

to the entire membership in a mailed secret ballot under conditions prescribed by the Council and shall be determined by a majority of those voting by mail.

Article IX: Amendments

1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Council or by fifty (50) members of the Association. The Council shall transmit all proposed amendments to the next Annual Business Meeting and may make recommendations on those amendments originating outside the Council.
2. The Council shall have any proposed amendment printed in an official publication of the Association prior to the next Annual Business Meeting. The Council shall then place the proposed amendment on the agenda of the Business Meeting. The Business Meeting may accept or reject the proposed amendment with or without further amendments to it. Within thirty (30) days the Executive Director shall submit amendments supported by at least forty percent of those members present and voting at the Annual Business Meeting to the entire membership for vote by mail ballot. Ballots must be returned within thirty (30) days to be counted. A proposed amendment shall be ratified if approved by a majority of those voting. An amendment shall take effect immediately upon ratification unless the amendment itself provides otherwise.

**1973 Annual Meeting
Program Announcement**

The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research will have a meeting with Department Chairmen on Friday, September 7, at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans. This meeting was *incorrectly* listed in the Daily Schedule (Preliminary Program, Spring PS) as being on Thursday, September 6.

**NSF Social Science Division Report on
Support for Political Science Programs**

G. Robert Boynton, the Program Director for Political Science in the Social Science Division of the National Science Foundation, has recently prepared information on the political science program.

He reports that about twenty-five to thirty percent of the proposals submitted are being funded. The level of support has with some dips grown steadily since funding of political science programs began in 1966. The record is as follows:

NSF Program in Political Science

1966	847,900	1970	1,200,072
1967	804,800	1971	1,392,350
1968	788,098	1972	1,497,600
1969	1,312,130	1973	1,630,000 (approx.)

The Social Science Division programs are not the only area of support for political science in the NSF. Exclusive of the Education Divisions which have made grants to political scientists over the years that are hard to trace, the Special Projects, Social Indicators, and Law and Social Sciences Divisions have all supported political science projects. Boynton believes that if one totals all the support for political science last year that the amount must come close to two million dollars.

Individuals seeking further information on support from the Political Science Program of the Social Science Division should write to G. Robert Boynton, Program Director for Political Science, Social Science Division, The National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

**Canadian Parliamentary Intern and
U.S. Congressional Fellow Exchange**

A highly successful exchange between the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress was recently completed by legislative interns serving in programs sponsored by their respective national political science associations.

The Parliamentary Intern Program, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Political Science Association; and the Congressional Fellowship Program, of the American Political Science Association, are both designed to provide young scholars, journalists and (in the case of the U.S. Program) federal civil servants a practical educational setting for improving their understanding of the legislative process. Interns and Fellows serve as legislative aides in the Parliament and Congress, in addition to participating in numerous seminars during the course of a year.

With the support of grants from the Canadian Department of External Affairs and the U.S. Department of State, each Program hosted for a delegation from its counterpart a five-day visit to its capital city. The Canadian interns journeyed to Washington, D.C. during the week of March 25-30 for a series of meetings with officials from the Canadian Embassy, State Department, White House and various news media, as well as numerous members and staff in the House and Senate. A delegation of Congressional Fellows returned the visit to Ottawa on May 21-25. Meetings arranged by the Canadians included discussions with Prime Minister Trudeau and Opposition Leader, Stanfield, as well as many members of Parliament, Ministry officials and American Embassy representatives. Mr. Alistair Fraser, Clerk of the