
OTHER NATIONS

*Hawks and Doves
in Argentina*

"Argentine 1977: anarchie militaire ou Etat terroriste?" [Argentina 1977: Military anarchy or terrorist state?] by Alain Rouquié, in *Etudes* (Oct. 1977), 15 Rue Monsieur, 75007 Paris, France.

When the military government of General Jorge Rafael Videla seized power in 1976 from President Isabel Peron, Argentinians faced both unbridled terrorism and an annual inflation rate as high as 480 percent. Videla moved quickly to crack down on terrorism. But according to Rouquié, the terrorist threat is now being used chiefly as an excuse for continued civil repression.

Since the late 1960s, when the current wave of terrorism began, some 2,000 Argentinians have been killed; another 5,000 are missing. The government has mounted raids against terrorists—but it has also clamped down on protests by labor, the clergy, and the universities. According to Rouquié, the declining threat posed by the People's Revolutionary Army (a Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group) and by the Monteneros (self-proclaimed heirs to the Peronist movement) does not justify the continuing government crackdown. These groups have been reduced to sporadic bomb attacks.

The real source of the regime's antidemocratic posture is the radicalization of Argentine political life in general. As inflation continues, students and workers have become more vocal, with the army divided over how to respond. The moderates, led by Videla, seek an eventual return to civilian government and have taken pains to preserve Argentina's political parties. But a hard-line faction distrusts political parties and wants the army to play a more decisive role in creating a conservative, rural-oriented "new order."

According to Rouquié, the hard-liners may be in the ascendent: Argentina's economic program now emphasizes aid to the healthy agricultural sector at the expense of the nation's ailing industrial base.

*Will Europe Be
'Finlandized'?*

"Europe: The Specter of Finlandization" by Walter Laqueur, in *Commentary* (Nov. 1977), 165 E. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Some foreign policy analysts have suggested that Western Europe, in the face of mounting pressures from the Soviet Union, may eventually become "Finlandized." That is, democratic European governments may be forced to move from a "pro-Western" to a Soviet-leaning "neutral" stance, while at the same time sacrificing a measure of autonomy.

Laqueur, chairman of the research council at Georgetown Univer-