

Chapter Five

Fast Track to Lost



I. 教学目的

1. 通过本文的学习，学生可了解美国“快轨贸易谈判权”的背景含义。了解许多有关经济学和贸易理论方面的知识，如贸易逆差、经济刺激、直接投资、生产能力、贸易自由化等。
2. 在了解背景以及相关经贸知识的同时，通过口头和笔头的练习，掌握语言点、把握特定的专业英语术语及表达方法。
3. 通过补充内容相关的时文，把握新的动态，以发展的眼光分析问题，同时不断地保持知识的更新。递延税款项目的报表含



II. 教学计划

拟使用六课时完成本课内容。主要分三个步骤：

1. 背景讲解
2. 课文讲解和难点讨论
3. 学生演示课后所搜集和整理的相关案例或针对某一观点阐述自己的看法。



III. 教学方法

将从课文理解入手，逐步引导学生消化知识和语言点并加以运用。采用以学生为中心的互动式教学法。



IV. 教学重点与要点

1. 专业知识内容

本文作者认为北美贸易协定生效和世界贸易组织创立导致了美国贸易逆差迅速上升和制造业失业的不断增加。通过自由贸易协定，美国将制造业投资转向国外，增加了国外生产能力，从而扩大了其向美国的出口。例如，在北美自由贸易协定下，美国与加拿大和墨西哥之间的贸易逆差急剧上升。加之，美元的过高定值也使得以美元计价的国外产品在美国市场上更具竞争力。作者最后总结，并不是要停止贸易自由化，而是在进一步推进新一轮贸易协定的谈判之前要修订现有的贸易协定。



2. 语言内容

术语: NAFTA, WTO, FTAA, FDI, GATT, “fast track”, free trade, fair trade, trade liberalization, trade deficit, economic stimulus, manufacturing sector, production capacity, real wages, boom-and-bust cycle, stock market bubble, tax exemptions, value-added taxes (VAT), subsidies

短语: impose...on..., be flooded with, submit...for..., in the wake of, press...for..., be under way, make one's way into, take effect, result in, contribute to, move ahead with



句子:

1. Yet despite substantial evidence that current trade policies have resulted in massive trade deficits and job losses, ... (95页第2段第1-4行)
2. The sustained appreciation of the U.S. dollar also encouraged investors As a result, U.S. markets have been flooded with ... (96页第13-17行)
3. There is no doubt that, in the long run, a system of both freer trade and fair trade ... (100页倒数第1段第4-7行)



V. 背景知识

1. About the author - Robert E. Scott

- Dr. Scott joined the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) as an international economist in 1996.
- His areas of expertise include trade, NAFTA, global finance, international economic comparisons, trade effects on the U.S. textile, apparel, and steel industries, and so on.
- Net job losses have accelerated sharply since 1994 when NAFTA and the World Trade Organization came into being. EPI's Briefing Paper written by Robert E. Scott, Fast Track to Lost Jobs, shows that a long-term trend of net job losses in trade-sensitive industries grew largely undetected just under the surface of the recent economic boom, indicating trouble ahead as the economy's downturn deepens.



2. Fast Track

- **Fast Track (also called "Trade Promotion Authority") is a bill that gives the President authority to negotiate trade pacts with other countries without any input from Congress.**
- **The President was granted fast-track authority almost continuously from 1974 to 1994, but the authority lapsed and has not been renewed till 2002.**
- **Congress approved Fast Track in summer 2002. This authority will last for five years beginning in 2002, with a two-year extension. The purpose of Fast Track is to transfer most of Congress's responsibility to the President and the people he appoints in the Executive Branch. Because the Fast Track Bill passed, Congress will now only be able to vote YES or NO on the complete FTAA. Many will be reluctant to turn down the whole package for the sake of a few missing environmental or labor standards. The FTAA will be proposed to Congress in 2003 or 2004.**



3. About U.S Trade Deficits

Over the past decade, U.S. trade deficits have grown steadily.

- Some take the position that trade deficits are the result of U.S. prosperity and that the inflow of foreign capital and goods have kept inflation and interest rates low and boosted productive investments: they are essential components of American prosperity.**
- Others see a more troubling side to the deficits. They see the deficits as evidence that globalization and the workings of the world trading system pose threats to continued U.S. prosperity.**
- In the view of the Republican Commissioners, U.S. and foreign macroeconomic performance primarily cause trade and current account deficits.**
- In the view of the Democratic Commissioners, the U.S.' large and growing trade and current account deficits are caused by a number of long- and short-term factors.**



4. Debate over manufacturing job loss

In opposition to the view that trade has been a primary driver of manufacturing job loss, a number of economic observers have declared changing consumer demand patterns and/or fast productivity growth in the manufacturing sector to be the culprits for this job loss.

**“The loss of jobs over the past three years is attributable largely to rapid declines in the demand for industrial good and to outsized gains in productivity that have caused effective supply to outstrip demand.”
(Greenspan)**



VI. 课文讲解

概念讲解

trade deficit

贸易逆差

economic stimulus

经济刺激

production capacity

生产能力

balanced trade

平衡贸易

globalization

全球化

inflation-adjusted

扣除通胀因素的

boom-and-bust cycle

盛衰周期

stock market bubble

股市泡沫

value-added taxes

增值税

trade liberalization

贸易自由化

fair trade

公平贸易、互惠贸易



课文注释

1. Yet despite substantial evidence that current trade policies have resulted in massive trade deficits and job losses, the Bush Administration is pressing Congress for “fast track” trade negotiating authority, by which the President could submit trade agreements to Congress for a yes or no vote with amendment. (p.95)

参考译文：然而，尽管大量证据表明目前的贸易政策导致了巨额贸易逆差和大量失业，但布什政府仍敦促国会批准“快轨”贸易谈判权。根据这项授权，总统向美国国会提交贸易协议，国会只能批准或否决而不能对协议进行任何添加。



2. The sustained appreciation of the U.S. dollar also encouraged investors around the world to build new and expanded production capacity at home to export more goods to the U.S. As a result, U.S. markets have been flooded with imports from Asia, Europe, Central and South America, and Africa since 1994. (p.96)

参考译文：美元的持续升值也鼓舞全世界投资者增加和扩大国内生产能力以向美国出口更多的产品。结果，自1994年以来来自亚洲、欧洲、中美和南美洲、以及非洲的进口品充斥着美国市场。

3. Rather than putting new trade deals on a fast track, policy makers should step back for a strategic pause, during which they can review the structure, enforcement, and effectiveness of U.S. trade policies. (p.97)

参考译文：政策制定者应该停下来稍作战略性撤退，重审美国贸易政策的结构、执行情况 and 有效性，而不是将新贸易协定纳入快轨方案之中。



4. Many U.S. firms, especially makers of aircraft and other high-value industrial machinery and equipment, maintain that these laws are essential to counteract EU's WTO-sanctioned rebates of value-added taxes on their own exports. (p.100)

参考译文：许多美国企业，尤其是飞机和其他高价值工业机械和设备制造商坚持认为这些法规对于抵制欧盟实施的经WTO批准的出口增值税退税来说是必要的。

5. There is no doubt that, in the long run, a system of both freer trade and fair trade which ensures that all participants play by a well-defined set of humane, market-based rules can maximize incomes for most, if not all, countries around the world. (p.100)



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参考译文：毫无疑问，从长远来看，一个既能够保证所有参与者遵照一整套完善而人道的市场规则且又包含自由贸易和互惠贸易两者的体系将给世界大多数国家（虽不是所有国家）带来最大化利益。



VII. 作业

1. 阅读补充时文
2. 课本106页-110页的练习题



THE END



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