MAI 1975 VOL IV NO 5 MAY 1975

UPCOMING MEETINGS

SYMPOSIUM CONJOINT - CCRSS/STATISTIQUE CANADA

4 - 5 MARS, 1976
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
(VOIR P.15)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES' POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 17 - 18, 1975
ANTIGONISH, NOVA SCOTIA
(SEE P.18)

REUNIONS PROCHAINES

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

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SCIENCE POLICY / LA POLITIQUE SCIENTIFIQUE

COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS ON THE STRUCTURES AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE FUNDING COUNCIL

Prepared by John E. Trent, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, following discussion with senior officers of the Association.

INTRODUCTION

Rather than trying to re-think the entire concept of the Fund Granting Council, the following comments are made as a result of long-standing reactions to what have been perceived as both the strong points and the defects of the Canada Council.

STRUCTURES

The Canada Council has long been criticized for not being adept enough or timely enough in changing, adapting or creating policies to meet changing conditions and developments in the research milieu. The Canada Council's response has been that it must be a passive, reactive instrument rather than an initiator otherwise it will be charged with dominating and directing research policies for academics. Both the criticism and the response are justifiable. In seeking a way around this impasse we would propose that the new Council create a new "Directional Commission" each five years to study the research current tendencies in Canada and propose to the Council policies for overcoming perceived defects, outdated methodologies and lacunae. The Commission would be composed of both researchers and users of research for the most part along with several representatives of the public. It might divide itself up to look at specific areas of research. It would be disbanded following the submission of its report which should be distributed as widely as possible not only within the Council but to governments, universities, researchers etc.

To a certain extent this recommendation parallels some of the Canada Council's most recent initiatives in creating various commissions to study aspects of research in Canada. In particular, we can think of the Healy Commission on Graduate Studies.

The basic objective of the suggestion is to make sure that the new Council will feel that it can place a portion of its funds into initiating new research and frontier research with some assurance that it is responding to needs and possibilities that have been analyzed. The second objective is to avoid, as much as possible, the possibility that the new Council (which presumably will be stronger and will be staffed by social scientists) will become an ingrained
establishment making the major decisions on research directions in Canada. It may be that the new Council will wish to reserve one portion of its budget for "initiating" rather than "reactive" grants. It may also wish simply to let it be known in the research community that funds are available for specific new types of research (as the Canada Council has done with regard to team research grants) without actually going out and sponsoring specific projects.

2. It has further been suggested that the new Council might consider making unconditional, block grants to other research councils, research centers or institutes which can in turn initiate support of/or make grants to types of research which are not being adequately looked after by the reactive granting of the new Council.

3. Almost all the academics who have written us concerning the new Council, as well as the officers of the Association, strongly support the continuation of the academic advisory panel. It is considered to be one of the major factors in the Canada Council. It is also proposed that the new Council itself be formed as exclusively as possible of social scientists rather than political nominees or bureaucrats.

4. For a science to adequately flourish in the modern world it is important that international linkages be established and that national groupings be aware of the developments in its disciplines throughout the world. Nor should this be a one-way process. It can be argued, for instance, that there has been too great a tendency in Canada to absorb from the international milieu without having a sufficient impact upon it. It can be questioned whether, given its resources, Canada has been pulling its weight on the international scene. However, in the past, both the grantors of funds and those receiving grants have worried that funds directed into international aspects of the social sciences diminish the amounts available for developing the social sciences in Canada. As this is a justifiable qualm, we propose that the new Council establish an international section to which would be devoted a specific proportion of each years funds and which would be adequately staffed so as to be knowledgeable about the development of contacts and the communications among social scientists at the international level.

5. As regards staffing, the Canada Council has often seen such aberrations as recent BA graduates handling major research grant requests for senior professors - perhaps their former professors. We do not consider this to be the best utilization of resources or development of research. It is suggested that in the new Council each section be headed by a person with a PhD in the social sciences and preferably a person with some research experience. It is possible that this might be co-ordinated with another objective, that of broadening the base of the Granting Council and knowledge of research granting in Canada, by bringing in to the new Council university professors on a rotating three or five-year basis.

6. As an addendum to the above recommendation, we might note that it is sometimes rumored that the research proposals and grant requests emanating from
Canadian social scientists are not always what they should be. We would suggest that the new Council take, or cause to be taken, whatever steps it considers necessary to remedy this situation.

FUNDING

1. We entirely endorse the SSRCC's proposal that 50% of the Canada Council's original endowment be made available to the new Social Science Funding Council and we have already made this endorsement known to the Prime Minister.

2. In addition, we would also strongly propose to the Federal Government that suitable changes be made in the tax laws to provide a real inducement to corporations and individuals to endow research centers, research councils, research foundations and disciplinary associations etc. with more adequate funds to carry out the social science research enterprise. Not only would this take pressure off the necessity for the Federal Government to make continually increasing direct allotments to the funding councils but it would also create a more diversified base for the funding of the controversial social sciences.

FUNCTIONS

1. It is most strongly recommended that the new Council perceive its task of supporting research in a broad rather than a narrow perspective. It is not sufficient simply to provide research funds for research projects. We believe that the support of research necessitates the support of at least the following functions:
   a) The formation of researchers;
   b) The creation and maintaining of institutional centers for the development of research;
   c) Research support in terms of funding, time, facilities and the improvement of communications between researchers via journals, disciplinary associations, annual meetings, specialist seminars, exchanges etc.;
   d) The publication, dissemination and, in the Canadian context, translation of scholarly works;
   e) Continuing "research on research" or, in other words, the analysis of the subject matter and the methodology of current research.

2. We do not believe that there is documented proof that research is best promoted either by insisting that the research and teaching functions must be maintained together or that researchers should be allowed to devote their full time to their primary function. Pending further clarification of this issue we propose that the new Funding Council take a flexible approach on the issue by supporting research in both of these contexts and particularly by creating situations that bridge the two. For example, the creation of a number
of research chairs in Canadian universities which could be held on a three-
year rotating basis by different members of the faculty. Other possibilities
are leave fellowships and paying the regular salaries of researchers to per-
mit them time off. If there is any one recommendation that gains the entire
support of all the political scientists who have commented on the matter it
is that the leave fellowship programme should be expanded, diversified and
improved.

3. We believe that the new Council should tackle the question of the conflict
between granting funds on the pure merit principle alone and the harmful effects
this has on certain less developed universities and regions in the country. We
understand that this is a most thorny problem and that there are no pat answers.
However, it is a problem that must be faced and other research granting bodies
have already done so. It may be that the new Council will wish to consider
"catch-up" grants to certain regions and universities and/or setting aside a
portion of its funds to be alloted on both the merit principle and other con-
considerations.

4. The new Council should continue and expand the principle of sharing some of
its tasks, whenever this seems functionally and objectively feasible, with
other agencies such as the Social Science Research Council of Canada. This is
already being done for the support of publishing of scholarly works and there
are already proposals that it be expanded into the domain of international re-
presentation and the creation of a directory of researchers in Canada.

PROGRAMMES

1. The attached document summarizing comments from political scientists who
have had experience with the Canada Council gives a fair summation of our
opinions concerning the demise, resuscitation or improvement of former and
current programmes of the Canada Council. We will restrict ourselves to three
additional observations.

2. The new Council should consider a small programme of grants, mainly salary
grants, to young researchers who have just received their doctorate. The main
objective of the programme is to permit young researchers who have an interest
in a particular field, to have the time and the means to develop their know-
ledge of the field and prepare and carry out specific research projects in it.
Generally speaking, there is a certain period of crisis following the receipt
of a doctorate during which the recent graduate is so constrained by the demands
of teaching or projects for a research center or another researcher that s/he
has rarely the time or energy to develop research projects and capabilities.
Such a programme is already supported by the Science Council of Canada and other
councils.

3. The Canada Council has been very parsimonious in its support of research
projects, especially supplying salaries for research assistants and research
support facilities. As this is in contrast with other scientific research, it
has had a very negative effect on universities and their attitudes towards Canada Council supported research programmes. It has also often obliged principle researchers to use second or third class research assistants or to have to share their time with other obligations. This both delays research and harms its quality. The New Funding Council should create policies that will more adequately support research projects.

4. The new Council should also consider the possibility of providing a portion of the salary of principle researchers in major research projects so that they may have some time off from teaching especially during the initial and report writing stages of the research project.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

1. Professor Dion, the president of the Association, has already written to the Prime Minister making several recommendations concerning the new Council. A copy of this letter is attached and forms part of the proposal emanating from the political science community. In particular, we would draw attention to Professor Dion's point that the new Council should continue the practice of not discriminating against any Canadian researchers because of their beliefs or ideals providing they are carrying out work with scientific objectives.

2. In order to have been as brief and as explicit as possible the above items have simply delineated a number of objectives and recommendations. Supporting material such as examples and detailed proposals have not been included, as we believe that the main goal of the input from the various disciplines is to provide support for various ideas and principles for the new Council, which will have greater means for elaborating the programmes and working out the specific details.

January 20, 1975.
Comments Concerning the Structure and Programmes of the New Social Science Fund Granting Council made by Various Political Scientists who have had Experience with the Canada Council

The following comments are abstracted directly from letters written to the Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Political Science Association by political scientists who are knowledgeable about the Canada Council and changes in Science Policy in Canada. No attempt has been made to synthesize the comments and there may even be contradictions between them. In an adjoining piece I will attempt to list some priorities and make some additional proposals based on the experience of the Secretariat of the Association and discussions with its senior officers.

John E. Trent,
Secretary-Treasurer.

1. "The present assessment system through the use of external assessors ought to be retained. It would be unwise to have a permanent committee of assessors for the best reason possible: it would inhibit the ability of the Council officers to obtain the opinions of scholars from any country on any research project."

2. "The scholar's most precious resource is his time. Support for research time could very well come in the form of salaries to scholars for a period of up to one year. This would be separate from the post-doctoral and Leave Fellowships."

3. "The doctoral fellowship programme must be continued (I would attach very high priority to this) in such a way as to enable Canadian PhD students to pursue their studies either at home or abroad. It would be most injurious to true scholarship in the social sciences to limit PhD fellowships to Canadians studying only in Canadian universities."

4. "I would like to see the Academic Panel continued and strengthened, by making it more directly representative of the academic community through nomination by the learned societies themselves. Appointment would have to remain with the Council to preserve regional and other necessary considerations of balance."
5. "Clearly funding of support for research must be increased to rectify the serious imbalance between mission-oriented research and curiosity-oriented research. It seems to me to be far better to support individual researchers."

6. The growing subjection of all university activities to detailed planning and budgetary controls has had two bad effects: decisions based on qualitative questions of substance tend to get lost in a maze of procedures; and the responses required now consume an unbearable proportion of the time of senior scholars in universities."

7. "I believe that the number of doctoral fellowships should be firmly controlled at a figure related to 3/4 of the expected annual recruitment to Canadian university faculties; that the library grants program might be restored; that the program of visiting professorships should be restored and enlarged, especially in the humanities..."

8. "I have grave reservations about the implications of a separate council for universities such as this one, where "grantsmanship" as such is not part of our local tradition."

9. "It has always appeared to me that the peculiar advantage of the Canada Council has been its concentration on the scholar and researcher. If an institutional orientation were to become primary, a whole series of constitutional and political issues would arise. The big battalions would make their weight felt and there would be, as a consequence, a demand for the correction of regional and other disparities, the resolution of which would push scientific norms into the background."

10. "The initial steps being taken by the Canada Council with respect to team research at the institutional level should be monitored with a view to expansion. It would be unfortunate, if institutional grants of this kind were to become a substitute for the established Research Grants Program."

11. "Rising costs and the increasing parochialism of the provincial authorities under whose aegis universities fall have made it increasingly difficult for scholars to participate in conferences of learned societies and in more specialized panels, round tables and work shops devoted to particular disciplinary and inter-disciplinary problems. There is clearly need for increased amounts of money to be made available to a larger group of scholars under this heading."

12. "The notion of the program of research professorships is most attractive. I am very hesitant about endorsing full-time research professorships."

13. "Ottawa is not, if you will pardon this comment, exactly the centre of scholarly activity and it may be that a healthier and more understanding relationship between the new Council and its "clientele" could be established were regional offices to be created, once the main programmatic guidelines have been established."
Canadian Political Science Association
Association canadienne de Science politique
PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIPS
STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES
1975-76

Status in April 1975 / statut au mois d'avril 1975

PARLIAMENTARY INTERNS CHOSEN, 1975-76;
STAGIAIRES PARLEMENTAIRES CHOISIS, 1975-76.

ANDREWS, Gwenyth
Born: December 17th, 1953
Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
Marital Status: Single
Studies: B.A. Honours (Dalhousie University, 1974); Canadian History
M.A. (University of Western Ontario, anticipated in 1975); Canadian History

BOYD, Maureen
Born: July 1st, 1953
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Marital Status: Single
Studies: B.A. Honours (University of British Columbia, anticipated in 1975); Political Science

BRUNEAU, Nicole
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Scolarité: Bacc. ès Art (Université Laval, 1973); Journalisme
Maîtrise (Université Laval, anticipée en 1975); Science politique

BUTLER, Danny
Born: December 17th, 1951
Toronto, Ontario
Marital Status: Single
Studies: B.A. Honours (York University, 1974); Political Science
M.A. (York University, anticipated in 1975); Political Science
HARDER, Peter

Born: August 25th, 1952
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Marital Status: Married, no children

Studies: B.A. Honours (University of Waterloo, anticipated in 1975); Political Science

MACNAUGHTON, Bruce

Born: March 21st, 1951
Moncton, New Brunswick

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Studies: B.A. Honours (Wilfrid Laurier University, 1974); Political Science
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McNEE, John

Born: August 24th, 1951
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Marital Status: Single

Studies: B.A. Honours (York University, 1973); English and History
B.A. Honours (Cambridge University, anticipated in 1975); History

NASH, Gregory

Born: October 23rd, 1952
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Marital Status: Single

Studies: B.A. (University of British Columbia, anticipated in 1975); Political Science

POTHIER, Dianne

Born: March 11th, 1954
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Marital Status: Single

Studies: B.A. Honours (Dalhousie University, anticipated in 1975); Political Science

SEIDLE, Leslie

Born: November 2nd, 1953
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Marital Status: Single

Studies: B.A. (University of Saskatchewan, 1974); Political Science
B.A. Honours (University of Saskatchewan, anticipated in 1975); Political Science
RAPPORTS DES DEPARTMENTS/DEPARMENTAL NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Professor Brian M. Barry currently of Nuffield College, Oxford, will be joining the Department of Political Science at U.B.C. in July.

Professor Barry, who visited U.B.S. as a Cecil and Ida Green Visiting Professor in January, is the author of Political Argument, Sociologists, Economists and Democracy, and The Liberal Theory of Justice plus numerous other articles and monographs. He is currently working on a general book in political philosophy and a major treatise on political theory.

* * *

LAVAL


Les objectifs du Laboratoire sont les suivants:
1- constituer une organisation d'encadrement et
de développement de la recherche en Science
politique;

2- rassembler la documentation de recherche faite
ailleurs et qui puisse intéresser les projets
du Laboratoires;

3- publier les résultats des travaux de recherche
conduits individuellement ou collectivement par
les professeurs ou chercheurs attachés au
Département;

4- organiser des séances d'analyse pour discuter des
aspects méthodologiques de la recherche en Scien-
ce politique ou des travaux de recherche en
élaboration.

Les activités du Laboratoire sont principalement de
trois ordres; la recherche, les colloques et les publications.

Pour l'année 1974-75 et les deux années suivantes, le
Comité de Direction du Laboratoire a décidé de donner priorité
à la recherche portant sur les politiques publiques. C'est
en tenant compte de ce choix que furent élaborés les deux
projets de recherche auxquels plusieurs chercheurs du Départe-
ment consacrent leurs énergies, l'un portant sur le Bureau
d'Aménagement des Eaux du Québec Métropolitain (B.A.E.Q.M.),
l'autre devant s'intéresser aux politiques gouvernementales
dans le territoire-plan, depuis l'adoption du rapport du Bureau
d'Aménagement de l'est du Québec (B.A.E.Q.).
Depuis 1970, le Laboratoire a tenu des colloques, portant sur les thèmes suivants:

17 avril 1970: les groupes d'intérêt au Québec
23 avril 1971: le développement administratif au Québec.
28 avril 1972: les obstacles politiques et administratifs à la planification au Québec.
27 avril 1973: la recherche politique au Québec, dans les partis politiques, dans les universités et au gouvernement.
8 mai 1974: l'analyse des politiques gouvernementales, théories et méthodes.

Le Comité de Direction du Laboratoire a décidé de lancer quatre séries de publications:

1- Le bulletin du Laboratoire
2- La série des thèses de l'Université Laval en science politique
3- La série de bibliographies analytiques en science politique
4- Travaux et notes de recherche

Le premier numéro de cette série vient d'être publié: Les Conseils régionaux de la santé et des services sociaux; une analyse politique de Vincent Lemieux, François Renaud et Brigitte Von Schöenberg.

Toute correspondance destinée au Laboratoire devrait être adressée au:
Laboratoire d'études politiques
et administratives
Département de Science politique,
Université Laval
Québec 10, P.Q.
Canada, G1K 7P4

ZACHARIAH KAY is now a Research Fellow at the
Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations, The
Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
The department of Political Science of the University of Ottawa offers the third in its series of Occasional Papers. The paper is by W. Andrew Axline and is entitled "Integration and Development: The Theory of Political Cooperation in the Third World." Copies may be obtained by writing to the Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5.

Le Département de science politique de l'Université d'Ottawa annonce la publication du travail No. 3 dans la série de Notes de Recherche. L'ouvrage par W. Andrew Axline est "Integration and Development: The Theory of Political Cooperation in the Third World." Des exemplaires seront disponibles en s'adressant au: Département de science politique, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5.
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMUNITY AND THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL AGENCY: A JOINT SSRCC/STATISTICS CANADA SYMPOSIUM

28 May 1975

The Social Science Research Council of Canada and Statistics Canada are jointly planning a Symposium, to be held on 4th and 5th March 1976, in the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa.

1. Purpose and Objective

The general purpose of this Symposium will be to examine in depth various dimensions of the relationship between social science researchers and Statistics Canada. The objective will be to identify and explore possible ways and means of improving the existing situation.

2. Organization and Procedure

The Symposium will begin with a morning plenary session which will seek to set the background against which a discussion of relations between the statistical agency and the research community can be pursued effectively.

Participation in the Symposium will be by invitation only, with participants selected with respect to the contribution they are expected to make to a particular workshop. Attendance will be limited to 15 participants per workshop. Invitations will be issued by the Joint Steering Committee established to plan this Symposium.

The main business of the Symposium will be carried out by five workshops meeting concurrently. One or more papers will be prepared for each workshop and all papers will be published and circulated prior to the Symposium. Authors will not read nor even present their papers at the workshops. Rather, the Chairman of each workshop will assume the papers have been read prior to the Symposium and will lead off the discussion on that basis.

The workshops will hold a brief session immediately following the introductory plenary session and will spend all the afternoon of Day 1 on their respective business. The conclusions and recommendations of each workshop will be reviewed and examined at the plenary session which will conclude the Symposium, in the morning of Day 2.

3. Programme

The Symposium will focus on five themes, each one of which will provide the focus of a workshop:
(a) Access to Micro-Data and Related Problems

There is a growing need in social science research for gaining access to comprehensive sets of reasonably complete records of personal data such as are collected in censuses, sample surveys and in connection with administrative programmes. These kinds of data are needed particularly for the effective analyses of issues of wide public interest. However, there is also a growing feeling of concern among the general public and in parts of the social science community as well about personal rights to informational privacy. One paper will be invited to reflect the need for micro-data and another to reflect civil libertarian views.

A third paper will also be invited to discuss the nature of mechanisms available to the statistical custodial agency for responding to its mandate of service, particularly in providing access to micro-data.

(b) The Generation and Transfer of Analytical Expertise

Increasingly sophisticated analytical methods in the social science call not only for increasingly sophisticated data inputs but also for a more refined selection and use of available data. Techniques often call for precision of a higher order than the data allow. Effective analysts bring to their work understanding of the inherent characteristics of the data they are using. Without it, analysis may be misguided even with the most sophisticated techniques. How can knowledge of developments in methodology, in data creation and analysis can best be shared and disseminated?

One paper will be invited to discuss the nature of sophisticated techniques involved and their requirements for specific data. A second paper will emphasize the need for and the problems of developing adequate and useful information on the quality of data for research purposes. Two other papers will discuss manpower requirements of the statistical agency and the ability of the academic community to meet them.

(c) The National Statistical System: Roles in Communication

The need to explore mechanisms whereby the academic community can keep the statistical agency informed of its needs for data and services and whereby the statistical agency can service these needs, will constitute the focus of this workshop. One paper will be invited to review basic component features of an effective statistical system in relation to such aspects as access, delivery, responsiveness. This paper will also identify gaps in current communication arrangements and explore alternative solutions.

(d) Prospects for the Development of New Data Bases: A Case-study of Statistics Relating to Social Equity

By focussing on a specific example, this workshop will seek to gain a better understanding of processes involved and of resources required for developing new data bases of proven quality and adequate coverage. Specifically, this workshop will review the state of the art in research on social equity with a view to exploring where we might go from here and how we might go about it.
A first paper will review the concept of social equity and its definition in the various disciplines of the social sciences. Another paper will review the ways in which the concept of social equity has been operationalized and statistically measured in previous research. A third paper will describe current activities at Statistics Canada in research on social equity and discuss problems actually involved in research of this nature.

(e) **Data Standardization in the Canadian Context**

Various levels of government and even various agencies within each level, are often responsible for the collection of statistics in a number of related areas. On the basis of the need to develop adequate national statistics and in the light of the research potential of these statistics, a paper will be invited to describe and discuss current activities in this area, to consider further improvements and to consider the respective roles of the national agency and of the academic community.

(f) **Evening Session: An Invited Address**

Following dinner on the evening of Day 1, an eminent social scientist will be invited to reflect broadly on the kinds of statistical information that will be required in twenty-thirty years from now and on various strategies that would be necessary to enable the establishment of adequate statistical data bases.

4. **For Further Information**

For further information about this Symposium, please communicate with the Secretary of the Joint Steering Committee, Mr. Richard Kouri, Research Associate, Social Science Research Council of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 5H3, (613) 238-6112.
Atlantic Provinces' Political Science Association

Call for Papers

The Atlantic Provinces' Political Science Association (APPSA) will hold its 1975 Conference October 17-18, 1975 at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The theme for the Conference is The Public and Public Policy.

Much of the received political wisdom of the day, emanating from both practitioners and critics of political arts, concerns the notion of "participatory democracy" or a less value-loaded "public participation." The latter term has become a favourite of politicians, especially in the Atlantic region of late, and reflects their desire to create at least the impression that the citizenry shape to some significant extent important policies adopted by their governors.

How closely does the rhetoric match reality? Are the structures, present or contemplated, adequate to their task? Does the process of public consultation erode or reinforce traditional democratic modes? Are we creating counterbalances to bureaucratic power, or but another set of levers for the manipulation of the public will? These and related questions have much import for a dependent region, one in which government structures and proceedings have perhaps more impact on the development of the political economy than elsewhere.

Panels currently planned are:

1) Theoretical Approaches to Public Participation in Decision Making.

Papers are encouraged which explore broad philosophical and theoretical questions arising from public participation. For example, papers exploring the relationship between participation demands or structures and the broader question of legitimacy, political change, and social mobilization will be welcome.

2) Proposed Structures for Public Participation in Policy Planning.

It is hoped that papers will address themselves to a critical review and construction of analytic models for public participation.

3) Current Governmental Structures and Responses to Public Participation Demands.

Particularly important will be the study of current structures for public access and governmental responses to demands for access to policy making.
4) Comparative Public Participation Models: Western and non-Western Systems.

Papers are encouraged which present case studies of public participation schemes from other systems, particularly those which display an innovative character, or which originate in non-Western systems.

5) Public Participation and Political Development.

Papers are encouraged which address themselves to the twin problems of public participation and political development, particularly in areas where economic and political decisions are made elsewhere.

Suggestions for further panels are welcome. The format will be kept as flexible as possible to incorporate the research of participants. Those who wish to act as chairpersons, discussants or deliver a paper should contact Larry D. Collins, Box 148, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, B0K 1C0. Proposals for papers should include a brief abstract outlining basic thesis of the project, methodology employed and a proposed title.
CENTRE D'ECHANGE DE DONNEES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES

DATA CLEARING HOUSE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Le centre d'échange de données en sciences sociales a été mis sur pied conjointement par l'Association des Universités et des Collèges du Canada et par le Conseil canadien des recherches en sciences sociales. Ses objectifs sont les suivants:

a) Constituer un répertoire de collections de données en sciences sociales qui se prêtent à un traitement automatique et qui se trouvent dans les universités canadiennes, de même que dans les institutions de recherche à but non lucratif et dans les autres organismes effectuant de la recherche en sciences sociales.

b) Obtenir des ministères fédéraux et provinciaux une description constamment remise à jour de leurs fichiers, et assurer la liaison entre les chercheurs individuels et les ministères disposés à leur fournir des renseignements sur leur données.

c) En réponse aux demandes particulières de renseignements, indiquer à l'intéressé la source des renseignements, mais ne pas chercher à lui fournir directement de données sur des sujets de recherche déterminés en sciences sociales.

d) Fournir les conseils techniques nécessaires pour rendre plus facilement exploitables les données détenues par les chercheurs et les gouvernements, dans le but de favoriser une plus grande coordination et coopération dans le domaine des échanges de données.

Le conseil d'administration du centre est composé de personnes nommées par l'AUCC et par le CCRSS.
Le directeur du Centre est M. Alfred Pietrzyk. Pour toute correspondance concernant les activités du centre, contactez M. Pietrzyk à l'adresse suivante:

Centre d'échange de données en sciences sociales
151 Slater,
Ottawa, K1P 5N1
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ARISING WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM
WORK UNDERTAKEN WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF CANADA COUNCIL
IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS

ALCOCK, Norman Z. - The War Disease, Canadian Peace Research Institute,
1972. Compassion (by William Eckhardt), Canadian Peace Research Insti-
tute, 1972. An Inter-Nation Tensiometer for the Prediction of War,
(by A. Newcombe & J. Wert), Canadian Peace Research Institute.


BROWN, John C.L. - Multilateral Sanctions in International Law,
Praeger Publishers, New York, 1974-75?

BRUNEAU, Thomas C. - The Political Transformation of the Brazilian Ca-
tholic Church, Cambridge University Press, 1974. O Catolicismo Bra-
sileiro em Epoca de Transicao, Edicoes Loyola of Sao Paulo, Brazil,
1974.

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