

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



ISSN 1006-9550
CN 11-1343/F

世界经济与政治

WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

构建新时代中国国际统一战线

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国际结构分析与国家权力测量

罗 杭 李博轩

美国盟国华为 5G 政策的政治逻辑

孙学峰 张希坤



中国社会科学院
世界经济与政治研究所

主办

万方数据

2021 6
总第490期

世界经济与政治

(月 刊)

2021 年第 6 期(总第 490 期)

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1979 年创刊

2021 年 6 月 14 日出版

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Abstracts

Building China's International United Front for the New Era: A Strategic Research Agenda

Men Honghua (4)

【Abstract】In different periods of PRC's socialist construction, international united front has seen innovative development which is manifested in different forms. This article has a systematic review of the thoughts and practices of the leaders of the CPC Central Committee on the international united front since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It further points out that in building an international united front, China must not only tell its stories well and shape and enhance its international influence and cultural soft power, but also clearly define its goals of maintaining global stability and peace and promoting common development. China must also cope with the strategic containment and isolation against it, and rise to American hegemonism and power politics, in order to create favorable international conditions for the realization of China's "two centenary goals". To build an international united front for a new era, China is required to adapt to the complex and changing environment, unite all existing forces, and adopt a flexible and effective approach. To this end, China's international united front for a new era should be built to mainly address the China-US rivalry. It is necessary for China to identify what forces to unite, deeply understand the international positions and strategic choices of different countries, and distinguish between the international forces that can be united, need to be divided, and should be strived for. In this regard, greater efforts should be made at the regional, cross-regional and global levels, and in the political, economic and security fields. In building China's international united front for a new era, it is important to (i) strengthen the strategic support in East Asia and China's neighborhood and facilitate an innovative combination of bilateral coordination and multilateral cooperation; (ii) deepen institutionalized cooperation with other developing countries and promote the formation of new cooperation mechanisms; (iii) proactively cope with the China-US rivalry, and devide alliances and partnerships of the United States; and (iv) actively solicit understanding and support of international forces in the middle ground to ensure the overall stability of China's external environment.

【Key Words】united front, Chinese diplomacy, China-US rivalry, forces in the middle ground, strategic research

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World Studies and Dean of the School of Political Science & International Relations, Tongji University, Director of Tongji Base for Cyberspace Governance Studies Under CAC & MOE.

An Analysis of the Basic Experience of the Communist Party of China in One Hundred Years of Foreign Exchanges

Liu Shiqiang (28)

【Abstract】2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). As a Marxist political party with a global vision and human concern, the CPC has always closely linked the future and destiny of China with that of the rest of the world. While pursuing its own development and national rejuvenation, it has always been committed to the development and progress of mankind. For a hundred years, the CPC has been actively conducted external exchanges, has always adhered to the centralized, unified leadership of the Party over diplomatic work, has always emphasized to make a scientific judgment of the world development trend, has always been focused on influencing the world by changing itself, has always held high the moral banner of taking responsibility for the world, has always adhered to the principle of independence and coordination with foreign cooperation, and has always adhered to the unity of peaceful development and international struggle. In the process, the CPC made historic achievements in serving national strategy, safeguarding world peace, promoting international justice, and demonstrating our responsibility as the world's largest Marxist party. In the face of new challenges brought about by a turbulent and changing world and new tasks in building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, the CPC, guided by the Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, will continue to write a new chapter of win-win cooperation between China and the rest of the world.

【Key Words】the Communist Party of China, the leadership of the CPC, national rejuvenation, the world trend, peaceful development

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International Structure Analysis and National Power Measurement: International Relations Network Analysis Based on Big Data

Luo Hang Li Boxuan (48)

【Abstract】The power evaluation of a country in an international system has always been an important topic in the field of international studies. The theory of structural

power that emphasizes understanding power from the international structure is consistent with the method of social network analysis based on network topology. This paper constructed international networks based on more than 160 million of event data regarding nearly 20000 bilateral relations between nearly 200 countries during 1979–2020 recorded by the GDELT big database. As a typical weighted complex network, the strength of each bilateral relationship varies, and thus it is necessary to comprehensively use weighted network analysis indicators, not only to measure the overall structural characteristics of the international networks, but also to carry out the centrality analysis of each country in the international networks, including: weighted degree centrality, eigenvector centrality, current-flow betweenness centrality and current-flow closeness centrality (the electrical current model and random walk in physics have provided reference to the latter two). This paper explored the rise and decline of the centrality of the world's major powers, including China, the United States and Russia (the former Soviet Union) in the international networks and finds that the structural power of the United States is relatively stable; meanwhile, China has been increasingly close to the center of the international network. This research explores a new research path combining big data, electrical current model and social network analysis for international structure analysis and national power measurement.

【Key Words】big data, national power, weighted social network analysis, structural power, electrical current model

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Securitization of Economic Issues and the Network Power of Hegemony

Ren Lin Sun Zhenmin (83)

【Abstract】Securitization of economic issues is an increasingly salient phenomenon in the hegemony's foreign policies, which appears as resorting to network power for security, weaponizing interdependence and severing economic network edges to break other countries' understructure of power growth. By exploring the motivation, mechanisms and influence of the hegemony's resorting to securitization of economic issues from the perspectives of network power, we attempt to explain whether such behaviors would strengthen or weaken the very foundation of network power itself. Network power means the capacity of controlling nodes and their edges in the network through the asymmetric networked structure. It consists of the centrality of nodes, the strength of edges and the legitimacy of controlling nodes. Incorporating Susan Strange's concept of knowledge structure in our theoretical framework, we further depict the act of severing network

edges as disruption of the flow of knowledge elements amid international economic networks. The chosen case studies on the high-tech supply chain network, the international financial network and the international cyberspace show that, taking a long-run and overall view, securitization of economic issues might undermine the hegemony's network power in terms of substance, knowledge and legitimacy. To clarify the relationship between securitization of economic issues and the dynamic of the hegemony's network power is conducive to getting a refined understanding of the current great power game.

[Key Words] securitization of economic issues, weaponized interdependence, knowledge structure, network power, the rise and fall of hegemony

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Explaining US Allies' Policies Towards Huawei 5G Technology

Sun Xuefeng Zhang Xikun (110)

[Abstract] The past years have witnessed the intensified competition over digital technology between the United States and China. To curb the global expansion of Huawei's 5G technology, the United States has spared no effort to mobilize and urge its allies to boycott Huawei. Under the pressure from the United States, however, the policies towards Huawei 5G of these allies display significant variations. Integrating the perceptions of regime security and international order transformation, we develop an innovative framework to explain the variations of the US allies' policies towards Huawei 5G, and find that US allies' perception of regime security is the primary causal factor. Specifically, a US ally will ban/accept Huawei 5G if it perceives that China/US is posing threat to its regime security. For those allies that have perceived neither China nor the United States as a threat to their regime security, their policies towards Huawei 5G are mainly decided by their attitudes to the strategic orientation of China and the United States to shape the evolving international order. To be more specific, the US allies that do not recognize the US' strategic orientation or have a neutral stance towards the strategic orientation of both China and the United States will accept Huawei 5G, while the US allies that do not recognize the strategic orientation of China will euphemistically ban Huawei 5G (that is, the government has not explicitly prohibited Huawei 5G, but telecom operators did not choose it). These findings have theoretical implications for understanding how a third party responds to the strategic competition between China and the United States in the emerging digital age.

【Key Words】China-US strategic competition, US allies system, Huawei 5G, regime security, international order

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The US COVID-19 Narratives and Its Hegemonic Maintenance

Zhao Yiheng (138)

【Abstract】The US inadequate response to deal with the COVID-19 crisis inevitably erodes its leadership, but it deploys a variety of narrative strategies to maintain its hegemony as much as possible. As an interdisciplinary concept, narrative research has been gradually deepened in the theoretical construction and practical exploration in IR. In terms of hegemonic maintenance, from the macro-level perspective, the competitive narrative structure between the hegemon and the rising power can only explain the behavior choice of hegemonic maintenance, while from the micro-level, we can see how the hegemon, as a narrator, plays its agency, consolidates the dominant narrative and balances the competitors with specific narrative strategies, so as to provide a necessary supplement for exploring the mechanism between narratives and hegemonic maintenance. Based on the unique persuasion and relevance effects of the narrative and its constructivist essence, the narrator deploys narrative strategies initiatively while taking the audience's understanding and cognition into account. Specifically, there are three narrative strategies and corresponding mechanisms with hegemonic maintenance: one is to frame critical situation by the analogical narrative and guide negative reasoning to strengthen threat perception; the second is to intensify the opposition between identity and emotion by the contrastive narrative so as to disparage rivals; the third is to deconstruct the original meaning and link the opposite meaning by the counter-narrative to suppress other authorities' dissent. Under the COVID-19 crisis, the US, as a powerful narrator, deployed the above strategies to balance China and maintain hegemony. On the other hand, narrative research can also be used for reference in China's peaceful rise and solving the problem of "being scolded" due to relatively inadequate discursive power.

【Key Words】narrative, hegemonic maintenance, COVID-19 crisis, China-US strategic competition, threat perception

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世界经济与政治

2021年第6期

(1979年创刊·月刊)

第四届(2018)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

顶级期刊(2014)

CNKI中国最具国际影响力学术期刊

中文核心期刊(国际政治类)

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.6(2021) (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)

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

万方数据

ISSN 1006-9550



9 771006 955212