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知识涵化与社会知识再生产

秦亚青

国内规范争论与国际规范演变

蒙克

劳动力流动性、生产组织变革
与后发工业赶超

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Abstracts

The Changing World and Global Economic Politics

Zhang Yuyan (1)

Knowledge Acculturation and Social Knowledge Reproduction: Taking the Development of Chinese IR Theory as an Example

Qin Yaqing (3)

[Abstract] A theory of knowledge acculturation argues that social knowledge is a becoming via inclusive mutuality. It describes a relational process of social knowledge making, referring to the interactive complementarity between different cultural communities as a path to knowledge reproduction. This process goes through several related phases, including uni-acculturation, inter-acculturation, and trans-acculturation. Uni-acculturation means that the knowledge of one culture influences that of another culture, typically demonstrating a learning experience; inter-acculturation indicates mutual influence of two or more cultures, often featured with creative reproduction of social knowledge; and trans-acculturation reflects a blending of various local knowledges, unity in diversity being its characteristic for common knowledge of the human. The development of Chinese IR theory (1979-present) fits with this model. It is now largely at the inter-acculturation phase, with perhaps distinctive “Chineseness”, but its aim is not to establish a new knowledge hegemony or to realize “Sino-centrism.” Rather, it is to diversify IR theory by exploiting Chinese practical experiences and cultural thoughts over history, to enrich the globality of the IR theory, and to contribute to the final goal of producing common human knowledge.

【Key Words】social knowledge, knowledge acculturation, IR theory, Chineseness, common human knowledge

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Domestic Norm Contestation and International Norm Change: A Cross-Level Analysis of Unjust Wars in China's Spring and Autumn Period

Meng Ke (25)

【Abstract】The constructivist IR literature has long debated how contestation shapes international norm change. Some identify norm contestation as a destabilizing force to international norm, while others argue such contestation instead helps to rebuild consensus among contesting parties, thereby enhancing the legitimacy of the contested norm. In engaging with this debate, this article proposes a theoretical framework by examining the historical process of warfare norm regression during China's Spring and Autumn Period (770–475 BC). It argues that when domestic norm contestation leads to outcomes that contradict social expectations formed under preexisting norms, this type of domestic norm contestation will lead to the regression of its associated international norms due to norm embeddedness. This effect is amplified with the narrowing relative power gap between states. To put this theory to empirical test, this article draws on original panel and dyadic datasets on domestic politics and international warfare of major states in China's Spring and Autumn Period. By doing so, it presents a dynamic explanation of the regression of warfare norm during that period, and at the same time sheds theoretical and historical light on the crisis of liberal international order that the world is now facing.

【Key Words】norm contestation, international norm change, *Jus ad Bellum*, *Jus in*

Bello, China's Spring and Autumn Period

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“Information Is Power”: Information Production and Norm Contestation

Wang Lei (53)

【Abstract】Norm contestation is an important way that states compete with each other. Explaining the outcome of norm contestation can help understand how a state gains the norm-making power. States engaged in norm contestation need to transform individual or collective experiences, historical or contemporary events, scientific knowledge or statistics into appropriate information resources to argue for their normative proposals. In this sense, how information is produced is a factor deciding the outcome of norm contestation. A state has three approaches when producing information. It can provide information by itself, cooperate with like-minded states to construct an information production and sharing network, or it can mobilize the transnational professional organizations to participate in information production. The approach chosen by a state can affect the quality of information that is provided. The higher the quality is, the more attractive the information is for states which have yet to express their standpoints. These states may be interested in referring to the information in their diplomatic discourses, so as to improve self-performance and enhance international status. Public support expressed by these states can contribute to a triumph in norm contestation. Case studies on norm contestation happened in the fields of nuclear disarmament and cybersecurity can testify this theoretical framework. Some non-nuclear-weapon states mobilized multiple transnational organizations to join in information production, the result of which was that Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was approved by the United Nations. The United

States and its allies have gained advantage in the making of cybersecurity norms through operating an information production and sharing network. The research shows that states engaged in norm contestation should not only elaborate their normative ideas, but also improve their capabilities when they expect to operate information production and sharing network or mobilize transnational organizations to join in information production.

[Key Words] international norms, norm contestation, information politics, nuclear disarmament, cybersecurity

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Labor Mobility, Change of Production Organizations, and Latecomers' Industrial Catch-Up: A Comparative Study of United States, Germany and Russia from Mid-19th to Early 20th Centuries

Zhang Qianyu (87)

[Abstract] Industrial catch-up, based on technological innovation, refers to the catch-up initiated by latecomers to advanced industrial countries in the industrial field. Because of the increasing returns of technology, the potential advantage of backwardness does not necessarily turn into a real driving force for development. Only in the transition period of technological paradigm do latecomers have the possibility to catch up. However, it is difficult for most latecomers to seize the opportunity, because the potential economic benefits of technological innovation can only be fully obtained when the production organization is reformed accordingly. From manual workshop to machine factory and then to modern enterprise, the evolution of dominant production organization is inseparable from the continuous improvement of labor mobility. The catch-up cases of United States, Germany and Russia during mid-19th and the early

20th centuries reflect the initial conditions and core mechanism needed for the catch-up. Removal of barriers to labor mobility in United States and Germany enabled these two countries to develop new forms of production organization matching new technologies, and they thus became technological leading countries during the Second Industrial Revolution. Labor mobility in Russia was strictly restricted, which made it retain the traditional form of production organization, and then locked in a state of industrial backwardness. The 14th Five-Year Plan period is a critical period for China to advance to an industrial great power. To fully capture the potential economic benefits of technological innovation and realize industrial catch-up, efforts should be made to remove institutional barriers to labor mobility.

[Key Words] labor mobility, production organizations, latecomer, industrial catch-up, great power competition

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Restructuring Order: Global Economic Governance Under the Impact of Artificial Intelligence

Han Yonghui Zhang Fan Peng Jiacheng (121)

[Abstract] The existence of singularity determines that artificial intelligence (AI) would bring significant influence on the global economy and its governance. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare for governance solution in advance. In this paper, we propose that there are three technical features of AI, which are autonomous study, low application threshold, and deductive reasoning. The three technical features would transfer to three economic features accordingly, which are Matthew effect, multi-centralization, and maximization of utility. AI's economic features would bring about unprecedented

changes to the market, as well as the way we govern it. As a result, the order of the global economic governance would face the following impacts: the imbalanced distribution of global economic gains would further deteriorate; the power of the sovereign state would decrease while that of the multinational corporates, international organizations, and scientist communities would be strengthened; there would be more conflicts between AI and humans in setting agenda in international institutions and mechanisms. We then propose the roadmap to restructuring the order of global economic governance under the impacts of AI, including employing AI to reconstruct a new type of shared-globalization, the improvement of top-level design to form a coordinated power structure, and promoting the regulation of AI created institutions. The most fundamental thing is to insist on the principles of “technology for all” and “multilateral coordination”, take advantages of the “complete man” function of AI, employ its “replacing man” function with precaution, and never allow it to “surpass man”.

【Key Words】global economic governance, artificial intelligence, restructure of order, intelligence revolution, governance order

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