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美国研究

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战后美国对欧洲一体化政策论析赵怀普(7)

民主和平论及其对冷战后美国外交战略的影响郑安光 (31)

美国的西藏政策与“西藏问题”的由来李晔王仲春 (52)

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——《飞越杜鹃巢》的文化底蕴

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AMERICAN STUDIES

Summer 1999, Vol. 13, No. 2

ARTICLES

POSTWAR U. S. POLICY TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN

INTEGRATIONZhao Huai pu(7)

Out of the concern of its global strategy and self interest, the United States

e

xtended overall support to the European integration in postwar years. In the 196

0s, U.S. considerations were complicated by the aggravating U.S. financial deficit

and French president de Gaulle's challenge to U.S. hegemony in Europe. U.S.

s

upport to the integration was then conditioned within the framework of the Atlantic

tic Alliance, and this policy line was maintained by all the American administrations

thereafter. The United States will possibly continue its assistance to the

integration process as long as American status and role in the Western world are

e

not thereby affected. Nevertheless, the support will be weakened or even vanish

once the integration goes beyond the scope of American interests.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE AND ITS IMPACT ON

U.S. POST-COLD WAR FOREIGN

POLICY Zheng Anguang (31)

Close attention has been paid to the theory of democratic peace, a discourse of

great concern to Western scholars of international relations represented by some

American scholars. Its basic idea originated as early as the 18th century from

Immanuel Kant's theme of "perpetual peace" under republicanism. Summing it up

s " empirical facts" , many American scholars hold that democratic states rarely

r

esort to force against one another because such practice is contrary to democratic

y. Clashes, they believe, are more apt to happen between autocracies and between

an autocracy and a democracy. Hence the theory has become

one the guiding principle for the United States in foreign policy making. Despite

all its weakness, it helps us understand the U.S. post cold War foreign policy

from a new angle.

U. S. TIBET POLICY AND THE ORIGIN OF TIBETAN

ISSUE Li Ye and Wang Zhongchun (52)

Based on declassified U.S. government documents, this article analyzes in detail

U.S. meddling in Tibetan affairs, its role in plotting the Dalai Lama clique's

fleeing the country, and describes how the Tibetan issue was internationalized.

The authors hold that U.S. policy toward Tibet inherited the British theory that

China had exercised only " suzerainty" over Tibet, thus denying China's sovereignty

over this territory. This policy took shape during Cold War years, with

its basic aim at supporting the activities for " Tibetan independence" of Dalai

Lama separatists, backed by the broader strategy to contain China. Regrettably, the policy has undergone little change for so many years, even after the end of the Cold War.

DYNAMICS OF THE SOUTHERN

RENAISSANCE Xiao Minghan (77)

After World War I, culture and literature flourished unprecedentedly in the American South, which is referred to as the Southern Renaissance. It arose, the author argues, in an era when historical changes were taking place in the South. It was the product that modernization dashed against the traditional society and modes of thought, the result that the modernist movement combined with the Southern literary tradition, and an achievement that the Southern writers and scholars deeply self-examined and explored into the history, society and culture in the South.

CONFLICT BETWEEN MODERNIZATION AND

ANTI-MODERNIZATION: KEN KESSEY'S

ONE FLEW THE CUCKOO'S NEST Brian Mudong

(98)

Built on the basis of modernization, the American civilization is nonetheless

en

cumbered with modernization itself and thus results in conflict. The way to solve

the dilemma is merely fleeing and keeping away from modern civilization. This

is the gist of *One Flew the Cuckoo's Nest*, a novel by the American

writer Ken Kesey.

While the idealistic idyllic dream can hardly come true, the author makes a

balanced assessment of the anti-modernization showing both its good points and shortcomings.

ings.

MODERN AMERICAN FEMINISM Zhang Liping(113)

Commenting on the six schools of thought of the modern American Feminism, the author

holds that it has become rich and colorful after absorbing a lot of theoretical

concepts and after making a summary of the feminist thinking. By broadening

one's horizon, it provides a new angle to approach social and political issues

and a powerful ideological weapon for the enhancement of women's status and for

the elimination of sex-based discrimination. However, non-dialectical viewpoints

ts

prevail therein, such as prizing equality above liberty, antagonism above unity

y

and groups above individuals. As theories, they look jumbled, disorderly and s
e

If contradictory.

THE IMPACT OF THE 1905 CHINESE BOYCOTTS

ON SINO AMERICAN RELATIONSWang Lixin(134)

The article argues that the Chinese boycotts against American goods in 1905 we
re

not pure commercial activities, exerting an influence far beyond the economic
d

omain. The movement not only rendered large amount of American goods unsalable
a

nd sharply decreased their export to China, but also impaired the good image o
f

the United States in Chinese hearts, aroused widespread malice among Chinese p
eo

ple, damaged American missionary undertakings in China and weakened the impact
o

f American culture on China.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

A SUMMARY OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON

“ ARM CONTROL AND THE SINO U.S.

RELATIONSHIP” Fan Ji she(149)

SIDELIGHTS ON A SYMPOSIUM COMMEMORATING

THE LATE MR. DONG LESHAN(153)

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