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新时代中国特色社会主义与中国的国家利益

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“一带一路”规则制定权的战略思考

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Abstracts

New Era of the Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and China's National Interests

Li Bin Chen Yi (4)

[Abstract] The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has established general goal of China's development in the new era and the strategic way to realize it by the path of the socialism with Chinese characteristics. The path of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, however, must be guaranteed by the institutions of the socialism with Chinese characteristics. According to the logic that public interest is public institution, to keep in smooth operation the economic system, political system and cultural system of current China is to safeguard the national interests of China in the new era. Current development stage of China and the characteristics of China's present economic system determines that an open and stable international economic system and the international peace remain China's interests in the new era. The inherent relationship between the political system and the economic system of China determines that ensuring the security of the political system, as the China's largest claim of sovereignty, is also a safeguard of enhancing the national interests originating from the economic development requirement. The inner connection between Chinese socialist culture and China's economic system and political system naturally requires a cultural system aiming at legitimating the existing political and economic institutions, and thus it is necessary to, as a national interest, prevent from the culturally and ideologically external challenges to China's institutions. The economic, political and cultural interests in the new era are defined fundamentally in terms of economic base of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, which requires China to seek the interests through win-win cooperation, under international peace and stability, and with the help of economic growth of world.

【Key Words】 the socialism with Chinese characteristics, national interest, Chinese dream, China's diplomacy

【Authors】 Li Bin, Professor, School of Politics and International Relations, Tongji University; Chen Yi, Ph.D. Candidate of Nanjing University.

Rule-Making Power in the Development of the Belt and the Road: A Strategic Analysis

Men Honghua (19)

【Abstract】 With the deep transformation of world economy, international rules are in the turning point as well, and new rivalries on rule-making and dominance of international cooperation are emerging between and among countries and regions, and competition on international rules making among great powers becomes fierce. The Belt & Road Initiative provides China with opportunity in reshaping international economic rules, and the present queries on the Initiative always connect with rule-making power, and some people regard the Initiative as a national strategy to change international order and rules, to struggle for predominance in Asia and the world as well. The paper holds that in the development of the Belt and the Road, China should uphold such principles as fair, reasonable, inclusive, transparent, open and win-win, play a role of advocate and pioneer in rule-making. The paper suggest that China should enrich China's theory of international cooperation by treating the Belt & Road Initiative as an important link, and realize theoretical innovation; be actively involved in international rule making process and handle properly different risks; help great powers align their development strategies and form complementarity, thus reducing resistance and political risks in the Belt and the Road development; firmly grasp the discursive power in rule-making and tell the Belt & Road story well, and bring together the wisdom and support of participants in Belt and the Road development.

【Key Words】 the Belt and the Road, international rules, rule-making power, discursive power, China studies

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Pragmatic Institutionalism: Cooperation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries

[Bosnia and Herzegovina] Natasa Maric Wei Ling (41)

[Abstract] Why do countries cooperate? Studies of international institutions typically focus on whether institutions facilitate cooperation among states and how international cooperative mechanisms evolve. What remains understudied is what kind of international institutions facilitate cooperation among states more effectively and how they work in reality. Recent years have witnessed the growth of institutionalized cooperation among emerging economies, along which a new model of institutionalism is taking shape and starting to play a significant role in world politics. It is proposed as pragmatic institutionalism by this paper. Pragmatic institutionalism features pragmatic agenda, voluntary participation, and openness and flexibility rather than rigid and binding rules and structures. Moreover, its cooperative processes are driven by developmental security, which regards sustainable social and economic development as vital national security interest and believes in a mutually reinforcing relationship between security and development. Institutionalization is realized through repeated practices of pragmatic cooperation, which also foster positive habit of cooperation among participating states. Pragmatic institutionalism produces efficient international cooperation with relatively “weak” institutions. Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, conducted mainly in policy-coordination, trade and economic cooperation and socio-cultural exchanges, has made a case for pragmatic institutionalism. As cooperative process continues to broaden and deepen, and the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation continues to improve, positive habit of cooperation is being fostered between China and Central and Eastern European countries.

【Key Words】 pragmatic institutionalism, pragmatic agenda, voluntary participation, flexibility and openness, developmental security, Central and Eastern European countries

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The U.S. Building of International Discursive Power in Its Transitional Period as a New-Born Power

Li Xinfeng Feng Feng Zhang Ping (69)

【Abstract】 The United States developed from a colony of the Great Britain along the coast of the Atlantic to a regional power, then to a global power, and at last to an international superpower. The history of its ascension is thought-provoking. It involves not only a rapid rise of both domestic economy and comprehensive national strength, but also a continuous increase of international discursive power. Examining the transitional period of the U.S. as a new-born power, this paper establishes an analytical frame that incorporates the elements of national strength, national identity and international discursive power. By tracing the construction process of international discursive power by the new-born state in the particular period, this paper sheds light on the current development of China. In a period of 80 years from 1865 to 1945, the United States consciously and actively constructed its discursive hegemony from three aspects and in four phases. The three aspects were policy agenda, academic agenda and media agenda; the four phases were the preparation, sprouting, initiative establishment and institutionalization of a strong international discursive power. Throughout this historical process, national strength closely accompanied international discursive power. However, national strength did not necessarily result in the increase of international discursive power; on the contrary, international discursive power was established consciously on the basis of its national strength.

【Key Words】 transitional period of a new-born power, international discourse power,

policy agenda, academic agenda, media agenda

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Beyond the Reversed Second Image: Interstate War, Social Mobility and the Military Origins of the Welfare State

Meng Ke (92)

【Abstract】 For sixty years since the publication of *Men, the State and War*, the literature rarely provides micro-foundations for the intertwining of the three images in shaping political outcomes. This article aims to fill this gap by looking into the historical development of the welfare state. The conventional view, following the “war-makes-state” thesis, argues that war necessitates state intervention and fosters state capacities, which lays the administrative and fiscal foundations for the welfare state. Challenging this view, this article argues that mass mobilization during war preparation by increasing prospects of social mobility actually reduces the demand for redistribution. It is casualties during war that compel the state to compensate the sacrifice through income redistribution. This compensatory theory of mass mobilization and sacrifice is supported by statistical analysis of a new dataset of progressive taxation and interstate war participation of 19 Great Powers during 1800–2010. This article gives an example of how the three images interact on the basis of micro-level preferences to bring about domestic political change.

【Key Words】 three images, micro-foundation, interstate war, welfare state, social mobility

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Incomplete Contract, State Power and the Protection of Outward FDI**Li Guoxue (122)**

【Abstract】 From the perspective of contract theory, there is a series of explicit or implicit contracts on outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) between multinational corporations and the host government, which are also incomplete administrative contracts in nature. How to prevent political risks resulting from the host government's opportunistic behavior and the abuse of administrative special rights under incomplete contracts, and to resolve related international investment disputes, is a practical issue that multinational corporations and home countries have to face. After OFDI undertaken by multinational corporations, the implementation of incomplete contracts mainly relies on self-enforcement and third-party enforcement mechanisms which are closely related to social capital. The coincidence of structural power with social capital provides new ways for home country to protect OFDI. The home country can use structural power to influence formal and informal rules abided by the international community which thereby create favorable conditions for home country to promote the implementation of incomplete contracts through social capital. Specifically, the home country can use value-oriented diplomacy, information sharing and the reputation of the host governments in international organizations to promote self-enforcement of the incomplete contract and take advantage of structural power to develop and improve international investment rules on which third-party enforcement of incomplete contracts is based.

【Key Words】 outward FDI, incomplete contractual, structural power, social capital

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“De-historization” and “Re-historization” in IR Studies: Questioning Thucydides's Trap**Ren Xiao (142)**

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