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外交评论

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

加强中国对外话语体系建设：挑战与方向

美国外交政策的危机及其根源

安全竞争强度、政党政治与中小国家的大国合作战略

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

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The Improvement and Construction of China's International Discourse System: Challenges and Direction

SUN Jisheng

Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has been improving its international discourse system, attaching great importance to it and making various efforts to improve it such as strengthening international communication, broadening communication channels, enriching discourse content, increasing discourse initiative and improving international communication capacity. At the same time, regarding international public opinion, China also faces multiple challenges. The phenomenon of “China discussed by others” and “Chinese image shaped by others” is still common. There are deep-rooted misunderstandings and misreading of China. Some countries unreasonably suppress Chinese media and relevant agencies. Negative information against China often misleads world public opinion, making China face various kinds of pressure from international discourse and public opinion. Strengthening the construction and improvement of international discourse system is a systematic project, which requires not only basic foreign language ability, professional ability, discourse shaping ability and public opinion leading ability, but also the ability of cross-cultural communication, critical thinking, and empathy. To better meet the expectations and better respond to the concerns of the international community and shape a fair, objective and comprehensive view towards China in the world, China urgently needs to further strengthen the construction and improvement of its international discourse system at multiple levels and multiple dimensions in terms of discourse content, styles, subjects, platforms, and multidisciplinary talent training. Only in this way can China create a favorable international discursive environment, better safeguard national interests, and improve national image. Only in this way can China continue to enhance mutual trust with other countries, strengthen international solidarity and cooperation, jointly address

international challenges, and build a community with a shared future for humankind with other countries.

Key words: the construction and improvement of international discourse system, discursive ability, international communication, discursive power, international public opinion, China view

The Crisis of American Foreign Policy and Its Roots

ZUO Xiying

Abstract: In recent years, the crisis of American foreign policy has been emerging. As its foreign policy decision-making becomes dysfunctional, the US finds it more and more difficult to be the can-do power, which is the syndrome of the collapse of liberal world order. The causes of the American foreign policy crisis lie in the relative decline of the US power, the change of its world view and its reluctance to lead the world as a global hegemon. However, there are deeper domestic roots, mainly vital problems in social governance, including the hollowing out of manufacturing sector, the shrinking of the middle class, and the decline of rationality in society. These problems have eroded the American democracy. The Biden administration has renewed democracy at home by revitalizing the manufacturing industry and fostering the middle class. At the same time, Biden has also tried to unite the democratic alliances and partners, and re-embed the domestic society into the inner-circle of Western democracies. He no longer seeks to promote the liberal order to the whole world, but to seize the opportunity of the Russia-Ukraine conflict to shrink the liberal camp and move towards particularized approach in foreign policy. Although Biden has been quite successful in dealing with the Russia-Ukraine conflict and has improved the US's external situation, it does not mean that American foreign policy has come out of the crisis.

Key words: American foreign policy, liberal order, Western countries, Biden administration, great power relations, Russia-Ukraine conflict

Security Competition Intensity, Party Politics and Small and Middle Powers' Cooperative Strategies toward Great Powers

ZHONG Zhun

Abstract: Against the backdrop of US-China competition, why are some countries joining the China-led Belt and Road Initiative while maintaining alliances with the US? The explanations of “dual structures” and “hedging”, focusing on great powers and the international system, and limited to the cases

of Asia-Pacific, underestimate small and middle powers' strategic autonomy and the influence of party politics. The article argues that small and middle powers' cooperative strategies toward great powers aim to maximize their own national interests. Therefore, they tend to form economic partnerships with China to seize development opportunities, while maintaining alliances with the US based on similar ideologies and norms. Countries that currently gain advantages from both China and the US are mainly located in the Asia-Pacific and Europe. Regional stability amid security competition is the systemic prerequisite for them to cooperate simultaneously with competing great powers. When the international system remains constant, the cooperative strategies of small and middle powers toward great powers are mainly influenced by the ideological and economic preferences of different ruling parties. While mainstream centrist parties tend to "choose sides" or "keep unequal distance" between the US and China, populist and national conservative parties are more likely to maintain cooperation with the US and China at the same time when in power. The empirical study of eight countries in the Asia-Pacific and Europe supports this hypothesis. The study suggests that China should strengthen relations with small and middle powers by managing the risk of US-China conflict and providing international public goods more effectively.

Key words: small and middle powers, cooperative strategies toward great powers, US-China competition, alliance, economic cooperation, security competition intensity, party politics

Party Competition and the "Populistization" of Western Mainstream Parties

PENG Xiao

Abstract: As contemporary Western democracy becomes more and more dependent on the voters, the "blindness" of party competition is changing the system of representative democracy, promoting the rise of populism and political instability. As mainstream parties are resorting to populist tactics or transforming into populist parties, party competition has become intensified. The populist transformation of mainstream parties has serious effect on national, regional, and global politics. Existing research has only addressed the "soft populist" campaign strategies of mainstream parties, but not the complete populist transformation. From a rational choice perspective, given the costs and benefits of voting markets and the "supply and demand logic" of the rise of populist parties, the degree of electoral volatility and issue ownership combined

can create four dynamics for the populist transformation of mainstream parties, namely coalition, cooptation, refinement, and re-enchantment. The first two mechanisms are horizontal coalition with external forces and cooptation of external extremist forces, where populist transformation needs to be realized through interaction with external parties. The other two mechanisms are refining the populist cores of their own issues and giving legitimacy to populist actions, which are internal adjustments of mainstream parties. Empirical studies show that different dynamics occur due to the differences in the party system and in the issues held by mainstream parties in their countries. With latest developments in media technology and other forms of civic empowerment, populist politics has become increasingly popular and gradually rationalized, and the boundaries of “elites-masses” relationship eroded.

Key words: populism, party competition, populistization, electoral volatility, issue ownership, Western world, Central and Eastern Europe

The Development Trend and Security Impact of the Militarization of Artificial Intelligence

ZHANG Huang DU Yanyun

Abstract: At present, the global development of the militarization of artificial intelligence presents a competitive situation, in which the US leads and other countries compete to catch up. In order to safeguard national security interests and seek the initiative in military competition, major countries have successively issued strategic development plans for military use of artificial intelligence, and built multi-dimensional intelligent equipment systems that integrate sea, land, air, space and cyberspace forces, and agencies specializing in coordination, research, development, and transformation and promotion. Such developments have promoted the vigorous advancement of global military artificial intelligence technology and applications, and inevitably caused a series of global security problems. First, the arms race of artificial intelligence technology has caused security dilemmas. Countries are facing a “dilemma” in the fields of developing lethal autonomous weapon systems and intelligent nuclear weapons systems. The paradox of “capability-vulnerability” of military artificial intelligence systems is highlighted. Second, artificial intelligence technology has increased the possibility of pre-emptive attacks, exacerbated the risk of crisis outbreak and escalation, impacted the existing international arms control system, and posed a fundamental challenge to global strategic stability. Finally, lethal autonomous weapons are increasingly replacing humans, becoming the main

body of war and causing a profound crisis to war ethics and war culture. In the face of security risks and challenges in arms control in the field of artificial intelligence, major powers should learn from the experience of nuclear arms control, and jointly promote the security governance of the militarization of artificial intelligence by building strategic mutual trust among themselves and consensus among their intellectuals and elites.

Key words: militarization of artificial intelligence, lethal autonomous weapon systems, arms race, strategic stability, war ethics, international security

Determinants for the Success of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: East Timor as a Case

HE Yin

Abstract: As conflict management and peacebuilding are two essential functions of United Nations (UN) multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations (PKOs), the root causes of conflicts shall be addressed to build lasting peace. Whether a PKO is successful or not depends mainly on whether there is a stable situation and prospect of lasting peace in the host country. On this basis, this paper hypothesizes that there are three most important determinants for the success of a PKO, a responsible UN, broad support from the international community, and inclusive peacebuilding norms. The first two are the basic determinants and the third is the core determinant. Peacebuilding has long been dominated by a peace norm called liberal peace, based on the practices of Western civilization. However, the PKOs guided by such a norm alone often deliver “virtual peace”. Developmental peace, based on the practices from the circle of Chinese civilization in the Pan-East Asian region, can make up for much of the inadequacy of liberal peace. The success of the PKOs in East Timor shows that PKOs are more likely to produce lasting peace when peace norms based on various civilizational practices are adopted and indigenous knowledge of the host country is employed. Moreover, the success of the PKOs also requires joint efforts of all actors, including the UN, the international community and the host country.

Key words: peacekeeping operations, peacebuilding, developmental peace, UN, inclusive peace norms, East Timor

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