

BULLETIN

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SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
&
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

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politique, 1973-74.

Page 17 - Report to the Canadian Political Science Association, on the
teaching of political science at the Community College.

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1973-74.

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

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relating to the newsletter
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DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Departmental correspondents are encouraged to send in information to the Bulletin. News about upcoming activities, staff changes, publications ect...are welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

On Leave:

J. Peter Meekison is on a years leave during which time he will hold the office of Director of Constitutional and Economic Affairs, Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Alberta.

L.C. Green will spend a year as Academic in Residence, Legal Division, Department of External Affairs, Government of Canada.

Larry Pratt will be on leave from September to December, 1974.

Announcement:

Allan McGill, Director-General of the Bureau of African and Middle-Eastern Affairs, Department of External Affairs will be Foreign Service Officer in residence at the University of Alberta during the 1974-75 academic year.

Appointments:

Alan Davies Professor & Head of the Department of Political Science of the University of Melbourne has been appointed visiting professor for the first semester.

Ronald Chalmers, a Ph.D. candidate from Stanford University has been appointed as a sessional lecturer for the 1974-75 session.

T. Carroll has been reappointed as a sessional lecturer.

H. Pasis has been re-appointed as a sessional lecturer.

OTTAWA

Professeurs invités:

Henri Lefebvre (été 1974) de l'Université de Paris (Nanterre)-
Théorie et pratique de l'Etat contemporain.

Guy Dhoquois (automne 1974) - de l'Université de Paris - VII et de l'Institut d'études du développement économique et social de Paris. Le professeur Dhoquois donne un cours Théories et pratiques de l'Impérialisme.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS

Associate Professor Harold M. Angell, having completed his three-year term of office, retired from the Chairmanship of the Department of Political Science on May 31, 1974.

The incoming chairman is Assistant Professor Horst H. Hutter who assumed office on June 1, 1974.

During the summer of 1974 Prof. Hutter was doing research in Berlin and until September 1, 1974 the Acting Chairman of the Department was Assistant Professor Harvey Shulman.

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A National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography/Conférence nationale sur l'état de la Bibliographie au Canada was held at the University of British Columbia on May 22-24 this year, under the sponsorship of the Secretary of State and with financial support from the Canada Council. Over this three-day period, invited participants from all parts of Canada, representing a wide range of interests in the general area of Canadian studies, and drawn from academic, library and other institutions and organizations involved in bibliographic activities, discussed the adequacy of Canada's bibliographic systems from national, regional and subject points of view.

Over sixty recommendations were approved in principle by the Conference as a whole. As well, a formal resolution (reprinted below) was passed to establish a National Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services for Canada. This resolution has been sent to the Secretary of State, with a request for funding and support for the organization of a founding meeting to establish such a body.

One of the papers presented at the conference was by A. Paul Pross of Dalhousie University: Bibliography in Canadian Political Science and Public Affairs.

All papers prepared for the Conference will eventually be published, along with the recommendations and significant points raised in discussed. These will be published, in both french and english, by the National Library.

Whereas the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography/Conférence nationale sur l'état de la bibliographie au Canada, meeting at the University of British Columbia from May 22 to May 24, 1974, has identified major problems relating to Canadian bibliography, and

Whereas many of these problems relate to communication of information on bibliographic projects, coordination of bibliographic activities, and identification of needs and priorities for bibliographic activities,

Therefore be it resolved

- that this Conference urges the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services for Canada;
- that membership on this Council be representative of libraries (including the National Library of Canada and the National Science Library), of academic institutions and research organizations, and of societies who are concerned with bibliographic activities in the academic, professional and public sectors;
- that the major functions of the Council comprise:
 - identifying needs and assigning priorities for support of bibliographic activities, defined as the identification, description and dissemination of recorded information;
 - making recommendations for bibliographic activities to funding and controlling bodies;
 - assisting the coordination of bibliographic activities, in part by operating and maintaining a clearing-house for information on all bibliographic projects completed, in progress, or planned.

RESOLUTION

Vu que la Conférence nationale sur l'état de la bibliographie au Canada/National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, qui a eu lieu le 22-24 mai 1974 à l'Université de la Colombie britannique, a reconnu les problèmes principaux relatifs à la bibliographie canadienne, et

Vu que beaucoup de ces problèmes ont à faire avec la communication d'informations sur des projets bibliographiques, sur la coördination d'activités bibliographiques et sur la constatation de besoins et de priorités qui se rapportent aux activités bibliographiques

Qu'il soit résolu

- que cette Conférence sollicite d'urgence qu'un Conseil consultatif sur les services bibliographiques soit établi pour le Canada;
- que les membres de ce Conseil soient représentatifs de bibliothèques (y comprises la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et la Bibliothèque scientifique nationale), d'institutions académiques, d'organisations de recherche et de sociétés qui s'occupent d'activités bibliographiques dans les domaines académiques, professionnels et publics;
- et que les fonctions principales de ce Conseil consistent
 - en constatant les besoins et en réglant les priorités exigés par les activités bibliographiques qui soient déterminées comme l'identification, la description et la diffusion d'information sous quelque forme que ce soit;
 - en recommandant des activités bibliographiques aux organisations qui exercent les contrôles financier et général;
 - en aidant la coördination d'activités bibliographiques, en partie au moyen d'opérer et de maintenir un bureau central qui s'occupe d'information sur tous les desseins bibliographiques soit achevés. soit en cours. soit

COMMISSION D'ENQUETE SUR LES ETUDES UNIVERSITAIRES SUPERIEURES DANS LES HUMANITES ET LES SCIENCES SOCIALES.

Le Conseil des Arts du Canada a créé une Commission ayant pour mission d'enquêter sur la situation des études universitaires supérieures dans les humanités et les sciences sociales. Cette commission est présidée par M. Dennis Healy, recteur et vice-chancelier de l'Université Bishop's (Lennoxville).

Outre M. Healy, la commission comprendra:

M. Léon Dion, professeur à la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université Laval (Québec), et M. Blair Neatby, professeur au Département d'histoire de l'Université Carleton (Ottawa).

Le mandat de la commission est le suivant:

Enquêter et présenter un rapport sur la nature et les objectifs des études universitaires supérieures dans les sciences humaines, et sans limiter la portée générale de ce qui précède, examiner en particulier l'évolution de ces études au cours des dernières années, et évaluer les possibilités et les besoins futurs dans ce domaine à la lumière:

- des intentions et espérances des étudiants;
- du rapport des études supérieures avec le développement des universités et la recherche de pointe;
- des possibilités d'emploi pour les personnes qui font des études avancées en sciences humaines.

La Commission, dont le secrétariat est établi à Lennoxville (Québec), est un organisme indépendant constitué par le Conseil des Arts. Elle a déjà commencé son travail et tiendra des auditions publiques par tout le Canada à partir du mois de février 1975. Ses constatations seront publiées par le Conseil des Arts.

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Assemblée générale

Université Laval, Québec, 9 mai 1974

RAPPORT DU PRÉSIDENT

Je n'ai nullement l'intention, par le présent rapport, de projeter, dans l'avenir, les activités de la Société canadienne de Science politique ni de proposer à votre noble réflexion des sujets de méditation issus d'une expérience enrichissante, à la présidence d'une société, vouée à l'intérêt de la collectivité nécessaire et fonctionnelle des politicologues, dans ce monde baloté et inquiet. Très modestement et plus sérieusement, j'ai préféré vous rappeler quelques unes des principales activités de la Société au cours de l'année écoulée, sans prétendre toutefois être exhaustif. J'ai donc choisi d'élaborer ce bilan autour de cinq principaux points: nos relations avec la CPSA; consolidation de nos liens avec nos collègues des CEGEP; activités des comités; projets réalisés; priorités de la Société.

1. Nos relations avec la CPSA

Cinq points doivent ici être rappelés:

a) Intégration de notre lettre circulaire et de 'Newsletter'

Cette dernière publication est devenue conjointe et bilingue. Il est entendu que les textes paraîtront dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont envoyés; aucune traduction ne sera assurée. Nous avons décidé, avec les responsables de Newsletter, de trouver un moyen pour que cette publication parvienne à tous les membres de la Société et non plus seulement aux professeurs d'universités par le truchement des départements.

b) Colloques conjoints - ScSp/CPSA

Après une rencontre avec les dirigeants actuels de la CPSA, il a été décidé qu'à l'avenir, ces colloques conjoints démarreraient au rythme d'une activité tous les deux ans, mais avec un caractère plus spécialisé, plus restreint. Par suite de la plus grande facilité et de la fréquence plus élevée des rencontres des collègues appartenant aux secteurs de l'administration publique et des relations internationales, il nous a semblé souhaitable de privilégier le secteur de l'analyse politique. Sans déboucher sur des colloques fermés, l'occasion devrait être donnée aux spécialistes d'un domaine particulier de pouvoir discuter plus à fond et plus librement de recherches et de problèmes propres à leur secteur d'activités.

c) Langue de travail dans les deux associations

A la suite de cette même rencontre entre des représentants des bureaux de direction des deux associations, une résolution fut prise par les membres du bureau de direction de la ScSp sur cette question toujours délicate et controversée.

- "1) Le Bureau de direction de la ScSp réaffirme le caractère francophone de la ScSp et rappelle qu'en 1967-68, ses représentants ont suggéré l'unilinguisme à la CPSA.
- 2) Le Bureau de direction de la ScSp considère qu'il est du ressort de la CPSA de trancher elle-même la question de son fonctionnement sur une base unilingue ou bilingue.
- 3) Le Bureau de direction de la ScSp souhaite que les activités conjointes ScSp/CPSA soient véritablement bilingues.
- 4) Dans l'hypothèse où la CPSA déciderait de se réorganiser sur une base explicitement unilingue, le Bureau de direction de la ScSp juge qu'il sera nécessaire de procéder à une certaine restructuration pour fins de représentations auprès des organismes fédéraux et internationaux."

(Cinquième réunion du Bureau de direction, tenue le 2 novembre 1973)

Il nous est apparu plus réaliste et plus honnête d'en arriver à cette décision plutôt que de continuer à entretenir le mythe d'un bilinguisme difficile à vivre au sein de la CPSA. Cela dit, nous sommes parfaitement conscients du progrès énorme accompli au plan du bilinguisme au sein de la collectivité canadienne des politicologues et il doit être clairement entendu que la décision prise ne constitue nullement une négation de ce progrès ni un refus de son développement futur, bien au contraire.

d) "Professionalisation" du statut des politicologues

A sa réunion du 2 novembre 1973, le Bureau de direction de la ScSp décidait de créer un comité conjoint ScSp/CPSA pour l'étude du statut de la profession de politicologue et tout particulièrement les aspects suivants:

"1) Création d'un comité conjoint sur la professionnalisation

- a) Il est résolu par le Bureau de direction de la ScSp de créer un comité conjoint ScSp/CPSA dont le mandat sera d'étudier le statut de la profession de politicologue, et en particulier les aspects suivants:
 - rémunération des travaux de recherches à l'extérieur, des charges de cours, etc...
 - la reconnaissance du statut de la Science politique par la fonction publique,
 - le support financier et matériel apporté à la recherche.
- b) Le nom de M. Edouard Cloutier est retenu à l'unanimité comme représentant de la ScSp sur ce comité.
- c) Le comité présentera rapport sur la question au début de mars 1974."

Ce comité n'est pas parvenu à fonctionner d'une manière satisfaisante. Face à cette situation et compte tenu de ses objectifs, le Bureau de direction a décidé qu'il valait mieux que la ScSp agisse seule et a décidé d'intervenir en ce sens. Je reviendrai à l'occasion de priorités de la Société sur cette décision du Bureau de direction.

e) Politique scientifique

Ici aussi le Bureau de Direction a agit en collaboration avec la CPSA et a demandé à Guy Lord de rencontrer les membres du comité Engleman-Meekison pour discuter avec eux du Rapport Lamontagne. Le Bureau de direction a cependant décidé d'avoir en ce domaine sa propre action et, à cette fin, nous avons opté pour la démarche suivante: un projet de travail a été demandé à madame Brigitte Schroeder et à Guy Lord pour fin de discussion. Ce papier sera ensuite soumis à un comité restreint formé de madame Schroeder, MM. Vincent Lemieux, André Gélinas, Guy Lord et Robert Boily pour permettre, dans une dernière étape au Bureau de direction, de prendre position sur cette question si importante.

2. Consolidation des liens avec nos collègues des CEGEP

Les liens qui, depuis quelques années, se sont heureusement noués et développés au sein de la Société entre les représentants des universités et ceux des CEGEP ont continué de se développer au cours de la dernière année, notamment grâce à la participation active des représentants des CEGEP sur le Bureau de direction et l'intégration au comité des directeurs de départements du coordonnateur des enseignants de science politique au niveau des CEGEP. Trois actions communes ont été tout particulièrement poursuivies au cours de la dernière année:

a) Projets de manuel

Après plusieurs réunions et de nombreuses heures de discussion, un projet est maintenant lancé, celui d'un manuel sur les Institutions canadiennes et québécoises avec la collaboration, notamment d'André Bernard et Gérard Loriot. Un autre projet devrait démarrer sous peu, il s'agit d'un manuel sur l'Introduction à la politique.

b) Pré-requis en mathématiques

Grâce à l'action conjuguée des représentants de CEGEP auprès du Ministère de l'éducation et des directeurs de départements des diverses universités francophones du Québec, les pré-requis en mathématiques seront supprimés à partir de la prochaine année universitaire.

c) Programme de perfectionnement pour les professeurs de CEGEP

A la demande des professeurs de CEGEP, nous avons discuté de la possibilité de créer un séminaire d'été pour le perfectionnement des professeurs de ces institutions avec l'aide de professeurs des universités. D'une durée de trois semaines et équivalant à un séminaire de maîtrise de trois crédits, il serait tenu chaque été à l'intention des professeurs de CEGEP et porterait sur un thème particulier correspondant à un des enseignements donnés dans ces institutions. Le premier thème choisi fut celui des institutions politiques canadienne et québécoise. Un tel séminaire permettrait aux participants de rencontrer chercheurs et praticiens de ces systèmes politiques. Il n'a pas été possible cependant de mettre sur pied, pour le prochain été, ce projet extrêmement intéressant, notamment par suite de la difficulté que nous avons rencontrée de trouver un responsable de ce séminaire.

Il nous semble que dès que ce projet pourra être lancé, il y aurait

intérêt à développer parallèlement à celui-ci un foyer de rencontres pour les chercheurs qui travaillent sur le thème retenu. Une sorte de colloque qui se tienne en dehors des congrès et peut être aussi en des lieux plus agréables.

3. Activités des comités

Ayant déjà évoqué les activités de quelques comités, je me bornerai ici à celles du Comité des directeurs des départements des Universités d'Ottawa, de Montréal, de Moncton, de l'UQUAM et de Laval.

Responsable de la coordination entre les divers départements, notamment au plan de la recherche et des programmes, le Comité des directeurs s'est réuni, à quelques reprises, au cours de la présente année, pour, avant tout, permettre une meilleure information sur les programmes de chaque département, les axes de développement, les professeurs invités et les conférenciers. Les divers directeurs se sont entendus pour, qu'à l'avenir, il devienne possible d'inviter conjointement un conférencier et d'ainsi partager les frais. Une première expérience fut faite à l'occasion de la venue de M. Suret-Canale. Il fut aussi proposé de faciliter l'échange de professeurs entre nos universités et de permettre une plus grande collaboration en matière de recherche. Ces divers efforts devraient privilégier d'ainsi le secteur de l'analyse politique, de bons contacts existant déjà dans les autres domaines.

Le Comité des directeurs a peu travaillé sur la coordination proprement dite des programmes ou des recherches. Il se peut qu'à la suite d'une résolution adoptée lors de la dernière assemblée du Bureau de Direction, il soit amené à s'en préoccuper davantage au cours de la prochaine année (voir plus loin: priorités de la Société).

f) Projets réalisés

Comme tout autre organisme, de nombreuses idées sont lancées, plusieurs projets conçus et quelques réalités achevées.

Je voudrais cependant évoquer ici trois projets qui, cette année, sont parvenus à maturité, celui des stages parlementaires, celui d'une entente pour un échange de professeurs et d'étudiants entre des universités françaises et des universités du Québec et enfin, celui de la confection d'un annuaire. Vous avez eu, à divers moments, au cours de l'année, l'occasion de prendre connaissance de l'un ou l'autre de ces projets. Aussi, je me bornerai ici à dire, que ce fut une grande joie pour moi de participer au lancement des stages parlementaires à Québec. C'était là un projet ancien de la Société qui, après bien des délais, a fini par voir le jour. Née d'une idée d'étudiants de l'Université Laval, la réalisation du projet doit beaucoup à André Bernard, Léon Dion, Louise Quesnel-Ouellet, aux dirigeants de la Donner Fondation et au Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Qu'ils soient tous ici remerciés. Huit stagiaires ont été sélectionnés et le projet est maintenant en marche.

Grâce là aussi, à l'habilité et la persévérance d'André Bernard, une entente existe maintenant entre les universités de Bordeaux, de Grenoble, de Laval, de l'UQUAM et de Montréal pour un échange de professeurs et d'étudiants de cycles supérieurs. Il faut aussi remercier Guy Lord qui fut, pour une large part, à la naissance de ce projet lors de son séjour à Bordeaux.

Quant à l'annuaire, vous l'avez depuis quelque temps déjà en votre possession et êtes à même d'en apprécier l'utilité. Il faut ici adresser nos remerciements au secrétaire-trésorier de la Société, M. François Bouvier et à la secrétaire, madame Irène Malo. Dans un avenir prochain, nous serons à même de vous faire parvenir le cahier spécial sur le 10^e anniversaire de la Société.

4. Priorités et lignes d'action

Depuis quelques années, il fut question, à plusieurs reprises, au Bureau de direction et ailleurs, des objectifs de la Société. Attitude normale d'un groupe qui avait dû, au cours des ans, préciser et élargir dans toute une série de lignes d'actions nouvelles, les grands objectifs fixés au moment de la fondation de la Société.

Lors de l'Assemblée générale de la Société, le 18 août 1973, André Vachet, alors Président, nous invitait à une réflexion nouvelle sur cette question des objectifs. En avril 1974, le Bureau de direction reprenait la discussion de ce point à partir des propositions faites par André Vachet. Comme l'indique le procès-verbal de cette réunion, il n'est pas apparu opportun de modifier les objectifs fondamentaux de la Société tant est général leur caractère mais il fût fortement souligné que la Société se devait d'établir des priorités d'action dans la poursuite de ses objectifs. Il est apparu nécessaire aussi que la Société soit plus réaliste dans la poursuite de ses objectifs. Sollicitée pour toute une série de participations à des comités, invitée à procéder à des études de nature très diverse, la Société s'est trop souvent lancée, en comptant sur la collaboration bénévole de ses membres, dans des projets qui nécessitaient, pour parvenir à bon port, une assise autrement solide. Il nous semble que mieux vaut être plus limitatif dans les projets mais de tenter d'en poursuivre l'atteinte dans des conditions de recherche normales et sûres.

C'est ainsi qu'après avoir rappelé les trois principaux objectifs de la Société:

- "1) faire reconnaître le caractère professionnel de la science politique,
- 2) promouvoir la recherche en science politique ainsi que la coordination et la diffusion des résultats,
- 3) voir à combler les lacunes au plan de la formation et de la recherche en science politique,"

il fût décidé, par le Bureau de direction, de lancer deux projets d'étude touchant ces trois objectifs. Un premier projet vise essentiellement à connaître les milieux de travail des finissants des départements de science politique des universités francophones pour, dans un deuxième temps, interviewer les employeurs sur leur degré de satisfaction du travail des anciens de Science Politique et les anciens sur leur expérience de travail depuis leur sortie de l'Université, concernant notamment la facilité ou la difficulté d'accès au marché du travail et de la poursuite d'une carrière. Il s'agit, en un mot, de connaître les attitudes des uns et des autres pour mieux percevoir les traits positifs et négatifs, de ce que serait la formation reçue en Science politique. Il nous a semblé qu'une telle étude, à condition d'être poursuivie

par une véritable équipe de recherche subventionnée, pourra nous fournir les éléments nécessaires à une action auprès des employeurs actuels ou potentiels des finissants de Science politique. Données utiles aussi pour faire reconnaître le caractère professionnel de la Science politique et accroître ainsi les conditions de travail de nos finissants.

Au plan des deux autres objectifs, il a été proposé qu'une autre équipe de recherche soit constituée pour procéder à l'évaluation en profondeur des programmes de Science politique, des domaines de recherche couverts, des instruments de coordination existants afin d'être à même de mieux connaître les lignes de force et les lacunes du développement de la Science politique dans nos universités francophones. Une réunion du Comité des directeurs en août 1974 permettra d'établir, après un premier échange d'informations, les meilleurs moyens de réaliser ce projet d'évaluation.

Si nous parvenons cette année à lancer, de manière valable, ces deux projets, un pas en avant aura été franchi, aussi bien dans le développement du caractère professionnel de notre spécialisation que dans un meilleur développement de ses champs d'étude et de recherche.

Telles ont été, au cours de la dernière année, les principales activités, ou plutôt quelques-unes des principales activités de la Société. A nouveau, je tiens à remercier tous ceux qui ont apporté leur aide pour l'une ou l'autre de ces activités. Je veux aussi remercier, d'une manière toute particulière, tous les membres du Bureau de direction pour leur appui et leur participation active et précieuse.

Robert Boily,
Président.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

1975 Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies

February 19-22, 1975
York University

The conference is being organized around the theme of African Social and Political Thought. Conference papers and panels must in general relate to this theme. However, it should be construed broadly to include topics which go far beyond traditional approaches to the study of political thought in our discipline.

The following deadlines have been set: (1) titles and abstracts are due November 1, 1974; (2) actual papers are due January 10, 1975. Papers not received by that date will be deleted from the programme.

Suggestions and comments regarding panels or papers in political science can be sent to:

F.J. Fletcher,
c/o Department of Political Science
York University
4700 Keele Street,
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3

Other questions about conference arrangements should go to:

Dr. D.P. Lumsden,
African Studies Committee,
Bethune College,
York University,
4700 Keele Street,
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3

Announcements about such matters as travel funding, accommodation, etc... will be made at a later date.

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THE 16TH ANNUAL CANADIAN - AMERICAN SEMINAR

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR, WINDSOR, CANADA

NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY IN PERSPECTIVE

The 1974 Seminar will examine the implications of the energy crisis in its total world economic and technological context and will dwell particularly on the way in which this crisis has had an impact on Canadian-American relations. It will encompass such related topics as environmentalist concerns which place restrictions on the growth of energy exploration, the existence of a seller's market for energy, the need for international political and economic guidelines for the allocation of energy resources, and finally, the speculations which have been made on alternative sources of energy.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, AND FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1974

University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED:

- "NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY: FACTS, FICTION AND PERSPECTIVES"
- "ENERGY SELF SUFFICIENCY IN THE 1980's?"
- "NUCLEAR POWER AS A MAJOR ENERGY POLICY"
- "ENERGY IN THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS: TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS"
- "A NORTH AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ENERGY POLICY"

SPEAKERS AND PARTICIPANTS:

- * Joel Schatz, Director, Center for Applied Energetics, Oregon
- * Judith Maxwell, C.D. Howe Research Institute, Montreal
- * S. David Freeman, Director, Energy Policy Project, Washington
- * Marshall Crowe, Chairman, National Energy Board, Canada
- * Patrick McTaggart-Cowan, Executive Director, Science Council of Canada
- * Ara J. Mooradian, Vice President, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
- * Stewart L. Udall, Former Secretary of Interior, U.S. Government
- * David Rose, Nuclear Engineering, M.I.T.
- * Mel Hurtig, President, Hurtig of Edmonton
- * Carl Nickel, Former Editor, Oil and Gas Journal, Calgary
- * H. Robert Sharbaugh, President, Sun Oil Company, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- * Elizabeth S. Wallace, Consultant, Energy and the Environment, Washington
- * G. N. Patterson, Director, Institute for Aerospace Studies, Toronto

TO BE HELD:

University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

REGISTRATION FEE: \$40.00
(includes all sessions and Thursday evening reception and banquet)

Telephone: Windsor (519) 253-4232 Detroit (313) 963-6112 Ext.248

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7th Annual Meeting of CHEIRON: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences. To be held at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA.

Dates: June 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1975.

Papers will be considered which deal with aspects of the history of any of the behavioral and social sciences, with related 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 January 1, 1975) or requests for additional information concerning program to: Dr. M.E. Marshall, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1S.

For information concerning membership, please write:

Dr. Elizabeth S. Goodman
115 West Royal Drive
Dekalb, Illinois 60115, USA

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A CONFERENCE ON THE GOOD SOCIETY
THE EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.

OCTOBER 12 - 13, 1974

The Department of Philosophy, University of Victoria, announces a multi-disciplinary Conference on the Good Society sponsored by the University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University and the Canada Council. Principal speakers will include:

Hector-Neri Castañeda (Philosophy), Indiana University
Milton Kotler (Political Science), Institute for Policy Studies
Scott Gordon (Economics), Queen's University - Indiana University
C. A. Hooker (Philosophy), University of Western Ontario
John Livingston (Environmental Studies), York University

For further information please write to: Mrs. D. Frampton, Secretary, Department of Philosophy, University of Victoria, Victoria, B. C. V8W 2Y2.

DERNIER APPEL

COMMUNICATIONS

CONGRES ANNUEL DE L'ACSP, 1975

L'Association invite ses membres à soumettre des sujets de communication à présenter lors du Congrès annuel 1975 de l'Association canadienne de Science politique qui aura lieu à Edmonton au début de juin 1975.

La date limite pour soumettre des sujets au membres du Comité du programme sera le 31 octobre 1974. Il sera impossible après cette date d'ajouter d'autres sujets.

On pourrait soumettre un sujet au membre du Comité responsable du domaine en question. Une proposition devrait comporter le titre, une explication du sujet et de la méthodologie employée, ainsi que l'hypothèse de base. Le centenaire de la Cour suprême de Canada (le droit et la politique) et les relations entre la science politique et les disciplines connexes (la profession) figurent parmi les thèmes suggérés jusqu'à date. Le comité recevra avec plaisir toute proposition relative au programme, telle des thèmes pour les sessions plénières.

Président: David Smith, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
Politique et administration publique: Peter Aucoin, Dalhousie University

La profession: Peter Leslie, Queen's University

Comportement politique et Analyse politique moderne: Jon Pammett, Carleton University

Relations Internationales: Jeanne Laux, Université d'Ottawa

Politique canadienne: Denis Smith, Trent University

Politique urbaine et provinciale: Ken Bryden, University of Toronto

Idéologie politique: Anthony Parel, University of Calgary

Systemes de l'Occident: Harvey Simmons, York University

Systemes non-Occidentaux: Bill Badour, Université d'Ottawa

Le Droit et la politique: Fred Vaughan, University of Guelph

Professor David Smith,
Dept. of Economics and Political Science,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,
S7N 0W0.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1975 ANNUAL MEETING
LAST CALL FOR PAPERS

Members of the profession are invited to submit proposals for papers to be presented at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, to be held in Edmonton in early June 1975.

Deadline for submissions of proposals to members of the Programme Committee is 31 October, 1974. It will not be possible to include in the programme proposals received after that date.

Proposals may be submitted to any member of the Committee listed below. They should include a title, and a brief statement of the subject, the methods to be employed, and a basic thesis. The centenary of the Supreme Court of Canada (Law and Politics) and the relationships between political science and related disciplines (State of the Profession) are themes which have been suggested for the 1975 programme. Any additional suggestions concerning the CPSA programme are welcome.

Chairman: David Smith, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
Public Policy and Public Administration: Peter Aucoin, Dalhousie University
State of the Profession: Peter Leslie, Queen's University
Political Behaviour and Modern Political Analysis: Jon Pammett, Carleton University
International Relations: Jeanne Laux, University of Ottawa
Canadian Politics: Denis Smith, Trent University
Provincial and Urban Politics: Ken Bryden, University of Toronto
Political Theory: Anthony Parel, University of Calgary
Comparative: Western Systems: Harvey Simmons, York University
Comparative: Non-Western Systems: Bill Badour, University of Ottawa
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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

J. M. Bergman
Vancouver Community College, Langara
100 W. 49th Avenue
Vancouver, B. C.

REPORT TO THE C.P.S.A. COMMITTEE

On the teaching of Political Science
at the Community College

Origins of the Study

The C.P.S.A. has shown increasing interest in the subject and decided at last year's Annual General Meeting to undertake a special project to receive a report. The C.P.S.A. board was good enough to entrust me with this task and I am very thankful for their material support (\$400) as well as their commentaries as the study was progressing.

Special thanks have to be given to Mr. Trent and Mr. Fox.

Method

One of the problems that all Community College instructors face is a severe lack of time and support staff (compared to the University pattern). Because of this, the method used was simply to visit some representative (close to airports) colleges and to construct a questionnaire. The first draft of the questionnaire was then sent to those instructors who had been kind enough to spend time discussing the matter when visited. Finally, a modified version was sent to approximately 60 political scientists employed by Community Colleges in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

A previous study had been made for Quebec, and the Maritimes do not seem to have P.S. taught at that level.

27 instructors were good enough to respond.

It is difficult, of course, to speculate as to why so few did respond. I presume that: (1) my mailing list was not very accurate--there is no

directory, (2) in fact relatively few Community Colleges have full-time P.S. instructors and it seems that those who did answer are a good sample of those who do.

Appendix "A" provides a copy of the raw results.

Interpretation

1. Provincial differences - It is quite clear that only B.C. has a working mutual transferability system whereby courses taught in Community Colleges and Universities are considered equivalent for credit purposes.

Alberta has a certain amount of transferability but on a much more ad hoc basis.

Elsewhere transferability is the rare exception, isolated cases are noted in Ontario.

From the point of view of increasing the supply of students in the discipline who will eventually graduate with at least a minor in P.S., the relevant provinces are thus B.C. and to a much lesser extent Alberta.

As can be noted from the results, this situation is considered unsatisfactory by almost all Community College instructors who would much prefer a national agreement on transfers and furthermore would like the C.P.S.A. to get involved in the process.

2. Qualifications - The norm for Community College instructors is to hold M.A. degrees, to be Canadian citizens and to concern themselves with Canadian problems. The list of the courses they teach is a good evidence of this. It is also true that they often teach sociology or history as well. A substantial number hold Ph.D.'s and some also teach at universities. There is no correlation between these two characteristics.

3. Research - Very few, if any, respondents would have enough time to produce books and/or publish in the discipline. This is easily understood if one considers the heavy schedules they have; typically 15 hours of class time per week and 5 office hours. Relatively little time is set aside for research between instructional periods. The maximum seems to be about 1½ months per year.

This is a very serious problem because it could mean that after a few years, the political scientists employed by Community Colleges could lose touch with the discipline having to draw exclusively on their initial university exposure. The community colleges are relatively young institutions and the introduction of Political Science there is usually 4-5 years old. One cannot help but wonder about the long term effects of such heavy time pressures on the quality of instruction.

Even if one accepts the principle that universities are best equipped to conduct original research, it remains that there does not seem to be quite enough time available for the transmission of this production to the Community Colleges.

The situation is not helped by the fact that many Community College instructors are not usually invited to participate in research projects, nor are they given the resources by their colleges to do so. Sabbaticals, if they exist at all, are seldom granted.

Conditions of Employment

Most Community College instructors seem to be in relatively secure positions. Sixty-six per cent have "tenure", and those who do not are probably going to be granted such appointments as soon as they become eligible.

Most (66%) do not wish they had another job even though they have had experience teaching elsewhere.

Salaries seem to be predominantly above \$15,000, except for very junior staff.

Community College Political Science instructors are very frequently involved in the faculty unions, where they exist, or in their Faculty Association. It seems reasonable to conclude that as a group, Community College faculty are likely to make a career of their present jobs, which provide fair monetary compensation as well as a modicum of job stability.

Academic Considerations

Compared with their university colleagues, Community College instructors are younger, usually more focussed in their interest about things Canadian (half claim to be functionally bilingual), and hold degrees from well-known institutions. They consider their professional activities to be similar to those carried out by junior university personnel, but do not achieve much visibility because of their crushing schedules. Their disciplinary interests are usually less strictly defined than those of the other political scientists, and I believe that there is some resentment on their part not to be fully accepted by the fraternity.

Indeed, one comment I heard not infrequently, was that the main difference they could perceive between themselves and the university political scientists was that of a difference of class origin rather than one of competence and that while they enjoyed the greater involvement with students, they regretted the lack of recognition afforded to them by people employed by more established institutions.

One frequent complaint is also the lack of funds available to Community College libraries, not only for pedagogical reasons but also for their own research use. This being especially true of Community Colleges located in cities or towns without universities.

During my visits to various Community Colleges I was fortunate to be invited to sit at the back of a number of classes, and must say that I could not perceive any differences of quality between them, or between them and university courses. It is interesting to note furthermore that there was not any noticeable differences between classes taught formally as transfer credit and those which were not.

There is, in my opinion, no reason to be concerned in the short run about the academic worthiness of what is done in Community Colleges, but unless ways are found to maintain the faculty interested and dedicated over the long run, we could be faced with second rate institutions as far as P.S. is concerned in 5-10 years from now.

C.P.S.A.'s Image Among Political Scientists Employed By Community Colleges

About half of the respondents are members of the association; it is likely that they are over-represented. This is so because the questionnaire had a cover letter explaining that it was meant to help in preparing this paper and one can assume that the people who have negative feelings towards it are among the "no-shows".

The comments entered about the C.P.S.A. are to be found in Appendix "B". On the whole, they are negative but they were in response to "why are you not a member?"

Nevertheless, I have often heard the opinion expressed that Community

College instructors feel that they should have their own association, that the C.P.S.A. is "elitist", that it fosters the same attitude towards Community Colleges as the universities which are not above declaring community colleges to be unfair competition in these days of shrinking enrollments and lean budgetary allocations to universities.

Conclusions

Since the Community Colleges are obviously here to stay and since their P.S. faculties are a young and dynamic segment of the profession, ways should be found to:

1. Elicit their full participation in the C.P.S.A. for the association's own good.
2. Convince authorities responsible for the administration of community colleges that the association is very pleased to see P.S. taught at that level.
3. Express to the same authorities the concern that P.S. is a demanding discipline in terms of updating, leaves, etc.
4. Make special efforts to foster exchanges of faculty between institutions.
5. Support the principle of transferability of student credits between institutions.
6. Include Community College instructors in any further directory of the discipline.
7. Elicit the participation of Community College instructors in any planned introductory textbook.
8. Ask somebody else to do the same study five years from now to measure results, if any, of the association's efforts in these respects.

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NOTICE

AVIS

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE CPSA

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 January 15, 1975.

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 January 15, 1975, will be included in the list proposed to the membership by the nominating committee. However, names of the 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.

NOMINATIONS DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ACSP

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 janvier, 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 janvier, 1975 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 par eux-mêmes.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

POLITICAL CULTURE AND THE POLITICS OF CULTURE

(Presidential Address to the Canadian Political Science Association,
Toronto, June 5, 1974)

John Meisel

"Presidential addresses," it has been suggested by a recently retired head of the American Political Science Association, "are read largely, perhaps exclusively, by subsequent presidents when the arts of procrastination finally fail and they are driven to confront the doleful prospect of writing their own address and, in the course of so doing, are moved to seek a feel for what has gone before."¹ Since the Canadian Political Science Association in its new guise is only seven years old, my task of getting this feel was not only enjoyable but also easy. This was particularly so since the first incumbent of the post I am about to vacate decided to fade away in silence - a precedent we probably all, right now, wish had become a constitutional convention. Among the remaining five addresses two, those of Douglas Verney and Gilles Lalonde, dealt with the state of the discipline; two others, by Don Smiley and Ted Hodgetts, related to the substance of their scholarly activities but contained an admirable dash of normative concern, and the paper by my immediate predecessor, Jean Laponce, was a futuristic signpost not only for political scientists but for social science in general. My own musings spring from a professional interest to which I have heretofore never confessed and to which I hope to devote myself in the future. Its importance and fascination will, I also hope, induce others to pursue it.

I shall argue that political science has neglected many critical aspects of what I shall define as leisure culture and that this state of affairs ought to change. To remedy this neglect may call for yet another

new perspective or direction in political studies. We shall have to ask ourselves whether all that is needed is an additional focus for research - whether we merely need to explore and work a heretofore neglected field - or whether what is required is a fundamental reorientation of the discipline, like those associated with the behavioural and post-behavioural revolutions.²

THE MEANING OF CULTURE

Few words have been given as many diverse connotations as 'culture' and it will therefore be well to begin with some definitions. Among the various uses, four groups of meaning need to be distinguished; to avoid confusion I shall call them anthropological, aesthetic, political and leisure culture. A classical anthropological definition states: "Culture... is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."³ A second usage, one I call aesthetic, more narrowly links culture to "the training, development and refinement of mind, tastes and manner"⁴ and to "the development of the intelligence through the arts, letters and sciences."⁵ Thirdly, political scientists, following the trend pioneered by Almond and Verba, have made fruitful use of the concept of political culture which "refers to the specifically political orientations - attitudes toward the political system and its various parts, and attitudes toward the role of the self in the system" - the psychological dimensions of politics, in short.⁶ The fourth meaning - leisure culture, which is our chief concern here - is closest to aesthetic culture but differs from it in one important respect. The latter stresses the intellect more than I do since in my definition creativity - any kind of creativity - is an equally important dimension. Culture is thus closely connected with

leisure, avocational pursuits of people. It enables them in some active way to satisfy those needs for self-esteem and self-actualization of which Maslow speaks and which become important once basic physical needs are met.⁷

Although no definition or even description is likely to satisfy us completely, we can for the present purposes adapt the sub-divisions applied to leisure culture by D. Paul Schafer. He distinguishes between recreational, physical, media, artistic and environmental cultures, and also, more questionably, I believe, talks of multiculture.⁸ The main feature of this conception of culture is that it concerns activities which are enjoyed by people and which need not necessarily be 'elevating' according to some hierarchy of worthwhile pursuits. Thus comic strips, rock and roll or graffiti which would, in the judgement of most priests of aesthetic culture, hardly be considered as refining the mind, tastes and manner, are here very much part of what I mean by culture. Because of their mass appeal and the strength of their communication they are in fact acutely important to anyone trying to understand the relation between culture and political life. Furthermore, the messages and values they convey have considerable relevance for political attitudes and actions.⁹ While I would not dream of denying that cultural activities differ markedly in their intellectual and aesthetic value, I am pleased to be able here to side-step the extremely difficult problem of ranking or evaluating various cultural phenomena in these terms.

Lest refusal to make invidious comparisons between different manifestations of culture offend anyone's aesthetic sense, I hasten to defend my stance on historical grounds. The distinction between so-called 'high' and 'low' culture was unknown in traditional societies in which activities, artifacts and social relations were closely related into a consistent whole: the current fragmentation is among the less satisfactory by-products

of industrialization and has rightly been challenged by those who wish to undo some of the negative consequences of our technological revolution and its effects on society. Furthermore, the mixing up of the two aspects of culture has enjoyed a time-honoured tradition in Canada. The august Public Archives have, for instance, been nurtured within the bosom of "that traditionally hospitable"¹⁰ department, the Department of Agriculture, and the National Gallery was once banished from Parliament Hill to rooms above the Government Fisheries exhibit - a move applauded by the Ottawa Daily Free Press which noted that "being alongside the better-known and more popular fisheries exhibit [the whole collection] is likely to receive a greater amount of attention from visitors than has hitherto fallen to its lot."¹¹ But whatever the patterns of the past, our present interest centres on the political consequences of cultural activities and also on the consequences on culture of political phenomena.

THE POLITICAL RELEVANCE OF CULTURE

The argument I wish to develop relates to the two-sided interaction between leisure culture and politics. It is my contention that, on the one hand, leisure culture has powerful effects on political culture, and hence on both the demands people make on the political system and on the support they bring it. Many governmental policies, on the other hand, even if at first glance they do not appear to be doing so, affect leisure culture. Leisure culture thus comes first in our causal sequence and helps shape political culture. It influences people's values and the goals they wish the state to pursue and also the means they consider appropriate for their attainment. The values and attitudes to the rules of the game shape governmental outputs which in turn, through a feedback process, influence leisure

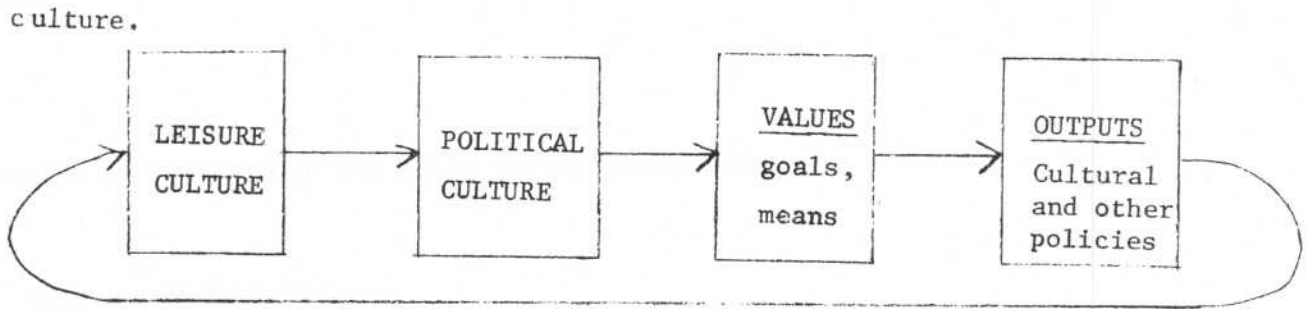


FIGURE 1; Leisure Culture and Politics

In urging political scientists to lift the darkness which surrounds the political aspects of leisure culture, I must admit to starting out with something close to an act of faith. Underlying my comments is the unproven assumption that certain relationships between culture and politics in fact exist. But I find it inconceivable that the programs children and adults see on television and ^{at} the cinema or hear on the radio, the games they play and watch, the comics, books, magazines they read, the towns and architecture which surround them, do not exercise a strong influence on their political culture. I think that even in these short comments, I will be able to establish beyond doubt that governmental actions influence culture but I shall not be able to prove the other, equally important point - the effect of leisure culture on political values. But the circumstantial evidence is so overwhelming as to instil in me a firm and comfortable sense of confidence when I plead for a serious professional preoccupation with this problem. If nothing else, the evidence is persuasive enough to command us, as political scientists, to examine it rigorously with a view to establishing whether the hunch or act of faith I am voicing can be verified.

There are at least two additional reasons why political scientists should take a serious interest in leisure culture. The first arises from one of the consequences of the post-industrial society. Growing affluence, more leisure time and the disappearance of the work ethic combine to assign culture

an increasingly important place in the lives of people. It is one of the ironical paradoxes of change that technology which contributed to the fragmentation of life and in a sense isolated culture and diminished its day-to-day salience is now largely responsible for its heightened relevance. People are compensating for the de-humanizing consequences of a highly technological civilization and its concomitant alienation by having increasing recourse to cultural activities. There can be little doubt that the mass-consumption of comics, TV programs and spectator sports, that the mushrooming of guitar playing, candle-making, bead-stringing and leather-crafting young people, or increased attendance at ballet, theatre and camping grounds, all represent, in different ways, efforts to escape the drabness and humdrum character of our industrial technology. As the older interests and pre-occupations - religion, the traditional family, work - lose their appeal, our time becomes filled with leisure-oriented cultural activities, often themselves sparked by an ever-alert new industry, ready to create and pounce upon an unsuspecting market. Culture thus is assuming a larger and more important place than heretofore in the lives not only of the middle classes but also in those of mass publics. The political consequences of this shift require our attention.

The other reason for the need of political scientists to interest themselves in culture is that governments are themselves recognizing its importance and are becoming increasingly involved - sometimes quite unwittingly - in its support and regulation. A UNESCO study, looking at the matter from a global viewpoint, reports that since 1960 "an increasing number of governments have set up departments of cultural affairs distinct from their departments of education. This trend reflects,"so the report continues, "on the one hand, a new phenomenon - sometimes referred to as 'cultural deve-

lopment' - connected with improvements in school enrolments, communication media, town planning and living standards and, on the other, the determination of governments to take deliberate measures, on a national scale, to meet this new demand."¹² The establishment of specialized government departments is only a structural manifestation of substantially enlarged public involvement with culture which goes back into classical antiquity. It is in part a contemporary response to a situation identified by Napoleon with disarming naiveté: "Complaints are made that we have no literature;" he said, "this is the fault of the Minister of Interior."¹³

Although in Canada only Quebec has established a Ministry of Cultural Affairs, other provinces, and particularly Ontario, have launched significant governmental programs touching on nearly every aspect of leisure culture.¹⁴ The federal government whose role in this domain is considered by some to be constitutionally somewhat ambiguous, has through its own programs, and agencies like the Canada Council, made large contributions to Canada's cultural life. The expenditures in this field of key Departments, like that of the Secretary of State, have increased substantially in absolute terms although the change in the proportion of total government spending is much less impressive.¹⁵ More important perhaps than current expenditures is the degree to which governments are committed to participate in any given sector of the community's life. In this context Mr. Pelletier is on record with a statement which, if it is true, indicates a revolutionary change in government thinking:

We have sought Government recognition of the fact that such [cultural] programs are not a luxury or a dangerous extravagance, but a necessity as absolute and as urgent as social security or economic growth.¹⁶

Among the incentives for greater governmental involvement with culture is its close relation to nationalism. Many countries, not least among them Canada, have justified governmental support for cultural events and activities on the grounds that these contribute to a sense of belonging and of pride among those comprising the state. This argument has of course been particularly insistent in heterogenous countries experiencing internal strains¹⁷ or in countries which are particularly vulnerable to the cultural influences of foreign powers.

Political science thus confronts a situation in which a number of factors have reinforced one another to make for a long-standing but recently sharply increased participation by the state in culture. The interventionist tendency is certain to increase and it is therefore inescapable that a discipline which concerns itself with the 'authoritative allocation of values,' or 'statecraft,' if you prefer, shall examine and generalise about how governments make decisions about culture, the impact of these decisions, and the manner in which government is itself influenced by the changing patterns in leisure culture.

It is an intriguing question why political science has paid so little attention to leisure culture and its political aspects. One of the reasons for the neglect, I suspect, is the ephemeral and sometimes amorphous nature of culture and its tendency to fit badly into our standard categories. It can be conceptualized to fit either all or none of them and so usually is left out altogether as being too remote from the centre of our preoccupations and too elusive and vague to be embedded in our rigorous theoretical definitions.

This is a serious shortcoming of our discipline crying for redress. But before we contemplate corrective action we should inquire into the causes of our neglect. It is the result of the way in which we have structured our

discipline, and particularly the manner in which we have defined its boundaries, or have we simply been thoughtless, timid or too swayed by dominant fashion to have allowed an important factor to evade our eyes?

THE IMPLICATIONS OF CULTURE FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE

Before one can take even a modest step towards tackling this complex question it is desirable to examine some of the characteristic relationships between politics and culture. Since the time available precludes a full, systematic exploration I shall identify and illustrate a few of the most salient aspects and by so doing give at least a rough indication of both the scope and the nature of the problems we confront.

(1) Reciprocal Interaction Between Culture and Politics

Culture and politics are inextricably linked in a reciprocal relationship. Governmental decisions affect culture which in turn influences ^{governmental} decisions. Consider, for instance, the well-known case of broadcasting - an area where a modicum of serious probing by social scientists has actually occurred. The Canadian Radio and Television Commission was set up explicitly to assure that the ownership, control and programming of broadcasting in Canada would reflect Canadian interests. Its rulings have affected not only the degree to which Canadians living outside the main population centres have access to Canadian programs, but also the nature and quantity of commercials to which viewers are exposed and, most important, the proportion of the Canadian content of their programs. The pronounced nationalist line and general tough-mindedness of the Commission under Pierre Juneau is in marked contrast with the wishy-washy unconcern and ineffectiveness of the CRTC's predecessors, but it is too soon to assess their consequences. What is perfectly obvious is that the failure of successive Canadian governments

to remain faithful to the spirit of the recommendations of the Aird Commission¹⁸ has led to the gradual domination of broadcasting by private operators who, ultimately with the concurrence of even the CBC, assured that English-speaking Canadians were exposed on their airwaves to massive Americanization through an endless procession of American programs. The consequences of this for our knowledge of ourselves, our awareness of Canadian problems and of a sense of Canadian identity need not be laboured. It is almost certain that if the recent line of the CRTC is maintained, the Americanization of Canadian minds will diminish and may possibly even be replaced by a more positively Canadian consciousness. All this is obvious and serves merely to lead me towards much broader implications of the CRTC's decisions. They are so widespread and far-reaching as to justify several monographs; I shall deal with only one, relatively minor, aspect.

In 1971 the CRTC imposed a thirty per cent Canadian content quota on music played by AM radios thereby, apparently, assuring that the Canadian record companies have more than doubled their business. While this is no doubt gratifying to the owners (most of whom are, alas, foreigners), the important consequence has been the development of greater production skills in Canada and, above all, an apparently major change in the job opportunities here for composers and pop singers. "Five years ago," in the throbbing idiom of ~~the~~ Mel Shaw, president of Mel Shaw Productions, "the vibes were bad here for anybody up-and-coming wanting to handle strictly Canadian artists, and you had to go south of the border to learn the trade and make some bread - but now everything's coming up gung-ho."¹⁹ In the absence of detailed studies we can only speculate about the ultimate consequences of these developments but they must be considerable. Although the world of pop music happily cuts across national boundaries, the capacity of Canadian

artists to work at home with Canadian audiences almost certainly enhances the manner in which the pop world in Canada reflects and responds to Canadian concerns. When one remembers how important this particular cultural experience is to young people and how intimately it is related to their social norms, their attitudes to authority, drugs, dreams and ambitions, one is tempted to conclude that one small decision of the CRTC may have political consequences far exceeding those of, say, several volumes of Globe and Mail editorials.

(2) Cultural Policy, Class and Dissent

Culture is linked clearly to class and most governmental cultural programs cater to interests pursued almost exclusively by members of the middle class. This is not to say, of course, that less privileged individuals do not ultimately benefit indirectly or that the government is making invidious class comparisons when planning its cultural policies. But the formal governmental programmes - the National Film Board, the CBC, The National Library and Public Archives, Museums and the National Gallery, the National Arts Center, and so on, tend to be patronized by the middle classes. It is true that governments, through supporting parks, camping grounds and entertainment centres like Man and His World or Ontario Place also seek to reach a broader public but even these efforts serve the least favoured sections of society less than they do better placed individuals.

One reason for this class bias must be sought in the nature of programs which require support. Many of the cultural offerings or activities enjoyed by mass publics are comfortably self-sustaining. The Guess Who, the so-called National Hockey League, Archie or Blondie survive very nicely without government grants. But even these activities may, through the operation of tax laws, governments tolerating otherwise illegal behaviour within sports

palaces or rock festivals, or through discriminating postal rates, benefit indirectly from tacit governmental support. These kinds of assistance are rarely, however, the result of planned and consciously articulated efforts on the part of policy-makers to assist what they consider to be socially desirable programs. The recent government involvement with 'Canadian' participation in the World Football League shows, however, that insofar as controls, distinct from subsidies, are concerned, it is difficult for governments nowadays to stay out of even cultural activities which are financially self-sustaining and which have mass appeal.

I have suggested repeatedly above that some governmental policies have unanticipated effects on culture. This is so even with respect to well-elaborated programs of support to the arts. The Canada Council which can, within the present discussion, be considered a governmental culture-funding agency, has allocated overwhelming proportions of its funds to a few exceedingly costly programs of 'high' culture which have almost exclusive appeal to the middle class, and notably to the upper middle class, if teachers are included in this group. The Stratford Festival,²⁰ the National Ballet, the National Opera Company and Symphony Orchestras in the metropolitan centres receive massive grants from the Canada Council which also strongly favours professional artists and groups over semi-professional or amateur creators.²¹ This allocation of its resources may make eminent sense, of course, and I do not mention it critically. It is nevertheless the case that certain consequences follow from this ordering of priorities - consequences which affect the cultural life of the community and which have political implications.

Large-scale well-known organizations in the arts, like other such organisms, tend to develop vested interests in traditional ways of doing things, bureaucratic control and impatience with professionally marginal

innovators. They constitute an artistic establishment which, because of invariably threatening financial crises, is loathe to take risks by experimenting with an untried and unknown repertoire, artists lacking a following, or with activities which might discomfit its traditional audiences and backers. While performing an essential societal role, this establishment nevertheless may often stand in the way of artists who have not yet won fame. Conventional governmental programs to assist cultural activities thus not unnaturally and unavoidably perpetuate acceptable formulas and practices and indirectly inhibit the emergence of novel and critical forms of artistic expression.

A revealing illustration of this point is provided by the federal government's launching, in the early seventies, of its Opportunities for Youth and Local Initiatives Programs, which included grants for cultural activities. The "amounts were substantial in comparison to the funds available from traditional sources," exceeding by more than half the normal subventions of the Canada Council and of provincial granting bodies.

In almost all cases except theatre, there was a significant difference in the distribution of the new funds among different art forms. The new pattern supported opera, music, dance and visual art to a significantly lesser degree, but increased the arts and crafts, film, photography, audio-visual and writing support....

Distribution was controlled to help regions with high unemployment and to avoid disparities, but both new patterns indicated cultural interest in a great many locations that were previously ignored by the traditional agencies. Activity was not only shifted to more rural environments, but the urban programmes ... attracted a wider audience than usual. In many cases, direct

attempts were made to search out an audience among the elderly, orphaned, crippled, blind, sick and other displaced members of society.²²

We are in no position to evaluate the artistic consequences of this shift in governmental support patterns - they are certain to be controversial - but there can be little doubt that the social and ultimately political results will be far-reaching if the government continues programs similar to the OFY and LIP. In by-passing the conventional funding institutions and their avowed commitment to professionalism, these schemes have broadened the class-base of those who benefit from governmental largesse in cultural matters and have introduced new criteria for judging cultural programs. These will henceforth inevitably compete with those used by bodies like the Canada Council. Although these departures are consistent with Gérard Pelletier's avowed commitment to what he terms the 'democratization' of cultural policy,²³ they are almost certainly an accidental by-product of the government's preoccupation with unemployment and came only later to be perceived as affecting its cultural policy. But once having been seen in this light they are likely to influence the future overall pattern of this policy in the direction of extending the latter towards less professional, less privileged clients. Cultural policy is thus likely to alter the manner in which different classes participate in culture and ultimately see and participate in society and politics.

(3) The International Context

Like academic life, with which it of course overlaps, culture is the subject of a vexing paradox. It is inextricably interwoven in many of its manifestations with national sentiments and national tradition and has been used, as I already noted, as an instrument in fostering national solidarity.

At the same time, most of its forms have strong cross-national aspects and are, in fact, among mankind's most universal characteristics. Cultural concerns, when they are too parochial, easily become stultifying and restrictive, diminishing rather than liberating man. Many cultural forms are among our most important bridges to the experiences of other people and to other values and they need to interact with these to maintain their vigour and freshness. A country's cultural life thus cannot flourish in the absence of lively cultural exchanges with other countries. The problem, as Canadians know only too well, is to find the appropriate balance between isolation and being dominated or gobbled up. This applies to football as much as it does to the theatre or even to who is to fish one's streams and lakes.

Most governments are concerned about the indigenous strength and staying-power of many of their cultural activities and they pursue policies designed both to protect and encourage them. The impressive development of the performing arts in Canada in recent years has almost certainly occurred in part at least as the result of many governmental initiatives during centennial year, the support given Stratford, and the large-scale, publicly financed construction of exciting theatres; many other of our creative arts have experienced a renaissance in response to Canada Council assistance. The CBC and the National Film Board each made major contributions to a variety of exceptionally vigorous manifestations of a characteristically Canadian culture. At a more local level, heretofore esoteric arts and crafts are now being taught at community colleges in a number of provinces and are flourishing, finding both new practitioners and new audiences, directly as the result of government innovation in the field of education. All these and other activities are giving Canadians new opportunities to express their creative urges and to contribute to the country's assuming a new physical

appearance and self-consciousness. Although the influence of the United States is never far removed, it has been contained not so much by restrictive policies, as by massive support for indigenous efforts. It has also often had beneficial effects on Canadian growth, as have British, French and some other influences.

But culture in as exposed a country as Canada is always subject to new threats from abroad - a fact which is illustrated by developments related to one of the examples I invoked earlier. The Canada Council is dissatisfied with the very high proportion of support it provides to well-established companies in the performing arts and is pressing these companies to increase the backing they receive from other sources, particularly from private and business donors. The Canada Council in fact proposes to diminish its contributions to these extremely expensive organizations.²⁴

This resolve is prompted by a number of reasonable considerations, among them, no doubt, the experience revealed by the LIP and OFY grants. But unfortunately the change in policy comes at the worst possible time from one point of view. United States funding of the arts has traditionally been the responsibility of private, business and foundation donors with the government playing a relatively minor role. The approaching American bicentennial is the occasion for a reversal in the established patterns. Washington is directing massive support towards the large performing arts companies, giving cause, as the following quotation indicates, for some alarm:

It looks as though it may become a sort of Marshall Plan for the arts. And those private foundations won't suddenly dry up, since their existence depends on continued grant-giving to avoid taxation. All of which means that there will be an awesome number of American companies, vastly endowed, that will not only be performing before American audiences

more than they ever have before, but will in all likelihood be coming north of the border in unprecedented numbers to garner relatively inexpensive international prestige. It is perfectly possible that Canadian companies, struggling fitfully along in under-financed strait jackets, will be literally swamped in their own country by the Spirit of '76.²⁵

This illustration merely provides one of countless instances of Canadian cultural efforts being under United States pressure. While the performing arts play an important role in the life of the country, particularly that of its elites, their significance pales beside that of broadcasters, film makers, publishers of all sorts, sport promoters and virtually every other cultural entrepreneur. Canadian cultural policy, at least with respect to English-speaking activities, must in all these fields constantly face the American presence and even seemingly internal decisions, like the re-allocation of financial support programs, may have to be worked out against an international backdrop.²⁶ To the student of culture and politics this fact suggests that the framework for his investigations may have to be multi-national, even when dealing with so delicately domestic a matter as national culture.

(4) Cultural Policies and Values

Since governments are well aware of the fact that the cultural interests of any group affect its values, they consciously utilize culture to mould the priorities and postures of all or part of their populations. The evidence supporting this observation is endless and, in liberal democratic countries, is invariably taken from authoritarian regimes, where the documentation is particularly striking. But even less dirigiste politics, as we well know,

constantly avail themselves of these opportunities. Canada is no exception. The instance I shall invoke offers an especially apt example because no one connected with it can possibly be accused of wishing to subvert the democratic process. The Public Archives of Canada are an exceptionally competent, well-stocked, obliging, and universally accessible storehouse of priceless collections of Canadian documents. While the creators and pioneers of the Dominion Archives believed that an accumulation of public and related documents (and artifacts) would be of use to scholars, their main motives were more pragmatic: they wished to contribute to the development of a sense of Canadian patriotism and it was primarily on these grounds that the idea of the Archives was welcomed on all sides. "In the search for a national identity," according to one historian, "the press, the politicians and the professional historians advanced history as their champion. Properly nourished by full access to archives, and schooled in critical methodology, history would inspire all Canadians, forging rather than discovering that elusive grail, national identity."²⁷ Laurier's cabinet, in approving the order-in-council transmuting an "informal lobby" of historians into the Historical Manuscripts Commission for Canada - a body closely related to the Archives, explicitly stated that these activities were to assist in "the development of a national spirit."²⁸ As part of this effort, the Archives not only became a vast repository but also published an impressive number of books of documents, created a summer research ambience for a large number of historians, assisted Queen's University to conduct summer courses at its Ottawa site, and played an important role in the publication of so influential a project as the 23-volume series Canada and its Provinces.²⁹ To this day, the Public Archives provides the Canadian Historical Association with its office space. There can be little doubt that the government of Canada has aided mightily in the development of historiography in Canada

and that it has done so in the hopes that this cultural service would contribute to national cohesion and to patriotism. It is, of course, the right and possibly even the duty of governments to assist the development of values which can be expected to lead to the more effective functioning of the political system. But the dangers of such activities, and their implications for thought-control, are intensely frightening. Even the benign influences of the Public Archives raise some questions in our minds. It has, for instance, been suggested by D.G. Creighton³⁰ that much of Canadian history suffers from a bias favouring the Liberal party. Assuming that this charge is valid - and like so much of Canadian culture, it needs to be subjected to scholarly scrutiny - the question arises whether the dominance of the Whig School is related to the close ties between so many Canadian historians and the Archives. Governmental cultural policy or practices may unwittingly have contributed to certain biases in Canadian scholarship, and such distortions as may thus have been perpetuated might have affected the views of large numbers of Canadians, and notably schoolchildren, about their country, its problems and its government.

It is interesting to note in this context that the Canadian Political Science Association has viewed with some anxiety its own possible participation in a government-supported House of Science and Technology³¹ which would accommodate a number of offices of professional associations. This project, significantly modelled after the Administrative Centre for Sports and Recreation, is sponsored by the Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada (SCITEC), many of whose members seem less concerned about developing too great a reliance on government-controlled facilities than are many political scientists, no doubt because of the greater sensitivity to, and awareness of, the social sciences to political

pressure.

In any event, the relation between historical thought and governmental services is only one of a myriad of instances in which governmental policies either by design, or more often quite unwittingly, influence cultural patterns and so, as I keep asserting, ultimately the values of the community. The example I have chosen is from a field in which the elites are particularly exposed but similar influences also affect the mass public.

The last illustration to be presented here of an unsuspecting government influencing culture in an unexpected manner is from the field of popular culture - hockey - and may appear at first sight to be far-fetched. It concerns the relationship that is suspected to exist between societal attitudes and the extremely aggressive and violent way hockey is played in North America. Here, as elsewhere, we need to conduct appropriate research before being sure but I strongly suspect that general attitudes of a great many people, particularly young ones, are conditioned by the organized, highly remunerated and publicly applauded brutality of professional hockey.³² The fact that during many games acts of common assault are condoned by the police and ultimately even rewarded by fame and bonuses also must leave its mark on the attitudes many spectators develop towards law and order and towards the universal application of laws. Hockey violence, like its commercialism, is not confined to adult hockey but also to children and adolescents. In Ontario the brawls and other unsavoury aspects of Junior Hockey have recently reached proportions which have prompted the government to institute an inquiry. This has led one astute journalist to the following observation:

Ironically, the Ontario government has also been a major promoter, albeit an unconscious one of hockey violence. Violence has become an increasingly common feature of the game as amateurs become more 'organized' into leagues and teams. And the reason this organization has taken place

is that the Government for many years now has provided very substantial grants to municipalities to put up community centre arenas for the teams to play in. Without these arenas, hockey would still be largely a pick-up affair on a frozen pond - and probably a lot more fun.³³

While one would hesitate, I suspect, to draw from this comment the conclusion that governments should cease supporting the construction of arenas, it does underscore the point that governmental actions of all sorts frequently have consequences for culture which were quite unforeseen.

CONCLUSION

None of this is, of course, new. But the fact that the points of the rather commonplace observations I have made here have been almost totally ignored in political science literature^{indicates} that they badly need to be reiterated. Specifically, as I said at the beginning, we must ask ourselves why we have treated culture so casually.

The possibility that the neglect of culture is caused by the way political science has been defined seems a little ludicrous at first glance. There is nothing, in the prevalent definitions of politics and of political science specifically to exclude the full consideration of culture. Yet the fact remains that studies undertaken within a Marxist or neo-Marxist framework, say, are much more likely to touch on cultural aspects than the usual articles in the American Political Science Review. There is, therefore, some reason to believe that the political science now thriving in North America, which has been influenced primarily by rigorous analytical theory, is unlikely to focus on values and leisure culture. Much of the literature dealing with political culture could be expected to concern itself with our kind of culture,

since the two are intimately related. But the intrinsically non-political character of much leisure culture and its apparent remoteness from politics has no doubt led even students of political culture to pay inadequate heed to the relations between the two and to the important role both play in the political process. Those who approach political problems through philosophical paths, on the other hand, and who often do explore values, tend to be preoccupied with normative considerations, logic or linguistic analysis. They therefore only seldom tackle the behavioural aspects of politics or the mutual interaction between behaviour and institutions - a particularly relevant interface for the study of culture.

If these generalizations are remotely accurate then one could conclude that one of the reasons for the neglect of culture has been the fragmentation of political inquiry. To the extent that this fragmentation is caused by the definition of the discipline, boundary delineations and the consequent formulation of problems, to that extent the conceptualization of political science may be at fault. Analytical theory not being a field in which I have the slightest talent for innovation, however, I am compelled to decry the status quo without proposing any alternatives.

One possibility would be to leave the architecture of the whole discipline alone and to re-decorate one of the rooms or perhaps add a new wing. Sociologists, for instance, have become specialized with respect to virtually every facet of human experience and one can therefore find not only a sociology of the family, work, religion or knowledge but even of music, art and leisure. Should we carve out a sub-field of politics dealing with leisure culture and so build up the necessary knowledge and understanding of the critical linkages? I think not, for this approach is theoretically questionable and would in no way correct the aforementioned flaws of fragmentation.

There is, of course, a much simpler solution but one which is not to be despised for all that. We need to know a great deal more, as I hope I have demonstrated, about the reciprocal relation between culture and politics. Much can be discovered within the various accepted theoretical approaches to political science, provided we allow them to direct us towards asking the right kind of questions. Culture being ubiquitous, its political effects will become manifest in different ways as the result of different attacks. I have already alluded to the greater propensity of Marxist scholars to take culture into account. R. K. Merton's classic comments on the latent and manifest functions of political machines³⁴ exemplify another avenue which can lead us towards enlightening insights transcending the expectations imposed by original terms of reference. Culture will, I believe, receive its due, and political science will become more realistic, when the inquiries prompted by any school or theoretical sect become fully aware of the relevance of leisure culture. Only after we have learnt much more about its political dimension will we be able to tell whether its effects are such as to require a re-definition of the theoretical base and the boundaries of political science. To try deciding the question now would, in all likelihood, turn into a futile exercise in navel-gazing. I therefore conclude that we should, for the present, study the discipline less and culture more.

Its claims for our attention strike me as being particularly pressing because of two contemporary societal and political trends. Technological innovation, and ever greater concentration of ownership and control in the economy make it increasingly difficult for private and public decision-making to occur in a manner reasonably free of domination by certain powerful vested interests. The most sinister forms of the engineering of consent are not direct campaigns or corruption but, as the record of the food industry for

example demonstrates, attempts indirectly to influence the tastes and fads of the population. Leisure culture, I insist, is here a prime vehicle for the manipulation of our minds. One of the most effective defences against abuse, in this context, is provided by a vigilant government. But it, because of its immense power, poses an even greater threat to thought control. This is so, not necessarily because of intended, overt policies, but as the result, in part, of far-reaching direct and indirect consequences of its cultural policies and of policies which have unanticipated consequences for leisure culture. Our only defence against being manipulated is knowledge - the kind of knowledge for which we shall need an understanding of the politics of culture.

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NOTES

1. Robert E. Ward, "Culture and Comparative Study of Politics, or the Constipated Dialectic," American Political Science Review, 68 (1974), 190.
2. Cf. David Easton, "The New Revolution in Political Science," American Political Science Review 63(1969), reprinted in the second edition of The Political System, (New York, 1971), 323-48.
3. E. B. Tylor (1871) cited by Leslie A. White, "The Concept of Culture," in M. F. Ashley Montagu (ed.), Culture and the Evolution of Man (New York, 1972) 38. White's paper is an excellent review of the uses of 'culture' by anthropologists and of the difficulties of arriving at a suitable definition.
4. The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford, 1971) I 622.
5. Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, Report (Ottawa, 1951) 7.
6. Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba, The Civic Culture (Princeton, 1963) 12 ff. Cf. Gabriel Almond and G. Bingham Powell, Jr., Comparative Politics (Boston and Toronto, 1966) 23 ff.
7. Abraham H. Maslow, "A Theory of Human Motivation," Psychological Review, 50 (1943) 370-96.
8. Cultural Policy and Development in Ontario (Toronto,), cited by Frank T. Pasquill and Joan Horsman, Wood Pennies. A Report on Cultural Funding Patterns in Canada. Programme in Arts Administration, York University, May 1973, 13. Schafer's classification is here described more fully:

<u>Recreational Culture</u>	Parks, Beaches, Conservation and Recreational Areas...
<u>Physical Culture</u>	Competitive Sport, Individual Sport, Gymnastics, Track and Field ...
<u>Media Culture</u>	Publishing, Radio, Television, Film and Libraries ...
<u>Artistic Culture</u>	Performing Arts, Exhibiting Arts and Crafts, Writing ...
<u>Multiculture</u>	Language, Linguistics, Folk Arts, Ethnic and Native Expression ...
<u>Environmental Culture</u>	Aesthetics of Urban Design, Cultural Facilities, Landscape, Architecture, Historic Cities ...
9. A recent look at comics is suggestive in tracing the differences between 'generations' of strips, from the funnies, to the unfunny funnies and the sophisticated adult funnies which frequently question established

- and dominant societal values. See John Culhane, "Leapin' Lizards! What's Happening to the Comics?" The New York Times Magazine, (May 5, 1974), 16-17, 38-47. Two recent paperbacks make excellent source-books for the cultural implications of rock and roll. They are The Rolling Stone Reader, edited by the editors of Rolling Stone (New York, 1974) and Ben Fong-Torres (ed.), The Rolling Stone Rock 'N' Roll Reader (New York, 1974). Closer to home, Marie-France Moore's study of Mainmise, done within the framework of Léon Dion's work on Quebec culture, constitutes an invaluable examination of counterculture in French Canada. For Norman Mailer's comments on graffiti, see the text he has provided for Mervyn Kurlansky's and Jon Naar's The Faith of Graffiti, (New York, 1974).
10. Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences, Report (Ottawa, 1951) 111.
 11. Jean Sutherland Boggs, The National Gallery of Canada, (Toronto, 1971) 2-3.
 12. Unesco, Cultural Policy: A Preliminary Study (Paris, 1969). This is an unsigned introductory publication in a series entitled Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies. It is the outcome of a Unesco round-table held in Monaco in 1967. All but one of the eight additional studies consists of a report on a particular country; the series provides useful accounts of practices of governments and voluntary associations with respect to culture in a wide variety of settings.
 13. Cited by H.A. Innis, "The Strategy of Culture," in Changing Concepts of Time (Toronto, 1952) 1.
 14. Pasquill and Horsman, op. cit. provide detailed information on the activities of all three levels of government and reveal, surprisingly, that Quebec is by no means the province which is most generous in the nourishment of its cultural life.
 15. Gérard Pelletier, Notes for an Address to the Canadian Conference of the Arts, Mount Orford, September 21, 1972, 9. The federal budget earmarked for cultural activities has nearly tripled since 1968, according to the Secretary of State's address.
 16. The Development of Cultural Policy in Canada. Notes for an address to the Canadian Conference on the Arts, Toronto, September, 1970, 9. Emphasis added. One could interpret Pelletier's statement as indicating that government recognition has merely been sought, possibly without success. But it is followed by the words "We have also succeeded...." indicating that the sought-after recognition had indeed been granted. But Cf. "Even including the more expensive items like parks, libraries and broadcasting, government cultural support was only 2.3% of total consolidated spending in 1970." Pasquill and Horsman, op. cit., 2.
 17. It is not only governments directly which lend cultural support to various nationalist vehicles. Among the most eloquent and best showcases for Quebec nationalism has for some time been the quarterly

Forces, published by the public relations department of the Quebec government's public corporation, Hydro Québec, an agency which has also in economic and linguistic terms been an important factor in generating a sense of national pride among Quebecers.

18. Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, Report (Ottawa, 1929).
19. Frank Rasky, "Canada's Record Industry is a \$130-million Hit," The Toronto Star (Toronto, May 11, 1974) H 1.
20. An analysis of audiences at the Shaw Festival at Niagara on the Lake shows that only between 3 and 4 per cent of the audience were labourers or farmers. A similar study of Stratford, Ontario audiences did not even list these occupations, suggesting that they comprised less than one per cent of the audience. Peter Klopchic, A Survey of Visitors to the Shaw Festival Theatre (Toronto, 1969) 12 and idem, Stratford Visitors Survey (Toronto, 1967) Table XV.
21. A Canada Council Report, The Group of 29, shows that in 1971-2, 29 well-established performing arts companies received \$5,393,000 from the Canada Council, more than half its budget for arts support. Cf. Robert Martin, "Arts Seen Sliding into Public Purse," The Globe and Mail (Toronto, April 12, 1974).
22. Pasquill and Horsman, op. cit., 57-9.
23. Mount Orford Address, cited above, 8.
24. John Fraser, "Must the Arts Put Their Hopes in Tin Cup Tactics?" The Globe and Mail (Toronto, April 13, 1974); William Littler, "Spectre of Cultural Dictatorship Looms with Government Aid to Orchestras," The Toronto Star (Toronto, May 5, 1974).
25. John Fraser, op. cit., 19.
26. Cf. J.E. Hodgetts, The Canadian Public Service (Toronto, 1973) 31-33.
27. Ian E. Wilson, Shortt and Doughty: The Cultural Role of the Public Archives of Canada, 1904 to 1935, unpublished MA thesis, Queen's University, 1973, 56.
28. Ibid., 61, 79.
29. Adam Shortt and A.G. Doughty, eds., Canada and Its Provinces, (Toronto, 1914-1917).
30. "Presidential Address," Report of the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Historical Association, 1957.
31. M.P. Bachynski, "The HOST Proposal: A Progress Report on the House of Science," Science Forum, VII (February, 1974) 28-30.

32. Unaggressive players, even when successful, tend to be booed by the home teams, as Ken Hodge shows. Jim Proudfoot, "A Likeable Athlete Boston Fans Detest," The Toronto Star (Toronto, May 11, 1974).
33. Harold Greer, "Racism and Amateur Hockey Don't Mix," The Whig-Standard (Kingston, May 6, 1974).
34. "Manifest and Latent Functions," in Social Theory and Social Structure, (Glencoe, 1957).

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SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

The Federal Government has announced its intention to set up a new Granting Council for the Social Sciences and Humanities. The Social Science Research Council of Canada (SSRCC) has already presented recommendations on the general legal status and structure of the Council. The SSRCC now intends, as a second step, to present its views on the policies, programs and procedures of the new council. In order to do this the SSRCC wants to have the views of the various member associations. For this reason we are publishing a series of points raised by the SSRCC and we encourage all CPSA members to send in their views to the CPSA office (c/o University of Ottawa) by the end of November.

It is to be hoped that people will express their views. The new funding council will influence political science in Canada - the least we can do is let the government know what kind of body we feel would be most adequate. So send in your opinions on the following questions:

- 1) Which aspects of the present organization, policies, programs, or procedures of the Canada Council do you consider desirable and would recommend that they be continued unaltered?
- 2) Which aspects of the present organization, policies, programs, or procedures of the Canada Council should be continued but with changes to make them more adequate? What changes would you recommend?
- 3) Which aspects of the present organization, policies, programs or procedures of the Canada Council should be scrapped or replaced?
- 4) What new policies, programs or procedures would you recommend to be established by the new granting council for the social sciences?
e.g. research professorships, as in the Medical Research Council and the Swedish Social Science Research Council.
- 5) What comments do you have on the need for additional funding for research in the social sciences and to what programs should it be allocated?
e.g. individual research projects, research programs of groups or institutes, graduate fellowships, conferences, etc...