

# BULLETIN

PUBLICATION CONJOINTE DE / JOINT PUBLICATION OF  
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
&  
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

(ISSN 0319-6461)

Janvier 1976  
cinquième année  
No. 3

V / 3

January 1976  
volume V  
No. 3

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30 MAI - 2 JUIN / congrès de la Société  
QUÉBEC, UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL  
MAY 30 - JUNE 2 / CPSA annual meeting

*Toute correspondance  
au sujet du bulletin  
devrait être envoyée au rédacteur:*

François-Pierre Gingras,  
Département de science politique,  
Université McMaster,

*All correspondence  
relating to the newsletter  
should be directed to the editor:*

François-Pierre Gingras,  
Department of Political Science,  
McMaster University,

Le Bulletin possède maintenant son numéro international normalisé des publications en série (ISSN), comme on peut le noter en page couverture.

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Félicitations à Guy LORD, de l'Université de Montréal, qui succède à Vincent LEMIEUX au poste de co-directeur de la Revue canadienne de Science politique.

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FORTHCOMING IN THE BULLETIN ...

... a text by Léon DION on THE POLITICAL USES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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Deadline for the inclusion of informations or commentaries in the March issue: February 13. For the May issue: April 15.

Date-limite pour faire paraître vos nouvelles et vos commentaires dans la livraison de mars: 13 février. Pour la livraison de mai: 15 avril.

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CPSA BOARD MEETING

The next Board Meeting is scheduled to take place at Queen's University, March 26th and 27th, 1976.

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ITEMS

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CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Board of Directors' Meeting

Carleton University, November 22nd and 23rd, 1975

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A G E N D A

1. Approval of agenda
2. Approval of minutes of last Board meeting, June 4th, 1975
3. President's Report - explanation of timing of this meeting
  - Canadian Content Committee
  - CPSA objectives
4. Secretary-Treasurer's Report
5. Graduate Studies Committee Report
6. Parliamentary Internship Programme Director's Report - science interns
  - future funding
7. Ontario Legislative Internship Programme, Report
8. 1976 IPSA Congress - donation re: Third World representation
  - CPSA Board meeting in Edinburgh
  - Canadian travel to Congress
9. Journal Editors Report - appointment to Advisory Board
  - appointment of English language book review editor
  - appointment of new French language co-editor
  - review honoraria of editorial board
10. SSRCC Canadian Consortium for Scholarly Publication - reports by J. Pammett and D. Rowat
  - question of CPSA joining the Consortium
11. Publications information network
12. 1976 Programme Chairman's Report
13. Canada Council's Consultative Committee on Ethics
14. Deposit of Journal back files
15. Increase of CPSA membership fee and institutional subscriptions
16. Nominations - SSRCC Aid to Publications Committee
- 16.a Bulletin editor report
17. Discussion of CPSA Objectives
18. Date and location of next Board meeting

Members of the CPSA may obtain copies of part or all of the minutes of the above meeting.

OPEN  
LETTER

"A JOINT STUDY OF CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE"

Professor A.R. Kear, University of Manitoba, had published, in English and in French, in this Bulletin, Janvier 1975 January, Vol. IV, no. 3, pp. 33-35, a 3 page précis of his "A Comprehensive Intellectual Study of Canadian Political Science? A Proposal for the C.P.S.A." for a Joint Study with La Société canadienne de science politique of the subject "Canadian Political Science." The Proposal was supported by Principal J.A. Corry, Professors J.E. Hodgetts, Léon Dion, J.E. Kersell, C.C. Dunlop (since deceased), W.W. Willoughby, N. Ward, D.C. Rowat, M.S. Donnelly, E.B. Inlow, et professeurs G. Bergeron, J-C Bonenfant, et V. Lemieux.

The complete Proposal, 35 pages, submitted to the C.P.S.A. on several occasions beginning in 1964, was supported by the Executive Council at its meeting of 21 October 1967 as follows:

"That the Executive Council of the C.P.S.A. authorize the preparation of an application for funds for a survey of the discipline of political science either by the Association itself or with other associations who may be interested in parallel surveys of their disciplines, the decision as to whether the survey will be carried on by the C.P.S.A. itself or in conjunction with other bodies, to be made by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved Laponce,  
Seconded Meisel."

This same resolution was approved on June 6, 1968 by the annual meeting of the C.P.S.A.

At the 1975 C.P.S.A. annual meeting the Committee on Canadian Content received new terms of reference.

The francophone, or Canadien, scholars present voted against La Société canadienne de science politique being requested by the C.P.S.A. to conduct a study of the character of Canadian political science (in the Canadian and Canadien senses) in francophone or bilingual universities. In speaking with some of

these objectors after the meeting they said there was no Americanization "problem" because there were so few Americans teaching there. But these same scholars overlook the francophone, or Canadien scholars, whether educated in the United States or not, who use American books etc. To illustrate the point, American authors are as well known and as widely used, but used in English by francophone students in francophone universities, as these same American authors and their books are used in anglophone universities.

Perhaps the C.P.S.A.'s executive should submit Professor Kear's complete 35 page Proposal for examination to the committee created at the 1972 C.P.S.A. annual meeting, the "Committee on Canadian Content". At the same time, the Thorburn and Lemieux studies for the Healy Commission on Graduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences (sponsored by the Canada Council) should also be referred to the Canadian Content Committee.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This 'open letter' was sent to the Bulletin by professor A. R. Kear, The University of Manitoba.

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BOURSES DE L'ACDI OFFERTES AUX CANADIENS

1976-77

Admissibilité. Ces bourses sont offertes à des citoyens canadiens qui: (a) ont terminé un programme d'études post-secondaires; et (b) manifestent l'intention de poursuivre une carrière dans le domaine du développement international.

Préférence. Le but premier du programme étant d'aider ceux qui désirent faire carrière dans le domaine de la coopération internationale, une certaine préférence sera accordée aux candidats qui ont déjà fait preuve d'une telle orientation en participant à la réalisation d'un programme de développement. Ils peuvent avoir acquis leur expérience dans des programmes de développement publics ou privés, au Canada ou à l'étranger.

Durée et validité. Le programme peut commencer en tout temps après le 1er avril 1976. Les bourses seront accordées normalement pour une période de deux (2) ans. La partie scolaire du programme est valable au Canada ou/et dans un pays en développement.

Valeur. La valeur de chacune des bourses peut atteindre \$11,500.00 par année. La bourse est payable sur une base non comptable et comprend l'indemnité de subsistance, l'allocation pour les livres, les frais de scolarité, de recherche et de voyages reliés au projet. Les montants que l'Agence verse aux boursiers ou au nom des boursiers sont assujettis aux lois canadiennes de l'impôt.

Programme d'études/recherches. Vu la nature de la bourse offerte par l'ACDI, les indications fournies par le postulant sous cette rubrique constitueront les facteurs les plus importants dans la sélection des candidats.

Chaque candidat doit proposer un programme de travail d'une durée maximale de deux (2) ans. Ce programme peut inclure une partie scolaire mais il doit comporter une recherche assez élaborée dans un pays en développement; en d'autres termes, le programme doit avoir une orientation pratique et non pas se confiner uniquement à des études théoriques. Nous insistons particulièrement pour que chaque candidat fournisse un énoncé clair et précis de son programme ainsi qu'un sommaire chronologique des activités qu'il propose.

De plus, chaque candidat devra se trouver un surveillant d'études dans un établissement d'enseignement supérieur ou un directeur de recherche qui est suffisamment connu dans le domaine choisi pour fournir à l'ACDI des évaluations périodiques sur le progrès accompli. L'assentiment de ce parrain devra accompagner la demande de bourse.

Une préférence sera accordée aux candidats dont les antécédents scolaires ou l'expérience montrent qu'ils ont acquis suffisamment de connaissances des problèmes ou des priorités des pays en développement pour mener leur projet à terme. Le projet présenté doit être directement relié aux besoins concrets d'un ou des pays en développement.

Aspirations et projets d'avenir. Ce programme de bourses a pour objet d'encourager les candidats qui désirent poursuivre une carrière dans le domaine du développement international. Le postulant est prié de fournir un énoncé clair et précis de ses aspirations à cet égard.

Références. Chaque candidat fournira trois lettres de référence dont une venant d'une personne qui a déjà enseigné au candidat et (ou) de son employeur actuel; une autre peut provenir du surveillant du programme. Ces lettres devront analyser le projet du candidat et indiquer les possibilités de réalisation. Etant confidentielles, les signataires les feront parvenir directement à l'ACDI.

Les candidats sont priés de demander à leurs répondants d'utiliser les modèles de lettres qui accompagnent les formules de demande.

Releve de notes. Le candidat devra accompagner sa demande d'un relevé de notes de sa dernière année d'études terminée. Le candidat doit assumer les frais de préparation et d'envoi de ces relevés de notes.

Citoyenneté. Seuls les citoyens canadiens sont admissibles. Une copie du certificat de naissance ou de citoyenneté canadienne doit accompagner la demande de bourse.

Autres rémunérations. Un boursier au titre du présent programme ne peut bénéficier d'aucune autre bourse ou rémunération du gouvernement fédéral pendant la durée de son programme.

Renseignements divers. Nombre de bourses disponibles: 25. Date limite d'inscription: le 31 janvier 1976. Annonce des résultats: début de mars 1976.

Agence canadienne de développement international  
Ressources humaines  
122, rue Bank  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
K1A 0G4

#### CIDA AWARDS OFFERED TO CANADIANS

1976-77

Eligibility. These awards are available to Canadian citizens who:  
(a) have completed a post-secondary program of studies; and (b) indicate their intention to pursue an active career in international development work.

Preference. The primary purpose of the scheme is to assist those whose career choice is in the field of international cooperation. Preference will therefore be given to applicants who have already indicated their commitment by working in development programs. Their experience may have been gained with public or private, international or domestic development programs.

Term and Tenure. The program may start any time after April 1st, 1976. Awards will normally be tenable for a two (2) year period. The academic part of the program is tenable in Canada or/and in a developing country.

Value. The value of each award may be up to the amount of \$11,500.00 per annum. The scholarship is payable on a non-accountable basis and includes the living allowance, provision for books, tuition, travel and research costs related to the project. Monies disbursed by CIDA to or on behalf of the holders of these awards are subject to Canadian tax laws.

Study/Research Program. Because of the nature of the CIDA award, particular emphasis is placed upon the information provided by the applicant under this heading. The proposals made by the applicant will be the major factors in the selection of award winners.

Each applicant is required to develop a program that is of a maximum duration of two (2) years. The proposal may include an academic portion, but must include a substantial period of work, observation or research in a developing country. In other words, the program must have a practical orientation and should not be used exclusively for academic or theoretical studies. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that each applicant must outline his program as fully and clearly as possible and include a chronological summary of his/her planned activities.

Furthermore, each candidate must secure the sponsorship of a supervisor of studies in a Canadian institution of higher education or an expert who is prominent in the field selected who will submit to CIDA periodic evaluations of the progress made by the candidate. Indication to undertake this sponsorship must accompany the application.

Preference will be given to applicants who have demonstrated through their academic background or experience that they have acquired a sufficient knowledge of problems or priorities of developing countries to conduct their project successfully. The project submitted must be directly related to concrete needs of a developing country (ies).

Intention on Completion. It is the purpose of this scholarship scheme to encourage those who are seeking to further a career in the international development field. Each applicant is asked to provide a clear and concise statement of his or her career aspirations and intentions in this respect.

References. Each candidate is required to provide letters of reference from three persons. One of these forms must be completed by a person under whom the candidate has studied or/and his present employer; another one will be completed by the proposed program supervisor. These letters should analyse the project and deal with its practicability. As these letters are confidential, sponsors are requested to send them directly to CIDA.

Applicants should request their sponsors to use the form letters which are attached to the application forms.

Transcript of Marks. The candidate must ensure that official transcripts of his last completed academic year are forwarded to CIDA. The applicant is responsible for any fees related to the procurement and dispatch of these transcripts.



Citizenship. Only Canadian citizens are eligible for this award. A copy of an applicant's birth or citizenship certificate must accompany the application form.

Other Income. A scholarship winner may not hold any other award or receive any other income from the Federal Government concurrently with this award.

General. Number of awards offered: 25. Deadline for receipt of completed application: January 31, 1976. Announcement of results: Beginning of March, 1976.

Canadian International Development Agency  
Human Resources  
122 Bank St.  
OTTAWA, Ont.  
K1A 0G4

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT

#### Library of World Peace Studies

Professor Warren F. Kuehl, Director of the Center for Peace Studies at the University of Akron, Ohio has announced a broad publishing program on peace and internationalism to be undertaken by Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., New York. Dr. Kuehl is General Editor of the project and will be assisted by an editorial board consisting of Professor Charles Chatfield of Wittenberg University, Dr. J. van Hall, Director of the Library of the Peace Palace at the Hague, Dr. John W. Chambers of Barnard College, and several other scholars.

One major activity of the program will be reproducing on microfiche manuscript collections, rare documents, and major periodicals, including some of the most important published over the past 200 years. Collections of lesser-known and shorter-lived publications devoted to conscription, pacifism, and internationalism will also be available. Printed index volumes will be published for each microfiche collection. All microfiche titles and indexes will be available individually.

The program also includes plans for the publication of a series of print editions of registers and catalogs to manuscript collections on peace and internationalism. The first publications to be offered will be a microfiche edition of the card catalog of the Library of the Peace Palace at The Hague and the Annual Reports of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration (1895-1916).

Finally, a series of monographs presenting contemporary issues and historical analyses will be published in book form. The program, which is already underway, will proceed by degrees as long as worthwhile projects can be developed.

Interested scholars are invited to submit suggestions, proposals, or manuscripts to Professor Kuehl.

VISITING CANADIAN PROFESSOR

Canadian Studies Programme

University of Edinburgh

SCOTLAND

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The Canadian Studies Programme, University of Edinburgh is currently seeking nominations for the position of Visiting Professor for the academic year 1976-77. The University is giving priority to the areas of Political Science, Sociology, and Literature. The Visiting Professor will be required to give a course dealing with "Modern Canadian Problems".

The University is anxious to obtain a senior Canadian Scholar as the Visiting Professor. Professor Ian Drummond, University of Toronto, is the current visitor.

The financial arrangements are flexible and have been designed to ensure that the visitor suffers no hardship. Travel to and from Edinburgh would be provided. As well, a furnished flat would probably be available at very nominal cost.

In making nominations, it should be reasonably certain that the person(s) concerned would be available to accept the position of Visiting Professor if approached by the University of Edinburgh.

Nominations should be submitted to:

Professor Phillip Wigley  
Secretary  
Canadian Studies Programme  
University of Edinburgh  
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Phone Office: 031-667-1011, extension - 6568  
Home : 031-556-9905

OR

John Banks  
SSRCC/HRCC Executive Secretary  
Suite 415  
151 Slater Street  
OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1P 5H3

Phone Office: 613-238-6112

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N.B. As there is recruitment for this position on an annual basis, the Bulletin is publishing this notice even though it may be a little late for 1976-77.

NOW AVAILABLE:

1974 NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY DATA

The 1974 National Election Study is now available to interested scholars. The study is based on a national sample of 2562 respondents, interviewed following the 1974 federal election. A total of 480 variables are included in the data-set, covering topics such as Political Interest; Economic Well Being; Political Efficacy; Political Participation; Regional Attitudes; Issues; Bilingualism; Foreign Investment; Inflation; Separatism; Majority Government; Party Identification (federal and provincial); Voting Behaviour (federal and provincial); Attitudes Toward Parties, Leaders, and Candidates; Occupational Mobility; Attitudes Toward Parliament; Federal and Provincial Party Images; and Demographic Information. Some questions in the survey were asked of one of two random half-samples only.

The data are available in OSIRIS, SPSS, and Card Image formats. A machine readable codebook accompanies each version. Inquiries regarding the data should be addressed to any of the following:

Canadian Consortium for Social Research,  
c/o Institute for Behavioural Research,  
York University,  
DOWNSVIEW, Ontario.

Data Library,  
University of British Columbia  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Inter-University Consortium for Political Research,  
c/o Institute for Social Research,  
University of Michigan,  
ANN ARBOR, Michigan  
U.S.A.

Professor Harold Clarke,  
Department of Political Science,  
University of Windsor,  
WINDSOR, Ontario.

Professor Jane Jenson,  
Department of Political Science,  
Carleton University,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Professor Lawrence LeDuc,  
Department of Political Science  
University of Windsor,  
WINDSOR, Ontario.

Professor Jon Pammett,  
Department of Political Science  
Carleton University  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

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\* REUNIONS PROCHAINES UPCOMING MEETINGS \*

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FEBRUARY 6 - 7 FEVRIER 1976 / LONDON

FUTURE STUDIES IN CANADA

Founding conference of the Canadian Association for Future Studies, Althouse College, The University of Western Ontario, London.

An interdisciplinary conference providing a critical forum to report and discuss alternative Canadian futures, policy research and development projects of significance to Canada. Panels, seminars and scholarly papers from representatives of Canadian governments, business, educational institutions and other research organizations. The program is designed for research professionals, educators and potential users of futures studies and related areas of investigation. Registration and information:

Prof. Hugh A. Stevenson  
Faculty of Education, Althouse College  
The University of Western Ontario  
LONDON, Ontario, Canada N6G 1G7 1-519-679-3480

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MARCH 4 - 5 MARS 1976 / SASKATOON

CONFERENCE ON PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

This will be a working Conference designed to bring together recognized scholars in both the theoretical and practical areas of leadership studies. The Conference, thus, will include those with a major interest in theoretical explanations of political leadership who wish to gain familiarity with, and benefit from, the more particularistic work of historical biographers, and vice versa.

Here are some of the papers to be presented:

R.S. Robins, "Paranoia and Political Leadership"; Walter Young, "M.J. Coldwell's Political Leadership"; Robert C. Tucker, "A Re-examination of the Georges' Woodrow Wilson"; Douglas Fisher, "The Political Reporters and the Federal Politicians, 1956-1976"; R. Craig Brown, "Sir Robert Borden's Personality and Political Leadership"; Gerald Izenberg, "Personalities and Political Views of European Romantics"; Norman Ward, "Jimmy Gardiner and Political Leadership".

A more detailed programme and registration forms will soon be available. Those wishing further information are asked to contact John C. Courtney or J.M. Porter at the Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, SASKATOON, Sask., S7N 0W0.

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APRIL 8 - 13 AVRIL 1976 / LOUVAIN (BELGIQUE)

CPSA / ECPR TWINNED WORKSHOPS

The CPSA is arranging a series of twinned workshops with the European Consortium for Political Research.

The first twinned workshop on "Conflicts and Policy Options in Multi-national Societies" is scheduled for April 8 - 13, 1976, in Louvain. The objective is to prepare and compare current research in this area. A Canadian contingent consisting of approximately ten individuals is planned. A European workshop on the second topic "The Governmental Control of Multi-national Corporations" is also scheduled in Louvain at the same time and the Association has been invited to recruit two Canadian participants for this workshop.

Persons interested in presenting papers related to the first theme should contact Ken McRAE, the CPSA's workshop director for this topic. His address is: Department of Political Science, Carleton University, OTTAWA, Ontario, K1S 5B6. Anyone interested in participating in the European workshop on the second topic should contact John TRENT, Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa, OTTAWA, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

Individuals interested in being either participants in, or convenors of, the workshops for the two other topics planned should also contact John TRENT. These topics are: Territoriality vs. Functionality in Resource Policy and Problems of Authority in Advanced Industrial Societies.

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MAY 30 - JUNE 2 / 30 MAI - 2 JUIN / QUEBEC

CONGRES ANNUEL DE LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE et/and  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Rendez-vous à l'Université Laval ... More details soon!

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AUGUST 16 - 21 AOUT 1976 / EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND)

CONGRES DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE /  
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Voir l'aperçu du programme dans la livraison de novembre 1975 du Bulletin.

See the summary of the congress programme in the November 1975 issue of the Bulletin.

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OCTOBER 14 - 16 OCTOBRE 1976 / DURHAM, N.C.

REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION: The Impact of the revolutionary experience of the United States compared with the development of Canada solely by evolution.

The Duke University Canadian Studies Center in association with the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States has arranged to hold an International Bicentennial Conference funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities to compare and contrast impact of the revolutionary experience on the United States with Canada's development by a process of evolution.

The Conference will be held in Durham, North Carolina, October 14, 15 and 16, 1976. The Program will include S.M. Lipset, Leon D. Epstein, Robert Presthus, Maurice Pinard, James M. Ely, Jr., Kenneth McNaught, André Raynauld, David Lewis, Gerald Gunderson, Michael Parenti, John Porter, Guy Rocher, Mildred Schwartz, Shepard Jones, A.J.M. Smith, Claude Bissell, A.B. Hodgetts, Christopher Armitage, Robin Winks, and other prominent persons in this field.

The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States can provide a limited amount of aid towards the travel expenses of its members.

MARCH 15, 1976, is the date for registration and application for travel assistance forms. Registrations and applications should be sent to:

Director,  
Canadian Studies Center,  
2101 Campus Drive,  
DURHAM, North Carolina,  
27706. U.S.A.

phone: 919-684-2765

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\* NOUVELLES DES DEPARTMENTAL \*  
\* DÉPARTEMENTS NEWS \*  
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\* y compris les postes ouverts including vacancies \*  
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UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL

Parmi les nouveaux professeurs du département qui arrivent cette année, il y a Julien BAUER, qui arrive du ministère du Travail du Québec et qui enseignera dans le domaine "administration publique". Il vient de terminer sa thèse de doctorat à l'Université de Paris.

Il y a également Thierry HENTSCH, un professeur substitut, qui enseignera dans le domaine de relations internationales. Sa thèse de doctorat, qui vient d'être publiée, porte sur "le rôle du Comité international de la Croix-rouge lors du conflit Nigeria-Biafra". Il vient directement de l'Institut universitaire de Hautes études internationales de l'Université de Genève, où il était assistant de recherche du directeur de l'Institut.

Anne LEGARE qui a fait ses études de maîtrise à l'Université de Montréal, a un doctorat de l'Université de Vincennes. Elle enseignera dans le secteur "analyse politique".

Jean-François LEONARD est un diplômé de ce département même. Il prépare actuellement sa thèse de doctorat à l'Université de Grenoble. Il aura la responsabilité des enseignements dans le domaine de la politique sociale, notamment deux cours destinés surtout aux étudiants du module de travail social.

Catherine PARADEISE, professeur substitut, deviendra la spécialiste des méthodes quantitatives au département. Elle est M.A. en science politique de l'Université de Michigan et Docteur de l'Université de Paris. Elle a déjà enseigné à l'Université de Nanterre, et était assistante du professeur Charles Tilly à l'Université de Michigan.

Enfin, Daniel SEILER a également étudié à l'Université de Michigan et a un diplôme de l'Université de Louvain, enseignera la méthodologie et les comportements. Il est spécialiste de l'étude des comportements et des clivages sociaux, et vient directement de l'Université de Dublin (Trinity College), où il était chargé d'enseignement.

De plus, trois membres du département qui étaient absents<sup>ou</sup> en congé l'année dernière, réintègreront les rangs au département: Roch DENIS, Jacques LEVESQUE, Jean-Marc PIOTTE.

Seront absents (en congé) pendant l'année qui vient: André BERNARD, Daniel HOLLY, Jacques LEVEILLEE. Le département a perdu, avec regret, les services d'Edouard CLOUTIER, qui passe à l'Université de Montréal, au Centre de sondage.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Professor M.O. DICKERSON has returned from sabbatical leave, during which he continued his studies of Latin American politics in general and Peru in particular.

Professor S. DRABEK has returned from a sabbatical leave spent in Toronto researching organizational characteristics of local government.

Professor T.E. FLANAGAN has returned from a sabbatical leave during which he completed several works on Louis Riel.

Professor B. HARASYMIW has left on a year's sabbatical to be spent in London, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Professor A. PAREL has been appointed head of the Department of Political Science for a five-year term commencing July 1, 1975.

Professor C.A.L. PRAGER is on sabbatical, during which she will be continuing her studies in the field of futurology.

Professor J.T. WOODS has retired from the headship effective July 1, 1975, and will commence a year's sabbatical on January 1, 1976.

#### CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (Sir George Williams Campus)

Vacancy in Canadian Politics; secondary field preferred, Comparative Politics. Assistant or Associate Professor; Ph.D. completed; salary according to qualifications and experience; appointment to be made for June 1st, 1976. Application must be in by January 31st, 1976. Apply to Professor Horst Hutter, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Concordia University (Sir George Williams Campus), 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, MONTREAL, Quebec H3G 1M8.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

The Department of Political Studies is host during the months of October, November and December, 1975 to a Foreign Service Visitor in the person of Ambassador Thomas Paul Malone, returned Canadian Ambassador to Israel.

The Department of Political Studies will be holding a series of staff seminars in combination with the Departments of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg and the University of Brandon. The list of papers to be presented is as follows:

November 21 - Discussion with Thomas Paul MALONE



- December 5 - Marek DEBICKI, "Why the Voters Didn't Play the Game:  
The Failure of the Group For Good Government"
- January 23 - Paul BUTEUX, "Theatre Nuclear Weapons and European  
Security"
- February 27 - Paul THOMAS, "The CRTC Policy On Cable Television"
- March 19 - Arthur KROKER (University of Winnipeg), "Political Theory  
and The State of The Discipline"

In most cases copies of the papers will be available to interested individuals by writing to Professor Paul Thomas, Head, Department of Political Studies, University of Manitoba, WINNIPEG, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

A one day conference on Future Directions in Graduate Education in Political Science was held on October 17, 1975. Topics covered included: general issues surrounding graduate education, curriculum and programme reform, and career opportunities for political scientists. Faculty, students and representatives of the three levels of government participated in the conference.

The Department of Political Studies is planning a conference on the general theme "The Politics of Resource Development" to be held in late February or early March. Individuals interested in participating in the conference should contact Professor Paul G. Thomas, Head, Department of Political Studies, University of Manitoba.

#### UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Applications are invited for a senior appointment in political psychology and decision-making. Candidates should have a strong orientation to both teaching and research. Please send c.v. and names of three (3) referees to:

Professor R.S. Milne  
Department of Political Science  
University of British Columbia  
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6T 1W5

The position is subject to the availability of funds.

NOTE: The University of British Columbia offers equal opportunity for employment to qualified male and female candidates.

#### YORK UNIVERSITY (Institute for Behavioural Research)

##### Two Vacancies

Applications are invited for the position of Director of the Methodological Research Section of the Institute for Behavioural Research, York University. Successful applicants will be cross-appointed for 1/3 of his/her time with a Social Science Department of York University. The Director is responsible for routine administration, regular consultation with members and clients of the Institute on problems of research design and data analysis,

and initiating programmes of methodological research.

Applications are invited for the position of Director of the Survey Research Centre, Institute for Behavioural Research, York University. The position involves a 2/3 administrative appointment in the Institute with the remaining 1/3 cross appointed to a Social Science Department in the University. The Director is responsible for the overall administrative policy and research endeavours of the Centre, a large scale academic survey research unit that regularly conducts surveys at metropolitan, provincial and national levels of enquiry.

Candidates for these positions should have had teaching and research experience in one or more of the conventional Social Sciences, sufficient to recommend their appointment at the rank of Associate Professor or Professor for a Canadian University.

Appointment July 1st, 1976. Applications and enquiries should be directed to: Professor Bernard Blishen, Director, Institute for Behavioural Research, York University, 4700 Keele Street, DOWNSVIEW, Ontario.

#### UNIVERSITE LAVAL

Colloques du Laboratoire pour 1975-1976 (chaque colloque se tient le troisième jeudi de chaque mois):

JANVIER: Réjean LANDRY, Les aspects régionaux de la politique scientifique canadienne.

FEVRIER: Alain BACCIGALUPO, Le rôle de la consultation dans l'administration publique québécoise.

MARS: Gérard BERGERON, Présentation de quelques aspects de son ouvrage à publier prochainement et concernant la théorie générale de l'Etat.

AVRIL: Carol LEVASSEUR, Le mouvement syndical québécois comme appareil idéologique de l'Etat (cadre théorique).

#### BROCK UNIVERSITY

##### Two Vacancies

Applications are invited for a position as Associate Professor commencing July 1, 1976. In the absence of a suitable candidate at this level, appointment may be made at the Assistant Professor level. Principal teaching responsibilities are in political philosophy. Knowledge of Canadian politics will be an asset. Candidates should have the Ph.D., teaching experience, and a record of publication.

Men and women are equally encouraged to apply for these positions. Salary is competitive. Applicants should submit vitae and the names of at least three referees to Chairman, Recruitment Committee, Department of Politics, Brock University, ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, L2S 3A1 (or send via I.U.T.S.).

#### UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

The Department expects to make a number of part-time sessional appointments for the 1976-77 academic year, subject to the availability of funds. The appointments will be to teach particular courses in the following fields: introduction to politics; urban politics; Quebec politics; interest group politics. The appointments will be made at a rank and salary level appropriate to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. Qualified women and men are both encouraged to apply. Interested individuals should write as soon as possible, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of at least two referees, to: Professor John Wilson, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Waterloo, WATERLOO, Ontario, N2L 3G1.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

##### Resignations

S.A. LAKOFF (Professor of Political Science) has left the Department to take up the chairmanship of a new Department of Political Science in the University of California, San Diego, located in La Jolla, California.

##### Visitors

D.C. CORBETT, Visiting Professor, spring term, from Flinders University of South Australia.

##### News

Harry C. EASTMAN (Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department of Political Economy) is the new chairman of the advisory academic panel in the humanities and social sciences of the Canada Council.

J.E. HODGETTS (Professor of Political Science), on leave from the Department for the year, is Visiting Professor in the Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, for the academic year 1975-76.

#### CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY (Loyola Campus)

Applications are invited for a senior appointment. Candidates should be specialists in empirical theory and decision-making with an interest in urban politics or international relations. Effective date of the appointment will be June 1, 1976. Applications accompanied by a c.v. and the names of three (3) referees should be sent to: The Chairman, The Department of Political Science, Concordia University (Loyola Campus), 7141 Sherbrooke St., West, MONTREAL, Quebec. H4B 1R6.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Vacancies

Applications are invited for two positions at the lecturer or assistant professor level depending upon completion of Ph.D. Undergraduate and masters level teaching in (a) methodology/Canadian politics, (b) international relations: comparative foreign policy and Canadian foreign policy. Appointments would be for one or two years, effective July 1, 1976.

Applications are invited for the position of professor or senior associate professor of political science. Candidates should be specialists in comparative politics (preferably Western Europe) and should, in addition, have a substantial knowledge of Canadian politics. Considerable teaching experience in Canada at both the undergraduate and graduate levels is essential. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree and have a proven record of active research and significant publication. Administrative experience would be a distinct asset. Effective date of the appointment will be July 1, 1976.

Applications, resumés and the names of referees should be transmitted to: Dr. Adam Bromke, Chairman, department of political science, McMaster University, HAMILTON, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

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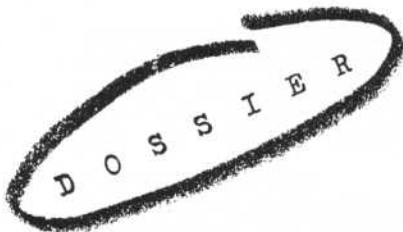
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Vacancies

The Department of Political Science invites applications for positions in the following fields.

1. Political Philosophy: Senior Associate or Full Professor.
2. Comparative Government - Western Europe: Senior Associate or Full Professor. (A secondary interest in International Relations would be an asset).
3. Public Policy/Canadian Politics (Foreign Policy): Assistant or Associate Professor (subject to adequate funding).
4. Visiting Professorship (rank open): Canadian Government & Politics (Parties).
5. Part-Time Sessional Lecturer - International Relations.

In each case, rank and salary will be commensurate with the experience and qualifications. Applications should be sent to: Dr. W.D. Young, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, VICTORIA, B.C. V8W 2Y2.



THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER  
OF NATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE

Remarks by  
David Easton\*

I have been asked to discuss whether national differences in the study of politics can be related to differences in national style. My main point will be that even though there are clear differences in the study of politics among countries and equally clear differences in style and even though we may assume for our purposes that the two types of differences are related, the implications of such a relationship are far from clear. The very notion of "national styles" suggests that there are some special national traits that express themselves in the way political scientists in a given country go about the study of politics. Aside from any implications this formulation may have for the resurrection of the intractable concept "national character", I shall argue that both the content and style of political science in any country is no less international in character than it is national. At the very least differences in national styles (as well as content)

\*Editor's note: These remarks by David Easton (Queen's University and University of Chicago) were made to the plenary session at the Canadian Political Science Association meetings, in June 1974 in Toronto. Professors Alan Cairns, Bernard Crick, David Easton and Jean Laponce participated in a panel discussion on "National Styles and the Study of Politics". Professor Cairns' remarks have appeared in Queen's Quarterly (LXXXI: 3, autumn 1974).

are a function of international styles as the latter are mediated by national factors. Unless we recognize the international character of political inquiry, we cannot attain minimal clarity either about the nature of national variations or about the way in which these variants in the study of political science develop.

What do we mean when we speak about differences in national style? This idea goes beyond the well-known nationalism often detectable in the research of political scientists. From the point of view of developing universally valid knowledge there is an unfortunate tendency for political scientists to identify with the national interests of their own countries and to select both topics and interpretations that favour these interests. This is a failing no less true of political research in small countries than in large ones. I assume that by stylistic differences we do not refer to these prevalent nationalistic biases. They may influence the styles selected but they are a kind of partisan phenomenon about which we are not asked to comment today.

Style is a recalcitrant concept. Whatever else it may mean, however, it probably does not refer to content even though content and style may influence each other. Without delaying our discussion to explore the ramifications of the term and its ties with culture, at the very least we may interpret style as a way of doing something. It directs our attention not to what is done but to how it is done. Horowitz and Rubinstein played identical pieces by Chopin, yet both in their physical performance at the piano and in their interpretations they were so unlike that even the untrained ear had little difficulty in detecting the differences between the hard and dramatic brilliance of the one in

contrast to the soft, romantic flow of the other. Presumably when we speak of national styles in the study of political science we have in mind the fact that students of politics in different countries may all investigate similar kinds of gross phenomena--parties, legislatures, leadership, public attitudes--yet the way they go about their tasks shows wide dissimilarities.

If this is indeed what we are talking about, then style is best limited to methods of inquiry and assumptions both about the ways in which we ought to go about research and about the nature of reality. In short, style draws our attention to the methodological, epistemological, and ontological premises that inform our investigations of political matters. This is not to deny that there are marked national differences in the content of inquiry. Political scientists in some countries put greater emphasis on the formal or legal functioning of political institutions as against the behaviour of their constituent individuals, on domestic as against foreign issues, on national in contrast with comparative research, and on philosophical matters as against the observation of actual behaviour. As I have suggested, these differences in content may well be related to research style. But I shall assume that if style is to have an independent meaning we ought not to use it to describe matters of substance.

In specific terms, therefore, style will refer to the way one goes about research. It will include assumptions about such things as the degree to which values are explicitly included in empirical inquiry, a preference for rigorous empirical, observational and experimental research as against interpretative analysis based largely on

common sense, and reliance on quantitative techniques or formal modelling of various kinds in contrast to informal analysis however logical its prose. We have well-known terms for labelling broad stylistic differences, terms that direct our attention to the epistemological assumptions that shape the character of research. In effect we are attributing to research workers important stylistic differences when we describe their philosophies of science as largely behavioural, positivistic, Marxist, existentialist, phenomenological and the like, or some eclectic combination such as we find in ethnomethodology or in the contemporary verstehend approach of sociology.

As soon as we pin down what we may mean by style in this way, it is clear that any effort to ascribe a unitary style to political research in a given country must fail. As both Jean Laponce and Alan Cairns have correctly pointed out, each country possesses a plurality of styles. This observation is as accurate for the United States, where behaviouralism has been well represented in the past, as it is for the Soviet Union with its emphasis on historical and dialectical materialism, or for Germany with its continued preoccupation with historical-institutional-legal problems.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>D. Pfothenauer, "Conceptions of Political Science in W. Germany and the United States, 1960-1969", 34 Journal of Politics (1972) 554-91.

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Every major country in which political science is seriously studied reveals more than a single style in the conduct of its political research. In this respect the two extremes of the United States and



the Soviet Union make for an interesting comparison. For example, in spite of what the scrutiny of some of the leading journals in the United States might reveal, there are probably more political scientists who are still practising institutional and historical analysis than those who would fall into the behavioural school. In the Soviet Union too, if recent inquiry into the nature of social research is to be believed--confirmed as they are by my own observations--the official style does not in fact block all alternatives. Concrete sociological (including political) research goes on at various institutes and within government itself. And concrete research refers to inquiry based on observation, experimentation, the extensive application of quantitative techniques and even some use of survey research.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>D. Powell and P. Shoup, "The Emergence of Political Science in Communist Countries", 64 American Political Science Review (1970) 572-88; L. Revesz, "Political Science in Eastern Europe: Discussion and Initial Steps", 7 Studies in Soviet Thought (1967) 185-210; T. Robinson, "Game Theory and Politics: Recent Soviet Views", 10 Studies in Soviet Thought (1970) 291-315; R.H.W. Theen, "Political Science in the USSR: 'To Be, Or Not To Be'", 23 World Politics (1971) 684-703.

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What is obvious about these two major nations in which the dominant or representative styles do not in fact have the field of social research entirely to themselves is no less true elsewhere. Each country displays a plurality of styles even though each academic establishment normally insists on an orthodoxy in research ideology that tends to overshadow most competitors.

What I have said to this point about stylistic pluralism, however, does little more than to embellish the obvious. The really

interesting question cannot be whether there are differences, however much work there is still to be done in describing them adequately. Instead the more compelling task is to try to account for the variations in dominance, at any given time, of any one style or combination of styles.

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To this moment I have deliberately adopted the same point of departure as the previous speakers, which seems to be appropriate, but only as a beginning. I would now ask you to join me in looking at national stylistic variations from a very different point of view. We have been assuming that it is acceptable to ask ourselves how countries differ in the way in which they study politics. Built into this way of posing our problem is the notion that it is appropriate to consider political science to be national in character. If so, all we can be called upon to do is to identify and account for the national differences.

It is useful, however, to try a very different tack. Perhaps we ought to begin instead with a more appropriate if not more accurate assumption: that political science is not now nor has it ever been national in origin or development. Any other starting point would be misleading, at least if we wish to account successfully for transparent national differences. After all, political inquiry did not originate with the emergence of the nation state in the seventeenth century even though the division of labour in the social sciences is in fact associated historically with this political phenomenon. Almost from the

outset, in antiquity, political inquiry became international in character; it continues in the same form today. I find it helpful to depict political science as an international body of knowledge with styles that are no less international. National variants in the study of politics represent only particular manifestations of this international knowledge. They are products of the peculiar historical circumstances associated with the presence of the nation state.

It may seem a little odd to speak of political science as "international in character". What can we mean by this? Clearly this does not imply that political scientists consider themselves to be bearers of international passports or citizens of the world strictly speaking. Nor is there some disembodied collection of knowledge floating aimlessly about in the ether between nations, as it were. To be sure, most knowledge is generated and stored in the libraries and minds of men located on some national space. Nonetheless political science does constitute an international body of knowledge in another sense. Such knowledge does form an international stock to the extent to which it is available to all comers and to the extent to which national ingredients are themselves formulated out of a mixture of ideas drawn from other countries. If such knowledge is nominally available to all and is itself a product of inter-national borrowing, we may say that political science constitutes an international body of knowledge.

From this perspective our task would first be to recognize the international nature of the study of politics and of its products and then to try to account for historical variations by nations. What we may choose to call national styles in the study of politics are

artifacts of historically determined political jurisdictions; they are not intrinsic to the nature of political inquiry. What we are really talking about when we refer to national styles in the study of politics is a product of the various ways in which different political jurisdictions have managed to screen out or let in particular parts of the internationally available body of political knowledge.

My point can be simply illustrated. It is sometimes thought that behaviouralism, as a method for the study of politics, is as American as apple pie. If we look at the genesis of this style in the United States, however, we see that many of the apples have been imported from abroad and even the wheat from which the flour for the dough was made, may not have been totally native in origin.

The fact is that even this style that is so closely identified with political science in the United States is a composite phenomenon. Even though this style took final shape in one country, its ingredients represent a particular combination of ideas, methods, and assumptions borrowed from the international stock of knowledge.

Behaviouralism had its faintest beginnings in the work of Woodrow Wilson's Congressional Government, a doctoral dissertation published in the 1880's. He discovered that much of the real power of Congress lay not in its constitutional organization but in the committees that had evolved informally over time. At this very point, in shifting political inquiry away from formal legalism, Wilson exemplified the international character of the study of politics. His theme was little more than an extension of Walter Bagehot's discovery that to get at the source of political power in Britain one had to penetrate behind the

"paper description" to the "living reality". Wilson was not of course the first student of politics in the United States to borrow from abroad; of necessity the Founding Fathers had few other sources from which to draw.

If we rapidly trace the expansion of interests among American political scientists as they move towards what finally came to be called behaviouralism, we encounter the same dependence upon international sources. In his Process of Government, Bentley was not the first to discover groups as the forces underlying political and other social processes. He drew his insights from the group and class sociologists of Europe: Gumpowicz, Ratzenhofer, Simmel and others, especially as he had been introduced to them by Albion Small at the University of Chicago, whose own intellectual roots lay in Europe.

Behaviouralism has decomposed the political system into increasingly smaller units--from institutions to groups and, finally, to the attitudes and behaviour of individual actors. Not only was it led in this direction by ideas borrowed from abroad--from Graham Wallas directly, for example, and indirectly through Walter Lippmann-- but even the quantitative methods that gradually came into vogue are far less purely American than might have been expected, given the normal assumptions about pragmatism and the commercial calculus in American culture. Even though during the 1920's and 1930's Gosnell, Merriam, Lasswell and Rice made strong cases on behalf of measurement, it was not until a sociologist from Austria, Paul Lazarsfeld, moved onto the scene that this commitment in political science became firmly rooted.

From his experience in market research, Lazarsfeld is said to have become curious about the similarity between the choices people make on the economic market place and those they make through the vote in the political arena. The voting studies he set in motion became one of the major impulses behind the behavioural revolution.

Behaviouralism is, however, only one strand in American political research. Probably every other style owes a significant debt to seminal ideas absorbed from abroad. These imports are too numerous to mention fully but they are well-known. I shall cite only a few, virtually at random, to show the range of international borrowings in what appears to be the American style of studying political science.

For example, early ways of studying democracy have leaned on de Tocqueville, Bryce and every major European idea about popular participation. Psychology and psychoanalysis made their way into American thinking through numerous channels but in part through the training that Merriam and Lasswell received in Europe. The Marxist approach lurked in the background of all American social science after the 1930's. In addition to its other sources, quantification received major support from the post-Vienna Circle positivism brought into the United States with prominent refugees from Europe. Indeed, with Hitler's rise to power these refugees left an indelible and long recognized imprint on the methods and perspectives of American political science. We need only to remember the names of Franz Neumann, Sigmund Neumann, Adorno, Morgenthau, Strauss, Fromm, etc. And these imports neither began nor stopped with political refugees. We hardly need to pause to assert the

influence from France of Duverger, Merleau-Ponty, Sartre, Althusser; from the Germanic area, of Weber, the whole school of critical Marxist theory, phenomenology, and the systems point of view of von Bertalanffy; from Britain, analytic philosophy; from Italy, Mosca, Gramsci and others; and from Canada itself, people too well-known to list.

Any close analysis of the sociology of knowledge about American political science would reveal that the United States may well have spawned more specialists in politics than has ever been known in the world before but it did not create political science. Neither did it even give birth unaided to what has been viewed as its own offspring, behaviouralism. It only absorbed, worked on, and added to what others were already doing and then returned a different intellectual product to Europe and other countries around the world from which ideas had been imported.

What is true of the United States is no less true about the style of political science in most other countries in which the study of politics has been a matter of serious concern, whether we have in mind France or Germany, the Soviet Union or Japan, Canada or Norway. A detailed analysis of their methods and presuppositions would reveal reciprocal borrowing, either directly or through the fact that scholars have typically gone abroad to receive part of their training. Today the intermingling of styles is more pronounced than ever before. The flow of books, the cross publication in professional journals, the availability of translations of pathbreaking publications from other language areas, the international migration of teachers, and information exchanges at international conferences all contribute to the creation

of what I have called an international stock of knowledge and methods (or styles) in political science.

The conclusion is simple even if it runs contrary to what seems so obvious to common sense. There is very little today that can be called truly national political science. Most of our methods, techniques, underlying assumptions as well as content are part of an international corpus of knowledge. This is not to deny the existence of very important stylistic (as well as substantive) differences among countries. But what distinguishes each country's style is not something that is unique to its way of doing things. To maintain this view would be to invoke the long discredited idea of a national character that gives colour to political research. What distinguishes each country's style in political science is rather the particular mix of ingredients that it selects from the international storehouse.

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If we adopt this perspective we are then left with another set of interesting questions: How can we account for the direction and rate of diffusion of methods in political research and their underlying philosophies? What are the processes through which each particular country makes its unique selection of ingredients from the international stock? When we have answered these questions satisfactorily we will have accounted for what can be called "national differences of style in the study of political science".

Although we have little hard evidence of how each country manages to open or close the gates to various kinds of ideas or methods,



it is clear that a number of general factors are at work. Previous speakers touched on a number of these. They include such elements as the ideological predisposition of scholars in a given country; their vested interests in particular methods that would make the learning of new skills extremely costly; the mere lack of linguistic competence as a barrier to the ideas of others; the fear of political exploitation that might come from the adoption of methods for the use of which one needs to import representatives trained in other and more powerful countries; the fear of intellectual exploitation that comes from dependency on the skills and knowledge of scholars from other countries in order to understand one's own; the fear of an incumbent political elite that new and more reliable political knowledge will unsettle its power base; nationalistic and ethnic suspicions of alien elements; the lack of cultural receptivity to political research, flowing from the reluctance of some people to subject themselves to the kind of self-examination and self-exposure involved in most kinds of social research (in cultures with a deep sense of privacy or a lower level of commitment to novelty and change); and ideological predispositions which wittingly or otherwise create orthodoxies deeply distrustful of alternative methods or philosophies of science.

Elements such as these act as filters that determine the particular mix of methods and presuppositions absorbed into a country's way of studying politics. Even though in the end they lead each country to its own variant of political science, the style so created is not national in the sense that it arises exclusively or even largely out of

the independent efforts and experiences of the scholars in a given country. Such a purely national style in the study of political science is no longer possible even if it were desirable. The diffusion of ideas is powerful enough to permeate all but the thickest isolationist walls. The variable success in penetration is the only issue at stake. The degree and nature of the permeability of national walls depends upon factors such as those just mentioned. They determine what is selected out of the international stock to be emphasized and developed in a given country. In the end national style turns out to be a special mixture of methods and ideas drawn from the inter-national sector.

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In conclusion then, my response to the question as to whether national differences in the study of political science can be attributed to differences in style (and perhaps content as well) is that they can, but only in a very special sense. As others have pointed out, national differences are certainly in part a product of differences in the history, interests and perspectives of a country. To deny this would be to deny the obvious. But they are also in part a product of a selective admissions procedure whereby new ideas, methods, theories, and epistemologies are screened by internal criteria. We would expect new ideas to diffuse from their points of origin, wherever they might be, especially in a world that has come increasingly to value communication. But the kind and rate of diffusion will depend upon the reception they get in different countries. The national differences in the study of politics that we do find can best be treated not as a product of

internal factors alone but as a function of the way in which these interact with ideas from abroad to produce for each country a possibly unique mix drawn from a common international stock of ideas and methods.

An incidental yet important corollary flows from this interpretation. If differences in the study of politics cannot be attributed exclusively to national characteristics, all countries must share in some degree the responsibility for the various prevalent styles in the study of political science. As we have seen, even behaviouralism is not solely an American invention much as some inside as well as outside the United States would have us believe. It represents a style and substance that has vital roots in the international sphere and is an outcome of a complex interaction among intellectual elements within the United States and political ideas and approaches brought in from abroad. And what is true of behaviouralism which has so often been interpreted as a uniquely American phenomenon can be no less true for other major stylistic properties in the study of political science, whether in Canada, the United States or any other country.

DOSSIER

CPSA Bulletin SCSP

V, 3 / January 1976