

## Abstract

# 从文化外交到全球文化经济： 构建丝绸之路的未来

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**摘要** 阿尔德·格鲁菲德·琼斯教授曾任英国阿伯斯特威斯大学副校长和阿伯里斯特威斯威尔士国家图书馆副馆长。琼斯教授在本文中指出，丝绸之路不仅是欧亚大陆商品流动的渠道，而且还是艺术、文化和人类伟大创造的传播通道。当今，丝绸之路仍然被视为人类文化交往。他强调文化在当今世界交往中的重要性，以及文化之于经济发展的重要意义。他认为，丝绸之路更多以“文化经济”（Cultural Economy）形式呈现，而非传统的“文化外交”（Cultural Diplomacy）。丝绸之路上的文化交往源远流长，但在当代却产生了新的形式。丝绸之路沿线跨境的交通、能源和商品贸易仍然十分重要，但是未来基于数字和虚拟技术的文化交往将显得愈加重要。

**关键词** 丝绸之路 文化外交 文化经济 数字技术

## A Historical Review on State Governance of South Sudan

Wang Meng

**Abstract:** In South Sudan's national growth and state - building construction, Egypt, Britain and U. S. have become the external factors with significant impact since 1839. Egypt had opened the door to the world from South Sudan to

the world, but its governance which aimed at predatory conquest brought a deep hatred and painful memories on the relationship between south and north Sudan, which greatly restricted Sudan governance of handling of the South affairs, eventually leading to the separation of north and south Sudan. There is the feasibility and limitations of British specific governance policies in south Sudan which was the adjustment between reality and the specific policies gradually, including anti – slave trading strongly, spreading Christianity peacefully, the Indirect Rule and Closed Districts. The U. S. factors are the important external causes of the South Sudan’s establishment and its involvement in Sudan’s affairs was promoted strongly by its domestic religious and human rights organizations, but its specific participation process revealed a variety of limitations. Independent South Sudan has to assimilate the experience and lessons from Egypt and British’s governance of the south Sudan in order to promote the process of national construction and social governance effectively.

**Keywords:** South Sudan; State Governance; Egypt; British; U. S.

## Political Wishes and Challenges for Kurds in Syria

*Wang Jin*

**Abstract:** The Kurdish political groups in Syria, represented by Kurdish Democratic Union Party (PYD), has played an important role in Syria political arena since 2011, while the political position of Kurds in Syria may largely determine the ongoing Syria peace process. Although various measures have been taken by successive Syria central regimes to repress Kurdish identity in Syria with the aim of “Arabize” the Syrian Kurds, the political wishes of pursuing both regional autonomy and national equality have never vanished, but rather have become increasingly stronger since the Syria civil war in 2011. Syria political wishes will be challenged by not only Kurdish internal political crisis, but also the external obstructions from both Syrian government and Turkey. After early 2018 when Turkey-backed Syrian rebels’ military offensive against Syrian Kurds in Afrin of Northern Syria, it is still a long

journey before the political dream of Syrian Kurds is realized.

**Keywords:** Syria; Kurds; Democratic Union Party; Turkey

## An Analysis of the Constraints on Iraq's Post-war Reconstruction: from the Perspective of the Relationship between the State and Society

*Wang Liying*

**Abstract:** Post-war reconstruction of Middle Eastern countries is often the outcome of the interactions of internal and external factors. From the perspective of state and social relations, the imbalance between the federal democratic system established under the leadership of external forces and the social relations in Iraq fundamentally affects the process of national reconstruction. This paper analyzes regime transition was inappropriate for Iraqi socioeconomic conditions in terms of state and nation reconstruction. By observing the history of western countries, it is obvious that the establishment of democratic system in western countries is based on the long-term formed viable political system and modern civil society. Comparatively, the historical transformation of Iraq is based on the social structure of sectarian and ethnic diversity. Therefore, by analyzing the relationship between the current political system of Iraq and its historical tradition, social structure, people's cultural identity, economic development and other factors, this study reveals the fundamental reasons why the reconstruction of Iraq has been in trouble and undergone twists and setbacks.

**Keywords:** Political System; Social Relations; National Reconstruction; Ethnic Groups and Sects

## The Diplomatic Strategy of Qatar during the Reign of Tamim: Connotation, Motivation and Prospect

*Fu Yiheng, Wu Yan*

**Abstract:** During the reign of Tamim, Qatar's diplomatic strategy had the

connotation of “pluralism” and “independence”, including the regional strategy which broke the diplomatic framework of the GCC and moved towards the Middle East to join the world, including the economic strategy that strengthened energy diplomacy, balanced relations with major middle eastern countries, and strengthened cooperation with major world powers in the military field. The pluralistic and independent diplomatic strategy is a diplomatic system constructed by Qatar to safeguard its core interests, driven by domestic liberalization and reform, stimulated by pressure from Gulf powers and manipulated by world powers behind the scenes. The implementation of Qatar’s pluralism and independent diplomatic strategy is likely to lead to the division of the GCC. The further development of the strategy undoubtedly will face many difficulties and obstacles, but the core of the strategy is the need for internal development of Qatar and the direction of Qatar’s diplomacy, which will not be easily changed.

**Keywords:** Qatar; Tamim bin Hamad Al – Thani; Diplomatic Strategy

## An Analysis of the Libyan Militias

*Wang Tao, Peng Lin*

**Abstract:** Militias have been existed in Libya’s history for a long time. Their emergence is closely related to the demands of the tribes to maintain their social and economic interests. Militias does not only reflect the vicious development of the centrifugal tendencies of local tribes in Libya, but also the consequences of the long-term game between religious and secular forces in Libya. Libyan militias can be broadly classified into three categories: secular, religious and limited to the local tribes’ affairs. There are significant differences in the number of people in militia groups. There is a single, centralized source of local personnel and a large number of expatriate members. The sources of income of the militias are based on domestic and external earnings, in which illicit income accounts for a large proportion. Their incomes include oil and related proceeds, arms smuggling, robbery and kidnapping, illegal migration and outside funding. As a result of the confrontation

between Libyan militia groups, their efforts to maintain order within their sphere of influence cannot produce an spill-over effect that achieve peace. In the process of interacting with the government and external supporters, the Libyan militias have gradually solidified itself as a vested interest groups in current chaotic situation. Some militia groups are “taken over” by foreign terrorist organizations and become branches of terrorist organizations.

**Keywords:** Libyan Militias; Identity; Staff; Income

## An Analysis of the Religious Practice of Muslim Community in Multi-Cultural America

*Wang Guodong*

**Abstract:** Muslim Americans, featured by a modest population of diversified structure, inherit and spread Islamic culture in a heterogeneous society, which justifies their religious practice strikingly different from that of Islamic countries. American mosques or Islamic centers are multi-functional platforms for Muslims to perform religious rituals, initiate social communication and develop Islamic education. Religious leaders of Muslim American community, besides being organizers and leaders in religious practice, spare no effort to meet the needs of Muslims in different social scenarios. Inter-faith communication, made essential by the fact of Muslim community being in minority in heterogeneous America, is another characteristic of the religious practice of Muslim Americans.

**Keywords:** Muslim Americans; Religious Practice; Islamic Center; Religious Leaders; Inter-faith Communication

## The Research of Iran Basij about Structure and Function and Its Influence

*Wang Guobing*

**Abstract:** As the armed forces of IRGC, Basij started from the Iran-Iraq

War. The change of function after the war is due to the objective requirements of Iran's domestic and international environment. Basij organizational structure is more rigorous and there are five different levels about members. In addition, Basij also has four organizational functions: cultural promotion, moral guidance, intelligence collection, and security maintenance. After nearly 40 years of development, Basij has gradually extended its influence to Iran's political, economic and social fields. In short, Basij is a product of the Iranian political system. It reflects the fusion of center and periphery. It also reflects the people's political identity with the Islamic Republic of Iran. We should pay more attention to its change.

**Keywords:** Basij; Iran; Militia; Political Stability

## A Brief Analysis of Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei' Views on Science and Technology

*Zhao Jinhao, Mahsa Vafaei, Wang Zezhuang*

**Abstract:** Current policies of *Sci – tech power*, *Resistant Economy* and others carried out by the Iranian government are closely linked to the supreme leader Ali Khamenei. This article mainly outlines Ali Khamenei's remarks and thoughts on science and technology with respect to the Islamic rationality of science, impetus of science and technology, the great importance of science and technology to Iranian national education system and the role of government in development of science and technology for a more in – depth and comprehensive understanding of Iran's current policies.

**Keywords:** Iran; Ali Khamenei; Iranian Science and Technology

## On Pharaoh and Egypt Ecological Civilization

*Zhao Keren*

**Abstract:** Egyptian civilization, with the famous temples and Pyramid, is one

of the classic civilizations in the world. The connotation of Egyptian civilization does not only cover material civilization, spiritual civilization, but also include ecological civilization. However, the ecological civilization is not given adequate importance it deserves. The Egyptian society of ecological civilization is constructed by the Pharaoh with theocracy, in the process of which Pharaoh is the core. Because Egypt is an agricultural society, ecological civilization is essential to agricultural harvest, which is in turn of critical position to the stability of the regime. By means of building the systematic institutional, Pharaoh instilled ecological consciousness into people and successfully constructed ecological civilization, enabling the Egyptian civilization to have lasted up to 3000 years. The author holds that the Egyptian ideology and mode of ecological civilization construction is a salutary lesson to us today.

**Keywords:** Ancient Egypt; Pharaohs; Ecological Civilization; System Construction

## The Historical Legitimacy Evolution of Contemporary Egyptian Presidents

*Liu Changxin*

**Abstract:** As a great country with a civilization of 7000 years, Egypt has formed its unique despotism tradition in the history. From the 7<sup>th</sup> revolution on, there has been five periods in Egypt, which are the Nasser Period, the Sadat Period, the Mubarak Period, the Morsi Period and the Sisi period. When we make a general survey of these periods, we can find that in order to pursue legitimacy, election is more important than revolution. As for the sustention of legitimacy, the government gradually has to rely on the elite rather than the populace. Nasser lost his legitimacy in the third Arab-Israel war, while Morsi was imprisoned by a coup. With a thorough study of the four periods, we can figure out the track of the Egyptian politics. Thus, it will be useful for us to grasp the future tendency of Egyptian Politics.

**Keywords:** Egypt; Legitimacy; Presidential System

## The Interactive Relationship of Ruling Elites and Influences of the Relationship during Egypt's Monarchy Constitutional Period

*Sun Huimin, Huang Minxing*

**Abstract:** This article takes the ruling elites during monarchy constitutional period in Egypt as the research object trying to interpret the reasons for the development and change of Egypt's modern political system from the perspective of the interactive relationship among the ruling elites and its influence. The ruling elites of this period consist mainly of British colonial representatives headed by the High Commissioner, the royal family headed by the king, and leaders of modern political parties headed by party leaders. In the interactive relationship among the ruling elites, the colonial elites have always had the upper hand, and the royal ruling elites and the party elites are basically hostile. The competing for powers between the elites of the royal family and the elites of political parties headed by Wafd is the main theme of the interactive relationship between the ruling elites during this period. The interactive relationship of the ruling elite has both positive and negative influences. At the same time, it also determines that the future Egyptian political system is neither a monarchy nor a parliamentary rule.

**Keywords:** Ruling Elites; Interactive Relationship