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战争与撒哈拉以南非洲国家建设

卢凌宇

实践逻辑视野下的新型国际关系建构

李 滨 陈子烨

论美国退出国际组织和条约的合法性问题

伍俐斌



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Abstracts

War, Rivalry and State Building in Sub-Saharan Africa

Lu Lingyu (4)

[Abstract] Charles Tilly finds that the history of modern state building in Western Europe was characterized by the efforts of the rulers to extract resources from their population as a means to combating or neutralizing international or internal foes. In this process, state agencies exemplified by the department of taxation, finance, information and monitoring were substantially consolidated, which led to the overall expansion of the state machinery. Territorial-sovereign states in Sub-Saharan Africa stemmed from decolonization under the UN. Since the end of the Cold War, international “rivalry” has taken the place of traditional international wars and became the dominant form of international conflicts. Given that international rivalry is incapable of posing a fatal threat to the survival of a state, it presumably does not significantly influence the capacity of Sub-Saharan African states. Meanwhile, civil wars, which have been constantly plaguing this region since its independence, constitute a substantive menace to the civilians, thereby allowing the state to extract more resources from the society. Concurrently, the impacts of war upon state building in Sub-Saharan Africa are constrained by three structural factors, namely ethnic politics, natural resource dependence and foreign aid. All of them weaken state authority and the work efficiency of state agencies, disabling the state from realizing the imperativeness and the importance of penetrating into the society for resource extraction and empowering the state more deeply, which eventually exerts negative effects upon the connection between war and state building. A series of cross-sectional time series regression analyses based upon macro-level data of Sub-Saharan Africa from 1975 to 2013 lend support to most of the hypotheses. Nevertheless, natural resource dependence is found to significantly reduce the influences of international rivalry upon state building, while significantly strengthe-

ning the state building function of civil wars.

[Key Words] war, rivalry, Sub-Saharan Africa, state building, state capacity

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Construction of a New Type of International Relations from the Perspective of the Logic of Practice

Li Bin Chen Ziye (40)

[Abstract] The “practice turn” in IR provides both an approach to practical knowledge of IR and a method for China to promote the building of “new type of international relations”. The authors of this paper, first of all, by interpreting characteristics of practice and practical knowledge, and the inner mechanism, from the theory of practice, stress that the concepts from representational knowledge cannot directly be applied to practical action, that it is the habitus developed by practical action that is the key of practice. Habitus is the product of practice, and is creative and changing, but it is of hysteresis. Based on the fact that habitus is a deep structure shaping behavior, the authors emphasize that the habitus that the practice of a new type of new international relations develops will be the most fundamental guarantee for the great project. The authors think that the changing distribution of international power, the deepening worldwide interdependence, and capricious policies of the United States are making an environment of field conducive to the transformation of habitus from the old international relations to a new type of international relations. However, the authors warn that the hysteresis left by the old practice of international relations is the biggest obstacle to the transformation. From the perspective of practice, overcoming the obstacle depends upon the new practice of building a new type of international relations. The authors suggest that China should take “Belt and Road” initiative as a platform for new practice to reshape common expectation of international relations in the world, gradually form a community of new practice based on the new identity with new ideas, and finally in-

stitutionalize new practice in the international society.

[Key Words] new type of international relations, practical knowledge, the logic of practice, habitus

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On the Legality of the U.S. Withdrawal from International Organizations and Treaties

Wu Libin (59)

[Abstract] The issues of the legality of withdrawal from international organizations or treaties can be divided into substantive legality issues and procedural legality issues. With regard to the issues of substantive legality, if the charter of an international organization or a treaty permits the withdrawal, the signatory nations have the right to withdraw; if the charter of an international organization or a treaty has no withdrawal clause, the signatory nations are not allowed to withdraw in principle, but the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties provides three exceptions to that. As to the international organizations and treaties which the United States declared to withdraw, the United States certainly has the right to withdraw if it is allowed to withdraw; but if there is no withdrawal clause, the United States cannot withdraw in principle, but the existence of exceptions makes it impossible to absolutely conclude that such withdrawal is illegal. On the issue of procedural legality, the withdrawing nation shall withdraw in accordance with the prescribed procedure if the charter of an international organization or a treaty has set a withdrawal clause; if there are no withdrawal clauses, the withdrawing nation may declare its withdrawal in its own way, but the time of entry into force is more controversial. Whether or not there are provisions in the charter of an international organization or a treaty, the obligations assumed by the withdrawing nation prior to the entry into force of the withdrawal shall not be affected after the withdraw-

al.

[Key Words] withdrawal, international organization, international treaty, legality

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Level of Institutionalization, Depth of Private Partners' Participation, and the Effectiveness of Transnational Public-Private Partnership

Ding Mengli Liu Hongsong (80)

[Abstract] The UN-centered transnational public-private partnerships (thereafter PPPs) have grown rapidly since 1990s and been playing an indispensable part in global governance. As an innovative way of global governance, transnational PPPs are characterized by cooperative governance among public and private actors, such as cooperation among the UN and multinational corporations. Although much research has been carried on, little is known about what variables influence the effectiveness of PPPs. On the basis of adopting a reasonable strategy to measure the effectiveness, the authors present a causal mechanism-based explanation on the effectiveness variance of PPPs and put forward the following hypotheses: 1) the higher the level of institutionalization, the less the participants' defection, the stronger the institutional support, the more the effectiveness of PPPs; 2) the higher the depth of private partners' participation, the higher the quality and private partners' acceptance of the decisions, the more the effectiveness of PPPs. The methods of controlled comparison and process tracing are deployed in the empirical study. Through comparing as well as tracing the two cases of Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and Roll Back Malaria and examining the variations within the latter case, the hypotheses and the associated causal mechanisms are supported by the empirical results.

[Key Words] transnational public-private partnerships, global governance, effectiveness, level of institutionalization, depth of private partners' participation

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lic Affairs, Fudan University; Liu Hongson, Professor in School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Research Fellow of Center for European Union Studies, Shanghai International Studies University.

Global Value Chain and the Adaptive Change of the U.S. Trade Policy**Guan Chuanjing (118)**

[Abstract]The U.S. trade policy has been catchier since 2016. On the one hand, the Trump administration turns to protectionism to alleviate domestic populism; on the other hand, the Trump administration promotes new international economic rules with the EU and Japan to serve the global expansion of transnational capital. The analysis of global value chains and protectionism, factor mobility theory, and international status concerns cannot fully explain this seemingly contradictory policy change. As a model of capital accumulation, the global value chain regulates the competitive advantage of the capital-labor of the United States. The capital with structural power and the labor with social movement, influence the choice of trade policy, so the adaptive change of the U.S. trade policy is the result of the trade-off between serving capital and serving labor. This logic is reflected in the selective trade liberalization of the U.S. from 1961 to 1986, the policy of promoting the free flow of capital and the protection of FDI from 1986 to 2015, and populism and protectionism in 2016 general election. Compared with power structure or economic benefit and cost approach, the capital-labor competition framework helps to understand not only the political process of the turn of U.S. trade policy to protectionism, but also its change with economic globalization since the 1960s.

[Key Words]global value chain, trade policy, protectionism, structural power, populism

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