中东欧研究动态

文摘选编 主题演讲 人物介绍 数据资料

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文摘选编

一、政治外交

1、俄罗斯亚太战略和政策的新变化

【作者】邢广程:中国社会科学院中国边疆史地研究中心

【摘要】 在一系列国内外重要因素的促成下,普京提出了"新亚洲"的概念,俄罗斯对亚洲的态度变得更加积极,其外交战略也出现了一些新的具有战略性变化的动向。俄罗斯在亚太地区的基本战略布局是多层面的,它参加了多个亚太地区国际组织,构划出了基于本国利益的多边外交网络。中国是俄罗斯面向亚太地区的同路人和伙伴国,因而俄罗斯越来越重视中国在亚太的作用,并积极发展与中国的战略伙伴关系。需要指出的是,俄罗斯区域发展存在不平衡现象,其欧亚外交走向也存在不平衡特征。俄罗斯如何在欧亚空间真正起到平衡和桥梁作用,还是一个难以破解的战略问题。

【关键词】 亚太战略; 开发远东地区; 亚太经合组织符拉迪沃斯托克峰会

【来源】 《国际问题研究》2012-09 第 5 期

2、中东欧七国政治体制的发展现状及前景

【作者】 顾强: 华东师范大学国际关系与地区发展研究院

【摘要】 中东欧七国政治体制转型已历时二十余年,目前七国的政治体制已牢固确立,但还不够成熟,七国的民主政体已具备由半成熟向成熟阶段发展的条件;中东欧七国的政党力量都表现出向集中化方向发展的趋势,基本形成以两个或三个大政党为中心的政党政治格局,但不会形成美英式的两党制;受多种因素的影响,这些国家的社会主义政党在短期内难有较大发展。

【关键词】 中东欧; 政治体制; 民主政体; 社会主义政党

【来源】 《现代国际关系》 2012-01 第1期

3、匈牙利"民主变质"问题

【作者】 董欧: 中国现代国际关系研究院

【摘要】 近期,匈牙利欧尔班政府陆续推出的一系列政策持续引发争议。2011年12月30日匈牙利出台的新《中央银行法》,今年1月1日正式生效的新宪法,均引发了国内外广泛批评与抗议。1月11日,欧盟委员会正式对匈牙利发出警告,威胁停止对其提供发展援助。反对者认为,欧尔班政府陆续推出的一系列政策是民主的倒退,匈牙利"民主已变质"。

【关键词】 匈牙利: 中央银行法: 民主: 政府: 欧盟成员国: 新宪法: 民盟: 反对

者; 正式生效; 民族主义

【来源】《国际资料信息》2012-03 第3期

4、中东欧社会转型中的新民粹主义探析

【作者】 徐刚: 北京大学国际关系学院

【摘要】 处于第三次浪潮中的中东欧新民粹主义既具有传统民粹主义的特点,又具有新的时代特征。20世纪90年代,新民粹主义政党开始在中东欧国家出现,但并没有成为主流政治力量。进入21世纪,尤其是中东欧国家相继加入欧盟后,新民粹主义政党的影响力大增,在许多国家先后上台执政。虽然新民粹主义的活跃时期能持续多久是一个未知数,但可以肯定的是,作为中东欧国家转型过程中出现的一种新力量,它将在民主政治框架内发挥着一种"晴雨表"的作用,从而成为代议制政治宽容性的考验标准。

【关键词】 新民粹主义; 中东欧; 社会转型; 欧洲一体化

【来源】 《欧洲研究》 2011-06 第 3 期

5、中国与苏联向现代化转型的成败得失

【作者】 左凤荣; 吕瑞林; 中共中央党校国际战略所; 河北软件职业技术学院

【摘要】 20 世纪 80 年代,中国和苏联都进行了放弃斯大林模式的社会主义改革,寻找现代化建设的新路。中国特色社会主义建设之路取得了经济上的奇迹,而苏联却在向新型现代化模式转变的过程中解体了。其中的原因是复杂的,但中苏两国所处的国情、对待本国和世界的态度、现代化转型政策的不同是主要的。时变、事变,如今无论是中国还是俄罗斯都发生了重大的变化,但有一点是清楚的,只有随着时代的发展不断进行改革,才能不被世界发展的大潮抛下。

【关键词】 中国; 苏联; 现代化转型; 成败得失

【来源】 《俄罗斯学刊》 2012-10 第 2 卷

二、文化教育

1、21世纪初俄罗斯学者对公共文化服务问题的探讨

【作者】 孙连庆; 黑龙江省社会科学院俄罗斯研究所

【摘要】 21 世纪初,俄罗斯非营利组织迎来快速发展时期,由非营利组织提供的公共文化服务得到一定程度的发展,但存在的问题也较为突出,俄学界对其发展状况展开了探讨,对其提供的公共文化服务的有效性、激励机制以及评价体制问题进行了深刻反思,以期进一步规范非营利组织的公共文化服务实践。

【关键词】 俄罗斯; 非营利组织; 公共文化服务

【来源】 《西伯利亚研究》 2012-06 第 3 期

2、文化外交在当代中俄关系中的作用

【作者】 劳灵珊; 北京外国语大学俄语学院

【摘要】 冷战结束后,和平与发展成为时代主题,文化因素对国际关系的影响日益凸显,并由此产生了一种新型外交方式——文化外交。中俄两国比邻而居,有着近四百年的交往史,文化交流更是在其中起到重要作用。随着文化外交日益受到各国政府的重视,中俄文化交流不断擦出新火花。实践证明,文化外交在巩固中俄两国高层政治关系、推动经贸合作和扩大民间交往方面有不可替代的作用。

【关键词】 文化; 文化外交; 中国; 俄罗斯

【来源】 《西伯利亚研究》 2012-04 第 2 期

3、孔子国家间道义思想与当代国际关系建构

【作者】 余丽; 董文博; 郑州大学公共管理学院

【摘要】 国家间道义是国际交往中大多数国家所认同的以平等、正义、和平、民主为价值追求,对国家行为有一定约束力的行为规范。依据道义规范国际行为的国家,则会占据道义制高点,增强国家软实力,赢得其他国家的尊重和支持。在战乱频繁的中国春秋末期,先贤孔子提出了"礼"、"和而不同"、"义以为上"、"德不孤,必有邻"等一系列调节人与人、诸侯国与诸侯国之间关系的国家间道义思想。深入挖掘并梳理孔子博大精深的国家间道义思想,不仅对国际关系理论中国范式的建构有一定的理论价值,而且对当前中国的和平崛起进程有着重要的现实意义,即有利于构建和谐稳定的国际秩序,有利于加强国际合作与机制的建设,有利于提高国家间交往的公信力等。当然,孔子的国家间道义思想有一定的理想主义成分,对调节当前国际社会的纷争未必能起到立竿见影的效应,然而人类社会每前进一步,思想和文化总是以其无与伦比的厚重底蕴与前瞻性走在了前面。故此,人类社会一步步地走向文明。

【关键词】 孔子; 国家间道义; 国际关系; 国际秩序; 国际合作; 国家公信力

【来源】 《国际关系学院学报》 2012-05 第 3 期

三、经济贸易

1、中俄服务贸易发展问题探析

【作者】 陈思旭: 黑龙江大学俄罗斯研究院

【摘要】 近年来,随着中俄经贸合作不断升温,两国间的服务贸易呈现良好发展态势。中俄在旅游、运输、劳务和工程承包等传统服务行业领域合作发展迅速,而在金融、保险、通信等新兴服务行业领域亦展开了密切合作。两国服务贸易正处于起步阶段,存在服务贸易规模小、服务行业结构不平衡、中国对俄服务贸易连年逆差等一系列问题,为此,中俄两国应充分发挥服务贸易潜力,加强两国在战略层面上的合作与规划,推动双边服务贸易的长足发展。

【关键词】 中俄; 服务贸易; 合作

【来源】 《俄罗斯学刊》 2012-04 第 2 期

2、中东欧经济转型的成就与挑战

【作者】 孔田平: 中国社会科学院欧洲研究所

【摘要】 文章对中东欧经济转型进行了回顾,指出了中东欧经济转型的特点。在此基础上,文章分析了中东欧经济转型的成就,强调中东欧国家在建立市场经济体制和经济发展上取得了重大进展。与此同时,目前遭受全球金融危机冲击的中东欧国家也面临着许多挑战,需要推动许多领域,特别是社会领域的改革。

【关键词】 中东欧; 经济转型; 休克疗法; 渐进改革

【来源】 《经济社会体制比较》 2012-03 第 2 期

3、2011年俄罗斯经济形势特点及未来趋势

【作者】李福川;中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所

【摘要】2011年俄罗斯经济表现出较高速度和持续性增长的势头,经济一体化进程取得重大进展。当然,俄经济中的严重依赖能源、投资环境较差等老问题依然存在,但未来经济发展趋势仍然被看好。主要是俄国内政治和社会形势稳定、国际经济危机的持续以及北非中东政治动荡(严重影响国际能源安全),都将有助于俄罗斯坐收经济红利,从而成为其经济崛起的机遇。

【关键词】俄罗斯经济;经济特点;未来趋势

【来源】 《和平与发展》 2012-2 第 1 期

4、中东欧国家金融转型的回顾与反思

【作者】 王志远; 中国社会科学院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所

【摘要】 20 世纪 80 年代末,中东欧国家纷纷走上市场化、民主化和欧洲化的转型发展道路。在经济转型的历程中,这些国家也面临金融转型这一重要任务。中东欧国家的金融转型主要经历了 3 个阶段:转型初期的金融转型、转型深化阶段的金融自由化和金融对外开放。中东欧国家在转型初期所面临的金融形势与中国有一定的相似性,而近 20 年的金融转型步伐明显快于中国。因此,深刻反思中东欧国家的金融转型,并从中总结经验教训,有利于中国从更加审慎的角度完善金融体制、提高金融效率、维护金融安全,具有一定的理论和现实意义。

【关键词】 中东欧国家; 金融转型; 经济转型; 金融自由化; 商业银行体系; 金融体系; 金融安全; 金融机构; 外资银行; 金融效率

【来源】 《俄罗斯中亚东欧市场》 2012-09 第 9 期

5、欧洲债务危机对匈牙利经济的影响浅析

【作者】 张卓佳: 吉林大学文学院

【摘要】 起源于希腊的欧元区债务危机已经肆虐了两年,整个欧元区经济都受到了巨大的影响。同时,与欧元区相邻的中东欧也逐渐出现了经济危机的阴影。在中东欧经济体中,匈牙利是最先受到影响的国家。在此情况下,为了防止危机产生,匈牙利不得不采取紧缩财政和货币政策的措施,这将给其经济造成一定的伤害。目前看来,匈牙利有能力避免债务危机的爆发。

【关键词】 匈牙利; 债务危机; 中东欧国家; 经济的; 欧元区经济; 国内生产总值; 中央银行; 国际货币基金组织; 经济增长率; 货币政策

【来源】 《俄罗斯中亚东欧市场》 2012-08 第 8 期

四、外刊摘要

1. The Artist-Genius in Petr Suvchinskii's Eurasianist Philosophy of History: The Case of Igor' Stravinskii

(Author) Katerina Levidou

[Abstract] This article focuses on the thought of the intellectual, art critic and musicologist Petr Suvchinskii, a founding member of interwar Eurasianism. It reconstructs the main points of Suvchinskii's personal Eurasianist philosophy of history, and analyses the special place that his friend and collaborator Igor Stravinskii held in it. Suvchinskii's views are put into the context of the broader intellectual milieu (the ideas of Henri Bergson, the Prague Linguistic Circle, Russian religious thinkers and Mikhail Bakhtin), and their affinity with Eurasianist' structuralism' is explored.

【Source】 《The Slavonic And East European Review》 Vol.89, Nub.4---October 2011

2. Welfare reforms and socio-economic trends in the 10 new EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe

[Author] Jolanta Aidukaite

[Abstract] The paper reviews recent socio-economic changes in the 10 new EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe and the earlier and latest debates on the emergence of the post-communist welfare state regime. It asks two questions: are the new EU member states more similar to each other in their social problems encountered than to the rest of the EU world? Do they exhibit enough common socio-economic and institutional features to group them into the distinct/unified post-communist welfare regime that deviates from any well-known welfare state typology? The findings of this paper indicate that despite some slight variation within, the

new EU countries exhibit lower indicators compared to the EU-15 as it comes to the minimum wage and social protection expenditure. The degree of material deprivation and the shadow economy is on average also higher if compared to the EU-15 or the EU-27. However, then it comes to at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers or Gini index, some Eastern European outliers especially the Check Republic, but also Slovenia, Slovakia and Hungary perform the same or even better than the old capitalist democracies. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, however, show many similarities in their social indicators and performances and this group of countries never perform better than the EU-15 or the EU-27 averages. Nevertheless, the literature reviews on welfare state development in the CEE region reveal a number of important institutional features in support of identifying the distinct/unified post-communist welfare regime. Most resilient of it are: an insurance-based programs that played a major part in the social protection system; high take-up of social security; relatively low social security benefits; increasing signs of liberalization of social policy; and the experience of the Soviet/Communist type of welfare state, which implies still deeply embedded signs of solidarity and universalism.

【Keywords】Central and Eastern Europe; Post-communist regime; Welfare state; Inequalities; Poverty

【Source】 《Communist and Post-Communist Studies 》 Volume 44, Issue 3, September 2011, Pages 211 - 219

3. Exchange rate and wage policies in Central and Eastern Europe

【Author】Gunther Schnabla, Christina Zieglera,

【Abstract】After the eastern enlargement of the European Union (EU) and due to increasing labor market integration, wage determination in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has become a key issue in European economic policy making. In addition, a controversial discussion concerning the monetary integration of CEE countries into the EMU has emerged. Both issues have earned particular academic and political interest because Eastern and Western Europe are at different stages of economic development and volatile international capital flows seem to require either a higher degree of wage or exchange rate flexibility. Based on the Scandinavian model of wage adjustment by Lindbeck (1979), we analyze the role of exchange rates in the wage determination process of the Central and Eastern

European countries to identify which exchange rate strategy contributes to faster wage convergence in Europe. Panel estimations suggest that workers in countries with fixed exchange rates are likely to benefit in the long run from higher wage increases.

[Keywords] Wage policy; Labor markets; Exchange rate regime; Central and Eastern Europe

【Source】 《Journal of Policy Modeling》 Volume 33, Issue 3, May-June 2011, Pages 347-360

4. The "Wal-Mart effect" in central and eastern Europe

【Author】Deniz Igana, Junichi Suzukib

【Abstract】Prior to the recent global financial crisis altering the price dynamics, inflation in central and eastern European countries was characterized by a sharp drop pattern. Several factors contributed to this decline such as benign global economic conditions and growing credibility of domestic macroeconomic policies, yet factors related to industrial organization and market competition have been somewhat overlooked. Using measures of retail competition intensity reflecting the prevalence of high-productivity, modern-format retailers, we find that the decline in retail goods price inflation, and particularly food price inflation, was associated with increased retail competition. This may be linked to improved living conditions as households allocate more to health and education.

[Keywords] Wal-Mart effect; Retail competition; Inflation

【Source】 《Journal of Comparative Economics 》 Volume 40, Issue 2, May 2012, Pages 194-210

5. Addressing the attitudinal gap towards improving the environment: a case study from a primary school in Slovenia

[Author] Rebeka Lukmana, Rodrigo Lozanob, Tamara Vambergerc, Majda Krajncd

【Abstract】It is widely acknowledged that environmental literacy, in the early stages of education, can provide a strong foundation for future environmental behaviours, as well as help in the transition towards more sustainable societies. This paper is based upon an evaluation of the environmental attitudes of students in a primary school in rural Slovenia. The attitudes were assessed according to

the students' behaviours in their family (primary) and school (secondary) and family contexts. The results show that traditional teaching, in this school, accounts for only one-third of the recognised factors that influence the students' environmental behaviours. The other factors that foster environmental behaviours include the primary and secondary social environments, the structural and infrastructural condition in the school, and gender, where emotional attitudes play a key role. The authors suggest that, in order to more adequately address the gap between learning and acting, school administrators, teachers, parents, and other stakeholders should integrate an array of sustainability issues throughout formal and informal efforts so as to more effectively encourage the development of positive environmental attitudes, and behaviours among their youth and among themselves as role models. Additionally, school principals are urged to improve infrastructural and structural, attitudinal and procedural parameters at the schools, and to change the curricula in order to foster pro-environmental behaviours.

[Keywords] Environmental attitudes; Education; Factor analysis; Environmental awareness; Primary and secondary social environments; Structural conditions; Slovenia

【Source】 《Journal of Cleaner Production》 Available online 12 August 2011, In Press, Corrected Proof — Note to users

6. Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning in Central Eastern Europe: Case Examples from Poland and Croatia

【Author】Bernd Deckera,, Helena He imovi b, Marcin Wo ekca Rupprecht Consult GmbH, 【Abstract】Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning is on Europe's top agenda for tackling urban transport challenges in cities. European Union policies call for a coordinated approach in increasing the effectiveness of urban mobility planning to achieve climate protection goals. National and local authorities require common guidance on developing and implementing such plans - with broad involvement of public authorities, transport professionals and research. Cities in Central and Eastern Europe have a long planning culture with strong focus on public transport. However, the unprecedented increase of private motorisations calls for innovative strategies to offer sustainable transport solutions to people. Two exemplary cities from the region demonstrate how sustainable

transport can be maintained and even expanded. Gdynia (Poland) with its developing economy and relatively young population makes considerable efforts to reduce motor traffic demand in the area. The City's transport policy and strategy is focused on solving relevant transport problems of the city in a sustainable way. This covers the increase of bicycle use, an intelligent mix of different transport options and improving the quality of PT services by means of state of the art information and communication technologies and public participation mechanisms. Koprivnica (Croatia) stands exemplary for numerous medium-sized cities in the region with similar transport challenges. Decision makers work towards a participatory strategy for zero CO2 emission planning and management of housing estates and urban transport. With the vision of developing a regional competence centre for sustainable urban mobility planning the city will attract researchers, students and professionals in this field. Long-term vision of both cities and their dedication to actively share their experiences with other cities has the potential for up-take of sustainable urban mobility planning in the region.

【Keywords】Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning; transport policy; Gdynia; Poland; Koprivnica; Croatia

【Source】 《Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences》 Volume 48, 2012, Pages 2748 - 2757

7. A test of distance-learning technology: an assessment study of the open university Russia project

[Author] Elazar Leshem, Niza Davidovitch

[Abstract] Technology developments have created a revolution that challenges teaching in general, and in higher education in particular calls for a reassessment of traditional teaching methodologies and their effectiveness. The article is an empirical study of the outcomes of a distance-learning project conducted by the Open University of Israel in states of the former Soviet Union(FSU). In 2008, over 5000 students from 11 FSU states participated in the Open University Russia Project. This study explores the characteristics of the participants, their reasons for participation and their expectations, their satisfaction with the project, the project, the project's contribution to participants' knowledge and its impact on their ties to Judaism and Israel,