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agencies have arisen to serve particular needs and constituencies. What regulatory mechanisms can ensure that charities and nonprofit organisations are governed well and meet broader policy objectives while ensuring that the goals and objectives of these organisations are not adversely affected? How may tensions between organisation goals and citizen rights be resolved? As the organisations assume responsibilities and functions once belonging to governments while relying upon public funding, are they increasingly being drawn within the purview of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and subject to those standards? Can and should these organisations be expected to meet the broader social standards expected of governments? Are they the best vehicle for policy delivery in certain areas?

Third, the third sector has traditionally been home to voices of dissent within society. As governments reach out to these organisations and engage them in the policy process, to what extent will this critical perspective on government be suppressed, weakened or lost? As governments and third sector organisations become partners in policy development and service delivery, will third sector agencies lose the ability and desire to be critical of those services? If policies are publicly vetted, will critical voices become marginalized or silenced without any real improvements in policy occurring? To what extent is this process exacerbated by nonprofit and private sector alliances? Certainly participation in policy design and delivery creates new stakeholders with a vested interest in the status quo. At a minimum, this may create tension within the membership of third sector agencies operating in the field of particularly contentious policy issues like poverty and welfare, the environment, trade and human rights. If these voices are muted, then a process meant to enhance democracy may become the very means of stifling healthy democratic debate. What is the extent of the government's obligation to affirm and clarify the right of advocacy for third sector organisations?

A final area of interest for political scientists involves civic engagement. Should governments act as animators of civil society? Should governments fund programs to encourage the creation of nonprofit agencies that will assume government functions or serve as advocates for disempowered segments of society? Should governments directly participate in the founding of such organisations? Is it the responsibility of governments to require mandatory volunteer activity by particular segments of society such as social assistance recipients or youth to ensure a

future voluntary labour force? Or, do these government activities undermine public-spiritedness and volunteerism? What is the desirable mix of governance and civic engagement in a healthy democracy?

The Public Policy and Third Sector Specialization within the School of Policy Studies at Queen's University and my own research begin to address many of these tough questions. This new SPS initiative, which is funded by the Kahanoff Foundation, offers a critical appreciation of the third sector, including the problems and prospects for its relationships with governments and the private sector. The initiative has three broad objectives: (1) to educate current and future government officials about third sector issues; (2) to develop a national forum for researchers and practitioners interested in the third sector to explore issues in tandem; and, (3), to educate students to be future leaders in the third sector and create a new awareness of the sector.

To answer the question posed at the outset of this article: Was the WTO meeting in Seattle significant? Yes, I believe it was. The event was emblematic of the changing relationship between the governing, private and nonprofit sectors. As citizen organisations have multiplied and represent a greater array of voices, they have become more embedded in the policy world. While the consequences are not fully understood or anticipated as yet, these organisations promise a richer and more complex policy environment which may serve citizens better worldwide.

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Report on the Results of the Status of Women Survey, Part Two: Questionnaire for Political Science Chairs

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Introduction

In March, 1996, Diane Lamoureux and I conducted two surveys for the Canadian Political Science Association: the first, a questionnaire regarding career paths and experiences of discrimination within the academy, was sent to female members of the Association; and the second, a set of questions about the representation of women/gender amongst the professoriate, within research projects and through course offerings, was sent to the Chairs of departments. We received a good response rate to the former (54% replied), but only 18 out of ap-

proximately 47 department heads completed the questionnaire for Chairs.¹ At their meeting in February, 1999, Chairs decided that it was important to try again with the second part of the project.

I developed a pared-down version of the Chair's survey and the CPSA mailed and e-mailed the questionnaire to department heads in the spring of 1999. This time there was a good response rate, with 36 departments replying to the request. Eleven political science departments did not respond: Brock, Calgary, College of Cape Breton, Dalhousie, Lakehead, Laval, Mount Allison, UNBC, PEI, Saint Mary's and Saskatchewan.

The survey asked Chairs, or their designates, to answer three types of questions: first, to report the gender-distribution of faculty members by rank; secondly, to tabulate the gender distribution of students by degree program; and thirdly, to list any undergraduate and graduate course offerings related to women and politics or gender politics. The second set of questions proved difficult for some departments, as their universities do not provide a gender break-down of undergraduate enrollments. The data on undergraduate enrollments, as a result, do not have the same veracity as those regarding staff and courses.

1. Women Faculty Members

As Table 1 illustrates, the number of women faculty in political science departments is on the rise. On average, 24% of full-time permanent faculty are women. Not surprisingly, female faculty are concentrated in the lower ranks. Only 14% of full professors are women while 26% of Associate and 46% of Assistant professors are female.

These numbers represent significant progress in the past 20 years. In 1979, Naomi Black reported that, according to the CPSA Directory, 58 of 684 full-time political scientists teaching in 47 departments were women (8%).² At that time, 19 departments had no women on staff, including five large departments.³

Currently, only five departments report that they do not have any female permanent faculty. With the exception of RMC, these are very small depart-

ments, with five or fewer staff members. And RMC is a joint department of Economics and Politics which contains fewer than 10 political scientists. In 11 departments (Alberta, Carleton, McMaster, Memorial, NB Saint John, Ottawa, Queen's, Victoria, Western, Windsor and Winnipeg), 30% or more of the faculty are women. In all but two large departments, defined as those with more than 15 permanent faculty, women comprise at least one fifth (20%) of the faculty members (the exceptions are McGill and Université de Montréal).

Table 2 shows that women comprise a significantly higher percentage of junior faculty members (Assistant Professors, 46%) than part-time lecturers or sessionals (31%). Nearly three-quarters of sessionals are men--68% of part-time lecturers and 76% of full-time sessionals (it should be noted that very few departments employ full-time sessionals). This may be in part due to the relatively larger numbers of male Ph.D. candidates (61%) available for employment as part-time instructors. However, there remains a gap between the 31% women sessionals and 39% women Ph.D. students. It is likely that there is considerable variability in staffing of sessional instructors from year to year.

II. The Student Population

While the data regarding the sex of undergraduate students is incomplete, the information from those departments which were able to report this information indicated that almost half of the undergraduate students in Political Science are female. Table 3 indicates that, on average, 46% of undergraduates are women, and at 10 universities, women comprise more than half of the undergraduate population. I think it is likely that the number would be close to 50% if all departments were able to tabulate this information. It seems unlikely that there are more female M.A. students (at 47%) than undergraduate students (46%).

Female students are well represented in M.A. and MPA programs, at 47%. Here the numbers range from 10% to 68%. Women remain under-represented in Ph.D. programs, at 39% overall. The numbers vary greatly, from 15% at UBC to 69% at McMaster. And the percentage of women Ph.D. students has not increased significantly over the last 2 years: in 1996/97, 38% of students enrolled full-time in Political Science doctoral programs were women.⁴

¹ Diane Lamoureux, Linda Trimble and Miriam Koene, "Report: Status of Women in the Discipline Survey," *CPSA Bulletin*, 1997.

² Naomi Black, "A Further Note About Women in Canadian Political Science," *Resources for Feminist Research* 8:3 (November 1979), p. 5.

³ Defined by Black as those with at least 13 faculty members.

⁴ CAUT Status of Women Committee, "Women in Post-Secondary Education", *CAUT Bulletin*. Data are from Statistics Canada.

III. Courses on Women and Politics/Gender Politics

As Table 4 shows, all but 3 departments reporting have at least 1 undergraduate course on women and politics, and 22 departments feature 2 or more gender politics courses. The numbers drop off at the

graduate level, with the exceptions of York and University of Alberta, both of which offer gender and politics as a Ph.D. field. Many departments have senior undergraduate women and politics courses cross-listed as graduate sections.

Table 1: Tenured and Tenure-Track Faculty Members in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Sex, 1999

University	Rank-Professor		Rank-Associate		Rank-Assistant		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	No.	%
Acadia	4	0	0	1	1	0	1/6	17%
Alberta	7	1	8	4	0	3	8/23	35%
Bishop's	3	0	0	0	1	0	0/4	0%
British Columbia	11	1	5	3	1	1	5/22	23%
Brock	5	0	6	2	0	0	2/13	15%
Carleton	11	5	8	6	2	1	12/33	36%
Concordia	5	0	4	2	2	1	3/14	21%
Guelph	6	0	2	1	1	1	2/11	18%
Laurentian	2	0	3	2	2	0	2/9	22%
Lethbridge	2	0	0	0	2	1	1/5	20%
Manitoba	3	0	8	0	2	2	2/15	13%
McGill	6	0	10	3	2	0	3/21	14%
McMaster	8	1	4	3	2	2	6/20	30%
Memorial	2	0	7	1	0	0	1/10	10%
Moncton	3	1	0	0	0	0	1/4	25%
Montréal	11	1	10	2	0	0	3/24	13%
Mount St. Vincent	.3	0	2	0	0	0	0/2.3	0%
New Brunswick	2	0	3	0	0	0	0/5	0%
NB-Saint John	0	0	1	0	0	2	2/3	67%
Ottawa	3	3	6	3	1	2	8/18	44%
Québec à Montréal	17	5	8	2	0	0	7/32	22%
Queen's	8	2	3	1	3	3	6/20	30%
Regina	6	0	1	1	0	1	2/9	22%
RMC*	8	0	5	0	2	0	0/15	0%
Ryerson	6	1	0	0	2	2	3/11	27%
St. Francis Xavier	3	0	4	1	0	0	1/8	13%
St. Thomas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
Simon Fraser	6	3	5	1	2	0	4/17	24%
Toronto	30	7	9	2	4	2	11/54	20%
Trent	1.8	0	4	0	0	1	1/6.8	15%
Victoria	4	0	5	2	0	2	4/13	31%
Waterloo	3	0	4	3	2	0	3/12	25%
Western	6	2	6	1	2	4	7/21	33%
Wilfrid Laurier	4	0	3	1	3	1	2/12	17%
Windsor	8	0	1	2	0	3	5/14	36%
Winnipeg	4	1	2	2	1	1	4/11	36%
York	17	3	14	5	5	2	10/46	22%
TOTALS	226.1	37	163	57	45	38	132/	24%
	(86%)	(14%)	(74%)	(26%)	(54%)	(46%)	556.1	

* Department of Economics and Politics

Table 2: Sessionals in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Sex, 1999

University	Part-Time Lecturer		Full-time Sessional		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	No.	%
Acadia	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Alberta	5	5	1	1	6/12	50%
Bishop's	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
British Columbia	5	2	2	0	2/9	22%
Brock	4	6	1	3	9/14	64%
Carleton	13	9	0	0	9/22	41%
Concordia	23	6	0	0	6/29	21%
Guelph	0	2	0	0	2/2	100%
Laurentian	2	0	1	1	1/4	25%
Lethbridge	3	1	1	0	1/5	20%
Manitoba	2	3	0	0	3/5	60%
McGill	5	0	1	0	0/6	0%
McMaster	4	2	0	0	2/6	33%
Memorial	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
Moncton	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
Montréal	7	1	0	0	1/8	13%
Mount St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
New Brunswick	1	0	1	0	0/2	0%
NB-Saint John	1	0	0	1	1/2	50%
Ottawa	15	2	0	0	2/17	12%
Québec à Montréal	22	9	0	0	9/31	29%
Queen's	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Regina	5	1	0	0	1/6	17%
RMC	0	3	5	0	3/8	38%
Ryerson	4	4	3	0	4/11	36%
St. Francis Xavier	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
St. Thomas	3	4	1	0	4/8	50%
Simon Fraser	6	2	0	0	2/8	25%
Toronto	20	6	0	0	6/26	23%
Trent	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
Victoria	0	0	2	2	2/4	50%
Waterloo	3	3	0	0	3/6	50%
Western	14	3	0	0	3/17	18%
Wilfrid Laurier	2	3	0	0	3/5	60%
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Winnipeg	5	2	1	0	2/8	25%
York	18	13	3	0	13/34	38%
TOTALS	196 (68%)	92 (32%)	26 (76%)	8 (24%)	100/322	31%

Table 3: Political Science Students in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Program of Study and Sex, 1999

University	Undergraduate (all)			Master's			Doctoral		
	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%
Acadia	46	42	49%	1	2	67%	-	-	-
Alberta	267	278	51%	24	14	37%	16	17	52%
Bishop's	49	67	58%	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia	142	126	47%	16	16	50%	23	4	15%
Brock	110	80	42%	8	5	38%	-	-	-
Carleton	206	132	39%	16	23	59%	42	17	29%
Concordia	587	405	41%	63	50	44%	-	-	-
Guelph*	96	68	41%	9	8	47%	-	-	-
Laurentian**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethbridge	44	52	54%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba	145	90	38%	37	53	59%	1	0	0%
McGill	272	305	53%	33	15	31%	35	24	41%
McMaster**	-	-	-	14	12	46%	4	9	69%
Memorial**	-	-	43%	-	-	100	-	-	-
Moncton	23	20	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montréal**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. St. Vincent	8	9	53%	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	2	3	60%	5	4	44%	-	-	-
NB-Saint John	11	4	27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa	306	251	45%	31	13	30%	10	3	23%
Québec à Montréal	574	367	39%	70	60	46%	42	20	32%
Queen's	222	114	34%	8	8	50%	34	21	38%
Regina*	62	62	50%	8	8	50%	-	-	-
RMC	25	9	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryerson*	100	150	60%	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	12	15	56%	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simon Fraser**	-	-	-	44	35	44%	4	1	25%
Toronto	237	303	56%	34	35	51%	58	56	49%
Trent	91	89	49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	65	94	59%	9	1	10%	-	-	-
Western**	-	-	-	35	31	47%	13	7	35%
Wilfrid Laurier	186	134	42%	8	5	38%	-	-	-
Windsor	137	129	47%	17	18	51%	-	-	-
Winnipeg	52	42	45%	19	41	68%	-	-	-
York**	-	-	-	47	28	37%	57	39	41%
TOTALS	4077	3440	46%	556	485	47%	339	218	39%

* Approximate.

** Information not available.

Table 4: Courses on Women and Politics/Gender Politics in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Program Level, 1999

University	Number of Courses on Women/Gender		Comments
	Undergraduate	Graduate	
Acadia	2	0	
Alberta	4	4*	*2 cross-listed with undergraduate
Bishop's	0	0	
British Columbia	2	1	
Brock	2	0*	*sections on women, gender, feminist theory in undergraduate and graduate courses
Carleton	2	1	
Concordia	4	4	
Guelph	1	1*	*via electronic classroom
Laurentian	2	N/A	
Lethbridge	3	N/A	
Manitoba	1	1*	*topics course
McGill	1*	0*	*several courses that deal with women/gender
McMaster	0*	0*	*several courses that cover women/gender
Memorial	2	2*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
Moncton	2	N/A	
Montréal	1	0	
Mount Saint Vincent	1	N/A	
New Brunswick	3	3*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
NB-Saint John	3*	N/A	*2 topics courses offered 98/99
Ottawa	2	0	
Québec à Montréal	3	1	
Queen's	3	3	
Regina	1	0	
RMC	0	N/A	
Ryerson	2*	N/A	*1 an issues/rights course
St. Francis Xavier	1	N/A	
St. Thomas	2*	N/A	*1 taught by sessional; not a regular offering
Simon Fraser	3	0	
Toronto	6*	2	*3 on women and politics; 3 gender-related
Trent	3	N/A	
Victoria	3	1	
Waterloo	2	2*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
Western	1*	0*	*1 full-year undergraduate course plus courses offered by political scientists in the Centre for Women's Studies; gender components in core graduate courses
Wilfrid Laurier	1	0	
Windsor	1	0	
Winnipeg	5	1	
York	5	8*	*1 full core course, 7 half-courses

Rather than construct separate courses on women and politics, some departments have chosen to make gender a significant component of all core courses. Other departments offer a variety of topics courses in which gender is a key element.

Conclusions

The status of women in the profession has improved significantly over the last 20 years, and will likely continue to improve. Women comprise almost half of all undergraduate and M.A. students, and almost 40% of doctoral students. Women form close to half of the recent hirings in political science at 46% of Assistant Professors. The past 20 years have not been a period of growth for Canadian Political Science departments, and Assistant Professors form just 14% of the permanent faculty. However, this is likely to change as the large cohort of full professors, who now constitute 46% of all faculty members in political science, retire and are replaced by

junior faculty members. Hopefully, the continued imbalance between the number of female undergraduate students (46%) and the percentage of women faculty members (24%), will be addressed as departments replace retiring faculty. Still, it is unlikely that women will reach the 50% mark in the near future unless more work is done to recruit women into Ph.D. programs.

Our students now have women professors at all ranks to serve as role models, as well as women teaching assistants leading their seminar groups. In most departments, they can take courses on women and politics or choose from core courses which stress gender as a key variable in political life. These are positive signs, perhaps encouraging a more hospitable working and learning environment than that reported by women political scientists in our 1996 survey.

SSHRC/CRSH Thème Stratégique/Strategic Initiative

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH) est heureux d'annoncer le lancement d'un nouveau Thème stratégique intitulé «Repenser la productivité». Ce programme a pour objectif général d'encourager et d'appuyer la recherche interdisciplinaire concertée sur les liens entre le développement économique, le développement social et le développement culturel ainsi que la formation dans ce domaine. Deux types de financement sont offerts: des Subventions de recherche stratégique en équipes; et des Subventions de conférences interdisciplinaires. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter la description du programme sur le site Web du CRSH:

<http://www.sshrc.ca/francais/renseignements/guidesubventions/productivite.html>

Nous vous invitons à transmettre cette annonce à tout chercheur ou à tout partenaire éventuel que ce thème pourrait intéresser.

* * * * *

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is pleased to announce our launch of a new Strategic Theme, "Rethinking Productivity." The goal of this program is to encourage and support interdisciplinary and collaborative research and training on relationships among economic, social and cultural development. Two types of funding are available under this program: Strategic Team Research Grants; and Interdisciplinary Conference Grants. For complete details, please consult the program description on SSHRC's Web site at this address:

<http://www.sshrc.ca/english/programinfo/grantsguide/productivity.html>

Please feel free to forward this announcement to researchers and potential partners who may be interested in this theme.

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