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CANADIAN COLLECTION OF REPRINTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

COLLECTION CANADIENNE DE REIMPRESSIONS EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE

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

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## SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

## PROGRAMME DES STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES

A la suite d'une sélection qui s'est effectuée en deux étapes (d'abord étude du dossier universitaire et examen des lettres de recommandation, et ensuite entrevues), les huit stagiaires pour l'année 1974-75 ont été choisis:

- MM. Claude Baillargeon, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.  
Marcel Barthe, étudiant en Journalisme à l'Université Laval.  
Jean Bernard, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université Laval.
- MME. Edith Dupont, étudiante en Science Politique à l'Université de Montréal.
- MLLE. Michelle Galarneau, étudiante en Science Politique à l'Université Laval.
- MM. Denys Laliberté, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.  
Michel-C. Lord, étudiant en Droit à l'Université de Sherbrooke.  
Guy Roussel, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université d'Ottawa.

Les stages débuteront le 3 septembre 1974, et se termineront le 30 juin 1975. La première partie de ces stages sera consacrée à une familiarisation des stagiaires avec le milieu parlementaire et gouvernemental. Après quoi chacun sera affecté à un député pour l'assister dans son travail de législateur et de représentant. A la fin du stage, le stagiaire doit remettre un mémoire dans lequel il approfondit un aspect du fonctionnement de l'Assemblée Nationale ou du parlementarisme québécois.

Nous félicitons les huit stagiaires choisis pour l'année 1974-1975, et leur offrons nos meilleurs vœux de succès dans ce nouveau programme.

Louise QUESNEL-OUELLET  
Directeur des stages parlementaires  
à l'Assemblée Nationale

26 mars 1974.

CONGRES DE L'ACFAS

Le congrès annuel de l'ACFAS se tiendra à Québec, les 8, 9 et 10 mai prochain. Certaines sections du programme sont déjà établies.

8 mai, l'après-midi - Colloque sur l'analyse des politiques gouvernementales.

8 mai, 20:00hres - Panel sur la science politique.

Les sujets suivants seront traités, soit à l'intérieur des tables-rondes, soit dans les communications:

- la théorie marxiste de l'Etat
- le protecteur du citoyen
- la Communauté Economique Européene
- la mission Yamaska
- la prise de pouvoir par les partis communistes en Europe orientale
- la politique étrangère chinoise
- le bureau de la Maison Blanche
- la rationalisation des choix budgétaires
- les sondages d'opinion
- le Ralliement des Créditistes du Québec
- les processus politiques et bureaucratiques au Canada
- le bilinguisme dans la fonction publique fédérale
- etc...

9 mai, 20:00hres - présentation d'un film, La Richesse des Autres - Production de l'Office Nationale du Film, 1973 (tourné au Québec et au Chile).

9 mai, 16:00hres - Assemblée générale de la Société canadienne de science politique.

L'inscription aura lieu au Pavillon de Koninck, le 8 mai à partir de 8:30 a.m.

Pour d'autres renseignements sur le congrès de l'ACFAS, contactez:

Louise Quesnel-Ouellet  
 Secrétaire de la section science politique  
 Département de science politique  
 Université Laval  
 Québec 10, Québec

\*\*\*\*\*

ANNUAIRE DES MEMBRES

A l'occasion de son dixième anniversaire, la Société canadienne de science politique a publié un Annuaire de ses membres indiquant leurs domaines d'intérêt et de spécialisation. L'Annuaire vient d'être envoyé à tous les membres de la Société. Pour ceux qui n'ont pas reçu l'Annuaire, ils peuvent s'adresser à:

François Bouvier, secrétaire-trésorier  
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
Département de science politique  
Université du Québec à Montréal  
Case postale 8888, Montréal 101, Québec

RESEARCH NOTE:A Question of Ethics in Survey Methodology

Dr. Conrad Winn  
Wilfrid Laurier University

A scholarly paper delivered at a recent convention of the CPSA reported that a survey of legislative opinions upon which it was based had employed a surreptitious code to identify its ostensibly anonymous respondents. Other behavioural scientists have revealed - and have sometimes boasted about - their use of postage stamp codes and other stratagems to deprive respondents of their promised anonymity.

These procedures are of course unethical. Just as importantly, the use of coding systems seriously threatens the prospect of future social research by diminishing the confidence of potential respondents. So much of social science research depends upon the goodwill and co-operation of citizens who lack a gainful interest in the investigation being conducted. Yet, there is some tentative evidence that the reservoir of public goodwill is being eroded, particularly among the political elites.

During the spring of 1973, James Twiss<sup>1</sup> and I conducted a survey of the Ontario Legislature. During the course of the survey, several MLA's revealed their considerable anxiety about the prospect of broken confidence. Returning incomplete questionnaires, these respondents reported that their confidence had been broken in the past, and that responses in apparently anonymous interviews had somehow been put into the service of political opponents. It is impossible to estimate how many non-respondents were motivated by similar fears. Yet, it seems clear that the prospect of successful surveys in the future may diminish if the image of the profession becomes tarnished.

The usual justification for breaking the anonymity of respondents is that a sufficient response rate is only made possible by a follow-up reminder to delinquent cases and that the identity of early respondents is required in order to single out individuals in the delinquent category. In point of fact, there are at least two ethical and viable alternative methods of maximizing response rates. The "sponsor" method, possible in elite surveys, is to secure the cooperation of a respected individual in each elite sub-group to sponsor the investigation. He may write to his colleagues on behalf of the project or may even redistribute the questionnaire material. The "inducement" method is to offer each respondent a statement of research goals, a summary of findings, and/or copies of published work. Respondents are invited to record their requests on a stamped card, addressed to the researcher. The respondent's request for scholarly information and his completed questionnaire are returned in separate mailings.

In the Queen's Park study, the inducement technique was used for all members of all parties. The sponsor method was employed in the Liberal and NDP cases in order to ensure a high response rate for their comparatively small caucuses.<sup>(2)</sup> The final rate of return was 50%, 59% and 84% for the Progressive Conservatives, Liberals, and New Democrats with an overall rate of 57%.

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1 Mr. Twiss is a graduate student in Political Science at Wilfrid Laurier Univ.

2 The caucus sizes were 76, 22, and 19 for the Progressive Conservatives, Liberals, and New Democrats, respectively.

It is quite conceivable that the apparent fears of respondents in the political elite are out of proportion to the degree of real threat to their privacy. Nevertheless, any use of surreptitious codes to penetrate the anonymity of respondents poses a threat to future research which is difficult to justify.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CHILEAN REFUGEES

The CPSA president, John Meisel, received a reply from Mitchell Sharp, in answer to the telegram sent in support of the CAUT's position on the question of Chilean refugees (see the Bulletin of January for a copy of the CPSA letter).

As part of his reply, the Minister included information concerning the number of people coming to Canada. This information is given below:

(Chileans and non-Chileans, in Chile and elsewhere, affected by the September 11 coup., as of January 16, 1974)

(Persons)

	Chileans	Non-Chileans	TOTAL
Applications received	4,098	382	4,480
Authority granted to enter Canada	409	65	474
Arrived in Canada	176	48	224
Applications in process	3,546	170	3,716

This includes: UNHCR refugees in Chile (Non-Chileans)  
 Chileans in Canada Embassy  
 Chileans in Chile (outside Embassy)  
 Chileans in other Latin-American Countries  
 Non-Chileans in other Latin-American Countries

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ST-MARY'S UNIVERSITY (HALIFAX)

A conference was held at St-Mary's on March 8-9 on the Political Economy of the Atlantic Provinces and, more specifically, on the Metropolis-Winterland thesis as applied to the Atlantic provinces. Participants were asked to explore the implications, social, economic and political, of the thesis within the context of the historical experience of the Atlantic Provinces and their inter-connections to the larger Canadian and international scene.

\* \* \* \* \*

A graduate student in International Relations at the London School of Economics has written to the Association indicating his interest in acting as a buyer for academics interested in the new, Second-hand, or antiquarian book markets. His most intensive knowledge is in the field of Political Science and, to a lesser extent, History but would be willing to cater to demands for books in any discipline. Arrangements as to the fee could be made by writing to the following address:

Christopher J. Terry  
2 Eldon Grove  
London, England  
NW3 5PS

\* \* \* \* \*

CANADIAN REVIEW OF STUDIES IN NATIONALISM/LA REVUE CANADIENNE DES ETUDES SUR LE NATIONALISME

The Canadian Revue of Studies in Nationalism is a journal dedicated to the study of nationalism from comparative and multi-disciplinary perspectives. The Review welcomes regional, topical or theoretical articles as well as book reviews and review essays. It will regularly be published in English and French, although manuscripts in German and Spanish are also welcome.

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\* \* \* \* \*

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE DOCUMENTATION PARLEMENTAIRE

Le Centre international de documentation Parlementaire publie, annuellement, une Chronique des élections parlementaires. La VII chronique vient d'être publiée, couvrant la période du 1er juillet 1972 au 30 juin 1973.

Tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la vie parlementaire y trouveront d'utiles informations concernant à la fois les modifications essentielles apportées aux institutions représentatives, du 1er juillet 1972 au 30 juin 1973, et les 27 élections législatives qui ont eu lieu dans le monde dans cette même période.

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POLITOLOGY \* - John Dreijmanis (St. Thomas University)

Students of politics have long been preoccupied with terminology. Although the discipline has become more developed, very little attention has been devoted to providing it with a more sophisticated and less controversial name. Here, like in many other areas of political science, the American influence has been considerable. The founding fathers of American political science did not spend much time on definitional problems and were content to call it political science.(1) Many had studied at German universities where it was then called STAATSWISSENSCHAFT, meaning literally "state science" or "science of the state". In the Anglophone world the study of politics as an academic discipline is variously called "government", "politics", "political studies", and "political science", the latter being the most commonly used term.

On the Continent science has been traditionally regarded as knowledge acquired by study and thus equated with scholarship. In the Anglophone world science has been more narrowly defined as empirical study, the aim being to establish general laws. Within political science, the question as to what extent it is possible or even desirable to make of politics a scientific study has caused considerable controversy and division. The two definitions of science have been a part of this controversy.

More developed and less controversial terms for the study of politics and its practitioner would be politology and politologist. The term POLITOLOGIE was first used by Eugen Fischer-Baling in 1948.(2) Technically, it would be better to use politicology, but that is too cumbersome.(3) Politology is used in both German states, although other terms are used - POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT, POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT (Political science), WISSENSCHAFT VON DER POLITIK (science of politics).(4) The latter is quite awkward and raises the problem as to what to call its practitioners. The Dutch use the terms POLITIKOLOGIE and POLITIKOLOOG, respectively. In French it is science politique and also its plural SCIENCES POLITIQUES, but a practitioner is called a POLITOLOGUE.

Politology would have a number of advantages over political science. First, it is a shorter term and thus more nearly uniform with the other social sciences - anthropology, demography, economics, psychology, sociology. Second, it provides a one-word description of its practitioner. Third, it would also achieve greater uniformity with some of the newer studies, such as futurology and urbanology. Fourth, it would be an international term. Fifth, it would be a more unifying term in view of the existing divisions within political science.

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\* This is a slightly revised version of a research note which appeared in Politics, VIII, No. 2 (November, 1973), p. 360. I want to thank Gert von Eynern, Gerhard Lehmbruch, Heinz Fischer, John Meisel, Brigitte Schroeder-Gudehus, and John Trent for their helpful comments upon the earlier version.



- 1 Albert Somit and Joseph Tanenhaus, The Development of American Political Science: From Burgess to Behavioralism, Boston, 1967, 24.
- 2 Gert von Eynern, "Politologie", ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR POLITIK, Jahrgang I. Neue Folge, Heft 1, April, 1954, 85.
- 3 This term was coined by Gerhart Niemeyer in 1934, Ibid.
- 4 The West German introductory works on political science address themselves to definitional problems. See especially Otto Heinrich von der Gablentz, EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT, Köln und Opladen, 1965, 16; Gerhard Lehbruch, EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT, 3rd ed., Stuttgart, 1970, 15-16; Frieder Naschold, POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT. ENTSTEHUNG, BEGRÜNDUNG UND GESELLSCHAFTLICHE EINWIRKUNG, München, 1970, 32; Ernst-August Roloff, WAS IST UND WIE STUDIERT MAN POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT, Mainz, 1969, 12.

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DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS/STATISTIQUES DEPARTEMENTALES

Many thanks to all the correspondents who answered my request for information on the numbers of students, courses and professors in each of the departments. As it took longer than expected to tabulate this material, it will appear in the May Bulletin rather than this one. Any correspondents still wishing to answer can do so.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mes remerciements à tous ceux qui ont répondu à ma lettre concernant le nombre d'étudiants, de cours et de professeurs. Ces renseignements seront publiés dans le prochain numéro du Bulletin. Les correspondents ont répondu très rapidement mais le dépouillement des statistiques a été moins rapide. Le Bulletin de mai en donnera les résultats.

\* \* \* \* \*

Report of the Manpower Committee to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association.

David Cox  
Queen's University

F.C. Engelmann  
University of Alberta

The following is a summarized version of the Report of the Manpower Committee. Any person wishing to see the entire report should contact the CPSA office, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5.

The report is divided into two major parts. The first deals with prospective demands for political scientists in Canada, as it appears in 1973. The obvious gap between prospective applicants for academic positions and positions likely to be available have prompted us to explore, or speculate about, alternate avenues of employment. The second part of our report deals with the available portion of the supply picture.

This report does not claim to offer scientific projections. Its empirical base is restricted to those now in Ph.D. programs. While we attempt to include those Canadians who are Ph.D. students in political science outside the country, our information on them is non-personal and restricted to a few items. Finally, we do not include students in M.A. programs. To include them would have kept us from doing as thorough a job as we were able to do on those who, by entering a Ph.D. program, indicate an investment in, and commitment to, some kind of professional career in our discipline. Also, the M.A. without further study is not considered sufficient education for teaching political science at Canadian universities.

## I DEMAND FOR PH.D.'S IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The demand picture is straightforward, if somewhat disconcerting. The description that follows is based upon questionnaires sent to Political Science Departments across Canada, and on conversations with the Federal Civil Service Commission.

### A. Appointments in Universities

The figures in Table 1 are drawn from responses to the following questions:

- Do you realistically anticipate being able to make new full-time appointments in 1973? 1974?
- If so, please indicate your cumulative estimate of such appointments for 1973 and 1974.
- Please give your current estimate of the field(s) in which you might make appointments in 1973 and 1974.
- If resources were no problem, in which additional areas would you like to be able to make appointments in the coming two years?

It should be noted that the phrase "new full-time appointments" may be open to more than one interpretation. In the context of the total questionnaire, however, the meaning is clear, namely, it refers to new appointments due to expansion or to the replacement of staff who have resigned or otherwise left. The responses are compatible with this meaning. Although the responses do not provide a total picture for Canada, they include all the major universities, with the exception of two of the larger ones in Ontario, which we hope to include in the final report.

TABLE 1  
Anticipated Demand for Political Scientists  
in Universities

1. Appointments in 1973	2. Appointments in 1974	3. Preferred Fields <sup>d)</sup> for Appointments in 1973-74 ranked by number of mentions	4. Fields <sup>d)</sup> in which Departments would like to expand, ranked by number of mentions and without reference to the pro- bability of job openings
28, of which 9 are sessional <sup>b)</sup> and at least 8 are in French- speaking uni- versities	16, of which 3 are regarded as low probability	Comparative Politics (including area specialties) 11 Canadian Politics 7 Methodology, (inclu- ding pol. behaviour, empirical appro- aches) 6 Political Philosophy 4 International Politics 4 Local Government (including urban politics) 4 Public Administration 3	Comparative Politics 13 International Politics 8 Canadian Politics 7 Political Philosophy 6 Public Administ- ration 6 Methodology 4 Local Government 3

a) Based on returns from 32 universities

b) It is probable that the number of sessional appointments is higher. Information on sessional appointments was not specifically requested; the number recorded here is based on information volunteered in the responses.

c) This figure excludes returns from bilingual universities.

d) The fields were not classified on the questionnaire, and the categories used here are based on the responses.

e) It is impossible from the questionnaire to break down column 2 by fields. Note that in describing job openings some Departments cite more than one field for the same position.

Of particular significance is column 2, including the high percentage of appointments filled by individuals still completing their degrees. The paradoxical nature of the situation is thus emphasized. We have a large number of positions filled mainly by ABD's in 1970-72, a strong decrease in the number of job opportunities in 1973-74 with little prospect at the moment of any improvement thereafter, and a rapid increase in the number of completed or near completed Ph.D.'s in the same period. This anomaly is strengthened by the responses described in column 3 of Table 2, to the question "Are you likely to appoint anyone to a full-time position without the completed Ph.D. degree?" In all, seven departments intimated categorically that they would require the Ph.D., although this response covered only four of the forty-four jobs in 1973-74. It is fair to say generally that these departments are amongst the smaller ones, who appear to have a relatively high percentage of staff without the Ph.D., and probably now see the opportunity to improve the credentials of the department as a whole. Although the factors cited by other departments in support of not excluding ABD's from available jobs varied in nuances, the common factor was a desire to appoint the most promising individual, regardless of whether he or she had finished the Ph.D. or not. On the other hand, no Department indicated a willingness to hire candidates who had not progressed beyond the M.A. level, and many stated that they had a policy of requiring the Ph.D. to be completed within a given time period, usually two years.

#### B. Non-degree granting Colleges

We find no information on the employability of political science Ph.D.'s by these institutions at the moment, but we feel that it should be collected. If the Association proceeds with the task, we recommend that a central part of the undertaking be to consider the requirements of the colleges. The highly specialized Ph.D. student may not be as valuable to a college, community college, junior college, or institute, as someone with a broader training. Should this be the case, it has broad implications for the curricula of graduate departments.

#### C. The Federal Civil Service

Outside the profession of teaching, the logical next step for Ph.D.'s in political science would seem to be the civil service. Here we must distinguish between appointments which come under the aegis of the Civil Service Commission, and those which do not. The latter include, for example, contract research, certain kinds of temporary appointments made by the individual departments, and, of course, all appointments which are political in character. There is no easy way to establish the number of political science Ph.D.'s who are employed in such capacities, and it is unlikely that the numbers involved would justify the effort required to find the information.

As far as the Civil Service Commission is concerned, the situation is clear, but, once again, does not give rise to any particular optimism. The Commission divides its jobs into six categories - Executive, Scientific and Professional, Administrative and Foreign Service, Technical, Administrative Support, and Operational. Within each of these categories employment is listed

by group. In the Scientific and Professional category the Social Sciences are represented by the following groups: Economics, Sociology and Statistics; Historical Research; Law; Psychology; and University Teaching (at the military colleges).

It is clear that Political Science is not as such a group, and a perusal of the selection standards of the social science groups makes it clear that, qua Ph.D. in Political Science, students and staff in our discipline are not in demand. This is confirmed by discussions with the Commission, who do not find the political scientist a professionally recognizable animal, and are not sure what skills he possesses that are relevant to the Civil Service.

On the other hand, the Commission is responsive to representation on this point, and a course of action does suggest itself, namely, to pursue discussion with the Commission with a view to improving the marketability of the political scientist. Conversely, the graduate schools might do well to take a long look at the requirements of the Civil Service, with a view to shifting their curricula towards more 'practical' subjects. This, of course, raises serious questions about the desirability of subordinating academic considerations to employment opportunities, and deserves more extensive discussion.

#### D. Provincial Civil Services

We have no information on this question at the moment, but consider that it should be explored further.

## THE SUPPLY PICTURE

We mentioned that reports from Canadian graduate departments indicate that the total of Ph.D. students full-time on campus in those departments last spring did not exceed 280. We were able to interview, or receive mailed questionnaires from, 163 individuals, which is at least 58 percent of the total number, discounting those who are studying outside of Canada. We have no reason to believe that our respondents are not representative of the entire group. Table 2 shows the year in which our respondents expect full-time employment.

TABLE 2

First Year in Which Full-time Employment Expected

Year	Number	Percent	Percent of Certain Candidates
1973 and Previous	35	21	26
1974	68	42	50
1975	28	17	21
1976	4	2	3
Unknown*)	12	7	
Not Interested <sup>+</sup> )	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	
Total	163	99	<u>100 (N=135)</u>

\*) Incl. now placed; prospective part-time.

+ ) Incl. returning home; not interested in professional placement.

While employment preferences are strongly slanted toward institutions of higher learning, and within that category toward universities, respondents, when asked for the eagerness with which they would embark on various careers, felt positively toward all employment categories except private industry. The highest rating of +5 (respondents could give this rating to more than one category, or to none at all) was given to a university appointment by 113 respondents, to an appointment at a non-degree-granting college by 34, to a civil service position by 13, and to a position in private industry by none. There were 27 spontaneously supplied ratings of +5 for miscellaneous activities, among those 8 for a full-time research position, and 4 each for international organization work, and for journalism (including broadcasting).

Our total estimate of known and probable serious candidates is as follows:

TABLE 3.

Estimated Total Number of Political Science Ph.D.'s  
on Canadian Job Market 1973, 1974, 1975

(does not allow for duplications)

	1973	1974	1975	1973-75
Canadian trained, stated	35	68	28	131
Canadian trained, estimated	15	46	28	89
Foreign-trained	25	20	15	60
Foreign-trained Foreigners	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
	85	139	76	300

This number of 300 is our best guesstimate of the total of political science Ph.D.s seeking jobs in Canada in 1973, 1974, and 1975. We should mention that we know for a fact that a few in the 1973 group already have accepted positions with foreign universities.

Coming back to our actual respondents, since it is not likely that many of the Ph.D. students entering a programme in 1973 will be job-seekers by 1975, we can expect a reduction of candidates for new positions after 1974. However, a number of those failing to be placed in 1973 or 1974 may feel like staying on the job market till then. In any case, the supply situation will be worse in 1974 than it is this year. The most uncomfortable fact may not be the vast number of candidates for positions in 1974, but their apparent strong determination, if maintained, to seek academic appointments.



Conclusions

The primary purpose of this investigation was fact-finding. As such, the report speaks for itself: particularly for 1974, there is a serious problem of over-supply of Ph.D. candidates seeking teaching positions. This situation is exacerbated by the apparent commitment of candidates to the teaching profession. Even if we were to allow for high margins of error in the collection of information, and recognizing that projections tend to fool the projectors, it seems inescapable that there is at least a five-fold excess of qualified candidates to jobs in 1974, with only a marginal possibility that the situation will improve in the following year.

We have little evidence that, in their practices to date, Departments offering the Ph.D. have recognized this problem and acted to mitigate it. In part, of course, this reflects the laissez-faire basis of Departmental recruitment and planning. Nevertheless, a moderate proposal stemming from this study is that henceforth, students entering the Ph.D. programme ought to be clearly advised that the prospects of teaching political science in a University after completing the doctorate are not encouraging, and a student who opts to proceed should do so in the full understanding of the market situation.

A second suggestion is that enquiries into the requirements for social scientists at the level of community colleges and the federal and provincial civil services ought to proceed, possibly in the form of a cooperative effort between the CPSA and the SSRC. In doing so, however, it should be noted that a number of commentators have stressed to us that the type of social scientists required in the civil service may involve a training and orientation somewhat different to the training of the academic political scientist. The pursuit of employment opportunities in the civil service, therefore, is likely to be fruitful only if the profession is willing to examine the assumptions and procedures of graduate training at the Ph.D. level, with a willingness either to modify the Ph.D. or to initiate new programmes at the graduate level which would aim to fill the need for social scientists outside the University. Although, in the last resort, it is the Universities and finally the

Departments that must make such changes, we are of the opinion that a valuable advisory and information function can be performed by a body such as the CPSA. The Association as such is free from the competitive pressures under which individual Departments operate, and seems to be the appropriate agency to act at the level of investigation and recommendation.

Similarly, the non-degree granting colleges might be encouraged to develop political studies within their social science curriculum, and also to make known their views on matters relating to the training of social scientists, the desirable range of interests for those choosing to teach at the college level, their need, or lack of it, for graduates able to conduct basic research, and so on.

Finally, in a more immediate context, there is a need for some institutionalized effort to keep this study up-to-date, and to improve upon it. This can be done both with regard to students entering Ph.D. programmes, and to the policies and requirements of University Departments. The CPSA might also wish to involve itself more actively in the work of other agencies which are collective and analysing data on the discipline. For example, the Canada Council now has a committee studying political science in Canada; and, under the co-ordination of Statistics Canada, there is a federal inter-departmental committee on Highly Qualified Manpower which is collecting data, amongst other things, on the employment of graduates in the social sciences.

A stage beyond this, which has been suggested to us by a number of individuals, is that the CPSA establish a placement service. This would involve, presumably, requesting information on a continuing basis about employment opportunities, and maintaining up-to-date records on graduate students entering the market. It would require a high degree of cooperation on the part of the Departments, and a considerable change in recruitment habits.

In contra-distinction to some or all of these proposals, it is fair to note the views that the role of the Departments at the graduate level is not to cater to market demands, but to provide an academic programme the

purpose of which is educational, and which ought to be judged strictly in academic terms. There is, clearly, a fear on the part of some that the discipline of political science will be eroded by the demands of the market. Against this fear one must weigh the plight of the student. It is surely the case that only a few can afford a long course of study which has no material reward at the end. In the interest of the student, therefore, it would appear that we shall have to make accommodations so as to ensure that there is either economic opportunity, or a clear understanding of the absence thereof. Moreover, it can hardly be forgotten that governments pay handsomely for doctoral programmes. When, at the same time, it appears that there is a need for social scientists with disciplined training to apply themselves to present all emerging social problems it appears incumbent upon the Departments to assess their existing programmes at least partially in the light of social needs.

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- ALAN C. CAIRNS The Electoral System and the Party System in Canada, 1921-1965 (I, 1); J. A. A. LOVINK On Analysing the Impact of the Electoral System on the Party System in Canada (III, 4); ALAN C. CAIRNS A Reply to J. A. A. Lovink (III, 4) 75¢
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- GEORGES LAVAU Partis et systèmes politiques : interaction et fonctions (II, 1) 50¢
- AREND LIJPHART Cultural Diversity and Theories of Political Integration; S. J. R. NOEL Consociational Democracy and Canadian Federalism; GÉRARD BERGERON Commentaire de la communication du professeur Arend Lijphart (IV, 1) 50¢
- TOM TRUMAN A Critique of Seymour M. Lipset's Article, "Value Differences, Absolute or Relative: The English-Speaking Democracies" (IV, 4) 50¢
- JOHN WILSON and DAVID HOFFMAN The Liberal Party in Contemporary Ontario Politics (III, 2) 50¢

If there is sufficient interest, other titles taken from the Journal or other Canadian sources, may be added to this series. Send suggestions to the Canadian Political Science Association, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

Si une demande suffisante se manifeste, d'autres titres tirés de la Revue ou d'autres sources canadiennes peuvent s'ajouter à cette collection. Adressez toutes propositions à l'Association canadienne de Science politique, a/s Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

University of Manitoba

The Department of Political Studies at the University of Manitoba is inviting applications and nominations for the Headship of this Department. The appointment, to be effective July 1, 1974, will be at a salary and rank commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications and nominations must be received by April 15, 1974. They should be sent to:

Dean D.J. McCarthy  
Faculty of Arts  
University of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3T 2N2

York University

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Department of Political Science has an opening for a continuing senior appointment in International Relations. The position calls for an Associate or Full Professor who combines a record of recognized scholarly achievement with significant teaching experience. The appointment is effective July 1, 1974 and rank and salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Interested political scientists are invited to reply by April 15, 1974. Enquiries and applications should be sent to the Chairman, Department of Political Science.

CANADIAN POLITICS

The Department of Political Science has an opening for a senior visiting appointment in Canadian Politics for 1974-75. Enquiries should be sent to:

Chairman  
Department of Political Science  
York University  
4700 Keele Street  
Downsview, Ontario  
M3J 1P3

University of Saskatchewan

Department of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan Regina, Saskatchewan requires a Political Scientist, the appointment to begin July 1, 1974, to teach undergraduate and graduate Political Theory with an emphasis on Marxist and Contemporary Political Analysis, and Comparative Political Institutions. Rank and salary to be determined according to the experience and qualifications of the applicant. Replies to be sent by March 22, 1974 to :

J. Wolfson, Acting Dean  
Faculty of Arts and Science  
University of Saskatchewan  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0A2

International Social Science Council - European Summer School

Third European Summer School for Training in Comparative Social Research

Date: 29th July - 30th August 1974

Place: University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Canada Council grants were awarded to four Canadians to participate in the 1973 International Social Science Council European Summer School. The CPSA intends to submit a grant request to the Canada Council to sponsor four Canadians to attend the 1974 summer school in Amsterdam. Interested persons should request application forms from the CPSA, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

PURPOSE: The specific goal of the Summer School is to have participants learn the research process in the field of comparative research. In effect this means that, besides methodological instruction, there will be a heavy emphasis on the interpretation of data.

WORK GROUPS: Participants will be working in one of a series of work groups each devoted to a special theme in comparative research (substantial and/or methodological). To every work group is assigned a senior lecturer, and a work group advisor who will lead the work group on a day-to-day base. Besides the work groups there will be a special series of lectures on topics in comparative research. A proper allowance is made for study time, preparation of computer runs, reading of printout, and individual consultation with the teaching staff.

Specialized reading lists and information on data-sets relevant to each student's choice of work group will be supplied in advance of the School. In this way, each participant can gain the maximum benefit from the intensive comparative research opportunities that are available in the School.

TOPICS: \*Class, religion and political behaviour in small European democracies (Language: English)  
 \*Comparative working class political behaviour (Language: English)  
 \*Comparative legislative analysis (Language: English)  
 \*Comparative analysis of political generations and cohorts (Language: English)  
 \*Comparative analysis of political attitude-structuring (Language: English)  
 \*Comparative analysis of electoral behaviour: stability and change (Language: English)

GRUPE FRANCOPHONE: Dans le cours d'été de l'ISSC en 1974 à Amsterdam, il a été décidé de créer un groupe d'étudiants et de jeunes chercheurs de langue française. Les participants doivent avoir un minimum de connaissance en méthodologie (niveau: Boudon et Lazarsfeld: Le vocabulaire des sciences sociales).

Il est souhaitable que les participants puissent aborder des textes en anglais.

Le sujet du groupe francophone, qui sera dirigé par M. Paolo Urio (Université de Genève), sera: "l'étude comparée du comportement électoral: stabilité et changement".

SUMMER GRADUATE COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
YORK UNIVERSITY

The Graduate Programme in Political Science is pleased to announce the following summer courses for 1974. Applicants must register by April 30.

ISSUES IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS

A survey of theoretical approaches to the study of comparative politics, including attention to comparative communist and third world studies.

Full course, M.T.W.Th.Days  
July 2 to August 8.

Professor Richard Cornell

THEORIES OF POWER, REVOLUTION , AND VIOLENCE

An examination of various empirical approaches to the study of power, revolution and violence, with emphasis on conceptual and theoretical issues. Students will be encouraged to apply theoretical framework(s) to case studies.

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May 13 - June 21.

Professor David V.J. Bell

INTRODUCTION TO THE ADVANCED STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

An introduction to the contemporary theory and study of the international political system. Specific topics will depend on the interests and training of the students, and be decided mainly by consultation among teacher and students. Likely topics: power, nationalism, imperialism, foreign policy decision-making, systems analysis, social-psychological approaches, content and factor-analytic approaches, the relation of theory to policy, the "great debate" between classical and scientific theory.

Full course, M.W.F. Evenings  
June 17 - August 16.

Professor Naomi Black



For further information and application forms, please contact:

David V.J. Bell

Director, Graduate Programme in Political Science  
York University,  
4700 Keele Street,  
Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3.

Phone: 667-2527

Note: York University's Institute for Behavioural Research will also offer summer graduate courses in methods and analysis. For further details contact:

Professor Brent Rutherford,  
Director, I.B.R. Summer Programme  
Room 242 Admin. Studies Building,  
York University,  
4700 Keele Street,  
Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3.

Phone: 667-3026

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CANADA

RESEARCH POLICY AND GOVERNMENT SCIENCE POLICY

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

January 13th and 14th, 1974

McGill University, Montreal

The following report is taken from the Minutes of the CPSA Conference of Chairmen of Political Science Departments held in January 1974. Three sessions were held; on research policy and government science policy, on the diversification of Career outlets for political science graduate students and on general departmental discussion. In this issue of the Bulletin we are reprinting the summary of the discussion on research policy and governmental science policy. In the May Bulletin we intend to discuss the CPSA activities in relation to career outlets for political science graduate students (a discussion already begun by the presentation of the report of the Manpower Committee in this issue of the Bulletin).

The questions of science policy and research policy are of obvious importance to the discipline. We hope to continue publishing material that will stimulate debate among political scientists on these topics.

\* \* \* \* \*

Peter Meekison reported on behalf of the CPSA's Research and Science Policy Committee concerning the study of the Gorry-Bonneau Report and the Report of the Senate Committee on Science Policy (Lamontagne). The concept of "Centres of Excellence" is central to the Gorry-Bonneau Report. The report proposes that 7-9 Centres of Excellence be established. Their selection would be based on past performance in the social sciences and they would receive federal funding. A second level would consist of 10-15 Centres of Specialization. The SSRCC has criticized this concept as being dislocative and hierarchical. It favors some pooling of resources but more on an inter-university basis. The Association of Graduate Schools has discussed this report but with no definite results. The AUCC did not discuss it at its annual meeting.

Generally, most chairmen expressed a critical opinion of the concept of centres of excellence. Some felt the idea was diametrically opposed to the ideal that every Canadian university aspires to be a "centre of excellence". It was felt that undergraduate programmes especially must not be affected by "resources and specialization" schemes as all political science departments have a responsibility to provide a complete undergraduate programme. However, there was a tendency to favor the "centres of specialization" as an alternative to centres of excellence. The former could be directly related to existing resources and this was felt to be a more positive approach. The point was also raised that a worthier goal might be to raise the quality of the smaller PhD programmes rather than simply increase the number of such programmes. Such a movement appears to exist already in Ontario. Another danger inherent in establishing centres of excellence is their detrimental effect on the mobility of social scientists. The latter was considered imperative in the creation and maintenance of excellence. Another important factor to consider is the provincial governments' reactions to the federal role implied in the creation of these centres. A sudden change in government policy could dry up federal research funds and the provincial governments would then face the prospect of sustaining or scrapping these projects.

While the centres of excellence were generally considered a poor idea, the impossibility of replicating costly infra-structures for all areas of concentration was recognized. However, the situation could be improved by ensuring easy accessibility to libraries and data sources. It was agreed efforts should be directed toward achieving the latter. Centres of specialization could also be created by cooperation between departments in the same region or city. The Verneys in their report, "The Future of the Social Science Research Council of Canada: An Academy of The Social Sciences", suggest the creation of an "Academy" as an alternative to both university and government based research. Such an institution would operate as an independent research institute. University participation would necessarily be lessened under such a structure but the report specifies that such an academy could serve as a general regulator of research including university research. The establishment of such an institute in any event would necessitate a re-definition of the university's role in research.

Peter Aucoin pointed out the perception, in the Lamontagne Report, of the social sciences as merely an extension of the natural sciences. This perception must be considered as common to all 3 Lamontagne reports. Neither does the Corry-Bonneau Report specifically differentiate between the type of centre of excellence the social sciences would have as opposed to the natural sciences whose centres of

excellence and in fact research centres.

However, the consensus of opinion apparent in both the Corry-Bonneau and the Lamontagne reports is that the social sciences have been greatly underfunded and the 70's and 80's may witness significant increases in federal funding of the social sciences. Such a policy change raises numerous important questions both in regard to how and where the funding mechanisms will operate. It seems reasonable to expect the Ministry of State for Science and Technology to play a role in any new organization and that the Canada Council will undergo some structural alterations - such as division with the fine arts on one side and the humanities and social sciences on the other. A social science division would be staffed by social scientists.

Brigitte Schroeder stressed the importance of looking farther than the Lamontagne and Corry-Bonneau reports. The latter emphasized the structures and mechanisms behind increased financial support but ignored other vital aspects of social science - such as the actual participation of social scientists in the current discussions on Science Policy. She pointed out the minority position of social scientists in relation to the natural scientists; the latter "sit near the top" and their opinions and proposals subsequently dominate policy formation. This raised the question of who should represent the social sciences on a national and international level. The Lamontagne Report proposes SCITEC as the official representative of the natural sciences while the Royal Society would represent the social sciences. Both would receive federal funding and some research contracts would come through them.

Moreover, Professor Schroeder questions the availability of high quality scholarship and research expertise in the social sciences in Canada and feels the Corry-Bonneau report incorrectly assumes the latter exists and requires only funds to expand good research.

She stressed the importance of our being able to adequately absorb a large influx of research funds before requesting them. Government agencies are currently disenchanted with the general quality of research being done by social scientists. Aucoin considered this problem crucial. Between 75-80% of the research grants requested by social scientists are accepted - a higher percentage than in the natural sciences. Some agreed that funds are available but the proper approach in applying for grants is missing - such as explicitness of the project in the request. The question of objectives was deemed important also. Hardware research is more easily funded than is research regarding policy. Some felt that our poor

research record was partly due to a conditioning to a lack of funds and to a definite lack of research training. This suggests that a change in the infra-structure of social science training must precede a change in research results. There was some agreement that the quantity and quality of researchers were a serious matter which would remain unresolved despite increased financial support for research in the social sciences. A massive influx of funds for research could result in second class work which would ultimately damage the image of social scientists as researchers.

Fred Schindeler expanded on this point expressing frequent disappointment, on the part of government, with the results of research projects undertaken by social scientists. Government senses an incapacity on the part of social scientists to mount major projects and to monitor them effectively to completion. They feel social scientists lack the administrative skills necessary to successfully complete research projects. For example, their frequent inability to meet deadlines was raised as a point in fact. In short, many social science researchers have the trappings of academia but lack the methodological skills for major research projects, especially, mission orientated research.

Schindeler also provided the meeting with figures comparing government funded research between the natural sciences and the social sciences. While the discrepancy in funds available to the two types of science was sizable as well as obvious, it was also clear that data collection is a very expensive part of social science research as opposed to the natural sciences. The government research policy in the natural sciences is to contract to outside agencies as much work as possible. There is currently discussion of extending this policy to the social sciences. These research contracts are monitored by the government although once granted the academic enjoys a relatively free rein. But, the Lamontagne Report also recommends the establishment of a government in-house Institute for the Social Sciences to carry out government research. This would provide social science researchers an excellent source of employment outside universities but it could also result in a dangerous drain of competent researchers from the university sphere. The Lamontagne Report also recommends that a social scientist be named vice-chairman of the Science Council which could lead to increased involvement of the social science community in the formulation of research policies.

The question was raised about the likelihood of government ministries giving funds for unspecified types of research. Schindeler replied that this was possible if these projects fell within the ministry's general research categories but otherwise the government views the Canada Council as a body established to fulfil the needs of non-governmental research. Most felt either the new



foundation, as proposed by Lamontagne, or the Canada Council (maintaining its present independence) should provide more money for research. Serious problems exist for political scientists when departments or agencies opt entirely for mission orientated research as it implies close control. It was agreed a need exists for "clean money" to be granted to individual researchers to do basic or frontier research as opposed to doing research at government request. The point was also raised that extra time off to do research was important and could possibly even substitute in part for extra research funds. Some concern was expressed that the discussion on research centered on non-reflective research. Should we also consider the need to fund scholars to increase their competence in the classroom? It was agreed that the concensus of opinion arising from this meeting concerned with research policy and government science policy be transmitted to government through both the SSRCC and the CPSA. In terms of general government policy, we should work through the appropriate SSRCC committee.

A word of caution was voiced concerning the new specialize research institutes and their effects on the traditional disciplines. These institutes are becoming increasingly common and inevitably draw off funds which otherwise may be allocated to the university departments. It was felt that legitimate academic departments must get into vocational training in the near future because once these schools are firmly established they, and not each academic discipline, will receive the bulk of funding.

In an effort to foster research capabilities within the discipline in Canadian universities and to strengthen the political science graduates' experience with respect of teaching, research and employment opportunities, the following resolutions were proposed by Edgar Desman (York) and passed by the meeting:

Resolution 1: That the CPSA support in principle a Canada Council programme of 30 post-doctoral fellowships per year in political science, with 3-5 year periods of tenure and at a value of \$10-\$12,000 to be housed in Canadian universities granting a PhD in political science.

Resolution 2: That the chairman of the CPSA appoint a working group to determine, in consultation with the Canada Council and the Minister of State for Science and Technology and the Secretary of State, specific terms of the award and criteria for application, for implementation in 1975/76.

on the

Implications of Volume III of the Lamontagne Report

THURSDAY, May 2, 1974

CONFERENCE CENTER, Ottawa

Registration 8:15 - 9:15 A.M.

Opening - 9:00 A.M.

Introductory Session I

This session will set the stage for open discussion on the theme. It will feature Senator Lamontagne who will revisit Volume III and review some of the commentaries on it. This will be followed by Dr. G. Herzberg of National Research Council who will discuss the creative alternatives to the Senate Committee's conclusions.

Dr. V. Douglas, SCITEC'S President will be in the chair.

Session II - The Innovative Continuum in Research

The Senate Committee rejects the hypothesis that there is a direct link between basic research and technological advancement through innovation. They recommend without decrying the need for basic research, an organizational structure that separates the basic from the applied.

Session III - Planning Priorities in Funding Science

Scientists demands for funding exceed the taxpayers willingness to provide, to what extent should we allow the scientific community to do what they think is best and to what extent should the scientific community respond to public demand?

Session IV - Cost Benefit Analysis for Science Policy Planning

Cost benefit analysis is a well established management tool. It can easily be applied to the manufacture of nuts and bolts. How useful it is when it comes to science planning? Does it apply equally to the physical, biological and social sciences?

In each of the last three sessions we are asking distinguished Canadian scientists to lead off with their views. This is to be followed by open discussion from the floor. Representatives of societies and individual members, are asked to be prepared to present opinions during the open forum. We are counting on you to make the program a success.

A Reception will take place between 5:30 - 7:00 P.M. We are not arranging a formal banquet.

Friday May 3 - 9:00 A.M. - Conference Center

The Senate Committee Report states "To fulfill these important new tasks efficiently the Royal Society and SCITEC should carefully re-examine their internal structure, consult together closely, avoid an elitist approach, and improve the democratic character of their operation, so as to earn the recognition from professional associations and individual scientists and engineers that they are really reflecting the prevailing views of the scientific and engineering community".

This challenge will be reviewed. Drs. Peter Forsyth and John Chapman have agreed to set the stage for this discussion.

The SCITEC Annual Meeting will be held in the National Gallery theatre in the afternoon commencing at 1:30 P.M.

REGISTRATION

Advance Registration is \$12.00 if made by April 26, 1974.

Registration at the door is \$18.00. Registration includes noon luncheon, May 2, and a modest degree of libation at the reception on the same day. Please send your advance Registration and Registration fee to Mr. John Harcourt, Executive Director, SCITEC OFFICE, Suite 202, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H3 or telephone 232-0240.

REGISTRATION FORM

SCITEC FORUM

CONFERENCE CENTER

May 2, 3, 1974

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