

WORLD POLITICS

Vol. XXXIV

January 1982

No. 2

CONTENTS

- Professionalization as a Policy Choice:
British Special Education in
Comparative Perspective *David L. Kirp* 137
- Dependence on Foreign Investment and
Economic Growth in the Third World *Robert W. Jackman* 175
- Security versus Access to Resources:
Explaining a Decade of U.S.
Ocean Policy *Finn Laurson* 197
- RESEARCH NOTE
- Change and Stability in Foreign Policy:
Détente as a Problem of Stabilization *Kjell Goldmann* 230
- REVIEW ARTICLES
- Women and Modernization Theory:
A Decade of Feminist Criticism *Jane S. Jaquette* 267
- Two Views of Chinese Foreign Policy *Rong Zhi* 285
- The Contributors ii
- Abstracts iii

THE CONTRIBUTORS

DAVID L. KIRP, Professor of Public Policy and Lecturer in Law, University of California (Berkeley), writes frequently about issues of law and policy, and about comparative public policy. His books include *Doing Good by Doing Little: The Evolution of British Race and Schooling Policy* (1979), *Elusive Equality* (forthcoming, 1982), and (with Mark Yudof, Tyll van Geel, and Betsy Levin), *Educational Policy and the Law* (1981).

ROBERT W. JACKMAN is a Professor of Political Science at Michigan State University. He is the author of *Politics and Social Equality* (1975) and co-author of *Class Awareness in the United States* (forthcoming, 1982). The present paper grows out of his ongoing research into political change and stability in the Third World.

FINN LAURSEN is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Institute of Social Sciences, Odense University, Denmark. He is the author of various articles on federalism, world order, and ocean politics. His current research, apart from U.S. ocean policy, is on the European Economic Community and on the law of the sea.

KJELL GOLDMANN is Professor of Political Science at the University of Stockholm. He is the author of *International Norms and War Between States* (1971), *Tension and Détente in Bipolar Europe* (1974), *Det internationella systemet* (1978), and *Is My Enemy's Enemy My Friend's Friend?* (1979), as well as co-editor of *Power, Capabilities, Interdependence* (1979).

JANE S. JAQUETTE is Associate Professor of Political Science and department chair at Occidental College. Her publications include *Women in Politics* (1974) and several articles on female political participation and Latin American politics. She is currently writing on the international politics of feminism.

RONG ZHI is a member of the Institute of International Studies in Beijing. Mr. Rong spent the academic year 1980-81 as a Visiting Fellow at the Center of International Studies, Princeton University.

The appearance of the code at the bottom of the first page of an article in this journal (serial) indicates the copyright owner's consent that copies of the article may be made for personal or internal use, or for the personal or internal use of specific clients. This consent is given on the condition, however, that the copier pay the stated per-copy fee through the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., P. O. Box 765, Schenectady, N.Y. 12301, for copying beyond that permitted by Sections 107 and 108 of the U.S. Copyright Law. This consent does not extend to other kinds of copying, such as copying for general distribution, for advertising or promotional purposes, for creating new collective works, or for resale.

ABSTRACTS

PROFESSIONALIZATION AS A POLICY CHOICE:

BRITISH SPECIAL EDUCATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

By D. L. KIRP

Policies may be characterized in several distinct and competing ways: as best resolved by professional expertise, as fit for political determination, as properly treated in terms of legal rights, as appropriately subject to bureaucratic norms, or as sensibly left to market determination. The consequences of the choice among these frameworks is apparent in contrasting the British and American approaches to a particular policy issue, the education of handicapped children. That analysis reveals the utility of maintaining a policy scheme which builds in a tension among the competing frameworks.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE THIRD WORLD

By R. W. JACKMAN

Estimates of the extent to which Third World countries have experienced slower rates of growth than those in the industrialized West since 1960 indicate a weak relation between initial wealth and subsequent economic growth that follows an inverted U-shape pattern: while the lowest growth rates are found among the poorest countries of the Third World, the highest growth rates are found not in the industrialized West, but in the wealthiest Third World countries. Drawing on contending arguments associated with modernization and dependency perspectives, the relationship between foreign investment and growth within the Third World is examined. Results undermine the idea that foreign investment inhibits growth, suggesting instead that flows of foreign investment may facilitate growth, especially among the initially wealthier countries of the Third World.

SECURITY VERSUS ACCESS TO RESOURCES:

EXPLAINING A DECADE OF U.S. OCEAN POLICY

By F. LAURSEN

In an effort to explain U.S. ocean policy making, four analytical perspectives are applied: statism, international interdependence, bureaucratic politics, and domestic politics. In each of these perspectives, structures, processes, and actors are singled out that may have an impact on the policy-making process. The statist perspective can explain the importance of security interests and of access to resources, but it cannot account for some of the major changes in U.S. ocean policy during the 1970s. The perspective of international interdependence introduces some of the international constraints and explains the use of linkage strategies. But only domestic politics, which played an increasingly important role during the period, can explain the enactment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. One of the general conclusions is that the policy-making system is structurally biased toward subnational and parochial interests. For this reason, policies of the world-order type are likely to be frustrated.

CHANGE AND STABILITY IN FOREIGN POLICY:

DETENTE AS A PROBLEM OF STABILIZATION

By K. GOLDMANN

What determines the occurrence, the scope, and the timing of major changes in foreign policy? In approaching this question, the author focuses on the "stabilizers" of foreign policy—that is, on the factors blocking, reducing the scope of, or delaying adaptation to new conditions, learning from negative feedback, or change in response to other disturbances. A framework for the analysis of stability in foreign policy is proposed. Several hypothetical stabilizers of foreign policies are discussed; they are grouped into administrative, political, cognitive, and international categories. Finally, the framework is applied to the problem of East-West détente.

WOMEN AND MODERNIZATION THEORY: A DECADE OF FEMINIST CRITICISM

By J. S. JAQUETTE

The literature on women's roles in economic and political development, and on the impact of development policies on women, illuminates both the process of modernization and the nature of male-female relations. Three main kinds of approaches—liberal modernization theory and its feminist critiques, socialist approaches and their feminist critiques, and an eclectic "female sphere" position that emphasizes the need to replace male-dominated theory and practice with female experience and values—are discussed. Each approach has a distinct view of the causes, consequences, and significance of women's inferior status during modernization, and each proposes different strategies of change. The clarification of theoretical differences suggests new opportunities for productive research with implications for public policy.

TWO VIEWS OF CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

By RONG ZHI

The authors of the two volumes under review present different approaches to an analysis of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. Gurtov and Hwang stress the importance of national interest and the interaction of domestic factors and foreign policy; they make a connection between China's sensitivity to external threat and its reaction to it, especially at times of domestic political weakness. Armstrong asserts that ideology has played a major role in Chinese foreign policy making. In both volumes, case studies are cited to support the authors' hypotheses. The article concludes that national interest is the principal factor determining the foreign policy of the PRC. Mao Zedong's thought continues to play an important role in Chinese thinking; it is concerned with domestic economic and social change and not with the internal affairs of other countries.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code). 1. Date of filing: September 23, 1980. 2. Title of publication: *World Politics*. 3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly. 4. Location of known office of publication: Corwin Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, Mercer, New Jersey 08544. 5. Location of the headquarters or general business office of the publishers: 41 William Street, Princeton, Mercer, New Jersey 08540. 6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor: Publisher, Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Editors, Cyril E. Black, Gerald Garvey, Lynn T. White, III, and Henry S. Bienen, Center of International Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544. Executive editor, Elsbeth G. Lewin, Center of International Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544. 7. Owner: Princeton University Press (a non-profit corporation without stockholders). 8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None. 9. A. Total number of copies printed (net press run): Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 5,100; single issue nearest to filing date, 5,100. B. Paid circulation: (1) Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales: None. (2) Mail subscriptions: Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 3,994; single issue nearest to filing date, 4,024. C. Total paid circulation: Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 3,994; single issue nearest to filing date, 4,024. D. Free distribution by mail, carriers or other means: Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 120; single issue nearest to filing date, 120. E. Total distribution: Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 4,144; single issue nearest to filing date, 4,144. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. William C. Becker, Business Manager, Princeton University Press.
