

every policy planner has his/her own model explaining the issue he is dealing with, this model being either implicit and vague or explicit and clearly defined. Each tend to produce an "environmentally conscious", i.e. culture oriented, explanatory discourse on his subject matter and from that predictions on the subject's future unfold. Left to his own intuition and experience (including his education and his organizational acculturation), which are never fully exposed, his model may rally many or rather open itself to challenge and organi-zational in-fighting. A more structured way to organize the intrapolitics information on a single or many subject matters, in relation to the political phenomenon (or political phenomena) which is (are) the object of policy formulation attempts, is to rely on formal comparative methodologies. What is needed from policy planners is sufficient theoretical deduction in order to arrive at a set of politically or organizationally acceptable propositions upon which courses of action or plans can be conceived and then assessed through a cost/benefit analysis. The explanatory and predictive power of their propositions on particular subject matters will be as good as the methodologies they use to organize the intrapolitics information they had access to. The goal in using comparative politics methodologies is thus to organize the intrapolitics information in such a way as to render it purposeful to policy planners. The step from theory-building may seem short, however, it is left to political scientists; the policy planners cannot devote more of their limited time to such a task. Their propositions are