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中国对外关系40年：回顾与展望

张蕴岭

理解中国国际关系理论的两种构建途径

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国际私营安保治理与中国海外利益保护

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中国社会科学院
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Abstracts

Leaping over the “Great Powers’ Catch-up Trap”

Zhang Yuyan (1)

Forty Years of ChinaVs Foreign Relations: Retrospection and Expectation

Zhang Yunling (5)

【Abstract】 It was a great transformation for China when it decided to implement reform and opening up policy in 1978. China’s success has largely been the result of the change of the guiding thought, the change of the economic system and the change of the foreign policy. The important experience of China’s foreign policy is to insist on the reform and opening up policy, adhere to the path of peaceful development, and play a constructive role as a new kind of great power. As China has entered into a new era, China will undergo more changes and achieved more brilliant achievements including the area of foreign relations. China calls for building a community of a shared future for mankind based on a new kind of international relationship and order.

【Key Words】 reform and opening up, grand transformation, peaceful development, leading role, new era

【Author】 Zhang Yunling, Academy Member, Director of International Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Distinguished Professor of Shangdong University.

Why Does Civil War Evolve into Proxy War?

Chen Xiang (27)

【Abstract】 After the Second World War, civil wars occurred frequently in many countries, and some civil wars evolved into proxy wars ultimately. Here, one noteworthy phenomenon is that why some civil wars may evolve into proxy wars, while some not. To solve the puzzle, based on the brief review of related studies, this paper puts for-

ward the logic mechanism that could explain why civil war may evolve into proxy war by analyzing activator's willingness to intervene and proxy's autonomy. The paper argues that the evolution of civil war into proxy war should meet two indispensable conditions simultaneously. First, the external activators must have strong desire to intervene, and support the proxy in the civil war as a strategic way to maintain and expand their interests. Second, the internal proxy should have forceful dependence of the external support for lack of autonomy, and serve as the surrogate to exchange for foreign assistance. In fact, the evolution of civil war into proxy war is the product of high interests matching between the activator and the proxy. After reviewing two phases of Angolan civil war(1975-1991,1992-1994), we verified the applicability of the above hypothesis.

【Key Words】civil war, proxy war, autonomy, willingness to intervene, Angolan civil war

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Change in Leadership Coalition and Foreign Policy Adjustment: A Study on Foreign Policy Compliance with China

Zha Wen and Andrew X. Li (53)

【Abstract】Sudden adjustments in other countries' foreign policies towards China not only lead to disturbances in China's foreign relations, which makes conducting diplomacy more challenging to Chinese diplomats, but also alter the environment in which Chinese outward investments operate, causing economic losses to Chinese enterprises. What then explains changes in a country's foreign policy? In answering this question, the vast majority of the existing quantitative research focuses on similarities and changes in a country's foreign policy vis-a-vis that of the United States. The existing scholarship, therefore, offers limited insight to Chinese diplomacy and foreign services. To fill in this gap in the literature and serve the real needs of Chinese diplomacy, the authors use the similarity score calculated from the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) votes to measure a country's foreign policy compliance with China. The au-

thors explore the absolute changes in the similarity score with China through regression and matching techniques. It is found that in the post-Cold War period, foreign policy generally shows greater flexibility, resulting in higher probability of adjustments in other countries' foreign policies towards China. Against this background, the authors attribute such adjustment in foreign policies to changes in a country's leadership coalition. More drastic changes in leadership coalition are associated with greater magnitudes of foreign policy adjustment. The authors also find that bilateral trade with China has a significant stabilizing effect: as the country's foreign trade with China increases, the magnitude of foreign policy adjustments decreases.

【Key Words】foreign policy adjustment, change in leadership coalition, UNGA votes, bilateral trade with China

【Authors】Zha Wen, Associate Professor at Institute of International Relations, China Foreign Affairs University; Andrew X. Li, Assistant Professor at Department of International Relations, Central European University.

Two Approaches to Chinese IR Theory: A Historical Review and Evaluation

Lu Peng (73)

【Abstract】Chinese scholars' efforts to construct a Chinese theory of International Relations (IR) have achieved considerable progress in the last ten years. Three distinct Chinese IR theoretical branches, namely the "Shanghai School", the "moral realism", and the "relational theory of world politics", have been proposed consecutively. These Chinese theoretical achievements are created by two approaches of knowledge making, each of which has its research agenda. The first approach starts from ancient Chinese thought and arrives at the unique Chinese understanding of the modern world. And the second approach starts from traditional Chinese logic of social practices and arrives at the Chinese way of making sense of the modern world. While the "moral realism" and the "Shanghai School" mainly follow the approach of Chinese thought, the "relational theory" is primarily a product of the approach of Chinese logic. These two approaches have contributed to the progress of Chinese IR theoretical studies in the past decade; however, both need further improvements. While the approach of Chinese thought

needs to address the spatial-temporal correlation between ancient Chinese thought and the modern international reality, the approach of Chinese logic has to deal with the underlying epistemological issues. The future development of Chinese IR theory requires the combination of both the Chinese thought approach and the Chinese logic approach which can provide solid epistemological foundation of theory construction practices and tenable ontological position of international relations.

【Key Words】relational theory of world politics, moral realism, “Shanghai School”, Chinese IR theory

【Author】Lu Peng, Ph.D., Australian National University.

International Security Governance and Protection of Chinese Overseas Interests

Xiao He (94)

【Abstract】After the post-war years’ globalization, the security contracting since 1980s and Afghanistan and Iraq War in 21st century, the international society ultimately admits the legitimacy of internationalized private security through treaties and agreements. From 2004 to 2014, such key agreements as Montreux Document and International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers have established a multi-sponsored governance system, which meets the security and moral need of both developed and developing states. Meanwhile, though China has huge security need in overseas interests protection, the development of its internationalized private security sector is obviously under expectation, and its participation in the global private security governance is marginal. The reason of this phenomenon is that China’s traditional conception of security and domestic governance structure has not truly changed and its special overseas security needs could not be transformed into market demand easily. This gap between security demand and supply indicates that China should reform its overall structure of overseas security supply and overseas interests development.

【Key Words】private security, protection of oversea interest, international security governance, national security

【Author】Xiao He, Assistant Research Fellow of Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Economic Miracle in Africa: Driving Factors and Long-Term Growth**Liu Chen (117)**

【Abstract】 Since the 1990s, African economies have gradually recovered and achieved rapid growth, which is called “African Growth Miracle”. Based on a number of factors, this article analyzed the main reasons and long-term prospects of economic growth in Africa comprehensively. As far as domestic and international conditions are concerned, the continuing reduction in wars and conflicts and the implementation of macroeconomic reforms by countries have enhanced political and economic stability; the rising commodity prices and increased capital inflows have improved the terms of trade and financing for African countries. On the demand side, the drivers of short-term growth include the consumption growth in middle-income countries, increased investment particularly the public investment in low-income and poor countries, and the export-led growth in oil-exporting countries; on the supply side, the transfer of labor force from agriculture to higher-productivity service promoted the labor productivity and economic growth. In terms of long-term development factors, the proportion of manufacturing industries in African countries remains low, and these countries have not realized the manufacturing-driven structural transformation. Due to the different initial conditions, African countries will face more difficulties than Asian countries in the process of economic transformation. More importantly, the major obstacle to long-term development is the low capital accumulation. Therefore, achieving long-term development remains a daunting task for African countries.

【Key Words】economic growth, demand and supply, structural transformation, capital accumulation, comparative economy

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