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CONTENTS

No. 1—Остовек 1975

The Nixon-Kissinger Foreign Policy System and U.SEuropean Relations: Patterns of Policy Making	Wilfrid L. Kohl	I
Just Wars and Limited Wars: Restraints on t Use of the Soviet Armed Forces	the Christopher D. Jones	44
Inclusion and Mobilization in European Leninist Regimes	Kenneth Jowitt	69
The Influence of Small States upon the Super United States-South Korean Relations as a Case Study, 1950–53	rpowers: Chang Jin Park	97
The Role of Deterrence in NATO Defense S Implications for Doctrine and Power	trategy: David N. Schwartz	118
Review Article		
The Meaning of Democratic Participation	William R. Schonfeld	134
No. 2—January	1976	
The Concert of Europe: A Fresh Look at an International System	Richard B. Elrod	159
On Thinking about Future World Order	Robert W. Cox	
Organizing Collective Security: The UN Charter's Chapter VIII in Practice	Robert Lyle Butterworth	197
Beyond Rational Deterrence: The Struggle for New Conceptions	John Steinbruner	22 3
Soldiers as Traditionalizers: Military Rule and the Re-Africanization of Africa	Ali A. Mazrui	246
Deradicalization of the Japanese Communist Party under Kenji Miyamoto	Hong N. Kim	2 73
Research Note		
Theater Nuclear Weapons: Doctrines and Postures	Colin S. Gray	300

No. 3-April 1976

State Power and the Structure of International Trade	Stephen D. Krasner	3 ¹ 7	
Failures in National Intelligence Estimates: The Case of the Yom Kippur War	Avi Shlaim	348	
Hindsight and Foresight: A Conceptual Framework for the Analysis of Surprise Attacks	Abraham Ben-Zvi	381	
Corporate Preferences and Public Policies: Foreign Aid Sanctions and Investment Protection	Charles H. Lipson	396	
Research Note			
Bureaucratic Politics and the World Food Conference: The International Policy Process	Thomas G. Weiss and Robert S. Jordan	422	
Review Articles			
Societal Manipulation in a Multiethnic Polity	John A. Armstrong	440	
Law, Morality, and War after Vietnam	David P. Forsythe	450	
No. 4—July 1976			
The "Social Pact" as Anti-Inflationary Policy: The Argentine Experience Since 1973	Robert L. Ayres	473	
Hypermobilization in Chile, 1970-1973	Henry A. Landsberger and Tim McDaniel	502	
A Dissenting View on the Group Approach to Soviet Politics	William E. Odom	542	
Détente, East-West Trade, and the Future of Economic Integration in Eastern Europe Andrzej Kort		568	
Linkage Politics in China: Internal Mobilization and Articulated External Hostility in the Cultural Revolution 1967–1969 Kuang-sheng Liao			
Research Note			
Alliances Versus Ententes	Robert A. Kann	611	
Review Article			
The Soviet Union and the Origins of the Korean War	William Stueck	622	

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Vol. XXVIII

October 1975

No. 1

CONTENTS

The Nixon-Kissinger Foreign Policy Syst and U.SEuropean Relations: Patterns Policy Making		I
Just Wars and Limited Wars: Restraints Use of the Soviet Armed Forces	on the Christopher D. Jones	44
Inclusion and Mobilization in European Leninist Regimes	Kenneth Jowitt	69
The Influence of Small States upon the Su United States-South Korean Relations a Case Study, 1950–53		97
The Role of Deterrence in NATO Defens Implications for Doctrine and Posture	0,	118
Review Article		
The Meaning of Democratic Participation	William R. Schonfeld	134
The Contributors		ii
Abstracts		iii

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ABSTRACTS

THE NIXON-KISSINGER FOREIGN POLICY SYSTEM AND U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS: PATTERNS OF POLICY MAKING

By W. L. KOHL

No single model adequately explains the American foreign policy-making process. At least six models are required, singly or in some combination, to understand recent American foreign policy formation under the Nixon Administration. The six models are: democratic politics, organizational process/bureaucratic politics, the royal-court model, multiple advocacy, groupthink, and shared images or mind-sets. After a review of the rules of the foreign policy game in Washington and the main elements of the Nixon-Kissinger National Security Council system, the article seeks to apply the models to a number of cases in recent American policy making toward Europe. U.S.-Soviet relations, the "Year of Europe," and Nixon's New Economic Policy of August 1971 are examined as cases of royal-court decision making. A second category of cases exhibits mixed patterns of decision making: SALT, the Berlin negotiations, U.S. troops in Europe, MBFR, and U.S. trade policy. Bureaucratic variables alone explained policy outcomes in international economic policy making in the autumn of 1971, and an organizational process model was found to be dominant generally in the formation of recent international monetary policy, led by the Treasury Department. The conclusion considers the relationships between the models and certain kinds of policies.

JUST WARS AND LIMITED WARS: RESTRAINTS ON THE USE OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

By C. D. JONES

According to Soviet military theorists, the war aims of a government determine not only the scale of military action and diplomatic alliances, but the "moral-political factor," the extent to which soldiers and civilians regard a war as "just" and support the policy of their government. Soviet theorists caution that if both soldiers and civilians regard a war as "unjust," the government runs a greater risk of military setbacks. If such setbacks occur, domestic opposition to the war may develop and domestic tensions that existed prior to the war may become exacerbated. In pursuing "unjust" war aims, a government risks "moral-political" threats to the morale of its troops, the stability of its home front, and the legitimacy of the regime.

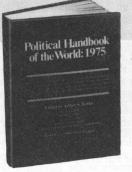
Inclusion and Mobilization in European Leninist Regimes

By K. JOWITT

Political development in Leninist regimes can be understood in terms of the relationships among elite-designated tasks, corresponding political uncertainties, and regime structures. The post-Stalin period has seen a crucial change in relations between polity and society. Whereas under Stalin the relationship between political-organizational status and socio-occupational status was hierarchical and mutually exclusive, after Stalin ruling Communist parties have allowed social elites to complement socio-occupational and political-organizational roles. The major political problem in contemporary Leninist regimes arises from the potential conflict between innovative attempts in this direction and the party's continued pre-emption of any potential political arena or role not coterminous with party organization and membership.

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The Influence of Small States upon the Superpowers: United States-South Korean Relations as a Case Study, 1950-53

By C. J. PARK

One of the important developments in world politics during the cold-war era was the relationship between the superpowers and small nation-states. In contrast to the period before the cold war, small nation-states had considerable latitude for maneuvering in pursuit of their own interests. This phenomenon was largely rooted in the imperatives of the cold war. The relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea during the period of the Korean War is critically analyzed in light of the new reality in international relations. South Korea tried to influence the conduct of the United States in Korea by employing five techniques: (1) a public call for assistance; (2) a public call for mutual cooperation against the common enemy; (3) a calculated policy proposal for bargaining advantage; (4) refusal to cooperate; and (5) moral suasion. These techniques are examined, with the conclusion that of the five, (1) and (2) were effective; (3) and (4) were least effective; and (5) was most effective.

THE ROLE OF DETERRENCE IN NATO DEFENSE STRATEGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR DOCTRINE AND POSTURE

By D. N. SCHWARTZ

The basis of NATO deterrence strategy is the manipulation of the nuclear "threshold." When NATO's conventional component is strong and the exact nature of its nuclear threshold is uncertain to Warsaw Pact countries, NATO's deterrent will be strong. Attempts to improve the "quality" of the nuclear arsenal by making the outcome of nuclear conflict more predictable weaken NATO's deterrent power. It is the possibility that NATO may use nuclear weapons, as well as the uncertainty of the consequences of such use, that strengthens the deterrent. The number of nuclear weapons in the NATO arsenal could be reduced with no appreciable damage to the deterrent posture. Qualitative improvements in the conventional component, while increasing deterrent strength, also serve as safeguards in case of deterrence failures. To the extent that political unity within NATO increases the predictability of a NATO response to Warsaw Pact aggression, it is possible that political disunity actually adds to deterrent strength.

THE MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

By W. R. SCHONFELD

Political scientists sharply disagree over the meaning of democratic participation. For some (such as Sidney Verba and Norman Nie who adopt an asymmetric perspective), participation denotes the *influence* ordinary people have over the selection of superiors and the policies they adopt. For others (such as Carole Pateman who adopts a symmetric perspective), participation refers to *direct involvement* in making decisions and policies. Alongside their conceptual differences, the two schools of thought employ contrasting definitional strategies and focus primary attention on distinct empirical settings. Despite the apparent incompatibility of the two perspectives, they may be synthesized into a single coherent conception by considering the *importance* people attribute to their membership in the polity and in other social units.



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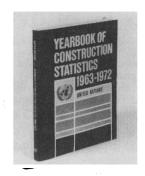
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