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AMERICAN STUDIES

Spring 2000, Vol. 14, No. 1

ARTICLES

HEGEMONIC BALANCE OF POWER: POST COLD WAR U.S.

STRATEGIC CHOICES Ni Shixiong and Wang Yiwei (7)

The end of the Cold War has galvanized academic circles to begin investigating i

nto America's Grand Strategy and evaluating post Cold War issues like U.S. s
tr

ategic objectives, the definition of its national interests, and the threats i
t

confronts. The article holds that the study of these issues should be proceeded from two aspects, i.e. idealism and realism. On the whole, American's Grand Strategy manifests itself as a strategy of hegemonic balance of power, which will inevitably be challenged in practice by the balances between politics and economy, between domestic and international affairs, and between ideal and reality.

ON INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL

PEACE Guo Shuyong (24)

The international institutional peace is one of the conclusions of the American liberal international relations theories (IRT). Unlike the democratic peace and the economic interdependence peace theories, the liberal institutionalism or institutional peace theory borrows two assumptions from realistic IRT: the anarchy of the world and the rational egoism of the nation states. From these, one does not necessarily arrive at the pessimistic conclusion about power politics, conflicts and war, as realist IRT authors do. The anarchic world can be reformed into a more secure and ordered one, if not into a world government. Making theoretical contributions

contributions, such as valuing the common interest of the human being in the face of
growing " global problems," the institutional peace theory has its vulnerabilities
as well. The most obvious one is that it overlooks the predominance of relative
interest in international relations, especially in the realm of international
security.

CHANGES IN U.S. POLICY TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL

HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION Zhou Qi (41)

Being the initiator of the International Convention on Human Rights, the United

States

has, for a long period since the end of WWII, been unenthusiastic about settling

down the international legal system and the supervising mechanisms for safeguarding

human rights, and has not entered into the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights until 1992. Making a comprehensive survey of the changes of

American attitude towards the International Covenant on Human Rights, it can be

seen that opposing or endorsing the treaties is closely related to the beginning

and the end of the Cold War and consistent with the course of forming and developing

of American human rights diplomacy.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COUNTER CULTURE MOVEMENT

IN THE UNITED STATES Zhao Mei (68)

A protest movement with young people as its main body was initiated in American

society in the 1960 s. Affecting social, political and cultural spheres of the

time, its impacts are still felt up to the present. Referring to this movement as

the "counter cultural movement," the author makes an investigation of its ori-

gin and concludes that the turbulence was caused by the impending readjustment

of social structure during the transition from industrial to postindustrial society

in the 1960 s, in addition to the racial discrimination and the Vietnam War.

The resistance of the youth resulted from the contradictions and conflicts in

the transitional period and was aggravated by the Cold War and the social turbulence.

SINO U.S. RECONCILIATION AND CHINA S VIETNAM

POLICY (1971-1973) Shen Zhihua and Li Danhui (98)

China s foreign policy in the early 1970 s bogged down in the conflict between

reality and ideology. As for the war in Vietnam, ideology demanded China s support

of Vietnam s anti American struggle, while reality called for a Sino U.S.

reconciliation. As a result, China's Vietnam policy shifted from resolutely o
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ing peace talks and supporting Vietnamese resistance through to the end to a p
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dential attitude of agreeing to peace talks without Chinese involvement and, I
at

er on, of advising Hanoi to sign the Paris peace agreement as soon as possibl
e.

While China continued to help Vietnam in its struggle for unification through
pe

ace talks, the Soviet Union, too, gave more support to, and hence gained more
in

fluence on, Vietnam. Relying on its position of strength, Moscow finally won o
ve

r Vietnam to its side in the Sino-Soviet hostilities.

ACHESON, MOREGENTHAU, AND U.S. NON-RECOGNITION

OF NEW CHINA David McLean(117)

The former secretary of state Dean Acheson exchanged views by correspondence w
it

h Hans J. Morgenthau, a founder of the realist school of international relatio
ns

theory, on the Truman administration's policy of non-recognition of new Chin
a

. The textual research and analysis of the declassified but largely neglected
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tters between them tend to disprove the still popular viewpoint that Acheson a
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empted to reconcile with Communist China in 1949-1950, but was unsuccessful
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wing to the objections from the American press and Congress. The claimed "rea
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sm" in Acheson's letters in defense of the non-recognition policy was subje
ct

to the anti-communist and anti-Soviet ideology, distinguishing itself from t
r

ue realism.

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