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## Summaries in English

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must be rejected, at least on the basis of this investigation. (p. 287—288). Een werkelijke toepassing van functionalistische ideeën zou pas plaatsvinden als er hetzij een internationale inkomstenbelasting zou worden geheven per hoofd van de bevolking, hetzij de onkosten van het VN-ontwikkelingswerk bestreden zouden worden uit verplichte aanslagen op alle lid-staten. Zo ver is het echter nog lang niet.

Sewell geeft toe dat de aard van de door hem gekozen objecten van onderzoek een vrij beperkte kijk geeft op de toepassing van functionalistische ideeën, te meer daar de ontwikkelingsprogramma's van de V.N. nog niet zo erg lang bestaan. Toch is dit boek ten minste om twee redenen zeer de moeite waard: 1 omdat het in het algemeen een belangrijke bijdrage aan de wetenschap levert door een bestaande theorie te toetsen aan empirisch materiaal;

2 omdat het een belangrijke bijdrage betekent aan de bestaande discussie over de waarde van de ideeën van het functionalisme.

P. R. Baehr

## TER RECENSIE ONTVANGEN PUBLIKATIES

De redaktie kan zich door gebrek aan plaatsruimte gedwongen zien niet alle ontvangen publikaties te doen recenseren, en behoudt zich het recht voor uit onderstaande lijst indien nodig een keuze te maken.

Daarbij zal voorrang worden gegeven aan Nederlandse politicologische publikaties en aan werken die voor de politicologie in het algemeen van belang zijn.

Dam, M. P. A. van, en J. Beishuizen, *Kijk op de kiezer*. Feiten, cijfers en perspectieven op basis van het Utrechtse kiezersonderzoek van 15 februari 1967. Amsterdam (Het Parool), 1967. —104 p. f 5,90.

Debuyst, F., *La fonction parlementaire en Belgique: mécanismes d'accès et images*. Bruxelles (C.R.I.S.P.), (1967). —447 p. 300 Bfr.

Drees, W., *Lasalle en Marx*. Het begin der moderne Socialistische beweging. Assen etc. (Van Gorcum), 1967. —98 p. f 6,90 (ing.).

Erens, Fons, *Regionale federalisatie*. Nieuwe structuren in Benelux en Europa. Assen—Antwerpen (Van Gorcum, Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij), 1967. —352 p. f 12,50.

Ishwaran, K. (Ed.), *Politics and social change*. Leiden (E. J. Brill), 1966. —258 p. f 38,—. (International studies in sociology and anthropology, IV).

Landheer, Bart, *On the sociology of international law and international society*. The Hague (Nijhoff), 1966. —118 p. f 13,50.

Noldus, Tom W. J., en Frans J. M. Tummers, *Ontnageling der tieners*. Een uitdaging aan Nieuw Links. Tilburg (Pax Nederland), 1967. —53 p. f 3,75.

Nuyens, Yvo, *Pressiegroepen in België*. Een benaderend onderzoek. Leuven (Universitaire Boekhandel), 1965. — 436 p.

Popper, Karl. R., *De armoede van het historicisme*. Amsterdam (Arbeiderspers), 1967. —174 p.

Schlichting, L. G. A., *Over godsdienst en politiek*. Assen (Van Gorcum), 1967. —59 p. f 3,50.

Stoelinga, Th. H. J., *Russische revolutie en vredesverwachtingen in de Nederlandse pers, maart 1917—maart 1918*. Bussum (Van Dishoeck), 1967. —224 p. f 9,50. (Fibula historische proefschriften, 1).

Wehring, Jac. van, *Het maatschappijbeeld van Abraham Kuypers*. Assen (Van Gorcum), 1967. —223 p. f 13,50.

## SUMMARIES

### THE DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE CONCEPT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION

by A. M. Donner

The author discusses commentaries by eight leading Dutch political scientists and jurists on the 'concept' of a new constitution (*Acta Politica* vol. II : 2, pp. 85—140). The 'concept' was put out by the Netherlands Ministry of the Interior in the spring of 1966, in order to start a public discussion on revision of the constitution. The article is a paper presented by the author at a meeting of the Netherlands Political Science Circle in March 1967.

The author, himself a jurist, claims to be disappointed by the responses given by the political scientists to the challenge of the 'concept'. Their criticism was not constructive, as they failed to point out what the 'concept' should have contained. Most of the commentators did not deal with the central question as to what the function of a constitution should be.

Mr. Donner defends the initiative of Mr. Toxopeus, then Minister of the Interior, who requested a group of civil servants to draft the present 'concept'. He prefers this method to a discussion about a number of drafts prepared by the various political parties. The 'concept' should be the beginning of discussions among politicians and other experts, which should be held in and around a national commission for constitutional reform. Only after these discussions have taken place should formal proposals for changes in the constitution be presented to the parliament.

The 'concept' should be seen as offering the opportunity for the enactment of more drastic renewals. Donner agrees with Kuypers that the constitution should safeguard the political achievements which are generally accepted and approved. It can never solve political problems. It can only set the historical and juridical framework within which the solution must be sought. It guarantees that, in solving political problems, no lasting and generally accepted values will be affected. Political scientists would be wise in paying a great deal of attention to this important document. This would help to achieve the necessary better communication between jurists and political scientists in this country.

### THE POLITICAL SCIENTIST IN INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISE

by I. Th. M. Snellen

The political scientist whose task consists of giving political advice to management in support of its active adaptation policy with regard to political developments, is as yet a rather new phenomenon. The main purpose of this article

is to show for what reasons international enterprises may decide to employ political analysts and how these specialists fulfill their task by tracing political risks and helping to minimize and/or evade them.

A short description is given of changes in political environments which force international enterprises to take political circumstances more fully into consideration in the formulation of their policy than before. These changes include the growing influence of political authorities in business and the passing of the colonial order with the concomitant rise of the third world. Apart from these changes in political environments a number of criteria can be distinguished (as Richard D. Robinson has done) which determine the political vulnerability of specific industries. The practical consequences of the increased vulnerability are that international entrepreneurs are limiting the consequences of political risks as much as possible by investment guarantee systems and the like and for instance by taking political scientists into their service.

With regard to strategic business policy these political scientists may be asked to advise on the political stability in the country concerned, on the nature of the political regime and the attitude of its government with respect to private (foreign) enterprises. The rise of regional groupings and the relations of the host country with the country of origin of the international enterprises must also be taken into consideration. With regard to tactical business policy political factors such as the social forces behind a particular governmental policy, the political attachments and position of the governmental officials with whom the international enterprises has to work etc. have to be evaluated.

These and other relevant political factors are mentioned and illustrated and in conclusion some methodological remarks are made.

#### THE DUTCH POLICY WITH REGARD TO DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

by P. D. Duiker

Should the aid to developing countries be seen as a social-economic problem or as a political question?

Changes did occur in the major objectives and means of the Dutch aid policy. In this case policy as well as politics will be influenced by the interstate relationships. Development aid may be seen as a two-sided relation, symbolized by the word: co-operation.

It can be shown that development co-operation has not yet been developed as an independent policy within the over-all Dutch government activities.

Some undesired consequences of taxes and of agreements on primary products may demonstrate the influence of the social-economic outlook on aid goals.

Development co-operation is a question of government policy. Every government must define the most important goals, including those qualified as social-economic, cultural etc., — as well as choose the means to achieve that situation for the country.

Once those choices have been made, it will perhaps be possible for developed and developing countries to look for a basis for co-operation to realize their own futures. Development policy may thus develop from being an instrument of foreign policy to an independent policy of co-operation.

#### DISCUSSION: 'ELECTION RESEARCH IN THE NETHERLANDS' BY H. DAUDT AND 'THE POINT OF RESEARCH AND OF SOME CRITICISM' BY A. HOOGERWERF

Recently, more serious election research has been done in the Netherlands than ever before. The latest additions to the growing number of election-studies concern the elections of February 15th 1967 for the Second Chamber of the Dutch parliament. So far, reports have been put out by the Institute for Applied Sociology of the University of Nijmegen, by the Utrecht sociologist Van Dam and by the political science division of the Free University in Amsterdam.

Daudt discusses various aspects of these studies and mentions the other election-studies that have been undertaken previously. Van Dam's study is commended for his method of questioning and the quick way in which he was able to produce his first results in a television-program on the very evening of the elections. He should be more cautious, however, in drawing general conclusions from his material that was gathered only in Utrecht. He is wrong in thinking that a few social characteristics would wholly 'determine' voting behavior.

Daudt strongly objects to two aspects of Hoogerwerf's article 'The Dutch Voters and the Party System' (*Acta Politica* vol. II - 4, pp. 297-330). Hoogerwerf's use of the 'index of affinity' between two political parties and his typology of the political parties in the Netherlands are rejected on methodological grounds. In a rejoinder Hoogerwerf rejects Daudt's criticism and defends his own method of analysis.

#### MEDEWERKERS AAN DIT NUMMER

Dr. P. R. Baehr studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en Georgetown University in Washington D.C., waar hij in 1964 promoveerde. Van 1961 tot 1966 was hij medewerker aan het Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek van de Universiteit van Amsterdam en sindsdien lector in de leer der internationale betrekkingen aan de universiteit. Publ. o.a.: *Onderwijs en Onderzoek in de Internationale Betrekkingen* (openbare les), Meppel 1966. Hij is redactie-secretaris van ACTA POLITICA.

Drs. M. J. Brouwer studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en is sindsdien als medewerker verbonden aan het Seminarium voor Massapsychologie van de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Hij is 'managing editor' van POLLS en secretaris-penningmeester van het bestuur van de Steinmetz stichting. Publikaties o.a.: 'Prolegomena to a Theory of Mass Communication', in: Lee Thayer (ed.), *Communication, Concepts and Perspectives*, Washington D.C., 1967.

Prof. dr. H. Daudt studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam, waar hij in 1961 promoveerde op *Floating Voters and the Floating Vote*, Leiden 1961. Tot 1963 was hij medewerker aan het Instituut voor Perswetenschap aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam; sindsdien is hij hoogleraar in de wetenschap der politiek en directeur van het Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek van de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Publikaties o.a.: