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ABSTRACTS

THE "SOCIAL PACT" AS ANTI-INFLATIONARY POLICY: THE ARGENTINE EXPERIENCE SINCE 1973

By R. L. AYRES

Inflation has long been a fact of economic and political life in Argentina. The Peronist government which assumed office in mid-1973 attempted to control inflation through the so-called Social Pact, a wage-price agreement of two years' duration involving the leading labor union organization, a leading businessmen's organization, and the Argentine state. An awareness of the principal issues of the economic situation is essential to an understanding of the crisis of contemporary Argentina, and a description of the evolution of the Social Pact reveals some of the essential contours of the economic debate. But the importance of the Social Pact extends beyond mere economic considerations. The study of the latest Argentine experience with anti-inflationary policy suggests some generalizations about the nature of populist political movements, the symbolic functions of economic policy initiatives, and the functions of such policies in co-opting private economic actors and legitimating governmental interference with free market forces. It also reveals some important characteristics of Argentine politics, especially concerning relations between the state and private economic groups. With economic and political implications of comparative significance, the Argentine Social Pact is an important case study in political economy.

HYPERMOBILIZATION IN CHILE, 1970-1973

By H. A. LANDSBERGER and T. McDANIEL

The accelerating mobilization of Chile's working class from 1965 onward appears to support Huntington's cautious evaluation of the effects of that process rather than Deutsch's more optimistic one. Instead of resulting in more massive support for Dr. Allende's minority-based UP government (which, needing support, stimulated even further a process that had been noticeable from at least 1965), increased mobilization resulted in (a) heightened but unattainable economic demands; (b) increased support for the extreme left (a severe threat to the regime's policies and even existence, as Allende recognized); (c) increased support for the opposition Christian Democrats; (d) a general de-authorization of all institutions, including those tailored specifically to working-class needs. In some situations, mobilization may sweep away the remnants of an old regime. But where that is not possible or not the real issue, it may overwhelm rather than aid an already weak government, even if it is change-oriented.

A DISSENTING VIEW ON THE GROUP APPROACH TO SOVIET POLITICS

By W. E. ODOM

In the struggle to find a successor to the totalitarian model for study of Soviet politics, the interest-group approach has won significant support. Yet this concept fails to meet all three of Huntington's criteria for a "useful" model. First, the group concept emphasizes the peripheral at the expense of what is of critical importance. Second, as a comparative concept it introduces errors in logic as well as a myriad of ambiguities in definition and taxonomy. Third, it is more likely to obscure than to clarify the dynamic character of the Soviet system. The group approach does not promise, as some assert, to bring the study of Soviet politics into the mainstream of comparative political theory.

In contrast, the totalitarian model still goes far toward meeting Huntington's criteria. When supplemented by the notion of political culture and by middle-range concepts of organization theory and bureaucracy, the totalitarian model retains great heuristic value as an ideal construct from which Soviet realities diverge in various ways.

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DÉTENTE, EAST-WEST TRADE, AND THE FUTURE OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

By A. KORBONSKI

The paper attempts to examine the impact of East-West trade on the process of economic integration in Eastern Europe, carried out under the aegis of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The discussion is focused on the proposition that, other things being equal, the continued growth of East-West trade is at the present time incompatible with the increase in the level of economic integration in that part of Europe.

The problem is analyzed in the context of several factors: the process of regional economic integration; the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the East European political and economic elites toward both integration and East-West trade before and after détente; the influence of economic reforms in Eastern Europe; and the impact of the energy crisis and of the developing global shortage of raw materials.

The conclusion emerges that, on balance, the chances of economic cooperation if not integration in the region are today better than in the past, albeit at the expense of closer economic relations between Eastern Europe and the West.

LINKAGE POLITICS IN CHINA: INTERNAL MOBILIZATION AND ARTICULATED EXTERNAL HOSTILITY IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION 1967-1969

By K. LIAO

Studies on the relationship between internal politics and external behavior present many contradictions. This paper attempts to modify previous research methods by focusing on the relationship between internal mobilization and articulated external hostility in China during the period of the Cultural Revolution, 1967-1969.

The findings suggest that during times of authority crisis, domestic mass mobilization tends to be associated with increased antiforeign verbal accusations and mass protests. The Maoists manipulated the expression of external hostility for the purpose of mobilizing internal support for their own domestic programs. Some suggestions concerning the study of China's international behavior and about cross-national research on the linkage of internal politics and external behavior are provided.

ALLIANCES VERSUS ENTENTES

By R. A. KANN

The advantages and disadvantages of rigid alliances with predictable consequences versus more flexible kinds of international agreements similar to the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale of 1904 are discussed. A partner of an alliance not directly threatened by aggression against his ally usually wishes to interpret the obligations arising from the *casus foederis* as loosely as possible. In more flexible, entente-like agreements, on the other hand, the lack of firm commitments may induce both partners to follow the reverse course, namely to define their mutual interests more closely. These and other considerations of predictability and of dogmatism versus pragmatism in the history of international relations are evaluated. While general trends may move in the direction of more elastic agreements, the tensions of the contemporary world do not allow states to dispense with the concept of formal alliances.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ORIGINS OF THE KOREAN WAR

By W. STUECK

Despite recent efforts by revisionists, the traditional view of the Soviet role in the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25, 1950—i.e., that the Kremlin approved and had foreknowledge of the North Korean attack on South Korea—remains the most plausible. In *The Strained Alliance*, Robert Simmons asserts that the Soviet Union, although involved in arming North Korea's military forces and in planning their offensive across the 38th parallel, was taken by surprise when war erupted in June. The Kremlin had approved a military campaign for the following August, but indigenous political pressures led North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung to advance the invasion date. This hypothesis is open to attack on both empirical and logical grounds. Simmons is persuasive, however, in arguing that the North Korean regime took the initiative in proposing the move to its sponsor in Moscow.

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