

Abstracts

Clemens Stubbe Østergaard

Chinese Foreign Policy After the Cold War.

From Global Strategy to Good Neighbourship

Noting the recent priority given to the Asian-Pacific region in China's foreign policy statements and behaviour, explanations are sought at the level of the international system, including multipolarity and globalization, the disappearance of the "Strategic triangle" in the mid-80's, Japan's expected ascendance in a new tri-polar power-structure, and the rising importance of multilateral diplomacy. At the regional level four factors are important: maintenance of a low conflict-level, competition with Japan's "soft institutionalization" of the region, participation in the strong economic growth and integration, and finally the relatively greater acceptance of China's social system to be found in the region. At the governmental level, increased representation of coastal provinces in decision-making bodies, as well as the rise of boom-economies in provinces next to the new Central-asian states and to countries in South and South-East Asia are found to be important explanatory factors.

Søren Clausen

Political Culture in China

The study of Chinese political culture started on a psychological and philosophical note in 1960's. This approach faded during the 1970's and early 1980's, but since the mid 1980's studies of Chinese political culture have come to the fore again. The field has received nourishment from the emergence of Chinese sociology and particularly attitudinal surveys, as well as from the ongoing debates on "civil society" in China.

Maria Nørby

Chinese Technology Policy in the 1980's

Throughout the 1980's the Chinese leadership promoted a technology policy that focused on ensuring utilization of China's own R & D resources and using foreign technologies to develop domestic technological capacity. The policy was primarily focused on increasing technology supply, and creating linkages between the formal R & D system and production. The technology policy had only a limited impact on industrial technological capacity. The major reason was that the economic reforms did not create a demand-pull for new technologies, nor did they create an economic environment where technologies could easily be diffused.

Henrik Westerby

Regional Economic Development in China

Chinese development policies under Deng Xiaoping's leadership have aimed at promoting regional economic integration. However, policies have enhanced regional friction and strengthened local governments while weakening the central government. An ensuing regional economic disintegration has potential consequences for China's long-term political stability.

Gorm Rye Olsen*Danish Aid Policy. The Art of Compromise*

Aid policy towards the Third World is a policy area characterized by idealism and less tied to narrow economic interests compared to other policy fields. The importance of idealistic motives and normative arguments does not imply that aid policy cannot be analyzed in the same way as other parts of Danish politics. It shows that aid policy as a special policy sector differs from the general tendency that Danish politics become more complex and anarchist. The aid sector has been characterized by a policy-community in which a marked will to compromise has ensured that all actors have "given and taken".