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Classics

# 国际贸易

(第十三版)

(Thirteenth Edition)

# International Trade

罗伯特·J·凯伯 (Robert J. Carbaugh) 著

 中国人民大学出版社

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· 北京 ·

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## 出版说明

入世十年,我国已完全融入到经济全球化的浪潮中。党的十六大确立了“引进来,走出去”的发展战略,使得“国际化”复合型人才的需求不断增加。这就对我国一般本科院校多年来所采取的单一语言(母语)教学提出了严峻挑战,经济类专业双语教学改革迫在眉睫。

为配合高校经济类专业双语教学改革,中国人民大学出版社携手培生、麦格劳-希尔、圣智等众多国际知名出版公司,倾情打造了该套“经济类双语系列教材”,本套教材包括:经济管理类专业开设的核心课程、经济学专业开设的主干课程以及财政金融专业和国际贸易专业的主要课程。所选教材均为国外最优秀的本科层次经济类教材。

我们在组织、引进和出版该系列教材的过程中,严把质量关。聘请国内著名经济学家、学者以及一线授课教师审核国外原版教材,广泛听取意见,努力做到把国外真正高水平的适合国内实际教学需求的优秀教材引进来,供国内广大师生参考、研究和学习。

本系列教材主要有以下特点:

第一,教材体系设计完整。本系列教材全部为国外知名出版公司的优秀教材,涵盖了经济类专业的所有主要课程。

第二,保持英文原版教材特色。本系列教材依据国内实际教学需要以及广泛的适应性,部分对原版教材进行了全文影印,部分在保持原版教材体系结构和内容特色的基础上进行了适当删减。

第三,内容紧扣学科前沿。本系列教材在原著选择上紧扣国外教学前沿,基本上都是国外最流行教材的最新版本。

第四,篇幅合理、价格适中。本系列教材一方面在内容和篇幅上很好地适应了国内双语教学的实际需要,另一方面,低定价策略又避免了国外原版图书高额的购买费用。

第五,提供强大的教学支持。依托国外知名出版公司的资源,本系列教材为教师提供丰富的配套教辅资源,如教师手册、PPT课堂演示文稿、试题库等,并配套有内容丰富的网络资源,使教学更为便利。

本系列教材既适合高等院校经济类专业的本科教学使用,也适合从事经济类工作和研究的广大从业者阅读和学习。我们在选书、改编过程中虽然全面听取了专家、学者和教师的意见,努力做到满足广大读者的需求,但由于各教材的作者所处的政治、经济和文化背景不同,书中内容仍可能有不妥之处,我们真诚希望广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们在以后的版本中不断改进和完善。

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My belief is that the best way to motivate students to learn a subject is to demonstrate how it is used in practice. The first twelve editions of *International Trade* reflected this belief and were written to provide a serious presentation of international economic theory with an emphasis on current applications. Adopters of these editions strongly supported the integration of economic theory with current events.

The thirteenth edition has been revised with an eye toward improving this presentation and updating the applications as well as toward including the latest theoretical developments. Like its predecessors, this edition is intended for use in a one-quarter or one-semester course for students who have no more of a background than the principles of economics. This book's strengths are its clarity, organization, and applications, which demonstrate the usefulness of theory to students. The revised and updated material in this edition emphasizes current applications of economic theory and incorporates recent theoretical and policy developments in international trade.

## International Economics Themes

This edition highlights six current themes that are at the forefront of international economics:

- The Global Economic Downturn of 2007–2009
  - Anatomy of the economic crisis—Ch. 1
  - Trade protectionism intensifies as economies fall into recession—Ch. 4
  - U.S. fiscal stimulus and “Buy American” legislation—Ch. 5
  - Do government subsidies to automakers weaken the World Trade Organization?—Ch. 6
  - Falling commodity prices squeeze the economies of developing nations—Ch. 7
  - Does the U.S. tax code send American jobs offshore?—Ch. 9
- Globalization of economic activity
  - Waves of globalization—Ch. 1
  - Has globalization gone too far?—Ch. 1
  - Putting the H-P Pavilion together—Ch. 1
  - Soaring transportation costs hinder globalization—Ch. 3
- Free trade and the quality of life issues
  - Does the principle of comparative advantage apply in the face of job outsourcing?—Ch. 2
  - Boeing outsources work, but protects its secrets—Ch. 2

- Does trade make the poor even poorer?—Ch. 3
- Does wage insurance make free trade more acceptable to workers?—Ch. 6
- The environment and free trade—Ch. 6
- Trade conflicts between developing and advanced nations
  - Is international trade a substitute for migration?—Ch. 3
  - Economic growth strategies—import substitution versus export-led growth—Ch. 7
  - Does foreign aid promote the growth of developing countries?—Ch. 7
  - How to bring developing countries in from the cold—Ch. 7
  - The Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations—Ch. 6
  - China's export boom comes at a cost: how to make factories play fair—Ch. 7
  - Do U.S. multinationals exploit foreign workers?—Ch. 9
- Liberalizing trade: the WTO versus regional trading arrangements
  - Does the WTO reduce national sovereignty?—Ch. 6
  - Regional integration versus multilateralism—Ch. 8
  - Is Europe really a common market?—Ch. 8
  - French and Dutch Voters Sidetrack European Integration—Ch. 8
  - From NAFTA to CAFTA—Ch. 8
  - Will the Euro Fail?—Ch. 8

Besides emphasizing current economic themes, the thirteenth edition of this text contains many new contemporary topics such as outsourcing and the U.S. auto industry, U.S. safeguards limit imports of textiles from China, bailout fund for the Eurozone, bike imports force Schwinn to downshift. Faculty and students will appreciate how this edition provides a contemporary approach to international Trade.

## Organizational Framework: Exploring Further Sections

Although instructors generally agree on the basic content of an international economics course, opinions vary widely about which arrangement of material is appropriate. This book is structured to provide considerable organizational flexibility.

The thirteenth edition streamlines its presentation of theory so as to provide greater flexibility for instructors. This edition uses *Exploring Further* sections at the end of certain chapters to discuss more advanced topics. The *Exploring Further* sections consist of the following:

- Comparative advantage in money terms—Ch. 2
- Indifference curves and trade—Ch. 2
- Offer curves and the equilibrium terms of trade—Ch. 2
- The specific-factors theory—Ch. 3
- WTO Makes Ruling on Boeing-Airbus Aircraft Subsidy Dispute—Ch. 3
- Offer curves and tariffs—Ch. 4
- Tariff-rate quota welfare effects—Ch. 5
- Export quota welfare effects—Ch. 5
- Welfare effects of strategic trade policy—Ch. 6
- Government procurement policy and the European Union—Ch. 8
- Economies of scale and NAFTA—Ch. 8
- Can the Euro Survive?—Ch. 8

## Supplementary Materials

### International Trade Web Site ([www.cengage.com/international](http://www.cengage.com/international))

In this age of technology, no text package would be complete without Web-based resources. An international economics website is offered with the thirteenth edition. This site, [www.cengage.com/international](http://www.cengage.com/international), contains many useful pedagogical enrichment features including NetLink Exercises, which draw upon the expanded NetLinks feature at the end of each chapter. While the NetLinks direct the student to an appropriate international economics website to gather data and other relevant information, the NetLink Exercises allow students to access these Web sites to answer pertinent and practical questions that relate to international economics. As an added enrichment feature, a Virtual Scavenger Hunt engages and encourages students to search for international economics answers at various Internet Web sites.

### PowerPoint Slides

The thirteenth edition also includes PowerPoint slides created by Andreea Chiritescu of Eastern Illinois University. These slides can be easily downloaded from the Carbaugh Web site ([www.cengage.com/international](http://www.cengage.com/international)). The slides offer professors flexibility in enhancing classroom lectures. Slides may be edited to meet individual needs.

### Instructor's Manual

To assist instructors in the teaching of international economics, I have written an *Instructor's Manual with Test Bank* that accompanies the thirteenth edition. It contains: (1) brief answers to end-of-chapter study questions; (2) multiple-choice questions for each chapter; and (3) true-false questions for each chapter. The *Instructor's Manual with Test Bank* is available for download for qualified instructors from the Carbaugh Web site ([www.cengage.com/international](http://www.cengage.com/international)).

### Study Guide

To accompany the thirteenth edition of the international economics text, Professor Jim Hanson of Willamette University has prepared an online *Study Guide* for students. This guide reinforces key concepts by providing a review of the text's main topics and offering practice problems, true-false and multiple-choice questions, and short-answer questions. Contact your local Cengage representative for details.

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I would appreciate any comments, corrections, or suggestions that faculty or students wish to make so I can continue to improve this text in the years ahead. Please contact me! Thank you for permitting this text to evolve to a thirteenth edition.

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# The International Economy and Globalization

## CHAPTER 1

In today's world, no nation exists in economic isolation. All aspects of a nation's economy—its industries, service sectors, levels of income and employment, and living standard—are linked to the economies of its trading partners. This linkage takes the form of international movements of goods and services, labor, business enterprise, investment funds, and technology. Indeed, national economic policies cannot be formulated without evaluating their probable impacts on the economies of other countries.

The high degree of **economic interdependence** among today's economies reflects the historical evolution of the world's economic and political order. At the end of World War II, the United States was economically and politically the most powerful nation in the world, a situation expressed in the saying, "When the United States sneezes, the economies of other nations catch a cold." But with the passage of time, the U.S. economy has become increasingly integrated into the economic activities of foreign countries. The formation in the 1950s of the European Community (now known as the European Union), the rising importance in the 1960s of multinational corporations, the market power in the 1970s enjoyed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the creation of the euro at the turn of the twenty-first century have all resulted in the evolution of the world community into a complicated system based on a growing interdependence among nations.

Recognizing that world economic interdependence is complex and its effects uneven, the economic community has taken steps toward international cooperation. Conferences devoted to global economic issues have explored the avenues through which cooperation could be fostered between industrial and developing nations. The efforts of developing nations to reap larger gains from international trade and to participate more fully in international institutions have been hastened by the impact of the global recession, industrial inflation, and the burdens of high-priced energy.

Over the past 50 years, the world's market economies have become increasingly interdependent. Exports and imports as a share of national output have risen for most industrial nations, while foreign investment and international lending have



expanded. This closer linkage of economies can be mutually advantageous for trading nations. It permits producers in each nation to take advantage of the specialization and efficiencies of large scale production. A nation can consume a wider variety of products at a cost less than that which could be achieved in the absence of trade. Despite these advantages, demands have grown for protection against imports. Protectionist pressures have been strongest during periods of rising unemployment caused by economic recession. Moreover, developing nations often maintain that the so-called liberalized trading system called for by industrial nations serves to keep the developing nations in poverty.

Economic interdependence also has direct consequences for a student taking an introductory course in international economics. As consumers, we can be affected by changes in the international values of currencies. Should the Japanese yen or British pound appreciate against the U.S. dollar, it would cost us more to purchase Japanese television sets or British automobiles. As investors, we might prefer to purchase Swiss securities if Swiss interest rates rise above U.S. levels. As members of the labor force, we might want to know whether the president plans to protect U.S. steelworkers and autoworkers from foreign competition.

In short, economic interdependence has become a complex issue in recent times, often resulting in strong and uneven impacts among nations and among sectors within a given nation. Business, labor, investors, and consumers all feel the repercussions of changing economic conditions and trade policies in other nations. Today's global economy requires cooperation on an international level to cope with the myriad issues and problems.

## Globalization of Economic Activity

When listening to the news, we often hear about globalization. What does this term mean? **Globalization** is the process of greater interdependence among countries and their citizens. It consists of the increased interaction of product and resource markets across nations via trade, immigration, and foreign investment—that is, via international flows of goods and services, of people, and of investments in equipment, factories, stocks, and bonds. It also includes non-economic elements such as culture and the environment. Simply put, globalization is political, technological, and cultural, as well as economic.

In terms of people's daily lives, globalization means that the residents of one country are more likely now than they were 50 years ago to consume the products of another country, to invest in another country, to earn income from other countries, to talk by telephone to people in other countries, to visit other countries, to know that they are being affected by economic developments in other countries, and to know about developments in other countries.

What forces are driving globalization?<sup>1</sup> The first and perhaps most profound influence is technological change. Since the industrial revolution of the late 1700s, technical innovations have led to an explosion in productivity and slashed transportation costs. The steam engine preceded the arrival of railways and the mechanization of a growing number of activities hitherto reliant on muscle power. Later discoveries

<sup>1</sup>World Trade Organization, *Annual Report*, 1998, pp. 33–36.