

BULLETIN

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SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
&
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

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Des changements.....

Le Newsletter devient le Bulletin, publication conjointe de la Société canadienne de science politique et de l'Association canadienne de science politique.

Did you notice.....

The Newsletter is now the Bulletin, published jointly by the Société canadienne de science politique and the Canadian Political Science Association?

*Toute correspondance
au sujet du bulletin
devrait être envoyée à la rédactrice:*

Caroline Andrew
Département de science politique
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Ottawa, K1N 6N5

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

Caroline Andrew
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Ottawa, K1N 6N5

Politique linguistique du Bulletin/Bulletin Language Policy

A partir de ce numéro, le Bulletin devient publication conjointe des deux associations de science politique et, donc, publication bilingue. Le Bulletin remplace les Lettres Circulaires de la Société canadienne de science politique, ainsi que le Newsletter de l'Association canadienne de science politique.

Le bureau de direction de la Société Canadienne de science politique et le comité de direction de l'Association canadienne de science politique ont décidé que le Bulletin publiera dorénavant toute information dans la langue ou des langues dans laquelle cette information sera reçue par la rédactrice. Autant que possible, il n'y aura pas de dédoublement (sauf pour cette explication).

Nous croyons que cette nouvelle politique permettra au Bulletin de mieux servir les intérêts des politicologues francophones. Nous espérons qu'ils répondront en nous faisant parvenir des informations pour le Bulletin. Le Bulletin, donc, sera ce que les gens voudront bien qu'il soit.

The language policy of the Bulletin has changed. Up to now, the policy has been to publish everything in English, in accordance with the protocol established between the CPSA and the Société canadienne de science politique. Now that the Bulletin is a joint publication of the two groups, it becomes bilingual. It replaces the Lettres Circulaires of the Société canadienne de science politique and the Newsletter of the CPSA. All information will be published in the language, or languages, in which it is sent to the editor. We hope as much as possible, to avoid duplicating material in the two languages (as can be seen, this rule is being broken here, but hopefully this will not often occur).

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS/RAPPORTS DES DEPARTEMENTS

Nous remercions les personnes qui ont bien voulu nous envoyer des renseignements au sujet de leurs départements. Comme nous l'avons dit, c'est la seule façon de savoir ce qui se passe vraiment en science politique. Nous espérons continuer à recevoir ces nouvelles et nous suggérons même d'ajouter les renseignements supplémentaires; en plus de nous dire les changements de personnel il serait intéressant de connaître les subventions de recherches, les publications, les colloques, etc...

* * * * *

We hope that this section on departmental news will become a regular feature of the Bulletin. Up to now it has dealt almost totally with staff changes, I hope that it can be expanded to include news about departmental seminars, research grants, publications, etc... This can be done if people let their departmental correspondent know about things that they feel should be in the Bulletin. Many thanks to the correspondents who've been sending in material.

* * * * *

BISHOPS:

Dr. G. Tucker has joined the department in 1972-73 as an assistant professor. In 1973-74 he is the Chairman of a new interdisciplinary program, North American Studies. Dr. E. Prince, also a member of the Department, is Chairman of the Division of Social Science, for 1973-74.

DALHOUSIE:

- J.H. Aitchison has retired as Chairman of the Department of Political Science, but continues his association with the Department as Eric Dennis Professor of Political Science.

- Peter C. Aucoin has been granted a year's leave of absence on secondment to with the Science Council of Canada.

- David M. Cameron has returned from a two-year leave of absence during which he served as policy adviser with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. He has been appointed Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of Programmes in Public Administration.

- K.A. Heard has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Political Science.

- Miss Margaret Meagher has been attached to the Department of Political Science by the Department of External Affairs to serve as Foreign Service visitor for the academic year, 1973-74.

- A. Paul Pross has retired as Co-ordinator of Programmes in Public Administration.

- Timothy M. Shaw has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve with the Department of Political Science, University of Zambia.

- Denis W. Stairs has returned from sabbatical leave spent at Carleton University, and has resumed his position of Academic Director of the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies.

- Research fellows appointed to the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, for 1973-74, are Thomas Levy, John McDonnell and John McDougall.

- Brian Cuthbertson has been appointed a research associate in Maritime Policy Studies.

GUELPH:

New Appointments

Red Eidlin
Robert Simmons
Brian Woodrow

Sabbatical Leave, 1973-74

Patrick Kyba

McGILL:

New Faculty: Visiting Professors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Home University</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Courses taught</u>
Andrew Axline	Ottawa U.	one year	International Politics.
B.E. Brown	City U. of New York	one year	Int. to Comp. Pol. Comp. Pol. (Grad courses) Comp. Pol. (Grad seminar)
Khayyam Paltiel	Carleton	one year	Canadian Political Process
E.M. Schreiber	McGill Dept. of Sociology	one year	Techniques of Social Research Empirical Methods (Grad. courses)
Pamela Butler	(part time)		Intern. Relations.

On Leave:

Michael Brecher
Samuel J. Noumoff (Sabbatical)
J. Stein (Sabbatical)
M. Stein (Sabbatical)
Pauline Vaillancourt

McMASTER:

New Appointments

Chairman: Adam Bromke (from Carleton).

Field: International Politics and Eastern Europe.

Sessional Appointment: Nicholas Sidoruk (completing Ph.D. at York).

Field: Methodology, Statistics, Canadian Politics.

Sabbatical Leave: For the whole of 1973-74, George Breckenridge, at the Australian National University, Canberra.

For first term: Henry Jacek.

For second term: Howard Aster, London School of Economics and School of Socialism, Amsterdam.

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL:

a) Corps professoral 1973-74:

1. Professeurs plein temps

André Bernard	PhD (Montréal)
Jacques Bourgault	MA (Montréal)
François Bouvier	MA (Montréal)
Kenneth Cabatoff	PhD (Sussex)
Bonnie Campbell	MA (Sussex)
Edouard Cloutier	MA (Rochester)
Claude Corbo	MA (Montréal)
Roch Denis	DEP (Grenoble)
André Donneur	Doct ScPol (Genève)
Pierre Fournier	MA (McGill)
Jean-Maurice Granger	Doct Sociologie (Paris)
Cary Hector	PhD (Berlin)
Daniel Holly	PhD (Denver)
Denis Lacorne	MA (New Haven)
Jacques Léveillé	MA (Montréal)
Jacques Lévesque	Doct ScPol (Paris)
André Liebich	MA (Harvard)
Guy Lord	Doct Philosophie (Oxford)
Henri Nouvellement	DEP (Paris)
Jean-Marc Piotte	Doct Sociologie (Sorbonne)
Pauline Vaillancourt	PhD (Berkeley)

2. Professeurs à temps partiel

Pierre Broué	Doct Histoire (Nanterre)
André D'Allemagne	MA (Montréal)
Georges Langrod	Doct Droit (Paris)
Hung Nguyen Tu	DES (Paris)
Ginette Truesdell	DEP (Grenoble)

- b) Le département accueille à l'automne 1973 Monsieur Pierre Broué, Doct (Hist.) spécialiste des études sur les mouvements socialistes européens.
- c) Le département a au moins deux postes à combler pour 1974-1975. Les candidatures seront reçues jusqu'à la fin de décembre 1973. Pour les renseignements particuliers, voir la section "postes vacants".

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS:

Professor G. Roseme of Carleton University is a visiting professor for 1973-74.

ST-THOMAS:

John Dreijmanis chaired the panel "The Political Science Labor Market" at the 1973 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, September 4-8.

WINDSOR:

Ronald Wagenberg has been re-elected Head of the Department for the term 1974-77. He is on sabbatical in Britain for this year working on a project on comparative federalism.

Lawrence LeDuc is on sabbatical and is working both on the federal election project as well as a comparative Canada-Britain-U.S.

Ralph Nelson is Acting Head of the Department for 1973-74.

Lloyd Brown-John has been promoted to Associate Professor.

Maureen Covell has joined the Department for a one year period as an Assistant Professor. Maureen, a Canadian, came to us from Vasser where she taught from 1970-73. Her teaching interests include Political Development, African politics and Comparative politics. Her research interests have focused primarily upon Centre-local languages in Madagascar, and on political integration in Africa. To this end she has had research experience in Paris and in Madagascar.

Report of the Committee on Canadian Content

The Committee to study Canadian Content in Political Science was created by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association at its meeting in Montreal on June 5, 1972. The Board appointed a chairman of the committee, Paul Fox, and instructed him to form a committee composed of himself and four members, the latter to be chosen preferably from a short list of seven names given to the chairman by the Board. The final membership of the committee was to be submitted to the Steering Committee of the Association for its approval. Four of the individuals whose names appeared on the list were approached first by the chairman and each agreed to serve. In alphabetical order they were: Phyllis Clarke, Daniel Drache, Harold Kaplan, and Donald Smiley. The Steering Committee subsequently ratified the composition of the committee.

The Committee on Canadian Content was given an extensive subject to investigate but very specific and limited terms for reporting. The committee was asked to inquire into "the facts regarding the Canadian content of the teaching of political science in Canadian universities" but it was instructed to report upon facts only and not to draw conclusions or to make recommendations. The implicit assumption was that once the committee had reported the facts to the Board and to members of the Association, the committee's work would be concluded and any further action would be left to the Board or to the CPSA. The chairman accepted his role on this understanding and all members of the committee agreed to serve on these terms and have adhered to them.

The committee would have liked to present a more extensive factual report than that now offered. It was the committee's intention originally to report upon the Canadian content of the teaching of political science in Canadian universities in regard to the following: the faculty, post-graduate students, and curriculum (re undergraduate, post-graduate, and extension courses). The committee feels it has fulfilled its expectations in regard to the first two categories but not in regard to the third.

Information in the report was obtained from questionnaires sent to the chairmen of the departments of political science at all Canadian Universities and some colleges. The questionnaire was sent to 57 departments and it was answered and returned by 48 departments. These departments represented a total faculty of 472 full-time political scientists in 1972-73.

The major findings of the committee are as follows:

- 1 Approximately two-thirds of the full-time political scientists in Canadian universities are Canadian citizens. This percentage has probably declined in the past six years, since roughly 54 per cent of the political scientists appointed by Canadian universities during the past six years have been Canadians. The largest group of non-Canadians are U.S. citizens, who account for about 23 per cent of the political science positions at Canadian universities in 1972-73.⁽¹⁾ In other words, during 1972-73 the ratio of Canadian to U.S. citizens in Canadian political science departments was roughly three to one.

TABLE 1

Distribution by Percentage of Full-time Faculty Teaching Political Science in Canadian Universities, according to Citizenship, 1972-73. *

	West	Ontario	Quebec English	Atlantic	All Eng. Spkg.	French	All Univs.
Canada	58.9	66.1	63.0	58.0	62.8	82.4	65.2
United States	31.9	21.0	21.0	27.1	24.9	8.6	23.0
United Kingdom	4.0	6.8	--	5.4	5.4	--	4.8
France	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	0.6
Others	4.8	5.8	15.7	9.0	6.4	3.5	6.1
N	122	219	19	55	415	57	472

* The University of Toronto provided data relevant to this table only, which is as follows: total number of full-time political scientists 49, of whom 37 were Canadian citizens and 12 were "other than Canadian citizens". If the data from Toronto are included, the relevant percentages for Canadian citizens for Ontario is 67.8, for English-speaking universities 64.2, and for all universities 66.2.

2- In the period of six years for which we obtained data Canadians received the smallest percentage of new political science appointments in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70. These were important years in terms of the aggregate number of new appointments. More recently, Canadians have been receiving an increasing percentage of new appointments, but the total number of new appointments has been diminishing rapidly. In other words, in the last three years, Canadian citizens have been receiving a larger and larger share, in percentage terms, of a shrinking job market.

Trends in the appointments made by universities in the West reflect the average trend for English-speaking universities, although universities in the West began from a smaller than average percentage of Canadians hired and moved, by 1972-73, to a much larger than average percentage of Canadians hired. There is relatively little variation over the six years in the percentage of Canadians hired by Ontario universities. In the Atlantic universities, the percentage of Canadians hired increased notably during 1968-70 and decreased thereafter.

The French-speaking universities are unique in that the percentage of Canadians appointed has steadily decreased in each year since 1967, although it should be remembered that these universities began from a base almost entirely dominated by Canadian appointments. Only among the French-speaking universities was the percentage of non-Canadians appointed higher in 1972-73 than in 1967-68.

3- "Larger" universities have a greater percentage of non-Canadian political scientists on their staff than do "other" universities. A "larger" university has been defined arbitrarily as a respondent having a department of political science with 13 or more full-time faculty members in 1972-73; "others" are the remaining institutions among our respondents.(2)

"Faster-growing" universities have a larger percentage of non-Canadian political scientists on their staff than do the "other" universities. The "faster growing" universities were defined arbitrarily as the 10 universities that ranked highest in the hiring of the largest number of full-time political scientists during the period 1967 to 1973.(3) "Others" are the remaining institutions among the respondents.

TABLE 2

Distribution by Percentage of Full-time Faculty Teaching Political Science in Canadian Universities, according to Citizenship and Type of Institution, 1972-73.

	"Larger"	Others	"Faster Growing"	Others	All Univs.
Canada	65.0	65.4	60.5	68.0	65.2
United States	23.3	22.5	28.2	19.6	23.0
United Kingdom	6.2	2.2	4.3	5.0	4.8
France	0.9	--	1.6	--	0.6
Others	4.1	9.4	4.9	6.8	6.1

4- Although Canadians received approximately 54 per cent of all new political science appointments during 1967-73, they received only about 21 per cent of appointments at the associate professor rank.

TABLE 3

Rank and Canadian Citizenship of Political Scientists Hired by Canadian Universities, 1967-73.

	West		Ontario		Quebec English		Atlantic		All Eng. Speaking		French		All Univs.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lecturers	22		83		5		18		128		16		144	
Canadians		31.8		63.8		80.0		38.8		56.2		87.5		59.7
Assistant Professors	52		94		8		35		189		38		227	
Canadians		44.2		51.0		50.0		42.8		47.6		71.0		51.5
Associate Professors	6		16		2		3		27		2		29	
Canadians		50.0		6.2		--		33.3		18.5		50.0		20.6
Professors	2		8		1		2		13		1		14	
Canadians		100.0		37.5		100.0		--		46.1		100.0		50.0

- 5- Our information does not allow us to predict with any assurance the citizenship composition of political science departments in the next few years. We would expect the Canadian component to increase. Some of the non-Canadians can be expected to acquire the citizenship of the country. Also, if the trends of the period since 1970 continue, those who are Canadian citizens will receive a higher proportion of appointments than in the 1960's. However, if the decline in new appointments experienced in 1972-73 continues in the immediate future new appointments will not have a major effect on citizenship composition.
- 6- There is a smaller percentage of Canadians in graduate political science programmes in Canadian universities than there are Canadians on the faculties of these universities. Roughly two-thirds of the political scientists teaching at Canadian universities in 1972-73 were Canadian citizens; in the same year just over half of the graduate students in political science were Canadians.

Carleton, Toronto

(Of course, we should repeat our earlier warning that these figures do not include data on three large graduate programmes which failed to respond to our request for information.)

TABLE 4

Citizenship and Major Area of Study of Ph.D. Students in Political Science at Canadian Universities, 1972-73, by Percentages.

	West	Ontario	Quebec English	Atlantic	All Eng. Spkg.	French	All Univs.
Can. Citizens Whose Primary Interest is Canadian Studies	35.7	34.0	--	25.0	34.0	75.0	37.8
Non-Can. Citizens Whose Primary Inter- est is Can. Studies	19.0	13.6	--	--	14.9	--	13.7
Can. Citizens Whose Primary Interest is Not Canadian Studies	2.3	21.5	--	25.0	14.9	--	13.7
Non-Can. Citizens Whose Primary Inter- est is not Canadian Studies	42.8	30.6	--	50.0	35.6	25.0	34.7
N	42	88		4	134	12	146

7- A quantitative assessment of course content based on information supplied by departmental chairmen indicates that roughly 30 per cent of all the undergraduate and graduate political science courses in Canadian universities have entirely or predominantly Canadian content. About half of all the courses are entirely or predominantly non-Canadian in their content. (In this latter category are included not only courses on governments other than Canada but courses on political theory and many courses on international relations.) Approximately 20 per cent of all the courses have both Canadian and non-Canadian content.

- 8- We recognize that our enquiry into course content was only a modest beginning. The committee feels that much more research could be done on the nature of political science courses being offered at Canadian universities; but we feel that this would require a more intensive qualitative (rather than quantitative) analysis.
- 9- The French-speaking and English-speaking universities in Canada produce such different results on all of the topics we have studied that one must use any Canada-wide data with great caution. The variations among the English-language universities on the axes we examined (region, "larger/other", "faster-growing/other") were less marked in almost every case than the differences between English-language and French-language universities.
- 10- It should be emphasized again that all our percentages and conclusions are based on less than a complete survey of all political scientists teaching at Canadian universities in 1972-73. Our data are based on the information supplied by the chairmen of 48 universities/colleges who responded to our Questionnaire and our data deal only with full-time faculty.

The Committee recommended that further analysis be done on the information on course content. The members suggested that the CPSA consider providing for further investigation of the material, including qualitative as well as quantitative analysis.

At the 1973 CPSA annual meeting a resolution was passed to continue the work of the Committee as outlined above. The committee is presently being reestablished by the Board of Director.

The Committee's report has been very considerably abridged for the Bulletin. Any one who would like a copy of the full report should contact the C.P.S.A. office.

hand

REFERENCES

(1)

Statistics Canada gave the following data re citizenship for full-time staff members in the Social Sciences in Canadian universities/colleges in 1970-71: Canada, 61.8 per cent; United States, 15.2 per cent; United Kingdom, 10.2 per cent; France, 2.9 per cent; others, 10.2 per cent.

(2)

By this criterion the "larger" universities are alphabetically: Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Dalhousie, Laval, Manitoba, McMaster, Ottawa, Québec (UQAM), Queens, Saskatchewan, (Saskatoon), Waterloo, Western, Windsor, York (Faculty of Arts).

(3)

By this criterion the "faster growing" universities are alphabetically: Alberta, Dalhousie, Glendon College (York), Laval, McMaster, Ottawa, Québec (UQAM), St. Mary's, Waterloo, York (Faculty of Arts.)

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE - NOUVELLES

Etat de la documentation en science politique "québécoise".

A la suite d'une résolution de l'assemblée générale de la ScSp d'octobre 1970, plusieurs membres ont travaillé à un inventaire des ressources documentaires disponibles dans les différentes universités particulièrement du point de vue de la science politique "québécoise". Il ressort de cet inventaire qu'il n'y a pas de coordination des efforts en ce domaine, et que le développement des collections se fait plutôt au hasard, souvent en confondant "recherche et documentation".

Suite à un rapport présenté par M. André Bernard et dont les membres intéressés peuvent se procurer une copie au secrétariat de la ScSp, le Bureau de direction a résolu qu'un prochain cahier de la ScSp contienne une description des ressources documentaires disponibles dans les différentes universités. D'autre part, copie du rapport Bernard sera adressée aux principaux responsables de bibliothèques intéressés à la documentation politique.

Congrès de l'ACFAS (mai 1974)

Comme par les années passées--sauf en 1974 où à cause de la tenue du Congrès international de science politique à Montréal, le congrès annuel a été fixé en août---la ScSp tiendra son congrès annuel dans le cadre de l'ACFAS en mai 1974. La documentation adéquate et les formulaires d'enregistrement de communications seront expédiés sous peu aux membres de la ScSp.

Le congrès de l'ACFAS ayant lieu à Québec, deux collègues de l'Université Laval, Mme Louise Quesnel-Ouellet et M. Guy Gosselin assumeront les tâches d'organisation. Toutefois, il y aura une certaine décentralisation par sections avec des responsables pour chacune.

Administration publique: Mme L. Quesnel-Ouellet
Analyse politique : M. V. Lemieux
Relations internationales: M. A. Legault (C.Q.R.I.)

Les membres désireux de présenter une communication sont priés d'entrer en communication au plus tôt avec les différents responsables.

RELATIONS AVEC LA CPSA

a) Comme en témoigne ce texte même, suite à une proposition du comité de liaison CPSA - ScSp, le Bureau de direction de la ScSp a résolu de fondre la lettre circulaire (jaune) de la ScSp avec la Newsletter de la CPSA pour en faire une publication conjointe et bilingue.

b) Quant à la proposition de tenir un colloque conjoint CPSA - ScSp à l'automne 1974, les membres du Bureau de direction de la ScSp sont plutôt du sentiment que la tenue d'un colloque conjoint et général tel celui qui s'est tenu à Montréal les 18, 19 et 20 août immédiatement avant le Congrès international, représente un investissement de ressources trop grand pour être envisagé sur une base annuelle. Ils seraient plutôt d'avis de tenir des réunions spécialisées entre membres des deux sociétés s'intéressant plus particulièrement à un secteur donné, par exemple en analyse politique. La question fera le sujet d'un nouvel échange de vues au comité de liaison CPSA - ScSp.

c) Comité conjoint sur la professionnalisation
La ScSp et la CPSA ont décidé de créer un comité conjoint dont le mandat sera d'étudier le statut de la profession de politicologue sous tous ses aspects et en particulier les suivants:

- la rémunération des travaux de recherches à l'extérieur, des chargés de cours, etc.

- la reconnaissance du statut de la science politique par la fonction publique.

- le rapport financier et matériel apporté à la recherche en science politique, etc.

Il est demandé au comité de présenter un rapport pour mars 1974; le professeur Edouard Cloutier (UQAM) représentera la ScSp sur ce comité.

NOMINATION

Le professeur Guy Lord (UQAM) a été désigné comme représentant de la ScSp au comité Engleman-Meekison chargé de rédiger une réponse au rapport Lamontagne sur la politique scientifique.

M. André Blais (U. d'Ottawa) remplacera M. E. Cloutier démissionnaire, au comité de statistiques du Conseil canadien de recherches en sciences sociales.

STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES A L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE - 1974-1975

Après une longue période de gestation, le projet de stages parlementaires à l'Assemblée nationale, sous les auspices de la ScSp et avec le concours financier de la Donner Canadian Foundation, a pu enfin débloquer. Lors de sa dernière réunion tenue le 2 novembre 1973, le Bureau de Direction de la ScSp a tenu à remercier tout spécialement le professeur Léon Dion pour l'intérêt tout spécial qu'il avait montré pour ce projet et pour son appui efficace dans les négociations avec le comité de régie de l'Assemblée nationale.

Dans le but de faire démarrer au plus tôt le projet, madame Louise Quesnel-Ouellet de l'université Laval, a été désignée comme directeur du programme. Elle sera assistée dans son travail par un comité des stages et un jury de sélection. Le programme a été présenté officiellement à la presse le jeudi 29 novembre par le président de l'Assemblée Nationale, Me Jean-Noel Lavoie, en présence du président de la ScSp, du Directeur du programme et d'un représentant de la Donner Foundation.

Il est déjà prévu que huit stagiaires, recrutés par concours d'ici le 28 mars 1974, séjourneront à l'Assemblée Nationale du 1er septembre 1974 au 30 juin 1975. Les deux objectifs principaux de cette expérience sont les suivants:

a) permettre aux stagiaires d'acquérir une connaissance pratique du fonctionnement de l'Assemblée Nationale, du travail des députés et de l'organisation des institutions parlementaires.

b) contribuer à l'accomplissement des tâches qui incombent aux éléments constitutifs de l'Assemblée Nationale, notamment en assistant les députés dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

Eligibilité

Le programme s'adresse aux étudiants âgés de 21 à 35 ans (hommes et femmes), des disciplines universitaires consacrées à l'étude du gouvernement, des institutions et de la vie politique. Les candidats doivent être détenteurs d'au moins un diplôme universitaire de premier cycle, avoir une connaissance approfondie de la langue française et être citoyen canadien.

Les candidatures doivent parvenir au responsable avant le 30 janvier 1974. Pour toute information supplémentaire, s'adresser à:

Professeur Louise Quesnel-Ouellet,
Directeur académique des stages parlementaires,
Département de Science Politique,
Université Laval,
Québec 10, G1K 7P4

LETTRES A L'EDITEUR/LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

800 Castell Road, Apartment 206,
Kingston, Ontario K7M 4W5,
October 14, 1973.

Professor Caroline Andrew,
Editor, Canadian Political Science
Association Newsletter,
c/o Department of Political Science,
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Dear Professor Andrew:

May I, through the Newsletter, express my disgruntlement with respect to the new scale of membership fees proposed by the Board of Directors and adopted by the Canadian Political Science Association at its 1973 annual meeting?

The explanatory memorandum circulated prior to the meeting stated, "A sliding scale of membership fees, based on income levels, is being proposed in the belief that this will be more egalitarian and that it reflects the benefits to the older and better paid members occurring from professional activities over a long period of time." Currently, fees are \$5 per year for students and \$15 per year for regular members. Effective January 1, 1974, the following scale of fees will prevail:

<u>category</u>	<u>gross annual income</u>	<u>annual membership fee</u>
(A)	under \$5,000	\$10
(B)	\$5,000 - 9,999	\$15
(C)	\$10,000 - 14,999	\$20
(D)	\$15,000 - 19,999	\$25
(E)	\$20,000 - and over	\$30

Under the new fee structure, the cost of membership (to the nearest cent) per \$1,000 of gross annual income works out as follows:

<u>category</u>	<u>membership cost</u>
(A)	GREATER than \$2.00
(B)	\$1.50 - \$3.00
(C)	\$1.33 - \$2.00
(D)	\$1.25 - \$1.67
(E)	\$1.50 or less

Clearly, membership is proportionately more expensive for those in the lower income brackets than for those in the upper strata. Presumably, all students fall in the lowest income levels, and their membership fees will thus be at least doubled. Curiously, the only other members whose fees will be as much as doubled are those with gross annual incomes of at least \$20,000. I find it hard to believe that the members of the Board of Directors in particular and of the Association in general are such hidebound conservatives that they recoil from the idea of progressive taxation, yet the facts speak for themselves.

Having some appreciation for the ponderousness of most institutions, I realize that I am just tilting at windmills. Perhaps, though, the next time that membership fees are raised, the recommendations of the Board of Directors will match the Board's rhetoric.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Rodger

CPSA NEWS/NOUVELLES DE L'ACSP

The steering committee of the CPSA has agreed, pending formal ratification by the Board of Directors, to hire an Executive-Secretary who will look after all the day to day running of the Association and who will be supplied with part-time secretarial help. Mrs. Rita Archer, former secretary of the CPSA, who has had recent experience in another national association, will be returning as Executive-Secretary. This will be achieved within the present budget of the Association or, if there are additional expenses, this will be deducted from the Secretary-Treasurer's honorarium.

In view of these changes, John Trent has indicated his willingness to continue as Secretary-Treasurer for the time being. At the same time John continues to be of the opinion that this position should not be held by one person for too long a period. For this reason the membership of the CPSA is invited to submit names of people who could become Secretary-Treasurer.

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STEERING COMMITTEE

The CPSA steering committee met on October 12-13, 1973. Two priorities for action this year have emerged, that of responding to government initiatives in the area of research and science policy and that of increasing job opportunities for graduates in political science.

The work the Association wishes to do in the area of science policy is briefly outlined in the description of the CPSA Science Policy Committee to be found later on in this Bulletin.

As for the question of increasing job opportunities for graduates in political science, this concern stems from the findings of the Manpower Committee, chaired by Fred Englemann. A future issue of the Bulletin will discuss the report in greater detail, as it has wide-spread implications for the profession. The authors estimated that while roughly 300 to 400 Canadians are currently studying in PhD programs, Canadian Universities are at the present time offering about 20 jobs in political science each year.

At the moment the steering committee intends to work on this problem in two ways, through meetings and through publications.

As a start meetings are being organized, both at the federal and provincial levels, between members of the political science profession and government and education representatives. The objective of all these meetings is to make potential employers aware of the current over-supply of political scientists, get job descriptions changed so as to include political science graduates and have political science included as a category for hiring.

The projected publication programme would consist of three publications aimed at encouraging the placement of political science graduates: (a) A booklet describing political science education at various levels and the types of work for which political science students are equipped. This pamphlet would be sent to personnel officers and chief executive officers in government and business. (b) A pamphlet which the Association and all political science departments can use to distribute to potential political science students. The pamphlet would describe the components of political science education at the university, the various programmes that are available in Canada and the market outlet for political science degree holders. (c) An annual publication that would list and cross-index graduate students finishing their studies either at the level of the M.A. or the PhD. This publication would also be made available to potential employers. Do you have other suggestions about what the Association should be doing? If so, let the Association know.

The Committee would very much like to hear from people about recent experiences in looking for jobs in political science. For example, specific examples of job descriptions that do not take political science into consideration would provide concrete material for meetings with government representatives. The work of the Manpower Committee can be made more effective if they have support and information from the membership.

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CHILE

The CPSA steering committee sent telegrams to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp and the Hon. Robert Andras supporting the Canadian Association of University Professors, resolution on Canada and the situation in Chile. We are reproducing the CAUT statement so as to inform CPSA members.

The CAUT sent requests for support of the resolution to local and provincial faculty associations and to all university presidents in Canada, as well as to all the Learned Societies.

The Board of the CAUT deploras the current violent attack on freedom, including academic freedom, in Chile and urges the Government of Canada to accept the position that Canada has a moral responsibility to aid the victims of political persecution in Chile. The Board urges in particular that the Department of External Affairs make known its willingness to exercise its good offices on behalf of imperilled faculty in the universities of Chile. CAUT further urges that the Government of Canada should provide assistance of several kinds including the provision of asylum in our Embassy in Chile, the allocation of special funds to maintain refugee academics as supernumerary staff at Canadian universities, and the relaxation of immigration requirements.

Students of Chilean universities are also in great danger and it is strongly recommended that a liberal interpretation of Canadian immigration laws be used to assist students to enter Canada. In addition, those Chilean students at present in Canada should be protected and suitably supported.

It is further recommended to the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Manpower and Immigration that this matter be handled with the same sense of urgency that very properly was shown in the cases of the refugees from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Uganda. We believe that it would be an offence to the conscience of the Canadian academic community to extend credits or provide other aid to the present regime in Chile before appropriate arrangements are made to care for all those in danger from the effects of the military coup.

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PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The program committee would like to announce the dates for the 1974 CPSA annual meetings. The meetings will be held from June 3-6 at the University of Toronto.

Other groups that will be meeting during the same period as us are as follows: the Association of Administrative Sciences, the Canadian Economics Association, the Canadian Historical Association and the Association of Law Teachers in Canada.

Start making your plans now to attend the meetings.

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David Smith (Saskatchewan) has been named Chairman of the Programme Committee for the 1975 meetings.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY

The Canadian Political Science Association was requested this fall to contribute to the review of Canada's immigration policy. This request came in the form of a letter from the Honourable Robert Andras to the CPSA president in which the Minister outlined the procedures being taken to review the policy and urged participation from the CPSA. The federal government set up a task force to examine the problem and, according to the Minister, "it is vital that it (the task force) should have the benefit of views from those Canadian organizations like yours with special knowledge about, or concern with, the problems it must address. These problems cover an extremely wide field. Canada's future immigration policy must rest on soundly - conceived objectives, including the rate at which we wish to see Canada's population grow, and the sort of future immigrants who will best contribute to our social, economic and cultural well-being."

In his reply, John Meisel (CPSA President) stated that "The Canadian Political Science Association as such reaches positions on questions of immigration policy only under the most exceptional circumstances, with respect to crises like the present situation in Chile or when academic freedom and intellectual inquiry seem to be threatened under other circumstances, as in the Meszaros case.

Individual members of the Association are of course greatly concerned and we shall publicize the review of Canadian policy in our news bulletin, inviting interested members to be heard.

There are, of course, many implications of immigration policy which affect the political process and on which political scientists are often competent to comment. I should therefore like to suggest that, whenever possible, the professional services of political scientists are employed by members of your staff preparing the documents necessary for an adequate review of Canadian policy."

Any CPSA members wishing to contribute to this important policy review should contact:

Mr. R.M. Tait, Chairman
The Canadian Immigration and Population Study
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

The Department of Peace Science of the University of Pennsylvania, in collaboration with the Peace Science Society (International), has begun publication of the Journal of Peace Science. This international, multidisciplinary journal is a forum for research toward the underlying theory of conflict and conflict management in its economic, political, psychological, and social dimensions, and toward the development of methodology and techniques of analysis for effective examination of conflict problems.

The Journal will publish rigorous studies of conflict and peace theory and scientific investigations of the highest quality into conflict management and resolution. Manuscripts may be submitted to: Editors, Journal of Peace Science, McNeil Building, 3718 Locust Walk, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 19174. Prospective contributors are invited to write the Editors for a copy of the Journal's style sheet.

The Journal is published with two issues per volume. The Journal is currently distributed gratis to members of the Peace Science Society (International). The cost to individual nonmembers and to institutions is \$12.00 per volume. Circulation matters should be addressed to Peace Science Society (International), McNeil Building, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, Pa. 19174.

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CANADIAN POLITICS SEMINAR

Mr. Lee is putting up the following notice in London, and would be happy to hear from any CPSA member who might be passing through London or might have suggestions for speakers.

Mr. J.M. Lee (Birkbeck College) is arranging a series of seminars for graduate students in London who are interested in Canadian politics. The series under the general title of 'Policy studies: Canada/Recent Canadian History' is part of the programme of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies (27 Russell Square, W.C.I.) to which all enquiries should be directed.

These seminars will in principle be held every Wednesday fortnight in the first half of 1974, beginning on 23 January, but there is such pressure on the available space at the Institute, and some speakers from Canada may not be able to manage Wednesdays, that the timetable may be changed at short notice. Meetings may be held outside the Institute, and the alternative meeting places proposed are only two minutes walk from the Institute (Room 205 Birkbeck, or the Imperial History room in the Institute of Historical Research) and any visitor can always check the time and place from the Institute's enquiry desk.

The aim of the series is to provide a forum for examining 'the policy process' at federal, provincial and municipal level in Canada. The speakers will include visitors from Canada. The provisional timetable is:

23 January 1974	The status and power of the Prime Minister in Canada.	R.M. Punnett (University of Strathclyde)
6 February 1974	To be arranged.	
20 February 1974	Science Policy in Canada.	J.W. Grove (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.)

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CENTRE D'ECHANGE DE DONNEES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES:

M. John Meisel, Président du Conseil d'administration du Centre d'échange de données en sciences sociales, a annoncé la nomination de M. Alfred Pietrzyk au poste de Directeur administratif.

Le Centre d'échange de données en sciences sociales est un projet appuyé financièrement par le Conseil des Arts du Canada et parrainé conjointement par l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et le Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales.

M. Pietrzyk est citoyen canadien et diplômé de l'University of Toronto. Il a participé auparavant au projet du Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System (LINCS) du Centre for Applied Linguistics d'Arlington, Virginie. A ce sujet, il a été l'instigateur et le principal créateur technique du LINCS.

Le LINCS ressemble en de nombreux points au Centre d'échange de données qui recueillera sous une forme lisible à la machine des renseignements sur les données en sciences sociales qui possèdent les chercheurs individuels ainsi que les organismes publics et privés. Par la diffusion de ces renseignements, on prévoit que le Centre encouragera l'analyse secondaire ou la réutilisation des données et qu'il évitera la duplication des collections de données.

Le Centre servira les chercheurs et les établissements (privés et publics) en les informant des collections de données existantes. Il encouragera, par conséquent, le partage des données entre le nombre croissant d'archives de données, en particulier dans les universités.

On peut obtenir d'autres renseignements de John Banks, Secrétaire administratif du Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Pièce 415, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa K1P 5H3 (téléphone: 613-237-3330).

DATA CLEARING HOUSE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

CENTRE D'ECHANGE DE DONNEES QUANTITATIVES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES

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COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

The Committee on Political Sociology of ISA/IPSA (International Sociological Association/International Political Science Association) announces a new series of SAGE Professional Papers in Comparative Political Sociology.

The object of the series is to advance understanding of the relationship of politics and society by providing prompt publication and an international circulation for important work in the field of political sociology by scholars in Europe, America, Canada and elsewhere. The papers would range in length from 10,000 to 33,000 words, longer than a journal article and shorter than a book.

The papers will concentrate attention upon concepts and empirical analysis of primary concern for the understanding of modern Western nations. Some papers will deal with conditions in 'post-industrial' society; others will concentrate upon historical features important in the dynamic development of Western systems.

John Meisel (Queen's University) is on the editorial board and people with suitable manuscripts are invited to submit them to him.

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6th Annual Meeting of Cheiron: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences. To be held at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

Dates: May 31, June 1, 2, 1974.

Papers will be considered which deal with aspects of the history of any of the behavioral and social sciences, with relevant historical or social science methodology, or with the philosophy of history as applied to the study of the history of the behavioral and social sciences. The emphasis of the meeting will be interdisciplinary.

Address submitted papers (deadline February 1, 1974) or requests for additional information concerning program to: Dr. Rand B. Evans, Department of Psychology, Conant Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824.

For information concerning membership, please write: Dr. Elizabeth S. Goodman, 115 West Royal Drive, DeKalb, Illinois 60115.

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The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies of the Department of Political Science at Dalhousie held a Seminar on Soviet Naval Developments in mid-October. We are including an outline of the seminar so that interested people can obtain copies of the proceedings from the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies.

SEMINAR ON SOVIET NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS

14th-17th October 1973

The series of eleven articles by Admiral Gorshkov entitled "Navies in War and Peace" provide a useful focus for considering contemporary Soviet naval developments and the direction in which naval policy may be evolving.

The greater part of the series is concerned to demonstrate the continuing and increasing importance (both relative and absolute) of navies as instruments of state policy in peace and war. The articles can be interpreted variously as advocating policies and priorities which had not been adopted by the political leadership at the time of writing, or as announcing a newly determined policy and ordering of priorities, or as some mix of the two. Depending to some extent on the nature of that initial assessment, various other inferences can be drawn from the series concerning such matters as: the relative emphasis which should be placed on deterrent as opposed to war-fighting capabilities; the nature and extent of opposition to naval aspirations which may derive from competing bureaucratic interests or from economic, ideological, pragmatic and military-doctrinal factors; arguments about the relative utility of naval power as an instrument of state policy in peacetime; debate about the range and scope of naval tasks in peace and in war, about the size and composition of the fleet required to carry out such tasks, and about alternative methods of discharging nominally naval tasks.

Related to the central question of whether Gorshkov was advocating or announcing a particular type of naval policy in these articles, is the question of whether or not some formal decision was reached in March/April of this year (or earlier) on the future direction of Soviet defence policy and on military doctrine concerning the nature of contemporary warfare. And if such decisions were taken, what the implications for naval policy would be.

The outline agenda for this year's seminar was designed to consider these various factors as well as the evolving pattern of naval deployments, shipbuilding programmes and public pronouncements. In all cases, the idea is to achieve a clearer understanding of past policy, while at the same time looking for any evidence of a change in policy, in whatever direction.

The actual shape of the seminar reflects the particular interest of participants and the projects which they already have in hand. The final agenda as set out below is a rough outline of the main areas of concentration which have emerged.

1. Contemporary Trends in Soviet Foreign Policy

Paper by Marshall D. Shulman. Discussion including John Erickson, Franklyn Griffiths, Alvin Rubinstein, Uri Ra'anana and Ole Smolansky.

2. Political Objectives and Constraints

Alvin Rubinstein - Problems of Assessing Soviet influence in Third World countries, with particular reference to Egypt and India since 1967.

Uri Ra'anana - A reconstruction of the decision-making process underlying Soviet involvement in Egypt.

Franklyn Griffiths - Soviet attitudes towards arms control and operational restrictions.

Robert Friedheim - Conflicting interests in the Law of the Sea. Supported by Bill Butler.

3. Economic and Technological Constraints

John Hardt - National economic priorities and the Navy's demand on resources.

Philip Hanson - Comparative levels of technology (East/West), and their relevance to the economic burden of defence.

Ray Hutchings - Soviet technological development and its influence on policy.

4. The Formulation of Policy

Matthew Gallagher - The defence establishment's input to national policy formulation.

John Erickson - The Navy's influence within the defence establishment, and its impact on foreign policy.

Ted Warner - The bureaucratic politics of weapons procurement.

5. Naval Power as an Instrument of Peace-time Policy

Ken Booth - The Problem of assessing the utility of a traditional instrument of coercion (naval forces) used in non-coercive roles, in a transforming international system.

Anne Kelly - Low-level naval diplomacy: the case of Iraq.

Bob Weinland - Crisis naval diplomacy: the case of Jordan.

Anne Kelly and Jamie McConnell - The Indo/Pakistan crisis.

6. Naval Developments

Brad Dismukes - The pattern of sustained deployments.

Richard Hill - Policy trends in naval weapon systems.

Nigel Brodeur - The comparative capabilities of Soviet and Western
John Moore weapon systems.

Mike McGwire - Current naval building programmes.

Bob Berman - Current order of battle.

7. Soviet Naval Policy

The development of naval policy, 1959-1973. Main paper by Harlan Ullman,
supported by Cox, Herrick, Hudson, Kime, McConnell,
McCWire, Weinland.

The Gorshkov series. Extended analyses have been done by Herrick, McConnell,
McCWire, Ullman, Vigor and Weinland.

Geoffrey Jukes - The Soviet approach to deterrence doctrine.

Peter Vigor - The Soviet understanding and use of the terms:

(a) Command of the Sea (Gospodstvo na more)

(b) The initial period of war (Nachal'nyj period voiny)

Mike McCWire - A consideration of the Soviet Union's possible naval
requirements.

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SEMINAIRES D'ANALYSE DE LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERE COMPAREE

Le Centre québécois de relations internationales organise un colloque interuniversitaire sur l'analyse de la politique étrangère comparée. Ce domaine a été depuis longtemps privilégié à l'intérieur même des projets entrepris sous l'égide du Centre, notamment 1) le projet sur l'analyse comparative des conflits, 2) le projet sur la politique étrangère comparée des pays d'Amérique latine, 3) le projet sur la politique étrangère comparée des pays africains, et 4) le projet sur la politique étrangère comparée des pays européens.

Ces séminaires ont pour but de faciliter la discussion sur des schèmes communs d'analyse portant sur la politique étrangère comparée. Bien que la "variable dépendante" soit différente pour chacun des projets (par exemple, ce sont les comportements dans le projet 1; les décisions gouvernementales dans les projets 2 et 3; les interactions coopératives dans le projet 4); ils ont tous en commun l'élaboration d'un schème théorique où plusieurs des variables indépendantes se recourent.

Des conférenciers seront invités à participer à ces séminaires, soit pour faire profiter les chercheurs québécois de leur expérience, soit pour présenter les résultats de leur propre recherche.

Les dates prévues pour l'organisation de ces séminaires sont les suivantes:

- * 24 novembre en ce qui concerne les comportements conflictuels;
- * 2 février 1974 pour le projet de politique étrangère sur les Etats Africains;
- * 16 mars pour le projet portant sur la politique étrangère des pays latino-américains;
- * 21 avril pour le projet portant sur la politique étrangère des pays de l'Europe occidentale.

Ces séminaires auront certainement lieu à l'Université McGill. Pour des renseignements supplémentaires:

Centre québécois de relations internationales
A/S de Nelly Penet
Faculté des sciences sociales
Pavillon de Koninck
Université Laval
Québec G1K 7P4

POSTES VACANTS/VACANCIES

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE:

The Department of Political Science at the University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, invites applications to fill an academic vacancy. Appointment is effective July 1, 1974.

The Department requires an instructor who has completed the Ph.D. and who has teaching experience and expertise in the following areas: International Relations, and Comparative Politics, specifically Western Europe and Soviet Union. The appointment is initially for one year with possible renewal for a maximum of two succeeding years.

Salary is commensurate with rank and qualifications.
Salary floors (1973-74): assistant, \$12,470; associate, \$16,445; full, \$21,800.
Please apply to:

Chairman
Department of Political Science
University of Lethbridge
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Canada
T1K 3M4

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL:

1. Qualifications recherchées:
 - a) de préférence un Ph.D. complété
 - b) de préférence quelque expérience d'enseignement.
2. Entrée en fonction: premier juin 1974.
3. Etude des candidatures: décembre 1973, janvier 1974.
4. Centres d'intérêts principaux du département:
 - a) études urbaines
 - b) systèmes socialistes
 - c) administration publique
 - d) études latino-américaines.
5. Salaire: selon l'échelle de la convention collective (actuellement en négociation).

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO:

The Department of Political Science expects to make a number of appointments, beginning July 1, 1974, at a rank and salary appropriate to the experience and qualifications of the successful applicants.

While the rank is open, University policy forbids the appointment of individuals who have not completed the Ph.D. (or its equivalent) above the rank of Lecturer. In 1973-74 the salary floors for the three professorial ranks are \$12,300, \$15,900 and \$20, 800.

The Department is particularly interested in receiving applications from individuals whose primary and secondary teaching interests lie in some combination of the following fields: international relations, comparative politics (with emphasis on Western Europe), the politics of the developing areas, empirical theory, statistics and methodology, and public administration. Successful applicants can anticipate teaching at both the undergraduate and M.A. levels.

Applications, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Professor John Wilson, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1.

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UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

A number of permanent and probationary appointments are available. Rank and salary depending on qualifications.

The Department is especially interested in making appointments in the field of statistical methodology, urban and regional government, Quebec politics and international relations, though other fields will also be considered.

Inquiries should be sent to:

Dr. B. Kymlicka, Chairman
Department of Political Science
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 3K7

Date of Appointment:

July 1, 1974

Applications will be received until positions filled.

NOTICE

AVIS

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 1974-75 BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

In accordance with the provisions of article VIII, section 2, of the constitution of the Canadian Political Science Association, the nominating committee invites nominations for the office of President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, six Members-At-Large on the Board of Directors, and three members of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer (c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5) before February 15th, 1974.

Nominations should take into consideration the geographical distribution that would include the following regions: the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia.

Only nominations received before February 15th, 1974, will be included in the list proposed to the membership by the nominating committee. However, names of other candidates may be placed on the ballot by any two members submitting a nomination paper, signed by themselves and the nominee, to the secretary-treasurer before midnight of the first day of the annual meeting.

DEMANDE POUR NOMINATIONS DES FONCTIONNAIRES ET LE COMITE DE NOMINATION DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE, 1974-75

Selon les provisions de l'article VIII, paragraphe 2, de la constitution, le comité de nomination invite les membres de l'Association canadienne de science politique à présenter des nominations au poste de président désigné, vice-président, secrétaire-trésorier, et conseiller (6) du Bureau de direction, et au poste de membres (3) du comité de nomination. Les nominations doivent parvenir au secrétaire-trésorier (a/s Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5) avant le 15 février, 1974.

Les nominations devraient tenir compte d'une répartition géographique qui comprendrait les régions suivantes: les provinces de l'Atlantique, le Québec, l'Ontario, les provinces de l'Ouest et la Colombie Britannique.

Seules les nominations reçues avant le 15 février, 1974 seront incluses dans la liste présentée aux membres par le comité de nomination. Cependant, le nom d'autres candidats pourra être ajouté à la liste des candidats par l'action conjointe de deux membres, qui à cet effet devront remettre au secrétaire-trésorier, avant minuit du premier jour de la réunion annuelle, un avis de nomination, signé par le candidat et eux-mêmes.