

Abstracts

The Characteristics of the New Period of Turbulence and Change

Yang Guangbin Qin Yaqing Yan Xuotong Zhu Feng Tang Shiping

Zhang Yuyan (2)

[Editor's Note]The judgement of the characteristics of the times is vital to a country's planning of domestic and foreign strategies, and has profound strategic and policy significance. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China points out that at present, momentous changes of a like not seen in a century are accelerating across the world; our world, our times, and history are changing in ways like never before; the world has entered a new period of turbulence and change. What are the similarities and differences between the characteristics of this new era and those in the past? What factors are influencing and shaping the characteristics and trend of the current era? How should China respond to the challenges and opportunities of this new period of turbulence and change? To explore these important issues, this journal invited six scholars to discuss the topic of "the characteristics of the era of turbulence and change". They have analyzed the issue from different perspectives, and have both divergent and common views. We hope this collection of essays will stimulate the academic community to explore the characteristics of the times in greater depth.

Ally's Reputation, Security Dependence and Conflict Initiation**Li Chong Qi Haixia (27)**

【Abstract】The puzzle of this study is why ally's reputation embolden member states to initiate conflicts in some alliances but restrain members in others. Existing theories show that both defensive ally and good reputation can reduce the risk of conflict, but we find the result is confusing when considering two variables at the same time. Based on Military Interstate Disputes Data (MID) from 1816 to 2000, we have analyzed the relationship among reputation, security dependence degree and conflicts, and have found that reputation's function on conflicts is affected by the security dependence of ally members. If security dependence degree is low, the ally's reputation will enhance conflicts. The better the reputation is, the higher the risk of conflicts will be. If the security dependence degree is high, reputation will mainly show restraining effect. The ally will prevent its members from initiating conflicts. We also find reputation's function varies in different levels of conflicts. For low-intensity conflicts, such as "threat to use force" or "display force", the marginal effect of the ally's reputation always increases. For high-intensity conflicts, good reputation will accelerate conflicts only when the security dependence degree is low and decrease the risk of conflicts if the degree is high. These findings are contributing to the casual mechanism about reputation and conflicts in alliance theory.

【Key Words】reputation, security dilemma in alliance, security dependence, restraining effect

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How UN Peacekeeping Operations in Africa Contain the Terrorist Attacks of Host States

Chen Yiyi Ning Yu (60)

[Abstract]The change in the trend of terrorist attacks in the host states is regarded as the unintended consequence of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKOs). For the UNPKOs in Africa, why do some operations contain the terrorist attacks effectively while others do not? This puzzle has not been fully addressed yet. Based on the deterrence theory of terrorism, our research argues that, with the target of maintaining the overall stability of the host states, the UNPKOs could effectively deter the terrorist attacks of the host states. However, the effectiveness of deterrence varies largely among different UNPKOs because of both the characteristics of the UNPKOs and the nature of the attacks. Accordingly, our research proposes three factors that greatly impact the effectiveness of the UNPKOs' deterrence to terrorist attacks in Africa. They are the capabilities and the nature of the major peacekeeping contributing states, the level of support from the African Union/Organization of African Unity (AU/OAU) to the UNPKOs, and the use of terrorist attacks by conflicting parties during the conflict process. We test our arguments by leveraging a newly collected dataset of the UNPKOs in Africa from 1989 to 2017. Importantly, we find that the terrorist attacks of the host states are more likely to be contained by the UNPKOs when the major contributing states are sufficiently strong and include African state(s), the supports from AU/OAU are relatively high, and the disputant(s) applies(apply) terrorism as the fighting tactic. Furthermore, the judgments made by all peacekeeping-related parties on the trends of terrorist attacks and their impacts on the parties' interests are also the main concerns of this research.

[Key Words]United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in Africa, terrorist attacks, de-

terrence, issue connection

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On the Competition and Cooperation of Science and Technology Among Countries: An Extended Model of the Theoretical Outline for National Security Studies and Its Policy Implications

Wang Da Wang Qiang (97)

【Abstract】In the framework of the “Theoretical Outline for National Security”, four propositions can be proved by introducing two different types of technical factors: development and security. Under closed conditions, there is a “Matthew effect” in the development of national science and technology; under open conditions, the protected country lacks the motivation to carry out security technology R&D, but has more motivation to carry out development technology R&D, while the opposite is true for the threatened country; the hegemon and the protected countries have the same attitude towards the latter’s technology R&D, while they have conflicts with the threatened country on this issue; the hegemonic country tends to form an alliance with the protected country, and the stability of the alliance is subject to the satisfaction of the constraints. If the hegemonic country exports threats by means of extreme pressure, it may fall into the “Threatening Trap”, while the threatened country may fall into the “Development Trap”. Both countries will be locked in the “US-DPRK Dilemma”. The threatened country should implement a balanced technology development strategy. However, the hegemonic country may adopt either the strategy of “retreat in advance” or

the strategy of “coalition pressure”. The implications of this paper are as follows: First, it is necessary for a country to formulate a clear science and technology development strategy and increase investment in research and development. Second, there is still a possibility of establishing scientific and technological cooperation between the hegemonic country and the threatened country, and “decoupling” of science and technology is not in the interests of both sides. Third, if the hegemonic country insists on implementing the strategy of “coalition pressure”, it may suffer much more loss and it is even very dangerous. Forming a coalition to strengthen pressure is not the best way to solve the dilemma of the great power game.

【Key Words】 science and technology competition and cooperation, national security theory, security technology, development technology, US-DPRK Dilemma

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Hegemonic Maintenance and Transcendence: The Political Economy of Global Value Chain Competition in High-Tech Industries

Liu Hongzhong (128)

【Abstract】The high-tech industry competition represented by semiconductor is the key field of competition between China and the United States. Different from the industrialization era, in today’s era of deep integration and global division of labor, Sino-US high-tech industry competition is a mixed competition integrating technology competition, manufacturing capacity competition and market competition, which is comprehensively reflected in the competition for the dominance of the global value chain. By

constructing a power model of the trinity of technology, manufacturing capacity and market in the global value chain, the author analyzes the source of power and the nature of power competition in the global value chain theoretically, and holds that the power monopoly of hegemonic countries is formed by the systematic control of the three. However, the latecomer advantage of the rising powers gives them the opportunity to change the unipolar power structure in the value chain through technological leverage, manufacturing capacity improvement and market power capture, and form the power balance and symmetrical competition with the leading countries. The different characteristics of Japan-US competition and Sino-US competition in semiconductor industry provide strong evidence for the hypothesis. Japan caught up with the semiconductor industry through technological catch-up and manufacturing capability improvement, but the lack of market power made it unable to form a systematic control over the industry, so that it could not control its own destiny in the face of the hegemonic coercion of the United States. Unlike Japan, although China's manufacturing capacity and technical capacity in the semiconductor industry are still catching up, its huge market scale enables it to form a two-way asymmetric interdependence relationship with the United States, which lacks manufacturing capacity, thus providing a realistic basis for China to eventually form an equal competition relationship with the United States in the global value chain.

【Key Words】high-tech industry, global value chain competition, technological hegemony, manufacturing capacity, market power

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