

BULLETIN

PUBLICATION CONJOINTE DE / JOINT PUBLICATION OF
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
&
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

JANVIER 1975

vol. IV - no. 3

JANUARY 1975

N'oubliez pas.....

Le 7, 8, 9 mai - Moncton - Réunions de la Société
Canadienne de science politique

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 June - Edmonton - Meetings of the Canadian
Political Science Association.

DON'T FORGET!!!

Science policy: pages 1-15

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

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

Caroline Andrew
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LA POLITIQUE SCIENTIFIQUE ET L'ACSP

Nous continuons notre présentation de la position de l'Association canadienne de science politique vis-à-vis de la politique scientifique du gouvernement fédéral et, plus spécifiquement, de la formation d'un nouveau conseil dans le domaine des sciences sociales et des humanités telle que proposée par le gouvernement fédéral. Dans le dernier numéro du Bulletin nous avons publié la lettre de Léon Dion, président de l'ACSP, au premier ministre Trudeau dans laquelle étaient exposés les points de vue de l'Association au sujet de la politique scientifique du gouvernement fédéral. La question principale posée par l'Association touchait le statut des organismes de subventions et particulièrement leur autonomie. Ici nous publions la réponse du premier ministre ainsi qu'une deuxième lettre du président de l'Association. Nous avons décidé de publier les deux lettres, avec des traductions anglaises, à cause de l'importance de l'enjeu pour le développement de la science politique au Canada. Les politicologues devraient débattre cette question; nous allons tous être obligés de vivre avec les structures de subventions que le gouvernement fédéral va mettre en place.

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Another installment of the CPSA and federal government science policy... In the last number of the Bulletin we published a letter written by Léon Dion, President of the CPSA to Prime Minister Trudeau explaining the point of view of the Association in relation to the federal government's science policy. The Association has been particularly concerned with the status of the proposed granting agency for the Social Sciences, and specifically, with the independence of the agency. Given the importance of this subject for the development of political science in Canada, we have decided to publish the reply from Prime Minister Trudeau as well as a second letter from the CPSA. President to the Prime Minister. We hope that, by publishing these letters, we can stimulate a discussion among the members of the discipline.



CANADA

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa K1A 0A2

le 6 novembre 1974

Monsieur,

Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 4 octobre, dans laquelle vous m'informez des vues de l'Association canadienne de science politique sur la réorganisation des organismes de subvention à la recherche universitaire. Comme vous le savez, il m'apparaît essentiel que la communauté universitaire soit parfaitement au courant des intentions du gouvernement quant à cette réorganisation. Lorsque la présente lettre vous parviendra, vous aurez sans doute entendu l'allocution que doit prononcer le ministre d'Etat chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie à l'assemblée annuelle du Conseil de recherches en sciences sociales. J'espère que ce discours vous aura aidé à mieux comprendre quelques-uns des points en cause.

Pour ce qui est de l'indépendance du processus d'octroi des subventions aux chercheurs dans le domaine des sciences sociales et des humanités, je tiens à vous assurer que le gouvernement n'a nullement l'intention de la restreindre. En effet, selon notre projet de réorganisation, les subventions seront accordées sous la direction et la surveillance

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Professeur Léon Dion
Président
Association canadienne de
science politique
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d'un conseil composé de personnes hautement compétentes dans les disciplines concernées et libres de consacrer toute l'attention voulue à leur tâche.

Je suis, bien sûr, pleinement conscient de la nature très délicate de la recherche et de la publication dans le domaine des sciences sociales. Je ne puis convenir, toutefois, que la protection de l'indépendance à laquelle vous faites allusion dépende essentiellement du statut du Conseil canadien de recherches en sciences sociales, aux termes de la Loi sur l'administration financière. Permettez-moi de vous signaler que le financement du Conseil des Arts du Canada est assuré, dans une large mesure, au moyen de crédits annuels assujettis aux mêmes vérifications, en substance, que celles auxquelles sont soumises toutes les autres sociétés de la Couronne énumérées à l'annexe B de la Loi sur l'administration financière. Le fait que le Conseil des Arts ne soit pas mandataire de Sa Majesté et que ses crédits ne se périment pas à la fin de chaque année financière est une anomalie qui s'est perpétuée avec les années. Elle repose sur la supposition que le Conseil pourrait remplir son mandat grâce aux seuls revenus en provenance de dotations et de legs, supposition qui s'est d'ailleurs révélée fausse.

Notre projet actuel de faire du nouveau Conseil une société de la Couronne aux termes de l'annexe B de la Loi sur l'administration financière s'appuie sur le droit du Parlement de surveiller les dépenses publiques. Des parlementaires, l'Auditeur général et d'autres personnes ont exprimé leur préoccupation face à l'octroi régulier, à certains organismes, de crédits exempts du renouvellement annuel. A mon sens, cette pratique représente bien


un aspect fondamental de notre régime de gouvernement, plutôt qu'elle ne sert à répondre "aux exigences administratives à court terme". Le but de l'uniformisation des trois organismes subventionnaires aux points de vue juridique et administratif est d'assurer à long terme la cohérence de l'aide à la recherche universitaire. Cette uniformisation n'est pas plus susceptible de donner lieu à des ingérences que ne l'est le système actuel, non plus qu'elle ne risque, à mon avis, d'en susciter davantage à l'avenir. Vous conviendrez avec moi, j'en suis certain, que le Conseil économique et le Conseil des Sciences du Canada ont conservé un haut degré d'indépendance comme sociétés de la Couronne soumises au régime de l'annexe B de la Loi sur l'administration financière.

Je désire maintenant examiner les points sur lesquels portent vos recommandations dans l'optique de nos travaux de planification, ceux-ci étant sujets, il va sans dire, à l'approbation du Parlement. La relation entre le nouveau Conseil et son ministre sera la même que celle qui existe entre le Conseil de recherches médicales et le ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, à cette exception près qu'il sera autorisé à publier tous les documents conformes, selon lui, à ses objectifs, sans s'en rapporter au ministre. Le nouveau Conseil ne pourra ni régir la publication et la diffusion des résultats des recherches, ni intervenir à cet égard. Il pourra, bien sûr, soutenir à son gré de telles initiatives. D'autre part, il aura droit, avec l'approbation du ministre, d'engager des employés et de déterminer leurs fonctions et conditions de travail. Il sera, de même, libre d'établir ses propres structures, comités et règlements. Ses membres seront désignés par le

Gouverneur en conseil, et je peux vous assurer que l'avis des particuliers et organismes compétents en la matière, comme votre Association, comptera pour beaucoup dans le choix des personnes nommées. Le nouveau Conseil pourra accepter des dotations (à titre d'organisme de bienfaisance ainsi que le prévoit la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu), placer ces fonds et conserver ou distribuer, selon les conditions des dotations, les revenus de ses placements aux fins du Conseil, indépendamment de l'expiration de l'année financière fédérale.

J'espère que ces quelques renseignements contribueront à vous donner une meilleure idée des intentions actuelles du gouvernement. Veuillez croire que je suis sensible et à la valeur et au caractère délicat des recherches qui se poursuivent dans le domaine des sciences sociales. J'ai confiance que les projets dont j'ai fait état sommairement, loin de constituer une menace à l'essor et à l'indépendance futurs de la recherche en sciences sociales, lui seront au contraire très favorables.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B. L. L.", written in dark ink on a white background.

CANADA
PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa K1A 0A2

November 6, 1974.

Dear Léon:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 4, informing me of the views of the Canadian Political Science Association on the reorganization of university research granting organizations. As you know, I deem essential that the academic community be perfectly aware of the Government's intentions with regard to this reorganization. When you receive this letter, you will undoubtedly have heard the speech to be given by the Minister without portfolio concerned with science and technology, at the annual meeting of the Social Science Research Council. I hope this speech will have helped you to understand better some of the points involved.

As concerns the independence of the actual process of making grants to researchers in the social sciences and the humanities, you may rest assured that the Government has no intention of decreasing this independence. Indeed, under the proposed reorganization, grants will be given under the direction and supervision of a Board composed of persons who are highly qualified

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Professor Léon Dion,
President,
Canadian Political
Science Association,
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in the disciplines concerned, and who will be free to give this task all necessary attention.

I am, of course, well aware of the highly sensitive nature of research and publication in the field of social science. I cannot agree, however, that the protection of independence, to which you refer, rests essentially on the status of the Canadian Social Science Research Council, under the Financial Administration Act. Allow me to point out that Canada Council is subject to substantially the same controls as all other Crown corporations listed in Appendix "B" of the Financial Administration Act. The fact that the Canada Council is not an agent of Her Majesty and that its budget does not lapse at the end of each fiscal year is an anomaly which has become established over the years. It is based on the assumption that the Council could meet its mandate with only the income produced by endowments and bequests, and this assumption has been shown to be groundless.

Our present proposal, to form the new Council as a Crown corporation under Appendix "B" of the Financial Administration Act, is based on Parliament's right to control public expenditures. Members of Parliament, the Auditor General and others have expressed concern over the regular granting, to certain organizations, of budgets which are exempt from annual renewal. In my opinion, this practice is representative of a

fundamental aspect of our form of government, rather than meeting "short-term administrative requirements". The objective of the legal and administrative reorganization of the three granting organizations is to ensure long-term consistency in aid to university research. This reorganization is no more likely to give rise to interference than the present system, nor is it likely, in my opinion, to do so in the future. You will agree, I am sure, that the Economic Council and the Science Council have maintained a high degree of independence as Crown corporations under Appendix "B" of the Financial Administration Act.

I would like, at this point, to examine the objects of your recommendations from the point of view of our planning, which is, of course, subject to Parliamentary approval. The relationship between the new Council and its Minister will be the same as between the Medical Research Council and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, with the exception that it will be authorized to publish any documents which, in its view, meets its objectives, without referring to the Minister. The new Council will not be in a position to govern the publication and distribution of research results, nor to interfere in this regard. It will of course be able to support such undertakings at will. On the other hand, it will have the right, with the Minister's approval, to hire employees and determine their duties and working conditions. In the same manner, it will be free to establish its own structures, committees and regulations.

Its members will be appointed by the Governor in Council and I can assure you that the views of knowledgeable individuals and organizations, such as your Association, will be seriously taken into account when selecting the persons to be appointed. The new Council will be able to accept endowments (as a charitable organization under the Income Tax Act), invest funds and keep or distribute, depending on the conditions of such endowments, the proceeds of its investments for Council purposes, without taking into account the end of the federal fiscal year.

I hope these few items of information will help you to acquire a better understanding of the Government's present intentions. You may rest assured that I am aware of both the value and the sensitiveness of the research being carried out in the field of social sciences. I am confident that the proposals I have briefly mentioned, far from threatening the future development and the independence of research in the social sciences, will on the contrary be highly favourable to them.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) P. E. Trudeau

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

20 UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
30 STEWART STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO,
K1N 6N5
SECRETARY-TREASURER (613) 231-5818

Québec, le 13 janvier 1975

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Premier Ministre du Canada
Cabinet du Premier Ministre
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A2

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 6 novembre en réponse à la mienne du 4 octobre - et je vous en remercie.

Lors d'une réunion régulière tenue fin novembre, le Bureau de direction de la Canadian Political Science Association/Association canadienne de science politique a pris connaissance du contenu de votre lettre. Il a également pris connaissance du discours du Ministre d'Etat chargé des sciences et de la technologie, Mr. Drury, prononcé à l'occasion de la réunion annuelle du Conseil des recherches en sciences sociales. Les membres du Bureau ont exprimé leur satisfaction du fait que les membres de votre gouvernement et vous-même compreniez bien les raisons d'être des appréhensions que suscite chez eux la réorganisation du Conseil des Arts. Ils sont particulièrement très sensibles aux garanties d'indépendance que vous entendez procurer au Conseil des humanités et des sciences sociales qui sera créé en vertu d'une loi du Parlement canadien sur la réorganisation des organismes de subvention à la recherche universitaire.

Ces assurances, toutefois, même venant du ministre responsable et de vous-même, ne dissipent pas complètement leurs craintes. Bien que le Bureau de direction ne m'ait confié aucun mandat spécifique à cet égard, je suis certain que deux suggestions supplémentaires à celles que contenait ma lettre du 4 octobre et que je vais formuler aujourd'hui de ma propre initiative recevront leur approbation.

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Je constate avec plaisir que le gouvernement entend prendre toutes les mesures possibles afin de garantir dans les faits l'indépendance du Conseil qu'il veut préserver en principe. Je suis personnellement heureux de vous entendre dire que le Conseil sera "composé de personnes hautement compétentes dans les disciplines concernées et libres de consacrer toute l'attention voulue à cette tâche". Pour les raisons mentionnées dans ma lettre du 4 octobre, il s'impose que tous les membres de ce Conseil soient des universitaires libres de toute attache partisane et qui soient également parfaitement autonomes par rapport au gouvernement du jour, condition qui, entre autres, exclurait les fonctionnaires et toute autre catégorie similaire de personnes.

Plus loin dans votre lettre, vous écrivez que "le nouveau Conseil pourra accepter des dotations... placer ces fonds et conserver ou distribuer, selon les conditions des dotations, les revenus de ses placements aux fins du Conseil, indépendamment de l'expiration de l'année financière fédérale". Cette compétence qui sera octroyée au Conseil me paraît devoir être très importante puisqu'elle est propre à permettre, dans les faits, du moins partiellement, l'indépendance du Conseil. A ce sujet, je tiens à vous signaler mon accord avec une proposition que le directeur du Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Jan J. Loubser, vous transmettait dans la lettre qu'il vous adressait le 31 décembre dernier. Il conviendrait, en effet, qu'au moins la moitié de la dotation initiale de cinquante millions du Conseil des Arts passe au nouveau conseil des Humanités et des sciences sociales. Le revenu annuel de cette dotation procurerait au nouveau Conseil une certaine marge de manoeuvres. En plus, pareille dotation initiale serait susceptible d'encourager d'autres dons...

Il est un dernier point, beaucoup plus délicat celui-là, qu'à titre tout à fait personnel je veux porter à votre attention. Vous n'ignorez pas que beaucoup de Québécois francophones qui ont jusqu'ici profité à un titre ou l'autre et souvent à plus d'une reprise de l'aide du Conseil des Arts sont indépendantistes ou séparatistes. Ce climat d'ouverture existant entre les chercheurs québécois et le Conseil des Arts s'explique sans doute en partie par le fait que chez les chercheurs québécois la recherche des connaissances l'emporte sur leurs convictions politiques... La réputation bien méritée d'indépendance et d'objectivité dont jouit généralement le Conseil des Arts entre également

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pour une large part dans l'acceptation par ces personnes des subventions qui leur sont consenties par ce dernier. Je suis certain que, tout comme moi, par la réorganisation des Conseils de recherche, vous souhaitez exclusivement promouvoir encore mieux que ce ne fut le cas jusqu'ici la promotion des connaissances scientifiques, fondamentales et appliquées, et ce dans le Canada tout entier. Or, il serait tragique qu'une fraction considérable de savants et de chercheurs parmi les francophones canadiens, par suite des conditions de cette réorganisation, soient conduits à conclure que le nouveau Conseil ne sera plus en position d'être équitable à leur endroit. Je suis convaincu que vous allez chercher à faire en sorte que la loi elle-même créant le Conseil aussi bien que la composition et les normes de fonctionnement du nouveau Conseil vont garantir la plus entière indépendance de ce dernier par rapport au gouvernement fédéral de façon à assurer que tous les Canadiens, quelles que soient leurs convictions politiques, la province qu'ils habitent et ainsi de suite, conservent la certitude que ce Conseil ne leur est pas antagoniste. Je suggère que c'est là une raison supplémentaire vous incitant à la plus grande prudence dans le geste de la plus haute importance pour l'intérêt général et à long terme du pays que votre gouvernement va poser dans les mois qui viennent.

Vous connaissez enfin l'intérêt que je porte personnellement à l'avancement des connaissances scientifiques de même que la collaboration que depuis de nombreuses années j'ai apporté aux sociétés savantes et aux Conseils de recherches canadiens. Je partage depuis longtemps avec vous une même conviction: si les valeurs humanistes procurent aux sociétés contemporaines leur souffle spirituel, c'est par contre la connaissance scientifique qui en représente l'épine dorsale. J'estime qu'à ce moment-ci nous aurions intérêt, vous et moi, à nous rencontrer pour que nous puissions échanger à loisir sur les modalités concrètes propres à mieux donner corps à nos convictions communes. Bien entendu, la rencontre que je vous propose, à votre convenance, serait à titre privé bien qu'il ne s'agirait pas, au contraire, de mettre entre parenthèses nos obligations respectives.

Je vous prie, monsieur le Premier Ministre, de croire en ma haute considération.

Le Président,

Léon Dion,

Léon Dion

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Quebec City, January 13, 1975.

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A2

Right Honourable Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 6, in reply to mine of October 4, and I thank you.

At a regular meeting held at the end of November, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association/Association canadienne de science politique were made aware of the contents of your letter. The Board also became acquainted with the speech made by the Minister without Portfolio in charge of Science and Technology, the Hon. Drury, at the annual meeting of the Social Science Research Council. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the fact that members of your Government and yourself show a good understanding of the apprehension they feel with regard to the reorganization of Canada Council. They appreciate particularly the guarantees of independence which you intend to give the Council on the Humanities and the Social Sciences, which will be created under an act of Parliament concerning the reorganization of university research granting organizations.

These assurances, however, even though they come from the responsible Minister and from yourself, do not clear their apprehensions entirely. Although the Board of Directors did not give me any specific mandate in this regard, I am sure that two additional suggestions, in addition to those contained in my letter of October 4, which I put to you today on my own initiative, will receive their approval.

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I am pleased to note that the Government intends to take every possible step to guarantee the Council's independence in fact as well as in principle. I am personally happy to see that the Council will be "composed of persons highly qualified in the disciplines involved and free to give this task all the attention it requires". For the reasons mentioned in my letter of October 4, it is necessary that all members of this Council be university people who are free of any partisan ties and who are also perfectly autonomous with regard to the Government of the day; this condition would, among other things, exclude public servants and other persons of similar categories.

You state further in your letter that "the new Council will be empowered to accept endowments... invest such funds and keep or distribute, according to the conditions of the endowments, the income of such investments for the purposes of the Council, notwithstanding the expiration of the federal fiscal year". This power to be given the Council seems highly important to me, because it is of a nature to give the Council at least partial independence in fact. In this regard I wish to point out that I agree with a proposal made by the director of the Canadian Social Science Research Council, Jan. J. Loubser, in his letter to you of December 31 last. Indeed, it would be appropriate that at least half the fifty million dollar initial endowment of Canada Council should go to the new Council on the Humanities and the Social Sciences. The annual income from such an endowment would give the new Council a certain amount of elbow room. Also, such an initial endowment would be likely to encourage other donations...

There is a final point which is much more sensitive and which I would like to bring to your attention on a purely personal basis. You undoubtedly know that numerous French-speaking Quebeckers who, until now, one way or another, and often more than once, have received help from the Canada Council, favour independence or separation. This open-mindedness existing between Quebec researchers and Canada Council is explained no doubt by the fact that in Quebec researchers, the pursuit of knowledge carries more weight than political convictions... The well earned reputation of independence and objectivity which Canada Council generally has

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also enters the picture to a very great degree in their acceptance of grants made by the Council. I am certain that, just like myself, through the reorganization of the research councils you seek only to promote, even better than in the past, the promotion of scientific knowledge, both pure and applied, in the whole of Canada. Now, it would be tragic if a considerable percentage of scientists and researchers among French-speaking Canadians, because of the conditions of this reorganization, were led to believe that the new Council will no longer be in a position to be fair with them. I am convinced that you will endeavour to ensure that the very Act creating the Council as well as its composition and operating standards will guarantee it the greatest possible degree of independence vis-à-vis the Federal Government so as to ensure that all Canadians, notwithstanding their political convictions, their province of residence or other considerations, may remain certain that the Council is not antagonistic to them. I would suggest that this is an additional reason for you to show the greatest possible prudence in this step, which is highly important for the general, long term interest of the country and which your Government will take in the coming months.

Finally, you are aware of my personal interest in the advancement of scientific knowledge and of the cooperation I have shown Canadian learned societies and research councils over the past several years. You and I have shared this conviction for a long time: while humanistic values give contemporary societies their spiritual breath, scientific knowledge is their backbone. I am of the opinion that it would be in our interest at this time for you and me to meet and discuss at leisure the concrete measures which would give shape to our common convictions. Of course, the meeting I am suggesting (at your convenience) would be private although it would not be, quite the contrary, a matter for us to put our respective commitments aside.

You may rest assured, Right Honourable Sir, of my highest consideration.

Léon Dion,
President.

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Frais de Déplacement pour les Conférences des Sociétés savantes
A.C.S.P. - Réunion Annuelle Générale, Université d'Alberta, Edmonton
juin 2-5, 1975

L'Association canadienne de Science politique reçoit du Conseil Canadien de Recherche en Sciences Sociales une subvention de transport destinée à permettre aux membres éloignés d'assister à la séance annuelle de l'Association. Ces fonds sont d'abord mis à la disposition des membres plus jeunes, attendu que le voyage de ceux qui présentent ou discutent une communication, ou qui y président, sera vraisemblablement défrayé par leur propre université. Ceux qui désirent se prévaloir de cette aide devraient tâcher d'obtenir une contribution similaire de leur employeur premièrement, ce qui permettrait à CPSA/ACSP de répartir son assistance plus largement. Les demandes de subvention devraient, après avoir précisé le coût du transport aérien (aller-retour, classe économique) et déclaré les autres sources de financement escomptées, ainsi que le statut académique du demandeur, être envoyées au secrétaire-exécutive, Rita Archer, Canadian Political Science Association, C/O University of Ottawa, K1N 6N5 pour le 1er mai, 1975 et accompagnées d'une enveloppe affranchie.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

TRAVEL GRANTS TO LEARNED SOCIETIES MEETING

C.P.S.A. - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

University of Alberta, Edmonton

June 2-5, 1975

The Canadian Political Science Association receives a travel grant from the Social Science Research Council of Canada to assist members to come to the annual meeting from distant places. These funds are particularly designed to help younger members. The assumption is that those presenting, discussing, or chairing papers will be subsidized by their own university. Those requesting C.P.S.A. grants are urged to try to obtain funds from their own institutions first, in order to allow the Travel Fund to be spread widely. Requests, stating the cost of the economy return air fare, the grants you expect to receive from other sources, and the academic rank of the member must reach the Executive Secretary, Rita Archer, Canadian Political Science Association, C/O University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N 6N5 by May 1, 1975. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

POSITION OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

John Trent has definitely announced his intention to leave the position as Secretary-Treasurer. The CPSA Board of Directors therefore decided to set up a search committee to seek out possible candidates for the position of Secretary-Treasurer. The Committee is composed of CPSA President-Elect Donald Rowat (Carleton) and CPSA Post President John Meisel (Queen's) and this committee will report to the Nominating Committee of the CPSA.

The committee is interested in getting suggestions from the CPSA membership about possible candidates. The basic criteria for the position are an interest in the development of the discipline and a willingness to spend time in promoting this development. In addition, the Board of Directors of the CPSA felt that it was a great advantage to have the Secretary-Treasurer in or near Ottawa. However, suggestions of people living elsewhere will certainly be seriously considered.

Suggestions can be sent in the CPSA office (% University of Ottawa) or to the members of the search committee, preferably before February 15, 1975. People are urged to send in names; the position of Secretary-Treasurer is vital to the development of political science in Canada.

AGENDA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Saturday, Nov. 30/74

9:30 a.m.

1. Approval of agenda
2. Approval of minutes of Board meeting - June 6th, 1974
3. President's Report:
 - i) Contacts with Healy Commission
 - ii) Institute for Research in Public Policy
 - iii) Parliamentary Internship Programme i) New funding; ii) Director - MOTION
4. Secretary-Treasurer's Report:
 - i) employment of political scientists in government
 - ii) micro-editions of the Journal
 - iii) 1975 CPSA/ScSp Colloque
 - iv) new CPSA membership category
5. Steering Committee Meeting - Sept. 28/74
 - a) Proposal re: Best Article Award, CJPS - MOTION
 - b) Journal / Public Archives - MOTIONS
 - c) Journal Editors tenure and qualifications - MOTION
 - d) Ex-officio Board members - MOTION
 - e) CPSA representative on SSRCC Manpower Committee - MOTION
 - f) CPSA Standing Committees - MOTION; - new committees
 - g) CPSA Annual Theses Updating - MOTION
6. Discipline Study of Graduate Programmes - H. Thorburn
7. Canadian Content Committee Report - R. Manzer
8. 1975 Programme Chairman's Report - D. Smith
9. Journal Editors' Report - V. Lemieux, P. Fox
10. Bulletin Editor's Report - C. Andrew
11. Government internships and post-doctoral fellowships - J. Hurley, F. Schindeler
12. Community Colleges Report - recommendations
13. New Business:
 - i) CPSA Secretary-Treasurer - nominations
 - ii) Nomination to the SSRCC Directory Committee
 - iii) ECPS/CPSA twinned workshops - topic proposals
 - iv) Canadian Collection of Reprints in Political Science - expand series? price?
 - v) Dissemination of research results
 - vi) Specialists seminars
 - vii) ScSp student study - financial support request
14. Dates for next Board meeting

Persons wishing a copy of the minutes of the above meeting or simply specific portions of the meeting can request them from the CPSA secretariat at the University of Ottawa.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS/RAPPORTS DES DEPARTEMENTS

CALGARY

Professor M.O. Dickerson is on sabbatical leave during 1974-75. He is continuing studies in Washington and Peru on developing countries and authoritarianism.

Professor Stan Drabek is on sabbatical leave during 1974-75. He is continuing studies in Toronto on Local Government and Ward Organization.

Professor Thomas Flanagan is on sabbatical leave during 1974-75. He is preparing two manuscripts as well as a number of articles on the religious beliefs of Louis Riel. He recently published "Louis 'David' Riel: Prophet, Priest, King, Infallible Pontiff," Journal of Canadian Studies, August 1974.

Professor Tareq Ismael has returned from a year's sabbatical in the Middle East.

Professor Anthony Parel is spending the winter term at the University of British Columbia. His replacement at Calgary is Professor James Moore of Concordia University, Montreal.

Mr. Victor Svacek, University of Toronto, spent the fall term at Calgary, teaching courses in Political Theory. Mr. Svacek is completing his dissertation on the works of C.B. MacPherson.

Professor Richard Szawlowski has been awarded a Canada Council Grant to study communist organizations in Eastern Europe.

* * *

MANITOBA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY, FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Brian Katz joined this department beginning 1974-75.
Details are:

- (a) B.A. Honors, Political Science and Economics, University of Manitoba.
- (b) Master of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan.
- (c) Ph.D. (pending) natural resources planning, University of Michigan.
- (d) Research interests are in Canadian and American natural resources development.

* * *

MONTREAL

Le Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Européennes de l'Université de Montréal a le plaisir d'annoncer qu'il vient d'obtenir un octroi de \$105,000 de la Fondation canadienne Donner pour l'organisation au cours des trois prochaines années d'une session d'été sur l'intégration européenne.

Cette session intensive d'études aura une durée d'environ quatre semaines. Elle aura lieu à la fin de l'année universitaire régulière. La première session se tiendra donc au printemps de 1975 à l'Université de Montréal.

Cette session aura un caractère pluridisciplinaire. Elle s'adressera en priorité à des étudiants canadiens du niveau des études supérieures (maîtrise ou doctorat) intéressés à poursuivre des travaux de recherche sur les différents aspects de l'intégration européenne.

La sélection des étudiants se fera par voie de concours et des bourses d'études seront offertes aux étudiants participant.

Pour des renseignements supplémentaires, contactez:

Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Européennes
Université de Montréal
5255, avenue Decelles
Montréal, Québec

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COMMENTS ON THE ACAP REPORT

The Advisory Committee on Academic Planning (ACAP) was established in 1971 as a committee of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies. Its terms of reference were directed broadly toward the effective planning and rationalization of long-term graduate development in Ontario's universities both at the level of individual disciplines and at a more general level. Since its inception ACAP has been responsible for a series of studies of various disciplines and in 1974 it published the report on political science; Perspectives and Plans for Graduate Studies.

This publication is composed of the report made by the consultants, plus comments from the discipline group (one representative from each university with an interest in graduate work in political science), the universities and recommendations made by ACAP to the Council of Ontario Universities. In the case of the Report on Political Science, the consultants were Alan Cairns (Political Science - U.B.C.), Taylor Cole (Political Science - Duke) and Peter Waite (History - Dalhousie).

For those people interested in obtaining a copy of the ACAP report on Political Science, copies can be ordered from:

Council of Ontario Universities
130 St. George Street, suite 8039
Toronto, Ontario - Canada

Because of the importance of the ACAP report for the development of political science, not only in Ontario but generally throughout Canada, we would like to stimulate discussion of the Report. In order to start this discussion, J.R. Mallory (McGill) kindly agreed to comment on the report. We hope that other political scientists will join in the debate; what kind of graduate programme is developing in political science and what kind should be developing?

Over- or Under-Educated? A Comment on the ACAP Report on Political Science

The Report of the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies (No. 9 Political Science, 1974) does not make cheerful reading. The three eminent consultants found what we had all along suspected: that graduate instruction in political science in Ontario Universities embraces a wide variety of programmes of differing scope and quality; that while these programmes may have become over-expanded it is a little late in the day to do more than stop the increase more or less in its tracks; and that nobody is very sure what the objectives of these programmes should be, or is thinking very hard about improving their effectiveness. It is not my purpose to discuss the state of affairs in Ontario (which is probably better than in some other parts of the country), but to comment on some of the preoccupations of this excellent report which strike me as of major importance.

Graduate studies in political science in Canada have been influenced at various times by external forces. Like post-graduate studies in the humanities and social sciences generally, they achieved significant dimensions in the wake of an earlier period of expansion in the natural sciences, and organizational structures in the universities reflect this: a post-graduate degree is a research degree, and the components of the programme reflect this central concern; the most important link in the chain is the research supervisor (again copying the natural sciences) although his role is in fact rather different. The second major influence on political science is that it grew up in departments of economics. While this may have weakened the development of specialization, it did provide a strong tradition of inter-disciplinary study which seems to have been lost even before the inevitable breaking away into separate departments

took place. At the present time the dominant influence on the structure of programmes is the background of the vast majority of present staff (even the Canadians) in the big post-war American graduate schools with their emphasis on "professionalism", "scientific method", and narrow specialization. It is now time to ask what parts of this varied tradition are most important, in terms of the purposes which post-graduate education might conceivably serve. This, I am glad to say, the consultants do.

The Marketplace

What is the object of the exercise? One need not concern oneself here with the fact that one of its most important objects is to provide a congenial activity for those of us already in academic posts. What of the students? It appears that a sizeable majority of them have no other ambition than to end up teaching in the university system, and I suppose we tacitly encourage this. Parenthetically, I recall one applicant for a prestigious graduate fellowship who explained to the interviewing committee that his sole ambition was to equip himself for university administration. Try as we could, the committee could not view his candidature with sympathy.

As the consultants point out, the university system is approaching a "stable state" with most teachers at the lower end of the age scale, so that new jobs will not even emerge significantly as a result of retirement or death - at least not in this century. Where else can the graduate go? The public service (at all levels of government) is a possibility, but the Report is not optimistic even when one includes policy research institutes, political parties and pressure groups as sources of employment. Part of the reason is that post-graduate study in political science does not provide many useful skills, and

public service employers in particular dislike over-specialized and under-trained recruits. There was, one gathers, a rather strained discussion between the public service employers in Ottawa and representatives of the CPSA on just this point. The political scientists were put on the defensive against the charge that recruits from the discipline were often arrogant, ignorant of useful knowledge such as statistics and the machinery of constitutional government, and difficult to train.

What then should be done? What is the social role of the holders of post-graduate degrees in the social sciences? What should be the nature of their training? The consultants, while recognizing that the outlook may be somewhat bleak for those presently in the stream, are rightly skeptical about using manpower projections as a measuring rod of the permissible population of the graduate schools. They note that on developmental grounds alone it was worth while "encouraging the struggling colleges of uncertain quality in western Canada in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century" because we now have several universities in the region of excellent quality. They could have added that it was the struggling graduate students of the later thirties with no prospects of academic employment who provided the cadres of teachers on which the postwar expansion of universities was based. They even lend their support to the notion that political science and sociology will become the "significant post-industrial social sciences, and join with the humanistic disciplines in the eternal task of defining and establishing the good life in the good society". Laudable as this aim may seem to be, one must doubt that the present state of either discipline does much to equip the practitioner with the capacity to either contemplate or express in literate form any humane values whatsoever. Nevertheless, it seems premature to conclude that the

populations now in the graduate schools are engaged in a totally misdirected effort which makes them socially expendible.

Master of What?

To my mind the most valuable observations in the report related to the M.A. degree. There is clearly a limit to the number of doctors of philosophy in political science that the world needs, yet the whole thrust of policy (to the extent that policy exists) in our graduate schools has been to the effect that the central object of graduate training is the creation of Ph.D.'s. Since it is important that the standards of both training and accomplishment for this degree should be high, what is to be done with the considerable number of persons who lack both the ability and the motivation to survive such a difficult obstacle course? It has seemed kinder to get rid of them with the presentation of an M.A. as a token of esteem on the way out. To the extent that the M.A. programme has any other purpose it is simply a screening process by which the preliminary requirements of the doctorate are instilled and the survivors identified.

This is far from the role played by the M.A. in the earlier history of Canadian universities. While requirements and standards may have varied a good deal, the degree was nevertheless conceived as an end in itself, a form of education beyond the undergraduate years involving some advanced study and a research exercise in the form of a thesis. In that form it served as a useful education for those going on to other professions, such as law. The thesis itself, though modest, imparted a skill of undeniable value in the later life of most white collar professionals for whom skill and clarity in complex exposition is of almost universal utility.

But what have our graduate schools done with the M.A. lately? More often than not they have simply used it as a container for the course and examination requirements for further study. Since the knowledge explosion has greatly increased the requirements for even an elementary grasp of the subject, something had to be crowded out to enable the student to meet other growing demands. What was usually crowded out was the thesis.

The grounds for this have never been fully articulated, but they include the following: students complain that they have too much to do; they make the most easily identifiable progress in courses and examinations; the supervision of a thesis for the M.A. is also an extra burden on the staff member who would much rather give an advanced course in his specialty and find more time for his own research and reading; in any event the "good" students who are worth encouraging will go on to do the Ph.D. anyway and will then have to write a thesis, so why retain a duplicate requirement? The possibility that writing the M.A. thesis is necessary training to prevent avoidable gaucherie in the design, construction, and even writing of a doctoral dissertation is abruptly dismissed by those who recall no such requirement in their graduate training.

The Report is to be commended for reviving this important question and urging the Ontario universities to give serious consideration to strengthening the M.A. degree, and to regard it on its own merits apart from its place in the progression to the doctorate. They note, quite appropriately, that there may well be a substantial market for a variety of specialized masters' degrees in such fields as local government and other areas of public or semi-public administration.

Even more to be commended are their strictures on the apparent inadequacy of supervision and programme control which was evidenced by the fact that there were departments which did not know how many students they had, let alone possess adequate machinery to control the programme and progress of their students. There is no doubt a lot to be said for individual initiative, and the student whose energy and persistence provide him with a good education in spite of the sloppiness and lethargy of his instructors and his department is an exceptional man. But many students - even today - are shy, deferential, or lazy. They need encouragement and direction, which is what the educational process is still all about. Leacock once defined the best education as one in which the student sat down with a don, was smoked at until he was cured, and then sent out into the world an educated man. There is still much to be said for this ideal state which no longer exists among us, even at Oxbridge. Nevertheless it is an ideal to be cherished, even though we may need to seek some socially acceptable substitute for smoke-curing.

PRESS RELEASE

A meeting of chairmen of departments of political science meeting last Saturday (January 18th, 1975) at the University of Waterloo added its name to the list of those condemning the Canadian government's arbitrary act in refusing a visa to Professor André Gunder -Frank, it was learned today from John Trent, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Political Science Association.

The text of the telegramme sent to the Minister of Manpower & Immigration and the Prime Minister is as follows

"Whereas Professor André Gunder-Frank was denied a visa by the Department of Manpower and Immigration to take up the post of Visiting Professor at the University of Quebec in Montreal,

Whereas this act is contrary to the principle of free academic inquiry and the free exchange of ideas,

Whereas the Conference of Rectors and Principles of Quebec Universities and other academic bodies have protested the exclusion of Professor Gunder-Frank from Canada.

We, the Heads of Departments of political science of Canada, meeting at Waterloo, Ontario, on January 17th and 18th

Vigorously condemn this action of the Canadian authorities, and request the Canadian government to reconsider the decision of the Immigration Department concerning Professor Gunder-Frank and to grant him a visa enabling him to take the visiting appointment offered by the University of Quebec in Montreal."

For further information:

- (1) re: Professor Gunder-Frank, contact the Director of the Department of Economics, University of Quebec in Montreal;
- (2) re: statement, Canadian Political Science Association, (613) 231-5818.

January 20, 1975

Footnote

As of January 23, 1975 Professor Gunder-Frank has been offered a visa by the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

POSTES VACANTS/POSITIONS

TRENT UNIVERSITY PETERBOROUGH - Department of Politics

Applications are invited for an appointment at the Assistant Professor level, effective July 1, 1975 to teach undergraduate courses. Specialization in political theory and participation in introductory course required. Ph. D. preferred. Write with curriculum vitae stating other teaching and research interests and names of referees to Professor Margaret Doxey, Acting Chairman, Department of Politics, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 7B8.

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for appointments in the following areas:

(1) Public Administration with a specialization in public sector management, including if possible, financial and personnel management; (2) Canadian Government and Politics with an interest in public administration; (3) Foreign Policy of the U.S.A. preferably with an interest as well in domestic U.S. politics; (4) The Politics and foreign policy of the U.S.S.R.; and (5) Political Philosophy.

The rank of appointment is open, but especially in areas (1), (3) and (4), will preferably be at a senior level. Applicants should have the Ph.D.'s complete and an active interest in research. The appointments will take effect on 1 July 1975. Applications, with curricula vitae and names of three referees, together with statements on areas of teaching competence should be sent to: Dr. K.A. Heard, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Centre for Resource Studies
Queen's University

A cooperative research institute has been established at Queen's University to bring together the experience, knowledge, needs, and views of the governments, the minerals industry and universities of Canada in a way which contributes to an improved understanding of the complex problems of mineral resource policy. The Centre is jointly sponsored by the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, The Mining Association of Canada and Queen's.

Investigations on policy-related issues are effected primarily by supporting financially the work of researchers at Canadian universities through a program of grants and research agreements, though some special projects are performed in-house. Publication is encouraged and may be assisted by the Centre.

Current areas of research priority include: The National Impact of the Minerals Industry; Institutional Arrangements and Mechanisms; Public Policy and the Mineral Sector; Mineral Commodity Systems Analysis; Futures Research, Forecasting and Information Systems; Minerals and Metals Technology; and Mineral Resource Base. Specific projects are in process of definition and proposals will shortly be solicited.

Political scientists working in the fields of:

- Public Policy Analysis
- Public Administration
- Environmental Issues
- Intergovernmental Relations
- International Relations or Foreign Politics

may have research interests which parallel those of the Centre. Any researcher interested in working in association with the Centre for Resource Studies or in being considered for a grant or research agreement is invited to contact the Centre, indicating his fields of specialization and research interests.

Meetings on current issues are planned and a series of publications is contemplated. Those wishing to be informed of forthcoming activities of the Centre will be included in the regular mailing list on request.

For further information on the Centre and its activities or to apply for research support or to indicate interest in working in association with the Centre, contact:

Executive Director,
Centre for Resource Studies,
Room 642, Goodwin Hall,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6.
Telephone: (613) 547-2924.

Centre for Resource Studies
Queen's University
solicits

RESEARCH PROPOSALS

The Centre for Resource Studies at Queen's University is undertaking a major study on The National Impact of the Minerals Industry, and invites proposals from investigators who wish to participate in the research. The project is expected to have a duration of about one year and a total budget in the order of \$150,000. On completion of this initial study, further work will be required on specific topics. The initial study will be in seven parts, relating to different aspects of the industry: economic linkages; personnel; local and regional impacts; environmental impacts; trade patterns; industry composition, organization, and behaviour; and industry performance. A proposal may cover one or more aspects.

For further information contact:

Dr. C.G. Miller,
Executive Director,
Centre for Resource Studies,
Room 642, Goodwin Hall,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6.
Telephone - 613-547-2924.

The Committee on Socialist Studies

The Committee on Socialist Studies, now in its eighth year, is an organization which was founded to encourage and facilitate scholarly research and analysis in Canada from a socialist point of view. Membership, now nearly three hundred, includes both academics and non-academics and is open to anyone interested in socialist studies. The Committee on Socialist Studies puts out a quarterly newsletter containing, among other things, a list of members and their area(s) of interest, course bibliographies and syllabuses, abstracts of papers written by members, etc. It also sponsors and subsidizes regional conferences on topics of interest to socialists, e.g., Marxism and Philosophy of Science, Socialism and the Cities, Socialism and the Liberation of Women, and organizes an annual conference at the Learned Societies meetings. Anyone interested in joining should send a cheque for \$2, made payable to the C.O.S.S., to Marvin Glass, Secretary-Treasurer, C.O.S.S., Dept. of Philosophy, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.

"A COMPREHENSIVE INTELLECTUAL STUDY OF
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE? A PROPOSAL
FOR THE C.P.S.A."

by A.R. Kear, University of Manitoba

Member of the C.P.S.A. since 1956 et membre de La S.C. de S.p. depuis 1964.

First edition 1965 et deuxième édition 1968

A précis of the Proposal given to the C.P.S.A./A.c.s.p. on several occasions.

"La science politique au Canada." L'Association canadienne de science politique établie en 1913, 1929, et réorganisée en 1967, et la Société canadienne de science politique, créée en 1963, n'ont jamais étudié ensemble l'histoire et la nature des sciences politiques au Canada. Depuis la deuxième guerre mondiale plusieurs études excellentes ont été faites sur les différents aspects de cette discipline en tant que science sociale et de cette profession au Canada. La suggestion de Professor J.E. Hodgetts en 1947 d'une étude profonde de cette discipline elle-même n'a jamais été acceptée.

Cette proposition fait état de six méthodes possibles pour l'enquête dirigée conjointement par l'Association et la Société. Le mandat d'une commission conjointe d'enquête comporterait - une étude profonde de l'histoire, la définition des buts, les caractéristiques, les méthodologies de la discipline etc..., et des recommandations pour stimuler l'épanouissement de la discipline.

Dans cette proposition sont mentionnés seize problèmes spéciaux que la commission conjointe d'enquête devrait examiner. Entr'autres suggestions faites à propos de ces problèmes signalons la création d'un institut "Baldwin-Lafontaine" pour étudier particulièrement les relations inter-culturelles, l'examen du concept d'une démocratie bi-culturelle, et l'établissement d'une "année junior dans les programmes universitaires de l'autre culture" ("Junior Year in the Other Culture").

Finalement la commission conjointe d'enquête étudier et recommander des solutions pour unifier tous les aspects de la discipline et proposer des objectifs pour son avenir pour développer des philosophies politiques de système gouvernemental canadien. Les buts de cette enquête exhaustive et intellectuelle seraient d'examiner dans notre pays cette discipline, de stimuler des critiques par les politicologues canadiens, de choisir des solutions possibles pour y développer les sciences politiques, et en particulier, de promouvoir l'épanouissement d'une philosophie politique qu'y serait applicable, acceptable et né au Canada.

History of the Proposal. This Proposal was supported in principle in Nov. 1964 by: Principal J.A. Corry, Professors J.E. Hodgetts and Léon Dion. Since December 1964, J.E. Kersell, C.C. Dunlop, W.W. Willoughby, N. Ward, D.C. Rowat, M.S. Donnelly and E.B. Inlow.

In January 1968 I wrote President H.B. Mayo concerning this Proposal. His reply was that it would be considered by the Executive Council in Calgary; and then he went on: "...there is no doubt a study of Political Science in Canada would be useful...". During 1968 this Proposal has received support in principle from: Professeurs G. Bergeron, J.-C. Bonenfant, V. Lemieux. La Société canadienne de Science politique a publié son premier Bulletin d'information en juillet 1968.

The presence of English-language and French-language universities, which have been affected by French, British and American academic traditions, and the necessity of preventing an isolation of Canadian Universities from the international scene, suggests that the proposed Study Commission to be created by the two

political science groups could have this minimum membership: (a) One representative from the International Political Science Association, who would not be a Canadian, (b) Two representatives from the English-language universities in Canada, (c) Two representatives from the French-language universities in Canada, (d) One representative from a French university, (e) One representative from a British university, and (f) One representative from an American university.

The Joint Study Commission should have two secretaries, one from the C.P.S.A. and one from La S.c. de S.p., and both of these people would need to have a working knowledge of both official languages in Canada. The Joint Study Commission should contain at least one person each especially knowledgeable about public administration, international relations, and inter-cultural relations, for reasons that will be made clear shortly. All these suggested methods are advanced to stimulate discussion to be followed by action.

Suggested Terms of Reference of the Joint Study Commission: Whereas the C.P.S.A. was established as a bilingual political science learned society in 1967. Whereas la S.c. de S.p. was created in 1963 as the French language political science learned society. Whereas formal consitutional mechanisms link these two learned societies. It is now expedient that both learned societies undertake a joint examination of Canadian political science. And that for the purpose of conducting this joint examination a Joint Study Commission be created. And that without limiting the general scope of the inquiry, the Joint Study Commission be instructed to examine the following subjects: (a) the history and development of political science throughout Canada (by also examining all sources including past issues of the Journal/La revue, et les cahiers, Canadian Public Administration, International Journal, etc...), (b) the strengths and weaknesses of the present state of the discipline, (c) the goals, aims or priorities for the future, (d) what needs to be done to pave the way for the philosophers who will write the books of philosophy of Canadian government and politics that are needed, (e) a possible definition of Canadian political science, (f) the merits and weaknesses of the different methodologies, (g) consider the creation, in cooperation with other learned societies, of an annual summer school for the training of prospective and young professors in the best pedagogical methods, (h) consider the various ways of ensuring the unity of the discipline, in addition to other links with the C.I.I.C., I. of P.A. of C., and other special institutes and bodies, (i) to make recommendations for strengthening Canadian political science, for example, the establishment of a "Committee for the Advancement of Political Science" that would be responsible to both political science organizations, (j) and to bring in a report as soon as possible to the two political science groups that would be published in the Journal/Revue.

Sources of Money. As for sources of money for this joint study, there are several including the Social Research Council, the Canada Council, and the various provincial arts councils, or similar bodies. There are, too those foundations and other sources of money inside and outside Canada best known to those who have had experience in securing money for research and academic purposes. Perhaps the C.P.S.A. and La S.c. de S.p. could themselves provide some of the money needed for this joint study -- as well as the universities. The Report of the Joint Study Commission should be published in both languages in the Journal/Revue, perhaps as a special supplement, to ensure the widest possible distribution to the widest possible number of readers, which widespread publication has not been the case in all the past studies.

Potential Benefits of this proposed Joint Study. I believe that one of the best ways to advance the aims of the two political science societies, as the aims have been stated in the constitutions of the two organizations, would be that this Joint Study be conducted. Besides seeking answers to the questions put forward in this Proposal, and a definition for Canadian Political Science that would be applicable to Canada, the work of carrying out this Joint Study would provide the opportunity for Canadian political scientists to go through the introspective process suggested by the March-Jackson article "...which may foretell the coming age of an academic subject".

The words of Adam Shortt in 1913 at the very first meeting of the C.P.S.A. remain just as relevant today as then, and his words need quoting: "There is a growing consciousness in Canada that...it is high time that Canadians themselves should rise to a higher and broader point of view. This, of course, has nothing in common with post-prandial efforts at merely elevating ourselves in our own imaginations and vaunting our provincialism. It involves the making of a thorough first-hand study of our own conditions and institutions and acquiring a larger perspective of ourselves and our affairs. Having appreciated our needs, possibilities and capacities from this larger and more scientific point of view, we ought to be able to contribute thoroughly original and effective solutions for many of our specifically Canadian problems and conditions. In doing so we shall have enriched the experience of the world and brought Canada into the realm of original contributors to the world's store of ideas and achievements."

If the C.P.S.A. in cooperation with La S.c. de S.p. adopted this Proposal for a Joint Study of political science, or one based on this Proposal, the Joint Study and its report would be a milestone, a "beacon of light", a set of "head lights", or be the "take-off" point in the development of Canadian political science, particularly as we move into the post-Dawson era and into the bilingual or multi-cultural society of the present and future. Indeed, the Joint Study might be of value to political scientists elsewhere in the world who live, do research and teach in a society composed of more than one language and culture. The Joint Study, while being particularly relevant to Canada, would have a universal utility.

"WORKING PAPERS", DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA WILL BE CIRCULATING ITS FIRST ISSUE OF A SERIES OF "WORKING PAPERS," ENTITLED "MODELES DE LA CONNAISSANCE ET CONNAISSANCE MODELE EN RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES: LES SCHEMAS DE S. AMIN ET C. PALLOIX," BY PAUL N. DUSSAULT. COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA K1N 6N5.

"RECHERCHES," DEPARTEMENT DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE, L'UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA

LE DEPARTEMENT DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE DE L'UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA ANNONCE LA PUBLICATION D'UNE SERIE DE TRAVAUX ET NOTES DE RECHERCHE. LE PREMIER NUMERO EST INTITULE "MODELES DE LA CONNAISSANCE ET CONNAISSANCE MODELE EN RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES: LES SCHEMAS DE S. AMIN ET C. PALLOIX," PAR PAUL N. DUSSAULT. DES EXEMPLAIRES PEUVENT EN ETRE OBTENU EN S'ADDRESSANT AU DEPARTEMENT DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE, UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA, OTTAWA K1N 6N5.

MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

* CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS *

PRAIRIE FORUM

The Journal of the Canadian Plains Research Center
University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan

Theme:

Prairie Forum is a new endeavor of the Canadian Plains Research Center (CPRC). It is envisaged as an interdisciplinary journal to serve as an outlet for research relating to the Canadian prairie region. The editors anticipate that material published in the journal will embrace a wide variety of academic disciplines but will be united through the common theme of man's activities on the prairies. Studies relating to the prairie environment in which man functions, therefore, would be considered for inclusion, but highly technical articles which have only incidental relevance to the prairies should not be submitted.

The journal's focus is thus essentially a regional one. The prairies have traditionally been regarded as a significant unit in the fabric of Canada, but research on this region has frequently been fragmented through being conducted on a provincial basis. The CPRC views the new journal as an important step towards closer communication between prairie researchers whether they are with industry, government, universities, or private organizations.

Notes to Contributors:

The first issue of *Prairie Forum* is planned for the summer of 1975. The production of the journal will be supervised by a Board of the CPRC, but referees for journal articles will be sought throughout the prairie research community. All articles will be referred to two referees, at least one of them outside the University of Regina.

Papers should be submitted to: Dr. Alexander H. Paul,
Department of Geography,
University of Regina,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Three copies of the paper should be submitted. The deadline for contributions to be considered for inclusion in the first issue is January 15, 1975. Length should not exceed 5,000 words. Typing should be double-spaced, and footnoting or referencing should follow the commonly-accepted practice of the author's discipline. An abstract of not more than 200 words should be included. The language of the journal is English, but abstracts of all articles will be published in French.

For the twenty-eighth consecutive year, the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan will hold a Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques from June 30 through August 23, 1975.

The Institute is designed to meet some of the educational and training needs of men and women engaged in business, government research and other statistical work, and also to meet the needs of graduate students and university instructors interested in quantitative research in the social sciences.

For further information concerning specific dates, courses, fees, housing, etc., please write Mrs. Helene Hitchcock, Administrative Associate, Office of the Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Post Office Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

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WESTERN CANADIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

Seventh Annual Conference

The settlement of the West

Friday - Saturday

March 7 - 8, 1975

University of Calgary

Department of History

Topics will include: The Trial of Louis Riel
The Politics of Settlement
Literature and Art During Settlement Period
Process of Settlement
Changes in Settlement Patterns
Industrialization of Alberta

For further information, contact:

Mrs. Lil Slattery
Conference Office
Division of Continuing Education
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

* * *

"PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ATLANTIC CANADA"

A symposium jointly sponsored by the Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association.

April 15, 16, 17, 1975

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

The purpose of this symposium is to bring together a body of experts to examine in a comparative context problems of development of the Atlantic Canada region. The symposium will address itself to three main themes: "Problems of Underdevelopment in Theoretical Perspective"; "Dilemmas and Strategies of Development"; and "Assessment of Development Policies". Three distinguished scholars from overseas will be among those offering papers at the symposium: Professor Ronald Dore, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex; Professor Kevin Allen, Dep't of Social and Economic Research, University of Glasgow; and Sir Robert Grieve, Dep't of Town and Regional Planning, University of Galsgow.

The morning sessions will attempt to set out the general problem under one or other of the themes selected for discussion, and it will be followed by a panel presentation in the afternoon, involving the speakers of the morning and three other speakers offering short papers.

THE PROGRAMME

Tuesday, April 15

Morning Session: Problems of Underdevelopment in Theoretical Perspective.

Afternoon Session: Problems of Underdevelopment in Atlantic Canada.

Wednesday, April 16

Morning Session: Dilemmas and Strategies of Development.

Afternoon Session: Dilemmas and Strategies of Development in the Atlantic Canada Region.

Evening: Symposium Dinner and After-dinner Speaker.

Thursday, April 17

Morning Session: Assessment of Development Policies.

Afternoon Session: Assessment of Development Policies in Atlantic Canada.

Enquiries and registration should be directed to Professor P.G. Clark, Dep't of Sociology and Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, the secretary of the joint symposium committee or to the Executive Secretary, the Royal Society of Canada.

The full programme will be mailed to all those who request it.

PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The Pacific Science Association is an international, non-governmental, scientific organization. The membership is composed of countries or appropriate areas within or bordering the Pacific Ocean, or with territorial responsibilities within the region. There are currently 46 member countries or areas, and 7 honorary member countries.

The objectives are to initiate and promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific Region - more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; and to strengthen the bonds of peace among Pacific peoples by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among the scientists of all Pacific countries.

These objectives are achieved in part through Congresses and Inter-Congress meetings. The Congresses are held at intervals of about four years and have broad scientific programs of lectures and symposia which last for two weeks. Inter-Congress meetings occur at mid-point between the Congresses; the programs usually concentrate on few topics and the meetings last for about one week. There have been twelve Congresses since the founding meeting which was held in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1920.

The Thirteenth Congress will be held in Vancouver, Canada, on the campus of the University of British Columbia, from August 18-30, 1975. Professor I. McT. Cowan is President of the Association and the Thirteenth Congress; Professor W.S. Hoar is the Congress Secretary-General. Approximately 3,500 delegates are expected to attend. The theme of the Congress is "Mankind's Future in the Pacific". This will be developed through seven sub-themes: Pacific populations, Aquatic resources, Energy resources, Land-Based resources, Nutrition, Science and Social Science Policy and Man's Future Condition.

In addition, the following Scientific Committees of the Association are planning special scientific sessions: Botany, Conservation, Geography, Marine Sciences, Public Health and Medical Sciences, Coral Reefs, Social Sciences and Humanities, and Solid Earth Sciences. Every attempt will be made to integrate natural and social sciences in developing the major theme. An ambitious program of pre- and post-Congress tours is also planned.

All those interested in the objectives of the Association are cordially invited to attend the Thirteenth Congress. Titles and abstracts of relevant contributions should be sent to the Secretary-General by December 31, 1974. Many details relevant to the Congress were published in the Second Announcement, issued in August 1974. Further information or copies of this Announcement may be obtained by writing to W.S. Hoar, Secretary-General, 13th Pacific Science Congress, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6T 1W5.

CANADA MAB PROGRAMME

Canada is participating in the Unesco Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB). Activities under this programme will emphasize: (a) the integration of the natural and social sciences in the perception, conceptualization and management of environmental research and (b) the development of practical solutions to resource and environmental problems.

The Canadian participation in MAB will focus primarily on two areas, namely, Urbanization, and Agricultural and Forestry Management Practices, but Canada will also participate in two other areas: Coastal Ecosystems, and Arctic, Sub-Arctic and Isolated Regions Development.

Information meetings on the current status of the Canadian MAB Programme and on plans regarding the two primary areas of focus will be held in various regions of Canada during 1975 and are to be followed later by specialized national workshops. There is a concern for greater awareness of and participation in this programme by social or human scientists.

Persons interested in more information or in attending the information meetings or being considered for participation in the workshops are encouraged to communicate their interest to:

Mr. Richard Kouri
Research Associate
SSRCC
151 Slater St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3

or to:

Dr. P. Roberts-Pichette
Executive Secretary
Canadian MAB Programme Secretariat
Liaison and Coordination Directorate
Department of Environment
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3