

Abstracts

The Global Civilization Initiative: Theoretical Basis, Value Implication and Practical Exploration

Zhang Qianhong, Wang Tiezheng, Ding Jun & Li Hongfeng

Abstract: As an important public goods provided by China to the international community for the new era, the Global Civilization Initiative is an important part of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the new era. It is an innovation and practice of the Marxist view of civilization, and a Chinese plan to promote the progress of human civilization. The Marxist view of civilization recognizes the individual differences of civilizations, meanwhile, it emphasizes human civilization may collide, blend, and coexist harmoniously on the basis of respect and understanding. The history of the development of world civilizations has proved that the integration of world civilizations is the main theme of communication of human civilizations, and it is necessary to absorb nutrients in the continuous dialogue with different civilizations, so as to realize self-renewal and the sublimation and promotion of civilization. Exchanges and mutual learning between China and Arab civilizations are committed to exploring development paths suited to their respective national conditions, promote the rejuvenation of the two nations of China and Arab countries, and provide more cultural and spiritual resources for the building of a China – Arab community with a shared future and a shared future for mankind. Mutual learning between Chinese and African civilizations is a model of dialogue between different civilizations in the world. The mutually beneficial exchanges between Chinese and African countries demonstrate their respect for the diversity of world civilizations and perception of the equality of civilizations. In the future, mutual learning between China and African civilizations will continue to develop in philosophy, development theory construction, cooperation in cultural innovation, and the path of experience dissemination and sharing.

Key words: Global Civilization Initiative; Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era; Marxist view of civilization; theory of

civilization exchange; China–Arab civilizations exchanges; mutual learning between Chinese and African civilizations

Portfolio Institutionalism: An Empirical Study of China–Arab States Cooperation Forum

Sun Degang & Ma Wenyuan

Abstract: On the basis of historical institutionalism, rational choice institutionalism and social construction institutionalism, this paper puts forward the concept of “portfolio institutionalism”, and highlights that, based on the principles of “equality and mutual benefit, pragmatism, diversification and common development”, China and Arab countries have eliminated the institutional deficit in China – Arab cooperation through institutional superposition, transaction cost reduction and institutional integration, and have formed the core, key, extended and radiation mechanisms. Since the beginning of the 21st century, China–Arab relations have evolved from pragmatic bilateral cooperation to multilateral institutionalization, and the China–Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) came into being. The China–Arab cooperation mechanism has fostered the bilateral relations from the “new partnership” to strategic cooperation, and from strategic partnership to a community with a shared future for mankind. Looking ahead, internally, the institutionalization of CASCF should strengthen their overall coordination to avoid inefficient duplication caused by the dilution of various sub–mechanisms; externally, it is necessary to cope with the impact of major power institutional competition, and prevent institutional surplus due to the oversupply of the multilateral institutions. China and the Arab states should strengthen mutual engagements in the major fields of politics, economy and trade, humanities, science and technology, and security to stimulate the vitality of various mechanisms under CASCF and generate a holistic effect to serve China–Arab cooperation in the new era.

Key words: China – Arab States Cooperation Forum; regionalism; China – Arab relations; portfolio institutionalism; institutional stacking

The Rightward Transmutation of Israeli Labor Party's Social Democratic Ideology and Its Critical Influences

Wu Shiyao

Abstract: As one of the fundamental elements of Labor Zionism, Israeli Labor Party's social democratic ideology is the key thought that contributes to the founding and survival of Israel, and is also the representative social democratic thought of the Middle East. Due to changes in the social environment, Israeli Labor Party's transformation, and the social democratic theory's characteristics, the ideology presents the rightward transmutation. Israeli Labor Party's revisionist understanding of socialism promotes the corresponding changes of its social democratic ideology's visions, goal pursuits and practical paths, which decreases the ideology's left-winged elements while increases the right-winged ones, pushing its ideological spectrum's position moving continuously rightward. The ideology's rightward transmutation is an ideological element shaping the political and social life of Israel, which has profoundly influenced the political pattern, social outlook, national development and governance mode of the state. In the recent years, the rightward trend of this doctrine has been greatly intensified, which further pushes Israeli society to the structural rightward trend, and has a complex impact on the political performance of the Israeli Labor Party.

Key words: party politics; Israeli Labor Party; Social Democracy; Social Democratic Party

Israel's Policy towards Arab Citizens and Its Causes

Xiao Xian & Zhang Shu

Abstract: Since the establishment of Israel in 1948, the state of Israel has implemented a policy of apparent equality and autonomy, but in essence of discrimination and division towards the Israeli Arabs. In the perspective of constructivist theory, Israel's discriminatory ethnic policies are rooted in Zionist ideology, a thought of absolute security based on the harsh geopolitical environment, and a cognitive anxiety that Israeli Arabs "threaten" the status of Jewish domination. The exclusionary Zionist ideology not only hinders the integration of the

Arabs into the Israeli state, but also contributes to the construction of the Arabs' own independent identity, while the poor form of geo – security perpetuates the perception of the Arabs as a ‘fifth column’ in Israeli mainstream society and prevents them from being accepted by mainstream society. The underpopulation of Israel's dominant ethnic –group and the increase in the number of Arabs created an unprecedented sense of anxiety and crisis among Israel's indigenous Jewish population, driving Israeli policy to discriminate against Arabs de facto. This policy has marginalized Israeli Arabs from mainstream Israeli society in all political, economic and cultural aspects, and has undermined Israeli democracy and state – building. Only by adopting a more equitable ethnic policy can Israel achieve harmony in Israeli ethnic relations within the reality of ethnic politics, construct a rational national identity and achieve the stable state –building of a modern nation –state.

Key words: ethnic policy; Israeli Arabs; Jewish –Arab relations; constructivism

On the Cumulative Deterrence in Israel's Security Strategy

Chen Xi & Ge Tengfei

Abstract: Cumulative deterrence is an important theory in the study of Israeli security strategy. This paper argues that the cumulative deterrence is in fact a unification of the “punishment” and “denial”, and can be divided into “punishment preferred”, “punishment –denial”, and “denial preferred”, depending on the degree of emphasis placed on them. Israel's traditional “punishment preferred” model has played an important role in deterring Arab states, but has not been as effective in dealing with threats from non – state actors. After the second Intifada, Israel's cumulative deterrence model shifted from “punishment preferred” to a “punishment –denial” model, focusing on the high –value nature of defence. Overall, cumulative deterrence enhances Israel's ability to deal with a wide range of pressing threats. In the foreseeable future, it will be difficult to shift to a “denial preferred” model, resulting from the “competitiveness” of conventional forces and Israel's pursuit of absolute security. If Israel wants to achieve real and lasting security, it must participate actively in a new round of dialogue for peace in the Middle East, while restraining its use of military means.

Key words: Middle East security; Israel; cumulative deterrence; deterrence by punishment; deterrence by denial; the Palestinian–Israel conflict

Technical Accumulation of Chinese Hybrid Rice in Africa and Its Sustainable Development

Wen Chunhui & Xu Haitao

Abstract: As an important tool to alleviate the problem of food shortage in the world, hybrid rice technology has brought a far-reaching positive impact on China–Africa agricultural cooperation. China–Africa hybrid rice technical cooperation began in the early 1990s, and has now developed from the stage of hybrid rice experimental demonstration and localized breeding to the new stage of localized seed production and the start-up of the whole industry chain cooperation. The hybrid rice whole industrial chain system established by China in Madagascar has effectively alleviated the problem of food shortage in the country, and plays a strong promotion and demonstration role in the transformation and upgrading of China–Africa agricultural technology cooperation. However, the promotion of hybrid rice technical cooperation faces challenges because of the complexity of hybrid rice technology, specifically, including insufficient agricultural investment, lack of farmland water conservancy facilities, lack of agricultural technology talents, insufficient funds for the development of industrial chain, conflicts of interests among different political groups and pressure from the international public opinion environment. But at the same time, the urgency for African countries to establish an independent and controllable food security system, the high compatibility of strategies and policies to improve food production in China and Africa, the new momentum provided by platforms such as the China–Africa Economic and Trade Expo and the long-term and complex challenges of China–Africa agricultural cooperation will promote and deepen the gradual development of China–Africa hybrid rice technical cooperation.

Key words: China–Africa cooperation; agricultural technology cooperation; hybrid rice technology; agricultural technology accumulation; whole industry chain

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