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# 世界经济与政治

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构建人类卫生健康共同体的国际法  
合法性问题

王 勇

国家治理、外交能力与中国主场外交的  
兴起

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大国竞争中的战略叙事

曹德军



中国社会科学院  
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## 世界政治

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## Abstracts

### **The Legitimacy and Perfection of International Law in the Construction of Human Health and Wellness Community**

**Wang Yong (4)**

**【Abstract】**The Covid-19 pandemic continues to rage worldwide, which seriously endangers the life and health of all mankind. After successfully controlling the local epidemic, China proposed to build a community of common health for mankind, which is an embodiment of China's active participation in global public health governance and China's plan for the international community. International rule of law is the core of building a community of human health. The construction of a community of common health for mankind has rich connotations of realizing health equality, maintaining health safety, promoting health development, adhering to openness and inclusiveness, and creating a healthy environment, which is of great significance to the development of international law. As an important part of building a community of shared future for mankind, building a community of common health for mankind is not only the requirement of implementing the principle of international cooperation, but also the direct embodiment of human common concerns about health issues. The construction of a community of common health for mankind not only has sufficient legal basis such as the Charter of the United Nations, international health legal documents, international human rights legal documents, international environmental legal documents and international economic and trade legal documents, but also has rich international practice basis. The fighting against Covid-19 is facing a dilemma in the important system of international law. It needs to be perfected, so as to build a more perfect international law system for the final victory over the Covid-19 epidemic.

**【Key Words】**Covid-19, global health governance, a community of common health for mankind, the legitimacy of international law, system improvement

**【Author】**Wang Yong, Professor at the School of International Law, East China University of Political Science and Law.

**National Governance, Diplomatic Capacity and the Rise of China's Host Diplomacy****Chen Zheng (27)**

**[Abstract]**The rise of host diplomacy is a notable development of Chinese diplomacy in the past few years. Besides considerations of expanding international influence and promoting reforms of the global governance system, China's host diplomacy also has a strong domestic drive, particularly to serve the strategic need of enhancing state governance capacities. Globalization and transnational connectivity have become backdrop for China's modernization of national governance, requiring the coordination of foreign-related activities of domestic forces, taking leadership in international cooperation, and shaping the international environment and transnational ties in a direction consistent with the country's reform and development needs. This has imposed higher requirements for improving the foreign affairs work system and enhancing diplomatic capabilities. Based on the rise of national power capacities, host diplomacy provides an important and unique integrated platform, through which states can take advantage of its focusing, scaling and integration effects to coordinate internal and external signaling and public opinion shaping, seek international cooperation and promote domestic mobilization, as well as to promote domestic and international integration, build and expand transnational cooperation networks, and integrate and coordinate international activities of various domestic actors. For a period of time, host diplomacy has become an important venue to enhance China's diplomatic and foreign works capacity to serve development of state governance capacity, greatly complementing the needs of state governance modernization in areas such as "economic transformation and upgrading", and "anti-corruption efforts to track down international fugitives and recover their illicit gains".

**[Key Words]**host diplomacy, national governance, diplomatic capacity, economic diplomacy, international anti-corruption cooperation

**[Author]**Chen Zheng, Junior Research Fellow at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

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**Strategic Narratives in Great Power Competition: The Sino-US Diplomatic Discourse Game and Its Narrative Script****Cao Dejun (51)**

**[Abstract]** As a discursive weapon for strategic competition, narrative is based on a combination of four elements: scenario setting, causality, role-playing and plot evolution, which directly affects the effectiveness of grand strategy formulation and implementation. Theoretically, IR scholars have adopted three approaches to narrative analysis, namely, Instrumental Discourse Analysis, Theory of Communicative Action and Poststructuralism, which respectively correspond to rhetoric coercion, argumentative communication and emotional identity. As sound strategic narratives can reduce strategic costs, advance securitization framing, and enhance strategic persuasion, for a long time, US strategic narratives have been dedicated to advancing hegemonic interests and undermining the legitimacy of adversaries, persuading the public internally and maintaining strategic reputation externally, maintaining ontological security and reinforcing the spiral of hostility. During the Cold War, the US strategic narrative focused on emotional identity, positioning each other as the ideological “other”. After the Cuban missile crisis, the US-Soviet strategic competition had eased, with both sides maintaining a bipolar order through argumentative communication and rhetoric coercion. After the Cold War, the United States further adjusted its strategic narrative in the face of a rising China. At the beginning of the strategic competition, the Sino-US narrative was centered on rhetoric coercion, and the two sides constructed many discourses such as “responsible stakeholders” and “new type of major power relations”. However, when the conflict between China and the United States increased after 2008, the United States adopted rhetoric coercion strategy to coerce China. With the Trump’s trade war with China and the COVID-19 Crisis, the Sino-US identity contest rhetoric has become prominent. From the Cold War to the New Cold War, similar competitions have different scripts, and it is entirely possible for tragic narrative to shift to comedy, romance, or satire scripts. To reshape the Sino-US strategic narrative script, it is needed to seize the opportunity to propose new initiatives and try to frame the bilateral relationship to the discourse of “constructive cooperation and stable competition”.

**[Key Words]** great power competition, strategic narrative, Sino-US relations, discourse game, narrative scripts

**[Author]** Cao Dejun, Lecturer at the School of International Relations, Renmin University of China.

### **Leadership Supply in Indian Ocean Governance: China and EU's Construction of Facilitative Leadership**

**Zhang Ji Fang Jiongsheng (80)**

**[Abstract]** The governance of Indian Ocean is an important issue in contemporary international relations, but its governance deficit is also highly significant. This originates from the mismatch between leadership supply and governance demand in ocean governance. From the perspective of leadership theory in international politics, this article endeavors to elaborate and analyze the relationship between the characteristics of leaders and the efficiency of ocean governance. The traditional hegemonic leadership and fragmenting leadership, which are centered on geopolitics and sea power struggle, cannot satisfy the balance between capacity and impartiality required in ocean governance. Facilitative leadership, with the characteristics of common good, racing-to-the-top and inclusiveness, transcends the traditional ways and is beneficial for the improvement of governance efficiency. The United States and India, the status quo leaders in Indian Ocean, respectively implement hegemonic leadership and fragmenting leadership, which exacerbates the governance deficit and increases the possibility of conflict. The governance policy of China and the EU is more able to balance capacity and impartiality. Although the EU has doubts about China's goals in participating in Indian Ocean governance and there are certain differences in governance priorities between China and the EU, there are still challenges in cooperation between the two sides. However, with governance methods and principles converging, China and the EU could still jointly construct facilitative leadership through providing ocean security public goods based on multilateralism, carrying on third party market cooperation, and safeguarding the governance rules while pushing forward rule innovation.

**[Key Words]** ocean governance, Indo-Pacific strategy, international leadership, facilita-

tive leadership, China-EU relations

【Authors】Zhang Ji, Research Professor and Assistant Dean, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University; Fang Jiongsheng, Ph.D. Candidate at School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University.

### **Capability Differentials and Military Coordination**

**Huang Yuxing (108)**

【Abstract】When do alignment relationships or strategic partnerships cause military coordination, and in what particular forms? Based upon existing international relations theories, I argue that military coordination may either increase members' military efficiency or signal intentions to non-members. Great powers' relative capability change offers a new explanation. If great powers are rising in terms of their relative capabilities, alignment relationships or strategic partnerships are likely to bring about public military coordination. In contrast, if great powers are declining in terms of their relative capabilities, alignment relationships or strategic partnerships are likely to lead to secret military coordination. If great powers display different trends in terms of their capability accumulations, military coordination is not likely to occur. Based upon British, American, German, Italian, and Russian archives, I examine whether alignment relationships or strategic partnerships caused military coordination in five cases—the Franco-Soviet, British-Franco, Franco-Italian, German-Italian, and German-Soviet relations between 1935 and 1939. The capability differential theory suggests that the United States' strategic partnership with India did not have sufficient implications upon their military coordination between 2014 and 2018. However, both sides are likely to turn their cooperation into secret military coordination based upon their estimates of capability differentials in the near future.

【Key Words】capability differentials, military coordination, WW II, alliance, strategic partnership

【Author】Huang Yuxing, Associate Professor of International Relations, Tsinghua University.



**Analyzing the Red Scares: The Social Mobilization Model of Ideology-Driven Politics****Jin Junda (131)**

【Abstract】Ideology-driven social movements have been a part of American politics for centuries. The US experienced two nationwide anti-communist movements in the 20th century. These movements, often named as the “Red Scares”, were thoroughly studied as extreme cases of ideological conflict and xenophobia in American society. Such studies are especially important nowadays, as the current anti-China sentiment in the US draws similarities to the Red Scares. By combining sociological and political studies on general social movements and archival studies of the two Red Scares, this paper proposes a tri-elemental social mobilization model of Red Scares. Based on political process theory by McAdam, the study argues that Red Scare, as a special type of social movement, requires evidences for agenda framing, political leaders and audience. These elements of social movement are the respective results of external challenge, domestic political opportunities and social conflicts. Additionally, the study applies the model of Red Scares to the current China politics in the US. The study argues that, while China gradually becomes a prioritized external challenge for the US, the incumbent position of anti-China Republican politicians and the polarized nature of current society make it difficult for movement leaders to gather sufficient amount of audiences. The lack of contentious repertoire in the current anti-China fear-mongering prevents the movement from escalating; however, further Sino-US conflicts increase the risk of another Red Scare.

【Key Words】social movement, social mobilization, ideology, Red Scare, party politics

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

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