

NEWSLETTER

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

V O L U M E I I N u m b e r 2 . - N O V E M B E R 1 9 7 2

Hopefully, we have by now worked out some of the technical problems of producing the NEWSLETTER and you will really receive this copy in November. This means that the Newsletter is back on schedule and will next be appearing in early January. We would like to have suggestions for topics to be discussed in the January number so please send in ideas or, better still, articles !

This number deals basically with two subjects, the decisions reached at the October meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association and the beginning of a listing of political science data holdings in Canada. These two areas cover the kind of material we hope to continue presenting in the Newsletter, both material related to the CPSA and material related more generally to political science in Canada. We hope this is the role the membership of the CPSA sees for the Newsletter.

A final reminder: the Newsletter will appear in early January, March and May of 1973. The deadline for material for these issues is two weeks before publication; that is, mid-December, mid-February and mid-April.

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

Caroline Andrew
Department of Political Science
University of Ottawa
Ottawa K1N 6N5

P A R L I A M E N T A R Y I N T E R N S H I P S P R O G R A M M E

On Friday, October 13th, 1972 the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association agreed to a new financing formula for the Parliamentary Internship Programme. Under this formula, a group of Canadian Life Insurance Companies including, Canada Life, Confederation Life, Crown Life, Great-West Life, Imperial Life, London Life, Manufacturers Life, Mutual Life and North American Life will supply \$75,000 per year to pay for the Parliamentary Interns' stipends for a three-year period 1973-76, subject to annual review. It was agreed that public statements concerning the programme should be subject to mutual agreement. The Speaker of the House of Commons has been asked to supply the administrative budget. This formula ensures the continued independence of the programme. Accordingly a new programme has been announced for 1973-74. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 15th, 1973.

James Ross Hurley.

From the Minutes of the CPSA Board of Directors Meeting
Ottawa, October 13, 14, 15, 1972.

F E D E R A L E L E C T I O N S U R V E Y

John Wilson, Chairman of the Interim Committee on Federal Election Survey Research, presented a written report to the Board listing the members of his committee and their planned operations. Of immediate concern is the refusal of the Canada Council to make a grant to any one of the three individual proposals to do a survey of the 1972 Federal Election. When informed of this on September the 20th, Wilson and Laponce, given the general responsibilities of the Canadian Political Science Association's Election Survey Committee, circularized departments of political science to establish their degree of interest in a survey of this election and whether or not the departments could find funds in their budgets over the next four years to purchase the data from a possible survey. Up to the moment of the Board meeting, twenty departments had replied. All were very anxious that the survey be carried out, and \$17,000 had been promised. However, the meeting agreed that although the offer of money was an excellent indicator of interest, it would be impossible for the Association to compromise the principle of general and immediate availability of the data by restricting it to those departments which at the present moment could find some money in their budget. To try and overcome the lack of a 1972 survey the following motion was proposed:

" . . .that the Association make an application to the Canada Council for funds to study the 1972 Federal Election by administering the Canadian Political Science Association core questionnaire, with the addition of such questions as seem appropriate to the circumstances; that the Association appoint its president and the chairman of its Interim Committee on Federal Election Survey Research to prepare an application to the Canada Council in the name of the Association for this purpose; and that the above persons supervise the collection of the data and that as soon as the data is in machine readable form, it be made public."

Wilson, Ouellet, 14 in favor, 1 opposed, 3 abstentions.

During the debate on this motion, Wilson said the intention was to use the Canadian Political Science Association core questionnaire in conjunction with questions representing particular theoretical concerns proposed by members of the Canadian Political Science Association Interim Committee and

the teams which had made the original proposals for surveys of the 1972 Federal Election. In addition, a small number of questions would be added concerning the particular nature of the 1972 Election. The Board gave Wilson and Laponce the authority to make the necessary selection among those questions which would be proposed. Wilson had already made preliminary contacts on the administration of a possible survey and it was his opinion the survey could be in the field by the end of November if the Canada Council gave its approval by the end of October.

Wilson and Laponce stressed that the main objective of the Association is to maintain the time series and to collect the needed data. They are not proposing major research hypotheses nor are they personally planning to work on the data. Trent said his information from the Canada Council was that they were not convinced such sums of money should be spent on data gathering alone. The Canadian Political Science Association's arguments will have to be very strong. The Secretary-Treasurer also suggested that, judging by recent comments by Canada Council personnel, we may be getting to the time when social science associations may have to act as a consultant on areas of strength and weakness in the discipline and resultant needs and priorities. Not only does the Board's decision on election survey establish a precedent for the Association acting on political science research concerns in Canada but the Board should see the seriousness of its action in the light of possibly committing the profession to a research priority. Meekison, while not denying the possible necessity of declaring research priorities in the future, did not feel the present decision constituted a statement of priorities. The Association is in a last minute crisis where no data is going to be produced in this election and as this type of research is abnormally expensive and can only be financed by the Canada Council, the Association must put its weight behind the grant request to make sure the data becomes available. Meisel stressed the arguments that feedback from the profession shows a definite desire for the data; that we are not only collecting political science material but are, in fact, recording Canadian history; that it is mainly elections that provide critical political data; and that all developed countries are now doing this type of research on a regular basis. In the ensuing discussion, as to the degree of the Association's responsibility in this particular case, the argument was made that we are

setting a precedent but the Association must commit itself in order to get the Canada Council to commit itself to election survey and our current decision is only a stop-gap in an emergency situation.

Hodgetts summarized the discussion by proposing that the application to the Canada Council must include:

1. a statement of the need of the data;
2. a recounting of what the Association is trying to do to co-ordinate Federal Election Survey research and to put the discipline's house in order in this regard;
3. that our aim is to make sure in the future, fund granting bodies will not be subjected to scattered competition for survey financing;
4. that there is evidence of interest throughout the profession, but not necessarily of the whole, for obtaining the election data;
5. the Canada Council should be aware that our decision may be indicating a priority for future political science research, but when our Interim Committee on Federal Election Survey research has completed its work, we will have a clear understanding of our priorities and methods for future study of elections;
6. in the meantime, we should not break the time series by letting the 1972 election pass by unanalysed.

It was agreed that Wilson and Laponce will put together the extra questions to be added to the core questionnaire from various sources, that they will warn those submitting questions that not all of them will be accepted and that they will be authorized to make appropriate selections. Wilson stressed that the main objective is to preserve the time series and not to service research interests of members of the Association.

It was also agreed that it will be specified in the application to the Canada Council that Laponce and Wilson are responsible for the study and will oversee the research and collection of data until such time as the data has been made available in machine readable form.

REPORTS FROM C.P.S.A. COMMITTEES

The C.P.S.A. Committee on Canadian Content, composed of Phyllis Clarke, Danny Drache, Harold Kaplan, Donald Smiley, and the chairman Paul Fox, has had several meetings to commence its work. It has set as its target date for submitting its report the annual meeting of the Association this coming August. The Committee has agreed that it will study only facts and figures and not make recommendations on policy. It will attempt to obtain data re nationality and citizenship for staff members and post-graduate students in departments of political science in Canadian universities. Existing studies will be utilized to secure information but the Committee also hopes to send questionnaires to departmental chairmen and C.P.S.A. correspondents to get data about the two groups mentioned above. The Committee is considering also trying to secure relevant information about the curricula in departments to determine the extent of Canadian content in courses, the number of Canadian courses, and the courses taught by Canadians and non-Canadians. Several other possible areas for investigation have been submitted to the Committee but it has not yet had time to discuss and reach a decision on these topics.

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The Board of Directors has established a committee to investigate the desire for, the logistics of and the financing of small meetings of Political Scientists in various areas of the country. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Susan McCorquodale, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. Miss McCorquodale is anxious to hear from any member of the Association who has been involved in meetings of this sort, or from members who want to participate in such meetings. The idea is to take advantage of possible Canada Council funds to bring together twenty to twenty-five specialists in a particular field in a University for a 2-3 day meeting. The Committee would like some idea of how many meetings of this sort have taken place in recent years, an assessment of their effectiveness and, secondly, to have some indication of the interest of members of the Association. Perhaps we should be considering changing the format of the Annual General Meeting. Miss McCorquodale urges members to write to her as soon as possible.

Report of the Interim Committee on Federal Election Survey Research

The events of the last two months have led to a number of extraordinary developments in the activities of the Committee which the profession as a whole will want to know about.

When the present Committee was established by the Board in June its specific mandate was to discover who the people were in Canada who were in any way interested in federal election survey research, and to seek out and report on their opinions as to the best way to proceed in the future in this area. It will be remembered by those who were present at the discussions in June in Montreal that a good deal of concern (to say nothing of disagreement) was expressed about the way in which we had all proceeded in the past, and it was hoped by the Board that some superior form of procedure could be found which would satisfy the twin aims of preserving the collection of certain important data relating to federal elections while encouraging research innovations in this area.

During late June and July the membership of the Committee was established by the Chairman (John Wilson) writing to a number of people in different parts of the country soliciting their help. All but one of the people asked proved willing to serve and we set to work during the later months of the summer trying to enumerate social scientists in Canada (as well as in the United States) who had an interest in federal election survey research, with the aim of later sending to each of these a brief questionnaire designed to elicit opinions on all aspects of election research in Canada.

At the time of the June Board meeting two applications were before the Canada Council for funds to study the 1972 election, and while it was believed that one of these was bound to receive Council support the Board nonetheless instructed the Committee to keep a "watching brief" on developments so that in the event that no study proposal was supported by the Council steps could be taken by the Committee to do whatever had to be done to preserve the collection of data relating to the time series which was begun in 1965 and continued in 1968.

Towards the end of September the Council determined not to support any of the applications which had been made to it to study the 1972 election (a third application had reached it early in July) and the situation therefore was that no attempt would be made to study the 1972 election at all.

In these circumstances the Chairman of the Committee decided to see what could be done to "pick up the pieces." After consultation with the President of the Association and a number of members of the Committee, the Chairman wrote to all Committee members on September 26th suggesting that he and Laponce, together with several others, should mount an application to the Canada Council for funds to administer the CPSA Core Questionnaire only.

At the same time the reaction of Committee members to this proposal was sought, together with some indication of the kind of support which might exist for it in their "constituencies" (each member of the Committee is responsible for keeping in touch with a number of university departments of Political Science in his or her area). All the responses being positive, the Chairman proceeded to recommend this action to the Board meeting held in Ottawa on October 14th and 15th. At the suggestion of a number of members of the Committee, the proposal was for more than just the CPSA Core - the idea was to add a number of questions to this which might be suggested by various members of the Committee, and to add as well a small number of questions which might be suggested by any peculiarities in the campaign or the results of the election itself.

The Board accepted this recommendation (although not unanimously) and appointed the President of the Association and the Chairman of the Committee to make the application in the name of the Association. On October 15th the Chairman wrote to each member of the Committee, informing them of this development, and soliciting their aid in the construction of the questionnaire. At the same time, the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary of the Association sought advice from a number of quarters as to the best way to proceed so as to ensure the success of the application and therefore the preservation of the data collection and the time series.

These investigations made it clear that a proposal merely to administer the Core Questionnaire was unlikely to receive support unless it was part of a proper research proposal. Laponce and Wilson therefore proceeded to put such a proposal together, with a very great deal of help by way of suggestion from a number of members of the Committee. The final draft of the questionnaire was completed on November 4th, and was submitted to the Canada Council on November 8th. The Council's decision will be made at its regular meeting on November 30th.

If the grant is made the study will go in to the field in January and the data will be available in machine-readable form to all interested users by the beginning of May. We believe that the proposal is a thoroughly respectable one, although we have asked the Council not to consider it if in the meantime it receives another proposal from some other source. The proposal which has been made represents an attempt to investigate a specific aspect of Canadian electoral behaviour - namely the regional variation which seems to have become a customary part of the process of Canadian politics - and in so doing collects data on a number of different phenomena which appear to be the principal concerns of most (if not all) scholars presently working in the field.

Since the Canada Council was not terribly anxious to receive an application from the Association, the proposal has been made in the name of Laponce and Wilson, although it has been made clear to the Council that we are doing it on behalf of the Association and because it appeared that no other proposal was to be forthcoming.

All members of the profession will naturally be concerned about the implications these developments have for the future. Now that the Committee has discharged the task assigned to it in respect of the 1972 election it will be possible for it to turn to its main purpose - the discovery of the most viable path for the future. In the meantime, however, interested members may wish to have a closer look at the application to study the 1972 election, and the proposed questionnaire. To that end copies of it have been given to each member of the Committee, and inquiries should be directed to the relevant person in each area, as follows:

In British Columbia - Don Blake (UBC)	In Alberta - David Elton (Lethbridge)
In Saskatchewan - Duff Spafford (Saskatoon)	In Manitoba - Paul Thomas (Manitoba)
Windsor, Western - Larry LeDuc (Windsor)	Brock, McMaster - H. Jacek (McMaster)
Guelph, Waterloo, WLU - J.Surich (Waterloo)	Carleton, Trent - J.Pammatt (Carleton)
Ryerson, Toronto, York - R.Drummond (York)	Ottawa, Laurentian - A.Blais(Ottawa)
Lakehead, Queen's, RMC - W.Irvine (Queen's)	In the U. S. - P.Regenstreif(Rochester)
Montreal, UQAM, Sherbrooke - D. Latouche (UQAM)	
McGill, Loyola, Sir George Williams, Bishop's - Michael Stein (McGill)	
Moncton, Laval, ENAP, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, UQTR - Vincent Lemieux (Laval)	
Atlantic Provinces (except Moncton) - Susan McCorquodale (Memorial)	

John Wilson

At the 1972 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, a panel was held on the teaching of political science in the English-language community colleges in Canada. Following this meeting, the CPSA set up a committee to look into this question. In order to generally inform people about the state of political science in the community colleges, we are publishing here a copy of the report made on the panel as well as a report on the work of the CPSA Committee.

REPORT FOR CPSA ON SESSION AT ANNUAL MEETING WITH
REPRESENTATIVES FROM REGIONAL (JUNIOR) COLLEGES

1. **R e p r e s e n t a t i o n :** The session was attended by representatives from no more than four or five Ontario colleges. There was no one in attendance from any other province apart from Roger Elms and Martin Toren from B. C., and an Anglophone faculty member from CEGEP in Sherbrooke.

This indicates that the CPSA has little contact with the colleges, that this is particularly true with those outside Ontario, that individuals teaching political science in the colleges do not see themselves as being political scientists and that, accordingly, the annual meeting of the association is outside their area of interest. (How many college libraries subscribe to the journal, how many college faculty are members or subscribe?) Apropos the CEGEP, I suspect that the faculty at these institutions would view the CPSA as an Anglophone association and would be more likely to be involved with the Société.

2. One area of major concern that came up repeatedly at the seminar related to the nature of political science at the colleges. It seemed fairly clear that the faculty had little independence within their discipline, that Deans tended to exercise fairly specific curriculum control and that political science could be interpreted as anything from social studies to social science to civics. Part of the problem stems from the faculty teaching the subject being either inadequately qualified--i.e. not political scientists in any useful sense of the term--or being only partially in political science, i.e. being trained as political scientists but teaching courses in other subject areas as well. This raises fairly serious problems about course content and the quality of instruction in the discipline.
3. A second area of concern related to working conditions. Colleges, it appears, tend to function, at least in their early stages, as extensions of high-schools and, accordingly, the teaching staff are viewed primarily as teachers and not as scholars. College administration, do not therefore see any great need to provide their faculty with time for research or study beyond the usual summer period. The teaching load is equivalent to High School teaching loads and not

in any way to the university teaching load. The potential for a teacher of political science in a college in such circumstances to pursue any line of scholarly endeavor or to simply maintain some contact with the discipline is sharply limited.

4. It also emerged that there is a clear difference in philosophy between the colleges in at least two of the provinces--British Columbia and Ontario. The Ontario colleges operate on the premise that their students are not contemplating subsequent transfer to a university, and, indeed, they do not make provision for such transfer. The college is clearly an alternative to university post-secondary education and not an alternative route to university post secondary education. In British Columbia, this is not the case. Although the regional colleges there were established in the anticipation that for the most part, students would enroll in essentially conventional programmes with only a small number taking the "university transfer" programmes offered, the opposite has occurred. Depending on the college, up to 80% of the enrollment (and in no college less than 40%) is enrolled in the university transfer programme which, in effect, provides the first two years of university. Unfortunately, faculty members teaching the transfer programme do not have the advantages of time or library facilities which their colleagues teaching in the universities enjoy.
5. If the CPSA is in some ignorance of the state of the discipline in the colleges across the land, the teachers of political science in these colleges are equally ignorant of the state of the discipline in their sister institutions. Political scientists in the colleges tend to function in isolation from their colleagues in other colleges and in the universities. There seems to be little sharing of information about course content, text-books, working conditions and the like.

R e c o m m e n d a t i o n s

1. An inventory of political science courses and programmes at the post secondary level and of individuals teaching such courses. If only to promote the sales of the journal--and increase membership--the CPSA should be aware of who and where in political science in Canada.
2. The Association should officially contact individuals teaching the discipline at the post-secondary level at least to indicate the existence of a professional association and thereby enhance their awareness of the discipline to that extent.
3. The Association should include a session or two on the discipline in the colleges at the next annual meeting and send invitations to all those teaching political science in the colleges. One such session should deal specifically with the question of the relation of the CPSA to political scientists in the colleges.
4. The Association should produce a brief outline of the nature and role of junior colleges in each of the provinces as a means of indicating the differences that exist such as that between British Columbia and Ontario.
5. The executive should consider the extent to which the CPSA has any responsibility for the state of the discipline in colleges with regard to teaching load, library facilities, provision for study leave and the like.

6. The executive should consider the extent to which the CPSA has any responsibility regarding the teaching of political science at the secondary level and whether similar efforts should be made to encourage high school political scientists to join the association.

The arrival on the scene of the regional/junior colleges raises some fairly significant questions for the Association. Hitherto, the CPSA has been a professional association that existed primarily to publish the papers of its members and others in the discipline and provide an annual occasion for the exchange of ideas and gossip. Its role in the promotion and protection of the discipline has been negligible. It may be that there is no proper role for the association in this latter area since it involves a kind of accreditation process. Yet it is clear that on one level at least, professional political scientists have obvious interest in the maintenance of standards of accuracy, integrity and excellence in the discipline. Whether this extends beyond providing a forum for the exchange and criticism of ideas and research is an open question; it is one, nevertheless, that is fairly immediate given the developments in post-secondary education in Canada. Whether the present laissez faire attitude remains appropriate is a question which the executive and the association should confront without delay.

September 20, 1972.

W. D. Young,
University of British Columbia.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS
& COMMUNITY COLLEGES - CPSA BOARD MEETING, OCTOBER 14 & 15, 1972. O T T A W A

Chairman John Wilson

When the Committee was struck at the Board Meeting following the annual meeting of the Association in June its composition was largely left up to me. After some reflection on how we might best achieve the end which the Board seemed to have in mind I wrote to the CPSA Departmental Correspondent in each Department of Political Science outside of Quebec, affiliated with the Association (it will be remembered that the Société has already conducted a similar study in Quebec).

Since that time (around the middle of July) I have to date received replies from ten of the thirty seven departments which might reply. The names of those who are now members of the Committee can be seen in the attached memorandum which I have just sent out asking for some action from those colleagues who have yet to open their summer mail (I would particularly draw this memorandum to the Departmental chaps at the Universities of Alberta and Ottawa, esteemed officers of our Association - this is their copy - answers please). Until I have got a much larger group I can see no purpose in going on with the work of the Committee, and I therefore propose to wait until that time before proceeding further.

In the meantime, however, I can report to the Board on the nature of the study which I think can be done. I hope to be able to divide up the nine provinces into territories associated with each of the members of the Committee, and assign to each of them, responsibility for making contact with the high schools and community colleges in their territory.

Each member will try to collect the following data for his territory for both high schools and community colleges:

- 1) names and descriptions of courses taught and/or planned in Political Science in each institution (all cases, including those where nothing is planned);
- 2) descriptive syllabuses for these courses;
- 3) numbers of students usually involved, the basis of selection for the courses (is it an elective, is it required, etc);
- 4) numbers of teachers involved, their names, the name of the Department head;
- 5) in the case of the Community Colleges such general policies as may be relevant to the study of Political Science;
- 6) in the case of the high schools details of the provincial department of education's policy guidelines, if any, for the teaching of Political Science.

Having thus among other things, learned who the people are who are involved in the teaching of political science in these institutions, we will then try to approach them, perhaps with the use of a brief questionnaire, to learn more about their attitudes and interests and backgrounds, and in particular to get their opinion on such questions as their interest or otherwise in the Journal and the Association, their view of the role which political science can or should play as part of the curriculum of their institution, and their view of what needs to be done to establish better relations between University departments of Political Science and high schools and Community Colleges in their area.

The study should therefore produce a great amount of information relating to what is being done in our discipline outside the universities, a general file of names of people to whom the Association can appeal, a general file of where employment is likely to be available for our graduates, and an opportunity for relations between particular departments and the other institutions in their area to be established on a good working basis where this is not already the case.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the CPSA Committee on the Teaching of Political Science
in Community Colleges and High Schools.

CPSA Departmental Correspondents in those Departments who have not
yet named a member of the Committee.

FROM: JOHN WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE

RE: C A N W E P L E A S E H A V E S O M E A C T I O N ??

On July 17th last, I sent a memorandum to all CPSA Departmental Correspondents asking that they take steps as soon as possible to find a member of their own department (if not themselves) to participate in a newly-established committee of the Canadian Political Science Association to investigate a number of aspects of the teaching of Political Science in Community Colleges and High Schools in all provinces except Quebec (a similar study has been undertaken in Quebec by the Soci  t  ).

I promised to write again in September as soon as I had heard from a large enough group of people for us to get to work. To date, I have had replies from only ten of the thirty-seven departments involved. I doubt if this is a large enough group (or a well enough distributed one) to do the job which is required. To those of you receiving this memorandum who have already volunteered your services, please therefore be patient while we wait for our colleagues to act. To those of you who have not yet been able to find someone in your department willing to participate in the study, could you now please do so and have him write to me at Waterloo as soon as possible?

The present line-up of members is as follows:

ACADIA		MOUNT ALLISON		WATERLOO LUTHERAN
ALBERTA		OTTAWA	Michel de Salaberry	WESTERN
BRANDON		QUEEN'S		WINDSOR L. Brown-John
BROCK	Jim Anderson	ST. FRANCIS XAVIER		WINNIPEG Rais A Khan
CALGARY		ST. MARY'S		YORK Rudy Grant
CARLETON	Jill Vickers	ST. THOMAS		
DALHOUSIE		SASKATCHEWAN (Regina)		
GUELPH	Fred Vaughan	SASKATCHEWAN (Sask.)	N. McCormick	
LAKEHEAD		SIMON FRASER		
LAURENTIAN	E. E. Mahant	TORONTO		
LETHBRIDGE		TRENT		
MANITOBA		U. B. C.	W. Young	
MCMASTER		U. N. B.		
MEMORIAL	Rick Butler	U. P. E. I.		
MONCTON	P. Doucet	WATERLOO		

I hope we can fill out the list soon, so that we can get on with the task we have been assigned. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

U P C O M I N G M E E T I N G A T Y O R K U N I V E R S I T Y

The Toronto Society for the Study of Social and Political Thought, sponsored by the Canada Council and York University, will hold a Conference on the work of Hannah Arendt, at York University, on the week-end of November 24th to 26th, this year.

The following is the programme of the Conference:

1. "Ambiguities of Theory & Practise in the work of Hannah Arendt",
by Richard Bernstein, Philadelphia.
Commentator: Robert Major, Toronto.
2. "The Reconstitution of the Policy in the Work of Hannah Arendt",
by Dolf Sternberger, Heidelberg.
Commentator: Speros Draenos, Toronto.
3. "Judgement and Opinion in the Political Theory of Hannah Arendt",
by Ernst Vollrath, Cologne.
Commentator: Michael Denny, New York.
4. "Architecture and Industrialization",
by Kenneth Frampton, New York.
Commentator: George Baird, Toronto.
5. Panel discussion on the work of Hannah Arendt.
Participants: Hannah Arendt, New York.
Mary McCarthy, Paris.
Hans Morgenthau, New York.
Johnathon Shell

Since the size of the Conference will be limited, requests for invitations, including an entrance fee of \$10 including lunch Saturday and Sunday (\$5 for students), should be addressed to:

Professor Melvyn Hill,
Chairman, Division of Social Science,
York University,
4700 Keele Street,
DOWNSVIEW,
Ontario.

Cheques should be made payable to York University.

Hotel accommodation at a reduced rate can be reserved
on request.

"THE ROLE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THEORIES OF DECISION IN PRACTICE"

Directors: Professor D. J. White,
Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
Department of Decision Theory,
University of Manchester, &
Dover Street,
Manchester, M13 9PL, England.

Mr. K. C. Bowen,
Head of Research,
Defence Operational Analysis
Establishment,
Parvis Road,
West Byfleet, Surrey
England.

Location: Luxembourg

Date: 13th - 17th August, 1973.

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ADVISORY GROUP ON HUMAN FACTORS

Programme of Meetings for 1973

Admission to these meetings is open to all qualified persons, subject to the agreement of the Director, to whom applications for enrollment should be sent.

"CROSS CULTURAL ORGANIZATION STUDIES"

Director: Professor Dr. P. G. M. Hesseling,
Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool,
Faculteit der Economische Wetenschappen,
Rotterdam 3016,
Burgemeester Oudlaan 50,
The Netherlands.

Location: The Netherlands

Date: 16th - 21st April, 1973.

"UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES"

Director: Professor W. T. Singleton,
Applied Psychology Department,
University of Aston in Birmingham,
Gosta Green,
Birmingham, England.

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Date: 11th - 15th June, 1973.

"DETERMINANTS AND ORIGINS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR"

Directors: Professor J. de Wit,
Paedologisch Instituut,
Vossiusstraat, 56,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands. &

Professor W. W. Hartup,
Institute of Child Development,
University of Minnesota,
Minnesota, U. S. A.

Location: Monte Carlo,
Principality of Monaco.

Date: 2nd - 6th July, 1973.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION

Theses in Canadian Political Studies/
Thèses canadiennes en Science politique

The Canadian Political Science Association publishes a listing of theses in Canadian political studies, both those completed and those in progress. The list covers graduate theses in political science written at Canadian universities and theses in Canadian political studies written at foreign universities. The original listing was published in 1970 and covered the period 1919 - 1970. Since then the CPSA has brought out annual supplements. In bringing out this publication the CPSA felt it would be of assistance to professors and to students in providing access to this research, otherwise often difficult to trace. This publication can be ordered from the Canadian Political Science Association office (c/o University of Ottawa, 30 Stewart Street, Ottawa, K1N 6N5) and the costs are as follows:

original listing (1970) - \$3.50
\$2.50 for Association member

standing orders for annual updating service:

\$2.50
\$1.50 for Association member
\$1.00 extra for binder.

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Raymond S. Rodgers has recently been retained by the newly-elected Government of British Columbia through an Order-in-Council appointment. He has undertaken preparatory research towards the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation, and other short-term tasks in the joint portfolios of the Attorney-General's Department and Ministry of Industrial Development.

O U R E R R O R

In the second number of the first volume of the Newsletter (May, 1972) we reproduced the Badour Report on Graduate Studies in Political Science in Canada. On page 7 appears Table One listing universities offering graduate programmes. Unfortunately, in the printing, the bottom line of figures for Carleton did not reproduce. The figures should have been:

Full Time Staff: 37
New Grad. Students Admitted 1970-71: 24
Projected Admissions 1971-72: 34
Admission to M. A. 1970-71: 17
Admission to Ph.D. 1970-71: 7
% of Grad. Students Receiving Training at Same University: 26%
M. A. Degrees Awarded 1970-71: 13
Ph.D. Degrees Awarded 1970-71: 2
Ph.D. Degrees Awarded 1966-71: 4
Staff/Student Ratio at Ph.D. Level: - - -

We have also learned that the figure in the Ph.D. column for U.B.C. should be 0 rather than one. Of course, the Kenneth Holsti on page 20 is really Kal Hosti in disguise. We most sincerely apologize to these persons and institutions for these errors. For those who have a sense of history and are keeping backcopies of the Newsletter, we include an errata sheet with the correct information at the end of this issue.

I N F O R M A T I O N O N D A T A B A N K H O L D I N G S

With this issue of the Newsletter, we are starting a description of the major political science data holdings in Canadian universities. The list is by no means complete; information was sought from the most likely sources and this issue deals with the information we have so far received. In future issues, we will update this information as well as publish any new information that is sent to us. We hope this information will prove useful to the Canadian Political Science Association membership. There exists a new newsletter which deals with social science archival acquisitions for all North American universities. It is called SS DATA and can be ordered from:

John G. Kolp,
Editor,
Newsletter of Social Science Archival Acquisitions,
321 A Schaeffer Hall,
University of Iowa,
Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

C A R L E T O N U N I V E R S I T Y

Inventory of Political Data: (September 1972)

I. Current Holdings

- A. Social Science Data Archive A713 Loeb
Archivist: Tony Falsetto, (231-2686)

Reference copies of codebooks are available in the Archive office. Data stored on cards are also available there. For data stored on tape, tape information is provided.

- (1) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba. Civic Culture: Five Nation Study. Germany, 955 respondents, 4 cards per respondent; Italy 995 respondents weighted to 1295 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent; UK 963 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent; US, 970 respondents, 4 cards per respondent.
- (2) Arthur Banks. Cross-Polity Time Series. Time series data for 153 independent nations. There are 102 variables aggregated by year. The data are primarily interval level. 33 Variables are coded for 1815-1966; the remaining for more limited time periods. Demographic, socio-economic, and political attribute data are included. Data are published in Arthur Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series, MIT, 1971.

- (3) D. Hoffman and F. Schindeler. Ontario Political Culture Study. 1968 data, 1598 cases, 525 variables on: perception of information about federal-provincial relations, political knowledge, desire for increased governmental services, perceived efficiency of government, social-political conservatism, perceived citizen responsibilities, Federal and Provincial party identification, voting behavior, political activity, nationalism and anti-Americanism, perception of conflict between social groups, personal satisfaction, alienation, and a wide range of demographic variables.
- (4) Charles Taylor and Michael C. Hudson. World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, II: Nation Data. Data for 136 polities on some 300 variables (23 cards per country). Included are indicators of population size, growth, communications, education, culture, economic, and political variables for four base years: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. Data for 1965 are about 90% complete but the proportion of missing data for earlier years is much higher. Cf. World Handbook, 2nd ed. Yale (in press).
- (5) Bruce M. Russett. International Regions and the International System. Data on regions of social and cultural homogeneity, similar UN voting, political interdependence (common international organizational membership), economic interdependence (intraregional trade as proportion of national income), and geographic proximity. Cf. International Regions and the International System. Rand McNally, 1967. (See Prof. Tomlin for details on data set).
- (6) Michael Wallace and J. David Singer. Intergovernmental Organization Data, 1816: 1964. Data for 237 intergovernmental organizations extant between 1815 and 1967. The membership status of 148 countries is recorded for each organization at five year intervals. A nation is coded as being a full member, an associate member, not a member, or not in the system as defined. See. Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, "Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964: A Quantitative Description," International Organization, 24 (1970), 239-287; and J. David Singer and Michael Wallace, "Intergovernmental Organization and the Preservation of Peace, 1816-1964: Some Bivariate Relationships," International Organization 24 (1970), 520-547.
- (7) United Nations Roll Call Data. General Assembly roll calls for the 1st to 25th Plenary Sessions (1945-70), the 1st to 5th Special Session, and for the seven Committees.
- (8) Charles McClelland, World Event Interaction Survey (WEIS) Data for 23,000 events coded from New York Times from Jan. 1, 1966 through August 31, 1969. An event/interaction refers to words and deeds communicated between nations such as threat as military force, acts of violence, aid agreements. Coded for each event is the actor, target, data, action code, arena and source of each item. Also included is a descriptive deck which is a complete machine--readable textual description of each event. A separate FORTRAN IV Program (WIESUM II) is available for aggregating the daily data into other groupings. See Charles McClelland and Gary Hoggard, "Conflict Patterns in the Interactions Among Nations." in James N. Rosenau (ed.) International Politics and Foreign Policy, 2nd ed. Free Press, 1969, 711-724 (See Prof. Sigler for details about the data set. Some summaries in printout form are available.)
- (9) Robert Presthus, US and Canadian Interest Group Study. Interview data with over 2000 US and Canadian legislators, senior civil servants, and interest group directors. 130 variables, SES, interest group structure, political interaction among elites, attitudinal data, political values.

- (10) Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (CIPO) Surveys. 1945-71. Varies from 1000 to 700 cases, average 40 variables. Studies routinely done by CIPO with sponsorship of major newspapers, etc. Focus of questions on topical social-political concerns. An average study contains some 25 to 30 attitude items with about 15 demographic questions. Included in latter are present political party preference, vote in last election, religion, language, marital status, education, occupation, age, union membership, income, community size and province, Approx. new studies added each year. Edited survey with double punches and non-numeric codes eliminated are gradually being obtained for early years from Institute for Behavioral Research (York). Cleaned recent studies are available for polls 303,323, 331, 339, 340, 341, 346. A key word index for polls through 1967 is also available.
- (11) S. Gilbert. The Status of Nations and Conformity to International Norms.
- (12) S. Gilbert and R. Baumgartner. Voting Patterns in Ottawa West in the 1971 Ontario Provincial Election.
- (13) Schnell and Steeves. Cornell University Student Study (Controversial Issue).
- (14) A. Banks and R. Textor. Cross-Polity Survey (1963).
- B. Individual Faculty and Graduate Student Holdings.
Check with individual concerned on codebooks and data availability.
- (1) N.H. Chi. Survey of Student Attitudes, 1970-72. 3000 respondents, 300 variables U.S. and Canadian students.
- (2) D. Falcone. (a) Canadian Census Data. 1867-1968.
(b) Canadian Legislative Outputs. 1867-1968.
(c) Canadian M.P.'s 1867-1968. Who's Who type material from Parliamentary Guide.
- See Allan Kornberg. D. Falcone. and W. Mishler. "Socioeconomic Change", Legislative Composition and Legislative Output in Canada, 1867-1968" in L. Edinger (ed.) Ministerial Elites and Social Structure in Parliamentary Democracies. MIT. and D. Falcone and M. Whittington "Output Change in Canada" paper delivered to Canadian Political Science Association, Montreal, June 1972.
- (3) D. Goresky. US Public Opinion on Canada. Cleaned data from AIPO 840, 1503 cases, demographic variables and a number of questions about attitudes toward and knowledge of Canada held by the American public. (November, 1971).
- (4) J. Jenson. (a) Canada. 1968 Election Study. Data collected by John Meisel.
(b) Canada 1965 Election Study. John Meisel, 2721 respondents, 6 cards of data per respondent.
- (5) F. Kirk. (a) Canadian M.P.'s--Legislative Behaviour. Interview and questionnaire data from 100 M.P.s in February-March 1970; socio-economic and biographic data, role perceptions, role enactment, relations with constituencies and parliamentary parties. (120 variables). Essay based on data available from Don Higgins.
(b) Canadian M.P.'s Biographical Data, 1867-1963. All cases coded from Who's Who type material.
(c) Canadian External Affairs Officials, 1945-69. General biographical information on all cases. Who's Who type material. FSO/AS classifications.
(d) Ottawa Centre Provincial Election Study (1971). Sample survey of 184 respondents.

- (6) J. McAllister. Manitoba Legislative Roll Calls 1963-66. M.A. Research Essay available.
- (7) J. Pammett. (a) Kingston Political Socialization Study. Data on elementary school children in Kingston area (1985 respondents) approx. 100 variables. See J. Pammett, "The Development of Political Orientations among Canadian School Children." Canadian Journal of Political Science. (March, 1971).
(b) Action Trudeau Study. Data on 509 respondents; 135 variables. See J. Pammett, "Personal Identity and Political Activity: the Action Trudeau Campaign of 1968". Ph.D. dissertation. University of Michigan. 1971.
- (8) J. Sigler. (a) US-Soviet-Chinese Relations, 1966-71. Aggregated monthly scores on conflict and cooperation between the three countries from World Event Internation Survey data from New York Times. See. "Conflict and Cooperation in US-Soviet-Chinese Relations, 1966-71" Papers of the Peace Research Society (International), 19 (1972).
(b) 1967 Middle East War. WEIS type international event data on all acts sent and received by major actors in the 1967 Middle East crisis (May 1-July 31). Separate files for New York Time, Times (London), and Jerusalem Post. Le Monde and al-Ahram for period May 1-June 10 only. Headline analysis using Stanford Political Dictionary and General Inquirer also available in separate file. See "Information Processing in an International Crisis," paper presented to the Middle East Studies Association, November 1970 and Applications of Events Data Analysis, Sage, 1972.
(c) North African Press Study. Content analysis of front pages of major nationalist newspapers of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia 1962-65 for attention to domestic and international issues and major actors and elites. 5200 cases, 15 variables. See "News Flow in the North African International Subsystem," International Studies Quarterly 13 (December, 1969).
(d) Middle East Simulated System (MESS). Data from two runs of the MESS simulation, Macalester College 1971, (N 86) and Carleton (1972) (N 65). Data on personality scores, perception of other actors, role assignments, and communications behaviour. Replication of design in Charles Hermann, Crises and Foreign Policy. Merrill, 1969. See "Personality, Perception, and Behaviour in a Simulated International Crisis," paper presented to Canadian Peace Research and Education Association Montreal, June 1972.
(e) International Youth Values Survey. Data from Macalester College sample (207) of 28 nation study. Survey data on socioeconomic background, international interest and knowledge, political participation, attitudes toward war, drugs, society, and international cooperation, and personality profiles. Two cards per case. Marginals for 28 nation study also available as well as series of reports from Western Behavioral Science Institute and Danish Institute of Peace Research.
- (9) B. Tomlin. UN Roll Call Votes, 1952-70. Composite from Russett. H. Newcombe and Tomlin. UN members present and voting on 70% of roll calls.

- (10) R. Van Loon. Federal Cabinet Ministers, 1867-1966. General biographic data (60 variables) for 340 Cabinet ministers. Data derived from Parliamentary guides, biographical dictionaries, memoirs, and obituaries. See Research report for B & B Commission.
- (11) M. Whittington. Political Socialization of Canadian School Children. On-going national study of political socialization, grades 2-8. Original data collected by questionnaire, 140 variables, biographical data, knowledge of political authorities, affect toward authorities, evaluation of authorities in terms of power and legitimacy. 3701 cases but collection and coding still in process. See T.G. Carroll, M.S. Whittington, and D.J.H. Higgins, "The Development of Children's Perceptions of Political Authority Roles: Some Preliminary Findings," paper presented to Canadian Political Science Association, St. John's, June 1971.
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- (1) US 1968 Election Data Survey. SRC Study 523. 1673 respondents, weighted to 3100, 16 cards of data per respondent.
- (2) David Butler and Donald Stokes. 1963, 1964, and 1966 British Election Studies.
- (3) John Meisel. 1965 Canadian National Election Study. 2721 respondents, 6 cards of data per respondent.
- (4) Warren Miller and Donald Stokes. American Representation Study: Congressmen and Constituents.
- (5) David Easton and Robert Hess. Eight City Study of Child Political Socialization. 12,053 respondents, 4 cards per case.
- (6) Richard I Hofferbert. Comparative Socio-economic, Public Policy, and Political Data, 1900-1960. 15,000 card-images. Selected variables for six nations: Canada, France, Mexico, Switzerland, and US. Each data set presents comparable data at the province or district level for each decade in the period. Variables included in most data sets deal with basic economic, social political, and public policy characteristics of the units. Various derived measures, such as percentages, ratios and indices. For Canada, data for all provinces, (1900-1960), including information on elections (since 1920), occupations, migrations, and expenditures in several areas of government services.
- (7) Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson. World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Daily Event Data. Data on 18 political events aggregated by year to the national level for years 1948-67. Events included are riots, deaths from pol. violence, assassinations, armed attacks, elections, protests, etc. Sources are New York Times and AP.

- (8) Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson. World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Intervention Data. Intervention data for 1948-67. 1073 records for 89 nations. 31 variables including number of interveners, type of group, incursions, and length of presence. New York Times, AP, Asian Recorder, African Research Bulletin, Middle East Journal, and African Diary.
- (9) Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie: CASCON Project: Local Conflict Data. Data on 52 local conflicts since 1945, 500 variables for each case. See Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, "Computers and Policy Making: the CASCON Experiment," Journal of Conflict Resolution, 14 (March, 1971)
- (10) Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter. Computer-Aided International Relations (CAIR) Teaching Package.
- (11) Patrick McGowan. African International Events. An extensive African international event data set containing some 7000 events from 1964-66. Based on African and extra-African sources.
- (12) D. Morrison, H. Stevenson, R. Mitchell, and J. Paden Black African Handbook for Comparative Analysis. Time series data for 32 African nations: demography and ecology, language, religion, economic systems, social and economic welfare, education, communications and transportation, political parties and elections, scope of government, the military, political instability, aid received, international trade, international participation, urban patterns, and ethnic patterns.
- (13) Donald Munton. Patterns of External Actions in the Canadian Environment. Special collection of Canadian foreign Affairs event data from the CREON Project at Ohio State University. Event data from Deadline Data for period 1957-70. Canadian See "External Sources of Canadian Foreign Policy, 1957-70", paper presented to CPSA, Montreal, June 1972. Also on file, trade, IGO membership, alliances, UN voting, diplomatic representation, and other variables

B. Individuals

- (1) B. Tomlin and J. Sigler. National Attributes and International Behaviour. Designed primarily for instructional use, this file will bring together data on demographic, political, social, and economic attributes of nation-states with data on international behaviour (patterns of cooperation and conflict, participation in international organizations).
- (2) J. Sigler. Comparative Analysis of International Conflict. joint project with Quebec Center of International Relations for data generation and analysis of following international crises: Israel-Egypt, 1967; India-Pakistan, 1965; India-China, 1962; Algeria-Morocco, 1963; Cuba, 1962; Berlin, 1961; Suez, 1956; Quemoy-Matsu, 1954; Berlin, 1948; Honduras-Nicaragua, 1968.
- (3) B. Tomlin Member State Behaviour in International Organizations, 1960-70. Financial contributions, sponsorship, roll calls, and participation.
- (4) B. Tomlin. Canadian Foreign Aid and International Organizational Support. Data on foreign aid and financial contributions by country and international organization.

Y O R K U N I V E R S I T Y

DATA BANK

The Data Bank has as its main task the management of information and data of use to researchers and students in the social sciences. The activities and holdings of the Data Bank were initially designed to serve the interests of scholars at other Canadian universities and at all levels of government.

The Data Bank is functionally analogous to a library with its operations involving four major units:

- 1) the Canadian Attitude and Behaviour Archive;
- 2) the Cross-national/Cross-cultural Archive;
- 3) the Canadian Census Archive;
- 4) the Social Science Information System.

The first three are concerned with the management of numeric data while the latter is concerned with textual information.

1) The Canadian Attitude & Behaviour Archive

The primary focus of this archive is survey data on the Canadian population or major subsets of it. Currently available are: (i) the regular surveys sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (CIPO) or Canadian Gallup Poll including over 100 surveys based on a national samples from the 1945 to 1972 period. Each survey includes a wide variety of social, economic and political attitude items and several standard demographic characteristics for each respondent; (ii) major surveys focusing on specific questions or issues such as the federal election studies conducted by John Meisel and others. These studies usually involve single, non-recurring surveys which have been funded by the Canada Council or by government departments or agencies. The major studies of the Survey Research Centre at York University are also included here.

The holdings of this archive are being constantly expanded. Six CIPO surveys are added each year as well as major studies as they become available. The Data Bank Bulletin series announces new additions to all archives.

2) The Cross-Cultural/Cross-National Archive

This archive contains three types of data: (i) data on individuals and groups from studies which explicitly investigate inter-cultural differences including Canadian data with that focus; (ii) data from surveys, usually attitude surveys, of non-Canadian populations which can be used in comparative studies, and (iii) aggregate data on nations from cross-national studies. Our current holdings are composed of several cross-national data sets including a comprehensive data resource on Black African nations and over one hundred surveys of non-Canadian populations most of which are American but some British and French data as well.

During the 1972-73 year we anticipate expanding the cross-cultural section of this archive and in particular acquiring data from studies of cultural differences within Canada. Our second major goal will be the development of a cross-national data sets and provide a capability for the creation of special purpose data files. We anticipate that this data base will be operational in September of 1973.

3) The Canadian Census Archive

The primary purpose of this archive is to make the data generated by the Canadian Census more accessible to the social science community. The major component of the archive is the Canadian Census Data Management System (CCDMS). The CCDMS provides a highly efficient retrieval capability for all aggregate data from standard census characteristics for any combination of Enumeration Areas (an Enumeration Area is the smallest standard census division composed of about 500 individuals). The CCDMS allows the composition of special purpose data files tailored to the researchers needs at low cost. A complete description of the data available through the CCDMS can be obtained from the Data Bank on request.

In addition the Data Bank will provide a Standard Census Tape Series which will be composed of the Statistics Canada Summary Tapes and the Special Area Tapes will be constructed. Both series will provide aggregate data on geographic units such as Enumeration Areas but the former type of file contains data on all characteristics for specific areas such as a province.

Although the CCDMS currently only contains data on Enumeration Areas; Census Tract, Area Aggregate and County data will be incorporate data from future census enumerations to become a time-series data base.

4) The Social Science Information System (SSIS)

The major function of the SSIS is to provide an efficient mechanism for searching and retrieving large files of textual information. A computer-based information retrieval system has been developed which utilizes direct access rather than sequential techniques. This system makes possible very rapid searches based on search words or phrases provided by the user. The System can then be expanded manifold without any degregation in performance.

The SSIS is currently composed of two major files: The Social Science Journal File and The Data Description File.

(a) The Social Science Journal File is composed of abstracts of articles in leading social science journals. In addition to the usual reference information, a 200-300 word summary of each article is included. Articles from about 40 journals are routinely added to the SSIS. This file currently includes about 12,000 entries most of which date from 1968 to the present.

(b) The Data Description File contains over 1000 entries describing available data resources in the Data Bank and available through other data archives and researchers. Each entry contains a summary of the major variables and information in both files can be searched using search words provided by the user. Any or all parts of each entry can be examined and all relevant information on each find will be included in the printout.

Both files are routinely updated as new additions of journals appear or data becomes available. The Social Science Journals File expands at a rate of 3000 to 400 new entries per year while the Data Description File is added to at a rate of 500 per year. We anticipate that close working relationship with the proposed Canadian Social Science Data Clearinghouse will result in a fast rate of growth in this latter file in the future.

5) M e m b e r s h i p i n O t h e r D a t a A r c h i v e s

The Data Bank holds membership, on behalf of the university, in two large data archives. The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (ICPR) at the University of Michigan has developed sizeable holdings in three areas: survey research, international relations and historical data. Their entire holdings are available to the members of York University and much of their data has already been acquired by the Data Bank. The ICPR also conducts a number of summer courses in various aspects of methodology and statistics to which the University can send its members. The International Survey Library Association (ISLA) at the Roper Public Opinion Research Center in Williamstown, Massachusetts, holds over 9000 surveys conducted in many nations. All of these studies are available to members of the University through a loan arrangement.

6) A v a i l a b i l i t y

Access to all Data Bank resources is governed by the general policies of the Institute. All resources are available to the faculty and students of York University. Access to those not associated with York is restricted, in some cases, by the depositors of the data. In general, those resources contributed by academics, Statistics Canada, and the York Survey Research Centre as well as that developed by the Data Bank itself are available to all users.

7) C o s t s

The costs of using Data Bank resources varies by class of user. Members of York University are not charged for use. The faculty staff, and students affiliated with members of the Canadian Consortium for Social Research have access to the resources at no charge or at a reduced rate. Moderate charges are made to others using the data and information systems. Data sets with codebooks are between \$50 and \$100 including the cost of the tape. The Standard Census Summary Tapes are about \$50 with the costs of Special Census data sets provided on request. Searches of any file in the Social Science Information System are generally less than \$10.

8) T h e C a n a d i a n C o n s o r t i u m f o r S o c i a l R e s e a r c h

In the Fall of 1972, the Institute plans to initiate a new organization, the Canadian Consortium for Social Research. This organization is designed to facilitate the access of social scientists to the data, information and

software resources of the IBR and to provide continuing support for the growth of these resources in Canada. Membership will be open to university departments and other university organizations, to governmental departments and agencies and to research organizations in the private sector. A yearly membership fee will entitle an organization to a number of credits which can be used to obtain certain Institute resources without further charge or at reduced rates. In addition, the membership will form an advisory body to the Data Bank regarding the direction of its development. It is anticipated that agreements will be reached between this organization and the ICPR and ISLA which will increase the access of Canadians to those holdings and reduce the costs of that access.

F O R F U R T H E R I N F O R M A T I O N :

Institute for Behavioural Research,
YORK UNIVERSITY,
4700 Keele Street,
Downsview 463, Ontario.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATA LIBRARY

General Information: (as of July 1972)

Data Library holdings are available for use by U. B. C. faculty, students and staff, subject only to the restrictions placed upon the use of the data sets by the individual or organization from which each was acquired.

The Data Library is supported jointly by the Computing Centre and the University Library. It continues the membership of its predecessor, the Political Science Data Bank, in the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, and the International Survey Library Association of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Initially, most of the data held by the Library will be from these two sources.

Much of this data may not legally be made available to off-campus users, nor may it be duplicated and removed to another campus. The Data Library will make these restrictions clear to users of such data in order to fulfill its responsibility to the originators of the data. An effort will be made to arrange that, as far as possible, locally generated data deposited in the Data Library is available without restrictions to other members of this university community.

The Data Library will develop and maintain a catalogue of the data and code books which are in its collection. In addition it will gather information about the holdings of other data archives. Where a prospective user can identify a set of data not held at U. B. C., but available elsewhere, the Library staff will attempt to acquire detailed information about the data concerned, and, if it meets the user's requirements, the data itself.

There is a limited budget for data acquisition over and above membership in the Consortium and the Roper Center. This, as far as possible, will cover small data purchases, especially those of fairly general interest. Large, costly data sets, especially if apparently of only specialized interest, will probably have to be financed from some other source.

The Data Library staff will run preliminary checks on the data received to make sure that it is usable and corresponds to the code book information, and will give limited advice on working with the data itself. Further assistance will be available from the Computing Centre staff, and, for faculty and graduate students in certain departments, from the Statistical Centre. In addition, the Data Library staff will be ready to help users with elementary problems connected with the coding of their own original data.

The Data Library will attempt to maintain a record of all data files on campus which may be of interest to other users. Data which is clean and well-documented will be accepted for deposit in the Library, provided that the data itself is not confidential. Information about confidential data files will be kept on record, but use of those files will remain wholly controlled by the department or individual responsible. Faculty or students wishing to use such files will be put into contact with the responsible person, and this will complete the Data Library's service.

In cases where users from other institutions want to acquire data uniquely held at U. B. C., provided the original investigator has given permission, the data will be duplicated, together with the associated documentation, and provided at no charge, initially.

For further information:

DATA LIBRARY,
Room 447 A,
Civil Engineering Building,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, B. C.

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* * *

DATA LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Information is given for those data sets originating from U. B. C., titles only are listed in the case of other sets of data.

CANADIAN CENSUS & CANADIAN ELECTION DATA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Don Blake
University of British Columbia
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: Don Blake
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: C A N A D A
DATES: 1961 Census
1953, 1957, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1965 Election Data.
SAMPLE SIZE: 261 (constituencies)

The census data consists of distributions by constituency of age, ethnic origin, religion, education, income of male wage earners, male job classifications by occupation, labour force (over 14) by industry group. The election data consists of turnout and popular vote for Conservatives, Liberals, CCF/NDP, Social Credit, Creditistes, and other for the Elections from 1953 to 1965. No information is provided for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. There are 7 cards of census data and 6 cards of election data for each of 261 constituencies.

LEFT - RIGHT HAND STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: J. A. Laponce,
University of British Columbia.
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: J. A. Laponce.
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Greater Vancouver, British Columbia, C A N A D A

DATE OF STUDY: 1970
SAMPLE SIZE: 43,591

The Left-Right Hand Study was conducted to determine the incidence of left-handedness among school children. The study was conducted in the fall of 1970. The schools surveyed represented approximately 90% of all public and Catholic schools in the north Vancouver, west Vancouver and Burnaby school districts; approximately 90% of all Catholic schools in the Vancouver school district; and eight randomly selected schools in the Vancouver school district. The data set represents 43,591 school children from 1,557 classrooms. There was one questionnaire per classroom completed by the teacher. The questionnaires were expanded to 1 card of data per student and the variable socio-economic status of school location was added.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: City, school level, school type, type of school class, grade, socio-economic status of school location, education ability of student, sex, hand used for writing.

LEFT - RIGHT SURVEY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: J. A. Laponce,
University of British Columbia
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: J. A. Laponce.
DATE: 1967-68
SAMPLE SIZE: 765

This is a survey of the perception of the components of the left-right landscape among French, French Canadian, English Canadian and American university students.

SWISS POLITICAL OPINION STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: David R. Schweitzer,
University of British Columbia.
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: David R. Schweitzer.
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: S W I T Z E R L A N D
DATE OF STUDY: 1967
SAMPLE SIZE: 500

The Swiss Political Opinion Study is part of a comparative cross-societal study of conservatism and rightist political behaviour in several western industrial societies. The data are based on structured interviews carried out among a carefully controlled quota sample of 500 Swiss male citizens of voting age (20 and above) living in Lausanne, Switzerland. The interviews were conducted in French during the summer of 1967 through the Institut Suisse D'Opinion Publique (ISOP). The data set includes information of social mobility, work and career history, mobility orientation, status anxiety, psychological dimensions of alienation, prejudice, and a whole gamut of political values and attitudes.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: Age, income, education, occupation, marital status, trade union membership, mother tongue, religion, socio-economic status.

V A N C O U V E R - B U R R A R D : 1 9 6 3

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: J. A. Laponce
University of British Columbia.
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: York University
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Vancouver, British Columbia, C A N A D A
DATE OF STUDY: March - May 1963.
SAMPLE SIZE: 345

This is a study of the Vancouver-Burrard riding of Vancouver, British Columbia just prior to the 1963 Canadian Federal Election. The study focused on the political opinions, attitudes, and perceptions of that population. There are 3 cards of data per respondent. A machine readable codebook is available for this study. See J. A. Laponce, People vs Politics (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969).

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: Age, sex, marital status, religion, ethnic origin, trade union membership, education, socio-economic status.

V A N C O U V E R - B U R R A R D : 1 9 6 5

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: J. A. Laponce,
University of British Columbia
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: York University
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Vancouver, British Columbia, C A N A D A
DATE OF STUDY: November 1965.
SAMPLE SIZE: 300

This is a study of the Vancouver-Burrard riding of Vancouver, British Columbia just prior to the 1965 Canadian Federal Election. The study focused on the political opinion, attitudes and perceptions of that population. There are 3 cards of data per respondent. A machine readable codebook is available for this study. See J. A. Laponce, People vs Politics (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969).

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: Age, sex, marital status, occupation of respondent, occupation of head of household, religion, ethnic origin, trade union membership, education, type of housing, socio-economic status, newspaper-radio-t.v. preferences.

VANCOUVER CIVIC ELECTION - 1970

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Richard H. W. Fister & Trudy E. Salt,
University of British Columbia.
DATA SET ACQUIRED FROM: Richard H. W. Fister & Trudy E. Salt
GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Vancouver, British Columbia, C A N A D A
DATE: 1970
SAMPLE SIZE: 21 Districts
8 Cards of Data per District.

This study contains aggregate data of the 1970 Vancouver Civic Election and the 1961 Census. The variables included in the election data are: total mayoralty vote; votes for Campbell, Gibson and Gargrave (the three main mayoralty candidates); total aldermanic vote; aldermanic votes for NPA, Team, NDP/COPE, and Independents. The data taken from the census statistics include breakdowns by age, sex, place of birth, ethnic origin, religion, education, households, labour force, occupation and income. The smallest unit of data is the 'correlation district'. The corresponding census tracts and polling districts are given.

AMERICA'S RADICAL RIGHT

BRITISH ELECTION STUDIES, 1963, 1964 & 1966

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1965

CHINA STUDY

CIPO SURVEYS (CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS)

CROSS POLITY SURVEY

DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOUR WITHIN
& BETWEEN NATIONS, 1955 - 1960

ELECTION STUDIES (UNITED STATES)

FIVE NATION STUDY

FRENCH ELECTION STUDY, 1958

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS

MINOR ELECTION STUDIES

NEW HAVEN STUDY

POLITICAL CONFLICTS: 1944 - 1966

STATISTICS OF DEADLY QUARRELS

STOUFFER STUDY 1954

WAGES OF WAR: WAR DATA

WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL
INDICATORS II: NATIONAL DATA

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REMINDER

Have you sent in your choice of articles to be reprinted from the Journal? If not, please do so as soon as possible (the form can be found on page 13 of the last Newsletter). The reprint series can be successful only if it responds to the needs of those who will use it: so send in your choices today.

T A B L E O N E

UNIVERSITIES OFFERING THE PH.D. DEGREE AS WELL AS THE M. A. DEGREE

UNIVERSITY	Full-Time Staff	New Grad. Students Admitted 1970 71	Projected Admission 1971-1972	Admission to M.A. 1970-1971	Admission to PH.D. 1970-1971	% of Grad. Students Received Training at same University	M.A. Degrees Awarded 1970-71	PH.D. Degrees Awarded 1970-71	PH.D. Degrees Awarded 1966-71	Staff-Student Ratio at Ph.D. Level
TORONTO	53	85	80	58	27	33%	39	2	21	1 - 2½
McMASTER *	22	44	34	44	0	11%	31	0	0	-
McGILL	16	25	30	20	5	15%	8	2	6	1 - 2½
WESTERN -	24	25	30	25	0	33%	7	0	0	- - -
DALHOUSIE	14	23	--	22	1	20%	8	0	0	1 - 1
QUEEN'S	28	22	25	16	6	5%	12	2	--	1 - 1
YORK	33	18	20	10	8	33%	10	0	0	1 - 1
U. B. C.	25	16	20	14	2	31%	9	0	0	1 - 1
ALBERTA	26	15	15	10	5	25%	10	4	8	1 - 1
CALGARY	18	7	8	5	2	50%	3	0	0	3 - 1
SASKATCHEWAN	11	2	4	2	0	50%	0	0	0	5 - 1
SIMON FRASER	6	0	5	0	0	---	3	0	0	6 - 1
CARLETON	37	24	34	17	7	26%	13	2	4	- - -