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ABSTRACTS

IMAGES OF CHINA'S SOCIAL STRUCTURE: THE CHANGING PERSPECTIVES OF CANTON STUDENTS

By A. CHAN

Based on documentation and in-depth interviews with 14 emigrants from China, this study traces changing perceptions of China's social structure by different urban social groups. Each group adopted a perspective that best served its own interests. In the fifties and sixties these images did not necessarily coincide with—but nonetheless were within—the bounds of the image propagated by the Chinese authorities. During and since the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution, a new perception of society has been formulated particularly by people from the former middle classes: the issue centers on whether a new bureaucratic class has emerged in China. The article closes with a discussion of the authorities' recent attempts to redefine popular images of the social structure in response to a changed social reality and China's eagerness to modernize.

POLITICAL USE OF RECOGNITION: THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

By M. J. PETERSON

This article inquires into changes in the distribution of power and the extent of ideologically based conflict in the international system as they affect one aspect of international law, the recognition of new governments. These effects are assessed by analyzing instances in which recognition is used as a device for expressing opinions about or securing specific commitments from a new government. An examination of such instances since 1815 leads to the conclusions that (a) the distribution of power makes a difference only when the international system, or the new government's regional subsystem, is dominated by one strong power; (b) the extent of ideological conflict has a significant effect on expressions of opinion; and (c) a number of additional factors also affect all political uses of recognition.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

By R. T. KUDRLE and D. B. BOBROW

Foreign investment policy is an increasingly important part of overall foreign policy. The authors investigate the substance of U.S. outgoing foreign direct investment (OFDI) and incoming foreign direct investment (IFDI) policy in terms of a small set of policy values and process factors. The policy values are domestic prosperity, national autonomy, and national security. The process factors are ideological consonance, impact transparency, the diffusion and concentration of perceived costs and benefits, and the political capacity of groups and institutions. These considerations illuminate the relative stability in both areas of policy since World War II, and help to explain the changes that did take place. The paper concludes with a forecast that, despite the oft-heard prediction that economic nationalism is on the increase, U.S. policies toward foreign investment will remain much the same during the eighties as they have been since World War II.

CRISES IN WORLD POLITICS

By M. BRECHER and J. WILKENFELD

In examining patterns in international crises, the authors offer one path to a concerted attack on a central phenomenon in world politics. After surveying the relevant literature, including competing definitions, they set forth a conceptual map of international crisis variables: actor attributes (age, territory, regime, capability, value system characteristics (size, geography, structure, alliance configuration, stability); a the crisis dimensions they wish to explain (trigger, actor behavior, superpower activity, and the role of international organizations—that is, crisis management, outcome, and consequences). From this taxonomy they have developed a research framework on international crisis, and, as an illustration of more narrow explanatory device a crisis management-outcome model. Three clusters of hypotheses on the substance and form of crisis outcomes, and the duration of crises, are then tested against evidence from 185 cases for the period from 1945 to 1962. The ultimate aim is to illuminate international crises over a 50-year period, 1930–1980, across all continental cultures, and political and economic systems in the contemporary era.

THE FORMATION OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY: ORGANIZATIONAL AND COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVES

By R. M. CUTLER

Several recent studies of Soviet foreign policy formation have sought to bring organizational and cognitive considerations to bear on the subject. The article evaluates these perspectives and suggests how future research may, through the use of cognitive methods of analysis, distinguish formally between different conceptualizations of Soviet foreign policy formation, thus permitting a more rigorous empirical examination of the organizational issues involved. A model of inference that accounts for organizational and cognitive links between the Soviet press and Soviet foreign policy formation is also constructed; examples are drawn from the items under review. In conclusion, the article outlines a research strategy for cumulating knowledge about how the Soviet system works, and specifies what the organizational and cognitive frameworks of the study of Soviet foreign policy formation may contribute to such a project.

CURRENT STUDIES OF PEASANTS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: APPLICATIONS OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY APPROACH

By F. D. COLBURN

Much of the recent writing on peasants and rural development is based on a political economy model. This approach, best exemplified by Samuel Popkin's *The Rational Peasant*, sees the peasant as a self-interested rational actor, and develops a unifying investment logic to explain economic and political decisions. It is a more sophisticated approach than earlier attempts at applying a political economy model because it recognizes that income-maximization is not the exclusive means for self-improvement. Equally important, it also recognizes that, although individuals tend to be efficient in their use of resources, problems of cooperation and organization often prevent villages from being economically efficient. Although this type of research tends to be as empirical as earlier, more anthropologically oriented work, it promises to be more helpful in building generalizable theory about peasants, and in aiding practitioners of rural development.