

S U M M A R Y

Finland and the Great Problems in United Nations. By Jaakko Ilvessalo.

This paper is based on a lecture held by the writer in the meeting of the Finnish Political Science Association in October 1961.

The Finnish approach to the great problems in United Nations can in a short lecture only be referred by a cross-section of main points. However, the Finnish view to the political problems in discussion has been so consistent that the definition »the Finnish line» is clearly perceptible in political solutions observed during sessions of United Nations. The most important groundstone for the Finnish line is the Charter of the United Nations, to which Finland is aiming in all its decisions. When conflicts between great powers in United Nations are distinctly apparent, Finland is actively striving to adjustments and modifications in its own solutions.

The writer is convinced, that the task of the so called »third states» in the solutions of great political problems in the United Nations will in the future become even more significant as they are in our days.

The Tripartite State Power. II. By Kauko Sipponen.

The summary of this article will be published in connection with the third part in the next number of POLITIIKKA.

The Fifth World Congress of Political Scientists. By Pertti Pesonen.

The president of the Finnish Political Science Association describes and evaluates the recent World Congress of the International Political Science Association held in Paris on September 26—30, 1961.

Two topics, »The contribution of studies of political behaviour» and »The political problems of poly-ethnic states», had been subjected to discussion in the IPSA Round Table at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in September, 1960. In Paris, the theoretical discussion of the former was somewhat confused by the failure of many participants to differentiate between 'behavioral' and 'behavioristic' studies. The discussion of reports on actual research projects, mainly dealing with electoral behavior, gained in clearness. It focused, e.g., on clarity of concepts, applicability of research methods to the problems in question, and accuracy of the work accomplished. It was concluded that even the best and most accurate research methods are necessary but not sufficient in themselves for an understanding of political reality. The term »poly-ethnic states» referred to racial groups, defined both anthropologically and by attitudes, language groups, religious groups, and political subdivisions of a confederacy. Whether the most likely peaceful solution to a

society's ethnic problems will be of an integrational or a pluralistic nature depends on the social, economic and cultural levels of the majority and of the ethnic minority. This discussion pointed to the importance of poly-ethnic conditions in general and especially of the continuously important role of nationalism, and at the same time it also helped to clarify certain concepts.

The three other topics, »Technocracy and the role of experts in government», »Civil-military relations in the field of foreign policy-making», and »Administrative problems in the field of nuclear energy», are partly interpreted by the author as discussions on the same general problem, that of the relations between the experts and scientists on the one hand and the politicians, responsible for the value judgements, on the other. The discussions on the first of these topics revealed the necessity to distinguish between the functions of politicians, experts and bureaucrats. In the second discussion, the inter-dependence, rather than the independence, of political and military leadership was emphasized. Technological development increasingly causes the military to rely upon civilian research and skills. Much discussion on the third topic, which will be later reported for the Unesco, centered around the respective merits of two administrative principles, centralization of research and decision-making on the use of atomic energy, or separation of these functions.

Participants sensed a trend towards a more homogeneous political science which may soon be revealed in the general acceptance of the »successful protest» represented by the behavioral approach to the study of politics. The discussions showed an interest in matters of an international nature, which indicates the desirability of selecting one major topic for the sixth Congress from the realm of international politics. Also, frequent reference to the need of studies on »power» prove an interest in focal theoretical questions.

The appendix is a bibliography of papers presented before the Congress.

An Analysis of a Textbook with Approach of the Empirical Sociology of Knowledge.

By Olavi Borg

The paper presents an analysis — within the sphere of the empirical sociology of knowledge — of the structure of the second edition of the work »Sosiologia» and its comparison with the first edition.¹ The leading hypothesis of the analysis was the authors' argument in the preface of the work maintaining that the work is new »as regards the materials included and the way in which they have been conceived.» The analysis was based, for the most part, on content analysis of the sources listed in bibliographies. The validity of the hypothesis was tested by comparing the works in the following respects: 1) from the point of view of the structure of the form and content of the materials included, 2) from the point of view of the way of thinking and concepts, 3) from the point of view of the total structure of the books. Three variables were used to describe the formal quality of the materials: the type of publication (monography, collaboration, article or report, compilation or handbook), language district (Finnish, other Nordic, English-American and other, i.e. German and French) and the year of publication. Only two variables were used to describe the contents of the materials: 1) theoretical and methodological and, 2) the number of political sources as compared with all sources in bibliographies. The way of thinking and the concepts were tested, except with qualitative concept comparisons, also with regard to the quantitative changes in the use of concepts.

¹ Erik Allardt—Yrjö Littunen, *Sosiologia*, Porvoo 1961.
and — » — — » — — » — — Porvoo 1958.

The structural analysis of the books was performed by examining the systematism of the outlines of the works and the resemblance of the chapters in both qualitative and quantitative sense.

The analysis proved that the authors had radically moved towards theoretics and systematization as regards their way of thinking and selection of concepts. There are substantial changes in the materials included as well as a great increase in articles dealing with first hand empirical studies and »other Nordic» language district. English-American literature forms, however, more than half of the source materials. As a result of the examination the hypothesis can be considered sufficiently valid.

With the assumption that the source materials offer a relatively representative sample of sociological literature in general, some observations can be made on the basis of the preceding analysis, concerning sociological research work. Scandinavian research work is, for instance, more individual than the American one which is characterized by team work (team work publications are numerous as compared with monographies) and the bulk of classic sociological works comes from Continental Europe, from Germany and France.



Kuva IPSA:n viidennestä maailmankongressista Pariisissa. Vasemmalta: Dosentti K. Killinen, apul. professori Nils Andréén (Ruotsista), professori Erik Allardt, valtiot. tri Risto Hyvärinen sekä professori Jan-Magnus Jansson. — Bild från IPSA:s femte världskongress i Paris. Från vänster: Docent K. Killinen, bitr. professor Nils Andréén (Sverige), professor Erik Allardt, pol.dr. Risto Hyvärinen samt professor Jan-Magnus Jansson.