research. [Key Words] relation theory, the logic of reciprocity, social embeddedness, relational governance, balance of relations

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Explaining the Upgrading of China's Partnership: Pivot Partners, Broker Partners and Beyond

Sun Xuefeng Ding Lu (54)

[Abstract] Establishing partnerships has been part and parcel of China's foreign policy since the middle of 1990s. Along the course of establishing new partnerships, China is making endeavors to upgrade the existing partnerships. Based on the theory of rising powers' dilemma, we argue that China's partnerships with pivot states (partners who firmly support China's core interests) or broker states (partners who extend China's international cooperation resources) are more likely to be upgraded. Either pivot partners

or broker partners are conducive to easing China's dilemma of rising powers, i.e. striking a delicate balance between China's expanding international influences and increasing strategic pressures exerted by United States and its security hierarchies. In return for their firm support, China is apt to implement reciprocal cooperation with pivot or broker partners within the partnership framework, which provides a solid foundation for upgrading their relations. The key propositions are verified by our Logit regression tests and comparative case studies. Our findings may enhance the theoretical explorations on China's strategic choices and their efficiencies to alleviate its dilemma of rising powers in the unipolar system dominated by the United States and its security hierarchies.

【Key Words】 China's partnership, dilemma of rising powers, pivot partner, broker partner

【Authors】 Sun Xuefeng, Professor at Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University; Ding Lu, Master Student at Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University.

Communicative Action, Strategic Dialogue and the Construction of China's Identity as a Responsible Power

Zhao Yang (77)

【Abstract】 The theory of communicative action has been extensively applied in IR studies, and it is a tool for some constructivists to analyze the interaction between states. It implies that the agents exchange their ideas and arguments in a common life-world in the process of argumentation, deliberation and persuasion, and they have equal positions in such a process. This process means that the agents might come to an agreement on a certain issue area, while they might also uphold their own ideas. But given a better argument, any agent could be persuaded. This paper uses theory of communicative action to analyze the construction of China's identity as a responsible power, with the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) as a case study. It is argued that although there are many significant differences between the two powers, America's strategic doubts toward China has been decreased, and China's self-claimed identity has been accepted by America to some extent. Moreover, this theory

could facilitate the study on various extant dialogues between China and other countries or organizations, thus offering some guidance to these dialogues.

【Key Words】 theory of communicative action, state identity, S&ED, responsible power, new type of great power relationship

【Author】 Zhao Yang, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of School of International Relations, University of International Business and Economics.

Potential Influence of the Northwest Passage on Global Economics and China's Countermeasures: Based on Global Multi-Regional CGE Model

Cong Xiaonan (106)

【Abstract】 As the Arctic ice is melting, the Northwest Passage has become a focus of the world. The large-scale development and utilization of this passage may have significant potential influence on China and even the global economy, and the different benefit of each economy leads to various coping strategies. Previous studies on assessing the influence of the Northwest Passage mainly used technical economic methods instead of macroeconomic methods. The author built a Computable General Equilibrium model by improving the GTAP model, developed a simulation software, and made analysis on the economic effect of the Northwest Passage. The simulation shows that the Northwest Passage will improve the global economics and different economies benefit variously. East Asian countries, North American countries and European Union are the major beneficiaries, especially East Asian countries. In a long period, the value of the Northwest Passage is to serve as a connection among different economies instead of to the Arctic market. China should reassess the strategic value of the Northwest Passage under the background of global climate change, and improve the exploiting of the sea route peacefully and sustainably by strengthening the cooperation with countries including East Asian countries and EU.

【Key Words】 Arctic passage, Northwest Passage, CGE, economic impact, international trade, Arctic strategy

【Author】 Cong Xiaonan, Ph.D., Associate Research Fellow of Institute for Urban and Environmental Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

China's Overseas Economic Engagement and East Asian Public Attitudes Towards China:**An Analysis Based on the Moderating Effect of "Perception of Economic Improvement" and "Developmentalism"****Pang Qin Liang Yiying Pan Junhao (130)**

【Abstract】 East Asia is of primary strategic significance for China's economic development and national security. How will China's increasing trade and investment with East Asian countries affect their people's attitudes toward China? This is a question of both theoretical importance and practical implications for China's foreign economic activities, and it has yet not been systematically examined. This study, by adopting multi-level regression model analysis, finds that China's economic interactions with the East Asian countries are negatively correlated with these countries' public evaluation of China. In other words, countries with closer economic relations with China tend to hold more negative public views of China. Further study shows that the negative relations are closely related with the moderating effect of two ideational factors, "perception of economic improvement" and "developmentalism". This study contributes to existing theory of regional economic integration by building a nuanced "ideational spillover effect" model based on the New Functionalism. It also puts forward a new explanation for motivation and resistance at the public level for regional economic integration. In addition, this study also expands the current literature concerning China's soft power by linking foreign public evaluations of China with China's economic activities.

【Key Words】 perception of economic improvement, developmentalism, ideational spillover effect, soft power, "One Belt, One Road"

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