

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

ISSN 1006-9550  
CN 11-1343/F



QK1868419

# 世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

后冷战时代中美关系研究范式变化及其含义

吴心伯

再论区域国别研究

任晓

非捆绑性冲突管理战略的选择：

第三方调停还是双边协商

陈一一



中国社会科学院  
世界经济与政治研究所

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万方数据

2019

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总第461期

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# 世界经济与政治

(月刊)

2019年第1期(总第461期)

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# SHIJIE JINGJI YU ZHENGZHI

1979 年创刊

2019 年 1 月 14 日出版

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### **An Evolution of International Trade Theory and the Competition Between Nations**

**Zhang Yuyan (1)**

### **Paradigm Shifts in the Study of Sino-U.S. Relations in the Post-Cold War Era and Its Implications: Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Sino-U.S. Diplomatic Normalization**

**Wu Xinbo (5)**

**[Abstract]** From the early 1990s till today, the study of Sino-U.S. relations in China has gone through the stages of rise, growth and expansion. The process also witnessed notable shift in the research paradigm in the following ways: from concentrating on bilateral context to paying attention to multilateral context, from keeping the eye exclusively on the U.S. side to looking at both sides, from interest-orientation to power balance-orientation, from stressing on cooperation to giving consideration to both cooperation and competition, from taking account of the impact of systemic level on unit-level to vice versa, from focusing mainly on foreign strategy and policy to exploring respective internal political, economic, social and cultural factors, from an empirical approach to one borrowing more and more from IR theory and methodology. As a matter of fact, the paradigm shifts as described above stands as a reflection of a series of changes in the following dimensions: power balance between China and the United States, foreign policy-making circumstances on both sides, primary motives behind their respective approaches to the relationship, patterns of interactions between the two countries, and the impact of Sino-US relationship on international affairs. Furthermore, changes occurred in China, the U.S. as well as their bilateral ties also mirror some of the major adjustments in international politics in the post-Cold War era; shifting power balance among major powers, changing pattern of interactions between the East and the West, salience of global governance issues, as well as the accelerating pace of evolution in international system and international order.

**[Key Words]** Sino-U.S. relations, research paradigm, international politics, post-Cold War era

**[Author]** Wu Xinbo, Professor and Director, Center for American Studies, Fudan University.

**Conservatism and Revisionism: Russia's Policy Toward Western Countries After the Financial Crisis****Jiang Yi (16)**

**【Abstract】** Ever since the Cold War ending, the conflict between Russia and the West has been revolving around what international system is preferable. The conflict involves both how they label themselves and what attitudes they take towards the differentiation in their concepts of value, as well as the distribution of political rights, the arrangement of the Space between Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the angle of concern for bilateral cooperation. In the aftermath of the international financial crisis, Russia, realizing that the international situation has come into a stage of readjustment, based on its power regained, has stepped up its efforts to counter the western construction of the international order via liberalism. The country has gradually formed its confrontation strategy against the West by means of “Hybrid War”, which centers on conservatism in alignment with revisionist power. In the struggle for the establishment of the system and the leadership of agenda setting, both Russia and the West have the dual identities of “maintenance system” and “revisionist power”. And the antagonism between them has led to the signs of a “new Cold War” in bilateral relations and regional situations. However, this “new Cold War”, which stems from “strategic impulse” and is characterized by “no rules”, is by no means their policy intent, nor is it in line with their needs. At the same time, the external environment of the tension, hostility and mistrust has not only failed to resolve the internal contradictions of the parties but has also led to a vicious cycle in which these internal problems trigger one side to impose a stronger pressure on the other.

**【Key Words】** Russia's foreign policy, Russia-West relationship, conservatism, the new Cold War

**【Author】** Jiang Yi, Professor in the Institute of Russia Central Asia and East Europe, CASS.

**The Interaction Between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Current Global Governance System: A Typology Analysis****Xie Laihui (34)**

**【Abstract】** The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has been widely considered as China's great practice of exploring a new model of global governance, and an important platform for China to participate in global governance. But as for the relationship and interaction process, current literature on these issues diverges obviously as lacking consistent analytical framework. Because the Belt and Road construction consists of complex institutional and conceptual dimensions, the institutional type and power structure of the governance system will largely determine the interaction. Based on these two factors, a typological analysis was carried out to analyze different interactions. Under

the light of this framework, it is found that the BRI is embedded within the current global governance system and tangled with the formal institutions, rather than making parallel institutions; but there are obvious tensions between the BRI and the informal and exclusive institutions that are with more concentrated Western powers. It is suggested that specific innovative approaches for BRI to improve global governance system should be focused more on the informal institutions.

**【Key Words】** Belt and Road Initiative, global governance, governance deficit, power structure, private transnational governance

**【Author】** Xie Laihui, Associate Research Fellow at the National Institute of International Strategy (NIIS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

### **Area Studies Reexamined**

**Ren Xiao (59)**

**【Abstract】** In China today, much importance has been attached to area studies, which are rapidly growing in the country, and in the meantime, a number of related issues need to be clarified. After the end of the Second World War, area studies gained momentum in the United States and prospered in the following years. This has offered a valuable case to be looked at and compared with the Chinese case. Two or three decades later, area studies made an impressive stride and became institutionalized in American universities (to some extent at the think tanks too). At present, area studies in China have entered into a new phase of development and, it is safe to say, will prosper continuously for the rest of the 21st century. However, there exists an important question: area studies in China are to a large extent detached from disciplinary social scientific research. This problem has to be seriously examined. The usefulness of area studies not only helps us grasp a country or region, but also lies in the possibility for generalized arguments or theories to be generated from those studies. Such great examples include Benedict Anderson' and Clifford Geertz' studies and their respective theories on nationalism and culture that emerged from their field work and research. Given the richness of Chinese history and reality, especially its development experiences over the past 40 years, there also exists a possibility for general theories to be developed from the study of China.

**【Key Words】** area studies, international studies, U. S. National Defense Education Act, social scientific theory

**【Author】** Ren Xiao, Professor at the Institute of International Studies and Director of the Center for the Study of Chinese Foreign Policy, Fudan University.

### **On the Ontological Consciousness of “Relational Turn”**

**Ji Ling (78)**

**【Abstract】** “Relational turn” is a remarkable phenomenon recently emerging both in

the Anglophone and the Sinophone International Studies. With most of the attention being paid to the differentiation between the two strands, the reasons why a world-wide “relational turn” rises have not been fully explored and its theoretical significance has been underestimated. Against the backdrop of fast-growing globalization, technological evolution and internet penetration, world politics has increasingly taken on the features of inter-relatedness and fluidity, which makes the dominant IR theories built on ontological assumptions of atomistic substantialism out of tune with the reality. The tension between world politics reality and international studies drove scholars from different cultural backgrounds towards relational ontology. Relational thinking intrinsically entails an approach of transcending the bifurcation of the East and the West and promoting a global relational research. Relational ontology constitutes a common baseline and thus lays foundation for the two strands of “relational turn” to conduct a meaningful dialogue and joint endeavor to promote global relational international studies. Sticking to relational ontology in theoretic and empirical international studies requires avoiding epistemological tendency of “reification” and “binary opposition” and embracing the eternal variability of a relational world and the immanent relatedness of individuals with each other and the whole.

【Key Words】 world politics, relational turn, substantialism, relational ontology

【Author】 Ji Ling, Associate Professor, China Foreign Affairs University/China Diplomatic Academy.

### **Selecting a Non-Binding Strategy of Conflict Management: Mediation or Negotiation?**

**Chen Yiyi (98)**

【Abstract】 The selection of mediation and negotiation which are similar in practice follows opposite strategic motives in the conflict management process. Compared with achieving a decisive victory, the peaceful management of the conflict serves as the mainstream in the violent conflict resolution process. And within a number of conflict management strategies, the non-binding strategies are more prevalent than the binding strategies in practice. However, while both of them belong to the non-binding conflict management strategy, why do some of disputants select mediation while others turn to negotiation instead? Furthermore, why mediation, which is more costly, is more prevalent than negotiation, which is less costly? These are the questions which are not given a systematic study in the existing research. Through introducing the uncertainty mechanism into the analysis, this article argues that the different levels of disputants' uncertainty regarding opponents' resolve to continue fighting contributes to the different selections of mediation or negotiation in the conflict management process. Three influential factors are applied to capture the level of uncertainty: the power disparity between the disputants, the change of leadership between the disputants, and the sunk cost of the conflict when conflict management process initiates. By compiling the Inter-

national Conflict Management (ICM) 1945–2003 dataset for the analysis, I find that mediation is more likely when the power disparity is small, and there is or will be a leadership change during the conflict, as well as a large sunk cost of the conflict. Otherwise, the selection of negotiation is more likely. Based on the empirical analysis, the article discusses the results with case studies jointly, which renders important policy implications to the relevant research further.

**[Key Words]** third party mediation, bilateral negotiation, uncertainty, power disparity, leadership change, sunk cost

**[Author]** Chen Yiyi, Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, Graduate School of Decision Sciences, University of Konstanz.

### **Strategic Behavior Matching and the U.S. Asia-Pacific Alliance Cohesion** **Li Ze (128)**

**[Abstract]** Since the U.S. return to Asia, the cohesion of the U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance has been strengthened as a whole. But the puzzle is: why is there a significant difference in the degree of cohesion enhancement between the US-Japan alliance, the U.S.-Korea alliance and the U.S.-Australia alliance under the common background of strengthening the Asia-Pacific alliance by the United States? Through the theoretical discussion, this paper argues that the strategic behavior matching between allies in response to the targets determines the change of alliance cohesion under the unipolar system. On the basis of empirical research, this paper draws the conclusion that the difference of strategic behavior matching among these three alliances leads to the difference of the degree of cohesion enhancement. To some extent, the divergence of strategic behavior has affected the effect of the U.S. constraint on China. The policy implication of this paper is that with Trump replacing the strategy of returning to Asia with the strategy of Indo-Pacific, China should be vigilant about the future development of the U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance turning into a highly united and balancing alliance system, and China should use the strategic means of confrontation and reassurance more rationally, strengthening or maintaining the strategic behavior divergence between the U.S. and its allies, keeping the cohesion of the U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance at a relatively low level, in order to resolve the antagonistic characteristics of the U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy against China.

**[Key Words]** strategic behavior matching, alliance cohesion, the U.S. Asia-Pacific alliance, Pivot to Asia, Indo-Pacific Strategy

**[Author]** Li Ze, Ph.D. Candidate of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University.



# 世界经济与政治

2019年第1期

(1979年创刊·月刊)

第四届(2016)中国出版政府奖期刊提名奖

第三届(2013)中国出版政府奖期刊提名奖

中国百强报刊(2017)

中国百强报刊(2015)

中国人文社会科学期刊评价报告

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中国人文社会科学核心期刊

RCCSE中国权威学术期刊

中文社会科学引文索引来源期刊

中国期刊全文数据库来源期刊

## World Economics and Politics

No.1(2019) (Monthly, Began in 1979)

Compiler: Editorial Department of the Journal of World Economics and Politics (5 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing)

Postal Code: 100732

Telephone: 85195784

E-mail: sjzbjb@cass.org.cn

<http://www.iwep.org.cn/>

Editor-in-Chief: Zhang Yuyan

Publisher: World Economics Journal Publication Office

Printer: Longlin Printing Limited Company of Sanhe City

Distributor: Social Sciences Academic Press (China)

Subscriptions:

Domestic: Post Office

Overseas: China International Book Trading Corporation

(Box 399, Beijing 100044, China)

Subscription Price: \$ 25.00 (overseas)

¥ 48.00 (domestic)

刊号: ISSN 1006-9550  
CN 11-1343/F

邮发代号: 82-871

定价: 48.00元(国内)

25.00美元(国外)

国内外公开发行人

万方数据

ISSN 1006-9550

