American Political Science Review. Especially noteworthy among the books are a number of selections such as: *Quantitative International Politics: Insight and Evidence* (1968), edited by J. David Singer; *Social Processes in International Relations* (1969), edited by Louis Kriesberg; *Approaches to Measurement in International Relations* (1969), edited by John Mueller; Part Five of the monumental and invaluable *International Politics and Foreign Policy* (1969), edited by James N. Rosenau; and *Méthodes quantitatives et intégration européenne* (1970), edited by Dusan Sidjanski.

Conflicting or complementary?

The development of this scientific approach met with strong opposition within the academic community from the proponents of the so-called classical approach — that is, those who reject measurement as being premature, partial or devoid of interest. *Contending Approaches to International Politics* (1969), a selection edited by Hans Knorr and James Rosenau, contains articles by various "scientific" and "classical" authors reproducing the current arguments of both schools. The classical argument, often rehashed, always focuses on the same themes: the scientific movement is characterized by its rejection of intuition and creative imagination, indifference to ethical problems, greater attention given to minor and trivial points added to the impossibility of tackling essential questions, the use of models or conceptual schemes removed from reality, the fetishism of measurement which only confirms what was already known and, lastly, the absence of links with history. Save on this last point, my experience has been that many diplomats share these views of the traditional academics.

Even though some dedicated quantifiers pay little heed to intuition, imagination and moral sense, such a reproach hardly applies to great masters of the scientific approach such as Karl Deutsch and J. David Singer, who have displayed a remarkable creative imagination and whose works clearly demonstrate their philosophical and ethical concerns. Far from overlooking the "great" issues dealt with by the classical authors, the scientific approach is designed to authenticate or invalidate the hypotheses they advance. There is thus a link of continuity between the two approaches, and even a complementary aspect. Indeed, the use of measuring techniques presupposes the existence of propositions set forth in the classical manner. But, whereas classical writers provide at most only a few historical examples in support of their

Cannot reproach great masters of the approach for failure to pay heed to intuition, imagination and moral sense

ments, the scientific approach su
them to comparison with a rang
tematically collected data. For exam
is commonly stated that non-aggr
pacts have seldom amounted to
more than "scraps of paper", an
German-Soviet pact of 1939 is give
supporting reference. However, th
depth" research conducted by J.
Singer and Melvin Small, in the fram
of the correlates-of-war project, re
among other things that betwee
and 1945 the signers of such pacts ac
remained neutral in 93 per cent
cases. Only a quantitative study
invalidate a false assertion of this
based solely on enduring prejud ce.

The use of models

Diplomats share the attitude of ma
of the classical school in rejecting m
and most of them are even more di
ful than the latter in their bristling
tion to any model or conceptualizing
claim to be concerned solely with
But in reality their presentation of
lems conforms to one of the two fol
formulas: they either line up gen
known facts whose interrelatio s
obscure, or they conceptualize w
being aware of it and organize their
into a model. I have had the oppor
to observe the latter approach a lop
one of the fiercest opponents of
among Canada's diplomats.

Now the model, paradigm or c
tual scheme is nothing more th
intellectual tool making it possi
organize facts that would otherwise
disordered. It is preferable to for
one's scheme of thought clearly than
so unconsciously. Obviously, a n odel
stay as close as possible to reality, b
best way of maintaining this clo se c
would seem to consist in constr
models based on operational con cepts

The charge about measuri ng
ilar phenomena or elements, of addi
apples and oranges, is a familiar
However, as J. David Singer ob
what harm is there in doing so if
the unit of research? In other words,
the elements are sufficiently similar
low comparison, it seems obviou s tha
cannot be exactly the same since
would otherwise be no point in com
them! It should be noted also that
tical techniques allow the measur
of a greater number of factors tha
imagines, for instance, by mea is o
sifying by rank.

The objection against quantify
the ground that it can only confirm