

C. P. S. A. NEWSLETTER

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William Badour

PROGRESS REPORT OBJECTIVES OF GRADUATE STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

BACKGROUND

The Executive Council of the C.P.S.A., at its meeting of June 4, 1970, entrusted me with the task of carrying out a study project on the state of graduate studies in political science in Canadian universities. The scope and content of this project was not defined but it was suggested that "a meeting of graduate advisors and graduate students from all universities would be useful" and that "this could be proposed to the Canada Council for funding." I reported to the November 1970 meeting that the Canada Council felt that such a study session should be funded by the Canadian Political Science Association. I also noted that references in the Secretary-Treasurer's annual report (1969-1970) to an "increasingly tight" market situation for Ph. D. graduates were rather difficult to confirm or refute given the paucity of hard data but noted that a survey of Canada Council Doctoral Fellows (1969-1970) showed that over 90% of those seeking employment in the field, in 1970, were assured of employment and only two candidates were in the doubtful category. These figures were not sufficiently comprehensive to draw firm conclusions but they did call into question the suggestion of a "crisis" situation in the area of employment opportunities. The Executive Council decided, at the November 1970 meeting, that the proposed general meeting of graduate student representatives and graduate student advisors should be shelved until adequate data about the state of graduate education in political science were available. I was then entrusted with the task of accumulating such data and presenting a report to the Executive Council. The March 1971 meeting of the Executive Council approved a schedule which I submitted. This schedule provided for a possible study session of graduate advisors and students, if justified, to be held in November 1971, upon completion of my data-gathering research. A final report was to be submitted, to the Executive Council, in February 1972, and the possibility of a panel discussion, on the report, was suggested for the Annual Meeting of the Association, in June 1972. A statement on the costs of the suggested November study session was to be provided at the meeting in June. I was unable to attend the June meetings of the Executive Council in St. John's as I was preparing a summer research trip at that time. The cost estimate of the proposed study is included in this progress report (page 19). A short summary of some of the results of a questionnaire which I sent out to graduate advisors is included along with a set of tables summarizing the results of this research.

It should be noted that some respondents failed to answer all of the questions. In some cases, it was not possible to give the departmental view, in others, respondents simply neglected to provide the desired information. Further, the survey provides a view of graduate education in political science as seen by staff and not by the students. All English language (or bilingual) universities received copies of the questionnaire. It was decided not to include the French language universities as this group merits a separate study.

## I. BASIC DATA

According to the survey, there are presently thirteen Canadian universities offering the Ph. D. degree. The University of Toronto has both the largest full-time staff and the largest number of graduate students in the department of Political Science. In terms of full-time teaching staff, Toronto University is followed by York, Queen's and Alberta. Toronto also leads in student enrollment at the graduate level (85), followed by McMaster (44) and McGill, Queen's, York and Alberta. An examination of table (1) will show that the projected admissions, for the year 1971-1972, are likely to level-off or decline slightly. Two universities, McMaster and Western, plan to activate their Ph. D. programs during the current academic year. Table (1) also shows that most of the universities, in the sample, tend to recruit at least two thirds of their Ph. D. candidates from among students who received their undergraduate training at other universities. These universities also, of course, have very active M. A. programs. The basic pattern is repeated at the M. A. level, but there are a number of notable exceptions. McMaster University, together with Dalhousie, York, Western and U. B. C., are much more active in awarding M. A. degrees than the Ph. D. McMaster university has been particularly active at the M. A. level in recent years awarding 31 degrees during the academic year 1970-1971. At the Ph. D. level, the number of degrees awarded both during the past year and during the last five years have been much smaller. Only three universities, perhaps four, granted more than one Ph. D. degree during the academic year 1970-1971. At least seven universities awarded no Ph. D. degrees at all during this period. The record of the five year period, 1966 to 1971, is, with the exception of Toronto, extremely modest. It is interesting to note that the primary method for the recruitment of graduate students is limited basically to the sending out of a brochure (with the accompanying letter) to other departments. Most universities do not appear to pursue active recruiting policies beyond this initiative. A substantial majority of respondents also felt that a national program of student evaluation for admission to graduate school at Canadian universities would not be desirable at this time.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PH. D. PROGRAMME

There is a very wide consensus among respondents with respect to the desirable objectives of the Ph. D. programme. Ten of the respondents agree that the primary objective of a Ph. D. programme should be the training of political scientists whose primary commitment is to the creation and transmission of knowledge in our field. A substantial majority also agree that the training of political scientists, whose basic orientation is towards questions of public policy and social action, should be the second goal of a Ph. D. programme. Most of the respondents rank the training of political scientists with the skills required for a career in the non-academic market place as the least important of the enumerated objectives of a Ph. D. programme. Information was also elicited from respondents about the relationship between recruitment of graduate students and job opportunities (academic and non-academic)

offered by the market. The respondents were evenly divided about the extent to which the market influenced graduate enrollment at their universities. Six respondents claim that decisions regarding graduate enrollment at the Ph. D. level were not influenced by the market. A majority of the respondents nevertheless felt that the current level of enrollment was too high in Canadian universities. Only one respondent felt that enrollment was too low. Respondents were asked to assess the degree of difficulty encountered in placing graduates at the Ph. D. level. Universities with an active Ph. D. program appeared to have little difficulty in placing candidates with a Ph. D. degree. There was one notable exception, the University of Alberta, which appears to have experienced some difficulty in placing its Ph. D. graduates last year. The University of Alberta was the only university that encountered "increasing difficulty" in placing its graduates. All other respondents indicated that they had little difficulty in placing their Ph. D. degree-holders. For those Ph. D. candidates who had completed their Ph. D. comprehensive examinations and were seeking full-time academic positions, five respondents indicated that they encountered little difficulty in placing their students. Three respondents were confronted with "increasing difficulty" in placing such candidates while one university (Alberta) encountered great difficulty in placing its candidates. The relevant figures are provided in table (5). One university (York) appears to have made no effort to place its graduates. All respondents indicated that they recruited new staff members on the basis of an open competition.

The departments appear somewhat divided as to whether they should take the initiative in devising graduate programs which are more closely related to the non-academic market. Five respondents said yes and an equal number said no. A substantial majority agree that training graduates for the market place ranks no better than fourth among the possible goals of a graduate program. Additionally, nine respondents indicated that they did not have adequate knowledge about what the non-academic market was, its size, and what it required in terms of training and skills. Nevertheless, eight respondents felt that their graduate programs probably equipped the student with the skills he would require to get a job in the non-academic market!

Respondents were also asked to evaluate the extent to which their Ph. D. programs prepared students for a teaching career. A substantial majority felt that their programs did prepare the student academically. There was much less unanimity about whether the student received adequate pedagogical training. Five respondents felt that the teaching assistantship provided adequate training for a teaching career. The majority, however, were somewhat doubtful about the adequacy of the teaching assistantship. In spite of these misgivings, not one respondent thought that formal pedagogical training would be advisable. Finally, there was almost unanimous agreement that a non-Ph. D. "teaching degree" for students planning to teach in the community colleges or at the university undergraduate level was definitely not advisable.

### III. THE GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

A high degree of consensus characterizes most of the answers regarding the Ph. D. programme in political science. Most of these programmes have undergone significant revision during the past five years. Further, the process of revision, in the majority of cases, seems to have been carried out unilaterally. Seven respondents answered that they did not consult colleagues at other universities prior to revision of their programmes. A substantial number of respondents also felt that they were "inadequately informed" about the development and changes in the graduate programmes at other Canadian universities.

The format of the Ph. D. degree is, with one exception, roughly similar at these universities even though nine respondents indicated that a high degree of uniformity in the formal requirements of the Ph. D. degree was not really necessary. In each university, with the exception of Toronto, the comprehensive examination is a formal requirement. In most cases, this exam covers three fields. In two cases, two fields are required. Nine respondents stated that a comprehensive examination should be compulsory. The dominant view among respondents was that the programme, at the Ph. D. level, should have a substantial degree of flexibility but there was a sharp division of opinion as to advisability of compulsory "core" or "field" courses. Five respondents favoured this, four were opposed and two were undecided. Most respondents agreed that the student should not spend more than two years preparing his comprehensive examination.

As far as the Ph. D. thesis is concerned, in all cases the thesis is written under the supervision of a thesis supervisory committee. This framework is considered quite satisfactory by all respondents. No respondent expressed the view that a thesis seminar might be useful at the Ph. D. level. The prevailing view among respondents was that the Ph. D. thesis should take about three years to write and the Ph. D. degree should require three or four years of full-time study after the M. A.

### IV. THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

Seven universities offering only the M. A. degree were added to the twelve universities referred to above to provide a broader basis for the survey of graduate education at the M. A. level in Canadian universities (see Table Two). Two of these universities, Victoria and Memorial, will initiate their M. A. programmes during the current year (1971-1972).

Respondents almost unanimously agree that the M. A. degree should continue as a valuable degree in its own right. Only one respondent expressed the view that the M. A. degree might be dropped. Most respondents also stated that the M. A. degree should, under no circumstances, require more than twelve months full-time academic work. Views about the content and formal requirements of the M. A. degree differ somewhat. Opinion is divided almost evenly as to the advisability of a terminal M. A. degree. Seven respondents

favour a terminal degree, six are opposed. A good majority of respondents do not feel, however, that a terminal M. A. degree should differ from a pre-Doctoral M. A. Among respondents favouring a terminal M. A., seven state that a thesis should be required for a terminal M. A. Only two respondents think that a thesis is an unnecessary requirement for this degree. A substantial majority of respondents consider the M. A. thesis desirable for students proceeding to the Ph. D. degree. Finally, six universities currently offer a terminal M. A. degree in political science.

#### V. STATUS OF GRADUATE EDUCATION IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Respondents were asked to rank the major weaknesses in graduate education in political science in Canadian universities at this time. The respondents were particularly concerned about two problems. They expressed the view that the major weakness characterizing graduate education in political science was the inadequate level of qualified staff at the senior level. Inadequate financial support for graduate students was ranked as the second major problem.

Other problems tended to be of a more parochial nature with the exception, perhaps, of complaints about the low quality of some students admitted to graduate school.

Finally, respondents were asked to compare the quality of training offered by their departments of political science, with that offered by four other departments in their respective fields. Table eleven conveys an image of high confidence in the quality and competence of political science training in Canadian universities held by Canadian political scientists.

#### VI. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The graduate programme survey appears to indicate the following:

1. Canadian political scientists have a very favourable opinion of the quality of graduate education in political science offered in most Canadian universities. Only one respondent expressed the view that the training offered by his department of political science was inferior to that offered by any one of the four other disciplines at his university mentioned in the survey!
2. There is substantial agreement among respondents as to the objectives of the Ph. D. programme.
3. There is substantial agreement among respondents concerning the major weaknesses or problems characterizing graduate education in political science in Canadian universities. Two problems stand out quite clearly:

- a) Inadequate staff at the senior level
  - b) Inadequate financial support for students
4. There is substantial agreement among respondents regarding the structure of the Ph. D. programme.
  5. The suggestion that the content of the Ph. D. programmes was "out of tune with social reality" and lacked "social relevance" was dismissed by most respondents as being itself irrelevant.
  6. There was substantial agreement among respondents that the training of political scientists, for non-academic careers, was a matter of low priority at this time. This objective was ranked fourth by most respondents.
  7. Many respondents were unclear about what the non-academic market-place really consisted of and gave contradictory answers to questions dealing with this problem (see table 4). No respondent thought this to be an urgent problem.
  8. Though most respondents expressed the view that job opportunities did not appear to be an urgent problem, a majority felt that the level of enrollment, at the graduate level, was too high.



TABLE TWO

## UNIVERSITIES OFFERING THE M.A. DEGREE

UNIVERSITY	FULL TIME STAFF	NEW GRAD. STUDENTS ADMITTED 1970-1971	PROJECTED ADMISSIONS 1971-1972	ADMISSION TO M. A. 1970 - 1971	ADMISSION TO PH.D.	% OF GRAD. STUDENTS RECEIVED TRAINING AT SAME UNIV.	M. A. DEGREES AWARDED 1970-1971
Windsor	15	15	15	15	0	75%	3
Ottawa	15	24	25	24	0	75%	6
Waterloo	13	13	18	13	0	25%	7
Manitoba	18	15	16	15	0	75%	2
U. N. B.	9	2	5	2	0	50%	1
*Victoria	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Memorial	9	--	3	--	--	33%	--

THE FOLLOWING UNIVERSITIES (COLLEGES) DO NOT OFFER A GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Brock University  
Trent University  
Lakehead University  
Laurentian University

Royal Military College  
Bishop's  
Brandon University

Lethbridge University  
Winnipeg University  
Sir George Williams (?)

\*M. A. Program begins 1971



TABLE THREE  
OBJECTIVES OF PH. D. PROGRAMME

GOALS

1. Creation and Transmission	-	Ten rank as primary goal
2. Public Policy and Social Action	-	Seven rank as second goal
3. Self-development	-	Seven rank as third goal
4. Non-academic Market Place	-	Seven rank as fourth goal

TABLE FOUR  
(Ph. D. only)

	<u>Determined</u>	<u>Influenced</u>	<u>Not Influenced</u>
Graduate Enrollment and the Market	0	6	6
	<u>Too High</u>	<u>About Right</u>	<u>Too Low</u>
Present Level of Enrollment	6	3	1
	<u>Great Difficulty</u>	<u>Increasing Diffic.</u>	<u>Little Diffic.</u>
Job-Finding Process	1	3	5

PROPORTION OF PH. D. STUDENTS NOT PLACED

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Toronto University	10%	10%
McMaster University	*N.A.	*N.A.
McGill University	0	1 of 4
Western University	--	0
Dalhousie University	*N.A.	*N.A.
Queen's University	0	0
York University	0	0
U. B. C.	1 of 4	1 of 3
Alberta University	1 of 3	3 of 4
Calgary University	1	0
Saskatchewan University	*N.A.	*N.A.
Simon Fraser University	*N.A.	*N.A.

\*Not Applicable

DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVE IN DEVELOPING PROGRAMS  
OF STUDY FOR THE NON-ACADEMIC MARKET PLACE  
(Ph.D. only)

Department should take the Initiative: 5

Department should not take the Initiative: 5

	<u>Very good Knowledge</u>	<u>Adequate Knowledge</u>	<u>Inadequate Knowledge</u>
Staff Knowledge of Requirements of Non-Academic Market	0	1	9
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Perhaps</u>	<u>No</u>
Ph. D. Program offers skills and Training required by Non- Academic Market	5	3	3

TABLE FIVE

(Ph.D. only)

TEACHING SKILLS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>?</u>
Ph. D. Equips Student Adequately Academically	9	0	3
Teaching Ass't Adequate Training (Pedagogical)	5	4	3
Formal Pedagogical Training Advisable	0	5	4
Teaching Degree Should be Instituted	0	9	-

TABLE SIXREVISION OF GRADUATE PROGRAMME

(Ph. D. only)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Significant Revision During Past 5 Years	6	2
High Degree of Uniformity Desirable	0	9
Consultation Prior to Revision	4	7

  

	<u>Well Informed</u>	<u>Adequately Informed</u>	<u>Inadequately Informed</u>
Informed	1	3	6

TABLE SEVENCOMPREHENSIVE EXAM  
(Ph. D. only)

Comprehensive Exam Required:	Yes - 10
	No - 1
Number of Fields for Comprehensive Exam:	One field -
	Two fields - 3
	Three fields - 7
Comprehensive Exam should be Compulsory:	Yes - 9
	No - 1
Flexibility of Programme:	Very flexible - 7
	Fairly flexible - 4
	Highly structured - 0
"Core" or "Field" Courses Compulsory:	Yes - 5
	No - 4
	Undecided - 2
Preparation of Comprehensive Exam - Time Suggested:	One year - 1
	Two years - 7
	Three years - 2

TABLE EIGHT  
THE PH. D. THESIS

Thesis Committee Examines Project:	Yes	-	10
	No	-	1
Ph. D. Thesis Seminar:	Yes	-	0
	No	-	11
Ph. D. Thesis Superv. Committee:	Satisfactory	-	10
	Not Satisfactory	-	0
Ph. D. Thesis Length of Time: (Suggested)	One year	-	1
	Two years	-	0
	Three years	-	4
	Four years	-	1
Ph. D. Degree: How Many Years: Should this require after M. A.	Two years	-	0
	Three years	-	5
	Four years	-	4

TABLE NINETHE M. A. DEGREE

1. M. A. Degree should continue as Valuable Degree in its own Right:

Yes	-	14
No	-	1

2. M. A. Programs should be diversified even further:

Yes	-	9
No	-	1
Uncertain	-	5

3. Terminal M. A. Degree Advisable:

Yes	-	7
No	-	6
Uncertain	-	2

4. Terminal M. A. Degree Offered:

Yes	-	6
No	-	6

5. Terminal M. A. should differ from Pre-Doctoral M. A.:

Yes	-	3
No	-	9
Uncertain	-	3

6. Should Thesis be required for Terminal M. A.:

Yes	-	7
No	-	2
Not Applicable	-	6

7. Is M. A. Thesis Advisable for Student Considering Ph. D.:

Yes	-	9
No	-	2
Optional	-	4

8. M. A. Degree Should not exceed Twelve Months:

Yes	-	10
No	-	4
Uncertain	-	1

TABLE TEN

(M. A. ≠ PH. D.)

MAJOR WEAKNESSES IN GRADUATE EDUCATION  
IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES)Number of Respondents Ranking Problems  
Among Top Three

Inadequate Qualified Staff at Senior Level	8
Inadequate Financial Support for Students	6
Inadequate Library Resources	3
Inadequate Control of Admissions	3
Inadequate Financial Support for Research	3
Inadequate Research Facilities	2
Poor Staff-Student Ratio	1

TABLE ELEVEN

(M. A. ≠ PH. D.)

QUALITY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TRAINING IN YOUR UNIVERSITY  
AS COMPARED TO THAT OFFERED BY FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Better</u>	<u>As Good As</u>	<u>Not As Good As</u>
LAW	6	2	0
ECONOMICS	4	9	1
SOCIOLOGY	8	5	0
HISTORY	4	10	0

Editor's note.

We are printing the Badour report in the hope that it will stimulate discussion within Canadian departments of politics on graduate programmes. Anyone with strong views on the subject is invited to put them in a communication to the editor of the newsletter for future publication.

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As you no doubt know, the International Political Science Association Congress is meeting in Montreal in 1973. The preliminary programme is printed below. Should you be interested in participating in the programme, you should enter into direct contact with the rapporteurs for the various sessions. You should also note that there will be a special session on political science in Canada, for which the rapporteurs are David Hoffman and Leon Dion. The main sections for this session are: 1) The Study of Politically Relevant Cleavages; 2) The Theory and Practice of Canadian Federalism; 3) The Study of Ideologies, Political Attitudes, Traditions and Cultures; 4) Political Forces in Canada.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

CONGRESS OF MONTREAL - 19/25 August 1973  
CONGRES DE MONTREAL - 19/25 Aout 1973

ADRESSES - ADDRESSES

1. Président: S. Rokkan/ Data Information Service  
President Gamle Kalvedalsv. 12 - N-5000 Bergen - Norway
2. Rapporteurs Généraux:

THEME I: LA POLITIQUE ENTRE L'ECONOMIE ET LA CULTURE  
 POLITICS BETWEEN ECONOMY AND CULTURE

Commissions

- I. 1 Modèles économiques pour l'analyse politique: marchés, élections, biens publics  
Economic models for political analysis: markets, elections, public goods  
 Michael J. Taylor/Dept. of Government - University of Essex  
 Colchester - Essex - England  
 Douglas W. Rae/928 Ackerman Avenue - Syracuse, N. Y. 13210 - U.S.A.
- I. 2 L'analyse culturelle de l'action politique: codes, signification, procédés  
The cultural analysis of political action: codes, meanings, styles  
 E. A. Allardt/Faculty of Political Science - Dept. of Sociology  
 University of Helsinki - Helsinki - Finland



- I. 3 Modèles de gestion politique: sociaux, économiques, culturels  
Alternative models of the polity: social, economic, cultural  
 Richard Rose/Politics Dept. - University of Strathclyde - Glasgow - Scotland
- I. 4 Centre contre périphérie: dimensions économiques, culturelles et idéologiques de la lutte pour l'espace vital  
Centre vs. Periphery: economic, cultural and ideological dimensions of territorial conflict  
 John Meisel/Queen's University - Kingston - Ontario - Canada  
 Derek W. Urwin/ Politics Dept. - University of Strathclyde - Glasgow  
 Scotland
- I. 5 Classe économique et identité culturelle - Economic class and cultural identity  
 Mattei Dogan/ Bd. St. Jacques, 38 - F-75 Paris 14e - France
- I. 6 La politique de conflit linguistique - The politics of linguistic conflict  
 Jean Laponce/Dept. of Political Science - Univ. of British Columbia  
 Vancouver 8, B. C. - Canada
- I. 7 Les organisations religieuses comme agents de prise de conscience sociale et nationale  
Religious organizations as agencies of Identity - Building  
 Léo Moulin/Rue des Echevins, 72-B/1050 Bruxelles - Belgique
- I. 8 Economie et culture dans la politique de développement nationale  
Economy and culture in the politics of nation-building  
 Ali A. Mazrui/Makerere University - Dept. of Political Science and Public  
 Administration - P.O. Box 7062 - Kampala - Uganda
- I. 9 La politique d'intégration régionale: interdépendances économiques et autonomie culturelle  
The politics of regional integration: economic interdependences and cultural entrenchments  
 Dusan Sidjanski/Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales - Dept. de  
 science politique - Univ. de Genève - Promenade des  
 Bastions - CH - 1211 Genève 4 - Suisse
- I. 10 Rôles politiques de la violence - Political roles of violence  
 Martin Seliger/Dept. of Political Science - Hebrew University - Jerusalem -  
 Israel  
 Samuel E. Finer/Dept. of Government - University of Manchester - Dover  
 Street - Manchester M13 9PL - England

I. 11 L'économie politique des Communications de masse  
The political economy of mass communications

Alfred Grosser/Fondation nationale des Sciences politiques - rue  
 Saint-Guillaume, 27/F-75 Paris VIIè - France

I. 12 Sociétés établies et contre-cultures: La politique et le conflit des  
générations  
Establishments and counter-cultures: the politics of the generation gap

Georges Lavau/Fondation nationale des Sciences politiques - rue  
 Saint-Guillaume, 27/F-75 Paris VIIè - France

THEME II: QUESTIONS ESSENTIELLES DANS LES CONFLITS INTERNATIONAUX ET LA RE-  
 CHERCHE SUR LA PAIX  
 KEY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND PEACE RESEARCH

Commissions

II. 1 Conflits entre systèmes sociaux: Est-ce fondamental, est-ce réglable?  
Conflicts between social systems: how fundamental and how manageable?

Pierre Hassner/rue du Renelagh, 28 - F - Paris 16è - France

II. 2 Impérialisme et inégalité internationale: Concepts et données  
Imperialism and international inequality: Concepts and data

Helio Jaguaribe/Inst. Universitario de Pesquisas de Rio de Janeiro  
 Praça 15 de Novembro, 101 - Rio de Janeiro - Brésil

II. 3 Changements sociaux et interactions entre conflits politiques internes  
et internationaux  
Social change and the interplay of internal and international political  
conflicts

Ted Gurr/R. D. 1, Homestead Road, 1-Belle Mead, N. J. 08502 - U. S. A.

II. 4 Décisions à propos de la guerre internationale et la Paix: Le rôle des  
intérêts d'état et des systèmes nationaux de décision  
Decisions on international war and peace: the role of domestic interests  
and national decision systems

K. J. Holsti/

II. 5 Chemins de la Paix: Souveraineté nationale ou intégration supra-nationale?  
Pathways of Peace: national sovereignty or supra-national integration?

Uwe Kitzinger/Nuffield College - Oxford - England

Ghita Ionescu/London School of Economics and Political Science - Houghton  
 Street - Aldwych - London WC2 - England

- II. 6 Contrôle des armements et désarmement: problèmes et perspectives  
Arms control and disarmament: problems and prospects  
 Karl Kaiser/5 Exeter Park - Cambridge, Mass. 02140 - U. S. A.
- II. 7 La pertinence du droit international/The relevance of international law  
 Marcel Merle/23 rue du Laos - F-75 Paris XV<sup>e</sup> - France
3. Comités de Recherche - Research Committees
- R.C. 1 Analyse terminologique et concepts/Conceptual and terminological analysis  
 Giovanni Sartori/Viale B. Segni, 2 - I 50132 Firenze - Italie  
 Fred W. Riggs/Univ. of Hawaii - Pol. Science Dept. - Honolulu - Hawaii - U. S. A.
- R.C. 2 Elites politiques / Political elites  
 Mattei Dogan/Bd. St. Jacques, 38 - F-75 Paris 14<sup>e</sup> - France
- R.C. 3 Unification européenne/European unification  
 C. J. Friedrich/Study, 93 - Widener Library - Harvard University - Cambridge  
 Mass. 02138 - U. S. A.  
 J. R. Rabier/C. E. E. - 244 rue de la Loi - B - 1040 Bruxelles - Belgique
- R.C. 4 Etudes politiques latino-américaines/Latin America political studies  
 Candido Mendes/Direct. Inst. Universitario de Pesquisas de Rio de Janeiro -  
 Praça 15 de Novembro, 101 - Rio de Janeiro - Brésil
- R.C. 5 Autorités locales et politique/Local Government and politics  
 J. Wiatr/Ul. S. Batorego 37 M. 11 - Varsovie - Pologne  
 F. Cazzola/Comitato Scienze politiche e sociali - Viale Mazzini, 88 I -  
 Roma - Italie
- R.C. 6 Sociologie politique/Political Sociology  
 J. Linz/77 Ingram Street - Hamden, Connecticut - U. S. A.  
 R. Rose/Politics Dept. - University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Cl - Scotland
- R.C. 7 Modèles mathématiques et méthodes quantitatives  
Quantitative and mathematical models  
 K. W. Deutsch/Dept. of Government - Harvard University - Cambridge,  
 Mass. 02138 - U. S. A.

4. Groupes de spécialistes / Groups of specialists
- G.S. 1 Processus de décision dans les églises/Decision-making processes in churches  
Léo Moulin/Rue des Echevins, 72 - B 1050 Bruxelles - Belgique
- G.S. 2 Recherches expérimentales en science politique  
Experimentation in political science  
J. Laponce/Dept. of Political Science - Univ. of British Columbia -  
Vancouver 8, B. C. - Canada
- G.S. 3 L'impact politique des Cours Constitutionnelles  
The political impact of constitutional courts  
D. Kommers/Ossendorferstrasse, 278 - D-5 KOLN 30 - FRG  
R. Wildenmann/Universität Mannheim - D-68 Mannheim - FRG  
W. Murphy/Dept. of Politics - Princeton University - Princeton, New  
Jersey 08540 - U. S. A.  
J. Tanenhaus/Dept. of Political Science - State Univ. of New York at  
Stony Brook - Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790 - U. S. A.  
R. N. Trivedi/Dept. of Political Science - Ranchi University - Ranchi - India
- G.S. 4 La politisation de l'administration/The politicization of the administration  
F. Goguel/Fondation nationale des sciences politiques - rue Saint-Guillaume,  
27/F-75 Paris 7<sup>e</sup> - France  
H. Van Hassel/Kortrijkstraat; 166/B-3200 Kenet-10 - Belgique
- G.S. 5 Politique scientifique / Science policy  
A. Philippart/A.I.S.P. -rue des Champs-Élysées -/B-1050 - Bruxelles - Belgique
- G.S. 6 Travailleurs et politique / Workers and politics  
Mattei Dogan/Bd. St. Jacques 38 - F-75 Paris 14<sup>e</sup> - France  
A. Lancelot/Association française de science politique - rue Saint-Guillaume,  
27 - F-75 Paris 7<sup>e</sup> - France
5. Secrétaire Général AISP - Secretary General IPSA  
André Philippart/43 rue des Champs-Élysées - B-1050 - Bruxelles - Belgique
6. Président Comité local d'organisation/President of the Committee of Local  
Organization  
John Trent/Canadian Political Science association - University of Ottawa  
30 Stewart Street - Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

A N N O U N C E M E N T

A Conference on the subject of DEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA is to be held at Carleton University, Ottawa, February 16th-18th, 1973. It is to be sponsored by the Carleton School of International Affairs and the Committee on African Studies in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of African Studies.

Panel, roundtable and workshop topics will be centered on sub-themes such as:

- A) The nature of the problem: definitions and measurement
- B) Causal factors: colonialism, interpretations of economic underdevelopment in which dependence is central, scarce resources and problems of resource allocation as factors in dependence relationships and others...
- C) Manifestations of dependence: country case studies (Portuguese colonies), regions (southern Africa), topics in; dependent foreign policies, dependence on capital, on technology, foreign aid, multinational corporations, education and cultural transfers and their effects on values, attitudes, life styles, nutritional habits, art and literature, advertising and engineered dependence and others
- D) Dependence in an interdependent world
- E) Problems of control and strategies of control - Is control desirable? Nationalization, integration, revolution as strategies

Those interested in presenting papers should send an abstract of the paper to:

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR  
PROFESSOR LYNN K. MYTELKA  
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
CARLETON UNIVERSITY  
OTTAWA K1S 5B6  
CANADA

Editor's Comments.

The editor regrets that he has been unable to bring out the newsletter as advertised. At present, he plans on two more issues this spring. Anyone wishing to submit articles, letters, etc. for publication is invited to send them to Neil McCormick, Dept. of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon before the end of June.

Communications

September 27, 1971

Dear Professor McCormick:

I write to you in your capacity as the editor of the CPSA newsletter.

I am amazed to read, in the first issue, an announcement of two positions in Political Science being available in Simon Fraser University, with a solicitation of applications. Yet in the very same issue it is reported that the CPSA's annual meeting had voted to censure the President and Board of Governors of Simon Fraser University for violations of academic freedom in its P. S. A. department, and CPSA members are warned not to accept positions there.

As a CPSA member I find it quite offensive when my own association's newsletter clearly violates the spirit of a serious decision reached regarding censure. I had thought that the decision regarding censure was not intended to be a mere game with symbols; I had thought it to be a serious moral decision which ought to have practical consequences.

Please include this letter of protest in the next issue of the CPSA newsletter.

Sincerely yours,

Christian Bay  
Professorcc: Prof. Philip Jacob, Former Chairman  
Academic Freedom Committee, APSA

### CPSA Publication Projects

In order to fill in some of the communications gaps between political scientists and various other milieu in Canada, two new publications have been proposed to the Board of Directors by the Secretary-Treasurer.

A Canadian Social Science Magazine: There appears to be a growing lack of communication between specialists in various disciplinary areas within the social sciences, and between social scientists and the general public. At the same time, the social sciences, in Canada as elsewhere, are being continually criticized, both from inside and outside the discipline, for being ivory towerish, elitist and irrelevant to current social problems. There is need for a publication: 1) to provide for the widespread distribution of new gains in knowledge in the social sciences; 2) to permit social scientists to take part in subjects of major current interest; 3) to permit some basic communication between the various social scientists to help them keep abreast of recent achievements and arguments in the other disciplines; 4) to help familiarize those in the humanities, arts and the physical sciences as well as the general public with the social sciences; 5) to attempt to be of such popular interest and widespread circulation that it would be self-supporting (as most specialized academic publications are not). To achieve these ends, it is proposed that the social science associations of Canada jointly publish, in regular magazine format (style of Scientific American, Psychology Today, etc.) a monthly publication containing non-esoteric articles on the social sciences or using social science methods to discuss topics of current interest.

Canadian Reprints in the Social Sciences: In order: 1) to provide an inexpensive source of Canadian literature on the social sciences for university, community college and senior high school students; 2) to increase the distribution of works by Canadian social scientists and 3) to provide an inexpensive source of quality teaching tools for social science teachers, it is proposed that a series of social science reprints be published jointly by the social science associations in Canada. A format similar to that of the Bobbs-Merill reprints, or any other format that seemed more sensible to teachers of the social sciences, would be adopted. The series would publish essential back-ground information, material of topical interest and confrontation articles of different points of view on specific topics, where such material was needed for specific topics, where such material was needed for specific courses and for various reasons teachers did not wish to assign entire books. The series could include articles and papers presented in learned journals, at Learned Societies' Meetings or at specialized seminars etc. It is worth noting that the main obstacle to such a series is the problem of distribution.

The social science magazine project has been adopted in principle by the Canadian Political Science Association and the Social Science Research Council of Canada. However, both these bodies are interested to know the possible market and sources of material for such a publication. The reprint series is currently under discussion by both the CPSA Board of Directors and the various other social science executives. If you are interested in either one or both of these projects, perhaps you would take a minute to fill out and return the form on the next page. Please don't hesitate to add additional comments concerning the nature of the above two projects or, for that matter, any other publications projects you think the CPSA or the SSRCC should undertake.

A Canadian Social Science Magazine

This would be a very worthwhile project

With modifications(please include), this would be a worthwhile project

If it were of quality and interest, I would subscribe

I would be prepared, from time to time, to submit material

Possible editor(s)

Canadian Reprints in the Social Sciences

This is a very worthwhile project

With modifications(please include), this would be a worthwhile project

Some of the articles I use and we should reprint:

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Please return to John E. Trent, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, c/o University of Ottawa, 30 Stewart St, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5.

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Name

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University