

1980 年代の日米と現在の米中での 貿易戦争開始前における経済的 権力競争の比較

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【概要】

20 世紀後半、日本経済は米国を超える可能性があったが、米国の慢性的な対日貿易赤字と特定産業における摩擦が高まり、米国は日本に対して貿易戦争を起こした。最終的に日本が米国に妥協して要求を受け入れ、バブル経済に向かい、米国の経済的地位に挑戦することができなくなった。しかし今世紀に入って中国がもう一つの競争相手となり、トランプ大統領も対中貿易赤字の問題などにより米中貿易戦争を起こした。米国は再び経済的手段によって相手を抑えつけようとするのだろうか？本論は経済的権力の三大要素から、経済における覇権のリーダーシップが影響を受けるか否かで覇権国が貿易戦争を起こす可能性があることを論じる。この三大要素は科学技術発展のレベル、産業構造、経済制度であり、この枠組みにより 1980 年代の日米と現在の米中における貿易戦争前の経済的権力を比較した。どちらのケースでも三つの要素での競争激化によって、米国が経済的リーダーシップの地位を確保するために貿易戦争を起こした可能性が極めて高いことを述べる。

キーワード：日米貿易摩擦、米中貿易戦争、経済的権力、覇権安定論

八〇年代美日與現今美中貿易戰發動前 的經濟權力競逐之比較分析

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【摘要】

二十世紀後期日本經濟可能超越美國，隨著美國對日本長期貿易赤字和特定產業摩擦上升，美國對日本發動貿易戰。最終，日本妥協接受美國的要求並最終導致其經濟走向泡沫化，無法挑戰美國的經濟地位。而在本世紀中國成為美國另一個競爭對手，美國總統川普也因對中的貿易赤字等開啓了美中貿易戰。這是否意味美國再度用經濟手段試圖抑制對手？本文從三大經濟權力的組成要素探討霸權的經濟領導地位是否受到影響，進而造成霸權國可能發動貿易戰，這三大要素分別是科技發展程度、產業結構與經濟制度，並以此架構比較 1980 年代的美日和當代美中在貿易戰前的經濟權力，結果發現兩個案例中都可以看見這三項要素競爭激烈，極有可能因此導致了美國霸權發動貿易戰，以確保其經濟領導地位。

關鍵詞：美日貿易戰、美中貿易戰、經濟權力、霸權穩定論

A Comparative Analysis of the Struggle for Economic Power: U.S.-Japan in the 1980s Versus U.S.-China Prior to the Current Trade War

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【Abstract】

In the late 20th century, Japan's economy appeared likely to surpass that of the United States. Rising trade deficits and industrial frictions led the U.S. to initiate a trade war against Japan. Japan eventually conceded to American demands, resulting in an economic bubble that curtailed its ability to challenge U.S. economic supremacy. In the 21st century, China has emerged as another major competitor. Citing trade imbalances and related concerns, President Donald Trump launched a trade war against China. This raises the question: is the U.S. once again employing economic measures to suppress a rising rival? This study examines whether a hegemon's economic leadership is threatened—prompting it to initiate trade conflicts—by analyzing three core components of economic power: technological advancement, industrial structure, and economic institutions. Using this framework, the paper compares U.S.-Japan relations in the 1980s with contemporary U.S.-China dynamics prior to their trade war. Findings indicate that in both cases, intense competition across these three dimensions likely contributed to the U.S.'s decision to engage in trade warfare to safeguard its hegemonic economic position.

Keywords: US-Japan trade war, Sino-US trade war, Economic power, Theory of Hegemonic Stability

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