

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787708703321
Autore	Mertha Andrew <1965->
Titolo	Brothers in arms : Chinese aid to the Khmer Rouge, 1975-1979 // Andrew Mertha
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York : , : Cornell University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-5017-3123-8 0-8014-7073-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (192 pages)
Disciplina	338.91/51059609047
Soggetti	Technical assistance, Chinese - Cambodia Military assistance, Chinese - Cambodia Cambodia Foreign relations China China Foreign relations Cambodia Cambodia Politics and government 1975-1979
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- A Note on Transliteration -- 1. China's Relations with Democratic Kampuchea -- 2. The Khmer Rouge Bureaucracy -- 3. The Bureaucratic Structure of Chinese Overseas Assistance -- 4. DK Pushback and Military Institutional Integrity -- 5. The Failure of the Kampong Som Petroleum Refinery Project -- 6. China's Development of Democratic Kampuchean Trade -- 7. What Is Past Is Present -- Notes -- Glossary of Selected Terms -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	When the Khmer Rouge came to power in Cambodia in 1975, they inherited a war-ravaged and internationally isolated country. Pol Pot's government espoused the rhetoric of self-reliance, but Democratic Kampuchea was utterly dependent on Chinese foreign aid and technical assistance to survive. Yet in a markedly asymmetrical relationship between a modernizing, nuclear power and a virtually premodern state, China was largely unable to use its power to influence Cambodian politics or policy. In Brothers in Arms, Andrew Mertha traces this surprising lack of influence to variations between the Chinese and

Cambodian institutions that administered military aid, technology transfer, and international trade. Today, China's extensive engagement with the developing world suggests an inexorably rising China in the process of securing a degree of economic and political dominance that was unthinkable even a decade ago. Yet, China's experience with its first-ever client state suggests that the effectiveness of Chinese foreign aid, and influence that comes with it, is only as good as the institutions that manage the relationship. By focusing on the links between China and Democratic Kampuchea, Mertha peers into the "black box" of Chinese foreign aid to illustrate how domestic institutional fragmentation limits Beijing's ability to influence the countries that accept its assistance.
