

NEWSLETTER

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

VOL III - No 1

September 1973

C.P.S.A. CORRESPONDENTS

Communication between departments and the C.P.S.A. is maintained through a system of departmental correspondents. Each department chooses its correspondent and he or she becomes the contact with the Association.

In the department the correspondent is responsible for seeing that colleagues are informed about the activities of the CPSA and for encouraging all department members to join the Association. The correspondent is also the person through whom the CPSA requests departmental information. In the case of the Newsletter, the correspondents send in departmental news and, in turn, are responsible for distributing the Newsletter to CPSA members in their department and to graduate students.

Each year there are a number of changes among the correspondents. It is vital that new correspondents be chosen and that contact not be allowed to drop. If your department does not have a CPSA correspondent at the moment, please suggest that one be chosen.

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

The Board of Directors of the CPSA met in June 1972 in Montreal, in October 1972 in Ottawa, and is scheduled to meet once more in August 1973 in Montreal prior to the annual General Meeting. The financial difficulties (we started 1973 with a deficit) forced us to cancel the board meeting which had been scheduled for March, 1973 and to hold instead a smaller meeting of the Steering Committee (President, President Elect, Past President, Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer).

The decisions and activities of the Board in the last year were of two kinds, (a) those resulting from specific instructions given us by the 1972 general meeting and (b) those initiated by the Board.

I. Execution of the general meeting instructions.

The 1972 General Meeting had asked the Board to conduct three surveys; the first, on the problem of discrimination within the profession with special reference to women, the second, on the Canadian content in the teaching of political science at Canadian universities, and the third, on the orientation of political science research in Canada.

Committees were set up to report on the first two topics: one chaired by Professor Jewett, the other chaired by Professor Fox. Both committees have completed their work and will present their report at the Sir George Williams General Meeting. As for the study of political science research, the Board decided to wait a few months in order that it could do its own study in collaboration with the SSRCC which has an ambitious project covering all the social sciences.

II. Activities initiated by the Board.

Parliamentary Internship Program.

The Board discussed and approved a new system of financing the parliamentary internship program, a new system rendered necessary by the coming to an end of the Donner Foundation grant which had enabled us to launch the PIP. Professor Hurley will report on the new arrangement made possible thanks to a generous contribution of Canadian Insurance Companies.

Election Study.

Professors Wilson and Laponce were asked to make a submission to

the Canada Council on behalf of both the CPSA and the Société Canadienne de Science Politique to study the 1972 Federal Election in order that the election time series which had been started in 1965 be not broken in 1972. The submission was made after it had become known to us that the Canada Council had failed to support any of the applications submitted earlier and on the understanding that the request should not in any way conflict with any application from individuals for the study of the same election. The Canada Council considered our application, reacted favourably to it while asking us to re-submit it with suggested modifications. After consultation with our election committee, we decided not to re-submit the application since the mandate given to Laponce-Wilson did not extend to in-between election studies. John Wilson will report on the matter and subsequent activities of the election committee.

Strathclyde Summer School.

The Canada Council having offered the CPSA, \$4,000 to send four fellows to the Strathclyde summer programme in quantitative research, a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Angell selected the four candidates. We hope that this programme will be continued in the years to come.

Reprint Series of CJPS article.

After consulting the membership through the newsletter, Professors Meisel and Pammett selected twelve articles with which to start the reprint series. The reprinted articles were selected from among those most likely to be of use in undergraduate teaching. They will be sold by the CPSA Secretariat to instructors, departments or book stores.

Manpower Survey.

Professors Engelmann and Cox made a survey of the career plans of Ph.D. students at Canadian universities, a survey based on personal rather than written questionnaire interviews. Professor Engelmann will report on his findings.

The Corry-Bonneau Report.

Professor Engelmann, Meekison, Trent and Laponce attended various meetings and submitted briefs to the SSRCC and to the AUCC on this and other related reports on the 'streamlining' of teaching and research, reports whose implementation would have profound and serious effects on the discipline. Professor Meekison will report to the general meeting.

The High School and the Junior Colleges Committee.

Professor Wilson has established an extensive network of local correspondents. He will report to the general meeting on the work and on

the future plans of his committee.

Preparation of the IPSA Congress.

Much of the time of the Secretary Treasurer has been taken by the preparation of the World Congress; Professor Trent has been remarkably successful in obtaining extra financial support from the Secretary of State, from UNESCO, from External Affairs and from Political Science departments. Thanks to his efforts our original budget has doubled from \$50,000 to about \$100,000. We are very grateful to all those who have so generously contributed to the congress budget.

Financial Difficulties.

The financial difficulties faced by the CPSA at the beginning of the year were temporarily and partially resolved by cutting down on the number of meetings of the Board and by concentrating the membership of most of our committees in a single city; that in order to cut down on travel costs. A permanent solution to the financial problems resulting from expanded activities is either in an increase in the contribution which we receive from the Canada Council or in an increase in the membership dues. The first solution should not even be contemplated, the Canada Council being already remarkably generous in its support of our association. My very strong recommendation to the membership is to endorse the suggestions for a fee increase made by the Board upon the recommendation of the Secretary Treasurer.

Jean Laponce
C.P.S.A. President 1972-1973

Is everyone in your department
a member of the C.P.S.A.?

Encourage those people who are not
yet members of the Association to join.

THE ROLE OF THE C.P.S.A.

John Trent
C.P.S.A. secretary-treasurer
Report for 1972-73

From time to time the question is asked: what does the Association do for the membership? Such a question is asked especially when there is talk of a membership fee increase. My report this year will be presented in a way that will attempt to provide an answer to this question, as well as giving a brief summary of my stewardship of the Association during the past four years. For those desiring information on the main thrust of the Association's activities during the year just past, I would refer you to the President's report.

I will try to avoid mountains of supportive detail by simply summarizing the Association's activities during the past four years and its plans for the future. However, I will trust in the empathy of all those who have agonized over their departmental administration (and that includes most of us now) to understand what each of these activities have necessitated in the way of administration, budgeting, personnel, negotiations and meetings.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Since 1969 the Association, often in collaboration with the Société canadienne de Science politique and the Social Science Research Council of Canada, has attempted to: 1) extend communications and contacts between political scientists; 2) develop and improve the services offered to the membership and to the community; 3) represent the interest of the profession and the discipline to other institutions. In practical terms, this has meant creating an infra-structure of information on the profession and the discipline; increasing the participation of members in the organization of the Association and its committees; working with other disciplinary, professional, research, scientific and governmental institutions; undertaking specific projects; and developing the financial and administrative support to do all this. In other words, the CPSA has developed to the point where it undertakes all the normal tasks of an association, that is to say, the creation of an organization capable of breaking the sound barrier between the individuals, departments, sub-disciplinary groups, and regional groups which form the profession; trying to overcome common problems; and representing their interests to the surrounding community.

DEVELOPING AN OVER-VIEW OF THE PROFESSION AND THE DISCIPLINE

Much of the Association's time and efforts have been taken up in trying to discover the nature of the political science community in Canada and what it does. This was a task that imposed itself, considering that we have gone from 20 or 30 full-time political scientists in Canada in the 1950's to approximately 750 at the present time.

The Hull-Gaboury Survey of Political Scientists in Canada not only produced a professional Directory but also provided an analysis of research and research funding. A broad knowledge of numbers of graduate students and the nature of graduate programmes was provided by a preliminary study by the Secretariat and the Badour Report on Graduate Programmes report. The Manpower Survey prepared by Professors Engelmann and Cox will give us our first detailed knowledge of political science Ph.D students and their employment interests. A preliminary study of political science in community colleges and high schools has been completed. Not only a knowledge of the role of women in the profession but also a socio-economic analysis of political scientists will result from the continuing research of the Jewett-Jenson Committee on the Profile of the Profession. Paul Fox's Committee on Canadian Content will give us our first objective glimpse at the degree of Americanization or "other-ization" of political science in Canada.

All these studies have specific, practical objectives. For instance, there are a number of groups and institutions in this country which believe that the development, care and feeding of social scientists is quite costly. They want to know what the community is getting for its money. We must show some competence in responding to this question. And, of course, not all the work accomplished by the Association is visible to the individual member. An example of the unseen work of the Association was the hours of effort put in jointly with the other social science associations and the SSRCC to kill an erroneous and misleading report by the federal government on the number of political scientists in Canada and a projection of these figures into the future. The conclusions of this report could have had a disastrous influence on government attitudes towards, and funding of, the social sciences. We could not have combatted it without information and statistics of our own. As a final example of the practical aims of the CPSA's activities, we may note that the Manpower Survey shows there may be as many as 500 Canadians persuing Ph.D studies in political science at a time when university openings for them are close to zero. Surely such information will make political scientists raise questions about their long-term responsibility for those they are educating. Equally important problems have or will be posed by all the other studies.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1967, we were a rather junior partner in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Today, we not only have our own professional bilingual journal, in cooperation with the Société canadienne de Science politique, but also five other publications. The Newsletter is helping to inform us on the activities of other political scientists and other departments. More and more we hope it will become an up-to-date compendium of current activities. Theses in Canadian Political Studies and its annual updating service was intended to be both research document for source material and an aid to those undertaking or directing new research in order to help overcome research duplication. Instructors can now cite and assign the latest research presented at our annual meetings by using Papers Presented at the Canadian Political Science Association Annual Meeting which is available in most university libraries during the autumn following the meeting. Our new Canadian Collection of Reprints in Political Science will provide

both professors and students with easily available, inexpensive access to recent research on Canadian and international politics. Aside from providing general information on the members of the profession, it was hoped that the Directory of Political Scientists in Canada would improve contacts between individual political scientists and facilitate the forming of networks of people with similar research and teaching interests.

In addition, the Association also aided the publication of the Press' Report on provincial governments' publication and documentation -- the conclusions of which have now been adopted by the National Library Association. Also, in its daily operation, the Association is continually called upon to provide information about the profession and the discipline.

MEETINGS

The Association joins McLuhan in believing that communication cannot be achieved by print alone. Along with the Journal, the Annual General Meeting has been the Association's primary activity since 1913. Additional administrative financing and a decentralized programme committee have permitted us to triple the scope of, and participation in, the annual meeting during the past four years. The publication of Papers Presented at the CPSA Annual Meeting recommences the process of printing the annals of the annual meeting, which was discontinued in 1934. In conjunction with the other associations in the SSRCC, we have been able to almost double the travel grants available for the annual meeting -- a real bonus at a time when departmental travel grants have become very limited.

This year, perhaps for the first time, Canadian political scientists are holding an annual meeting with both bilingual and unilingual components and a high level of participation by both francophone and anglophone members, under the joint auspices of the Société and the CPSA. To a certain degree, the three joint Bilingual Colloques sponsored by the two Associations in recent years have prepared the ground for this year's annual meeting and it is to be hoped that these meetings will point the direction toward future collaboration.

This year our annual meeting is being followed by the IXth World Congress of the International Political Science Association -- the first time the Congress has been held outside of continental Europe. This is a culmination to a number of years of preparation and ground work by our President, Jean Laponce, and other Canadian representatives to the IPSA. The Congress will permit increased contacts between Canadian political scientists and those from other countries. There is a special, strong section on Canadian politics. But what may be less apparent to the individual member, is the collective prestige this brings to Canadian political scientists, a sort of placing the Canadian political science community on the world map, in the eyes of our international colleagues.

A little more pedestrian, but of great importance are the meetings of the CPSA Board of Directors, its Steering Committee, Programme Committee and newly created Standing Committees. These are no longer discussion and ratification groups. Collectively and individually the members carry out specific tasks for the Association. But perhaps of greater long-term significance are the networks

of relationships created during these meetings, the exchange of information, the seeking of solutions to common problems, and the creation of an awareness of each others research and teaching activities. It is one of the main links between departments.

REPRESENTATION

Another main area of activity of the CPSA is maintaining contacts with other organizations and institutions in order to: promote and coordinate social science in Canada and internationally; obtain funding for research, publication and travel; make an input into science policy formulation and special studies in the social sciences; and develop relations between French and English speaking political scientists. Much of our work is being done in cooperation with the Société canadienne de Science politique, the Social Science Research Council of Canada, the International Political Science Association and the Canada Council. (Two may be signalled out).

A great deal of energy has been put into the CPSA's relations with the Société. In working with the Société as an organization representing the interests of francophone political scientists we have attempted to maintain and develop close personal and professional relationships between French and English speaking political scientists. The Protocol regulating our relationship with the Société, adopted at the 1972 annual meeting, indicates a degree of success in this endeavor, as does the close cooperation in our joint ventures in publishing, meetings, representation and the obtaining of grants. The arrangements are flexible and may bear modification, but hopefully, they represent the aspirations of the two groups at the present time.

Each year the SSRCC is becoming more important to social scientists in Canada. It alone is developing the resources and potential to adequately represent the interests of the discipline vis-à-vis government bodies, university administrators and on the international scene. While it is probable that no other group could take over certain functions of the disciplinary associations, it seems to me to be coming increasingly clear that many of our representational activities can best be fulfilled by pooling our efforts in the SSRCC. In addition to making serious contacts that will help change the attitude of government and other groups toward the social sciences, the SSRCC is making important contributions in coordinating the activities of social scientists, developing new funding sources and funneling money into publication. Political scientists are making strong contributions to all the SSRCC committees described in the August number of our Newsletter. One of the hoped for spin-offs of all this activity is greater inter-disciplinary contacts and research.

In addition to the above organizations, the Association is also in contact with various federal government departments concerned with the social sciences, Parliament, SCITEC, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, UNESCO, and the American Political Science Association. Either through the SSRCC or by itself, the Association attempts to make a special input to studies affecting the social sciences such as the Corry-

Bonneau report, the Symons' Commission on Canadian Studies and the political science disciplinary group of the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies of the Council of Ontario Universities.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

While this is a relatively new departure, the Association is starting to undertake projects considered of special importance to the discipline as a whole or to a significant research area within it. The Parliamentary Internship Programme has now completed its third year under the direction of Jim Hurley. It appears to have produced a whole new awareness by Parliament of political scientists. But this is only a spin-off of graduating 10 persons a year with a highly informed and critical knowledge of Parliament and who are now returning to positions in university, law, government, and journalism. The Programme has also developed an impressive quantity of research and information on Parliament and hopefully this will see its way into publication in the near future.

The Federal Election Survey Committees under John Wilson and John Meisel have attempted to preserve the continuity of the time series of research on Canadian federal elections. They have also gathered together, and surveyed, the community of persons from all disciplines who are interested in election survey research. The interests of these persons have been studied in an attempt to create some rationalization in the research, funding and distribution of data in this very expensive field of study.

In its most recent programme, at the request of the Canada Council, the CPSA undertook promotion and recruitment for the European Summer School in Comparative Social Research, sponsored by the International Social Science Council. Four Canadians were selected for Canada Council grants to attend this Summer School at the University of Strathclyde.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Needless to say, all the above cannot be accomplished without some administrative and financial capabilities. At the strong request of the membership, the economics and political science associations separated in 1968 and this necessitated the creation of a new constitution and organization. Secretarial and student research assistance was arranged. Then in 1971, the constitution had to be redone to go along with the legal arrangements for the incorporation of the Association. Charitable status was also arranged. The Board of Directors has been re-organized to provide for a steering committee to oversee the regular operations of the Association and to create standing committees to look after areas of particular concern to political scientists. All this has necessitated the usual paraphernalia of funding, budgeting and accounting; the preparation of meetings, minutes and follow-up; the administration of meetings, programmes, and publications; as well as regular office administration, the distribution of grants etc.

For the year 1973, the Association will be responsible for a budget of approximately \$230,000 -- to say nothing of a budget of \$150,000 of the Canadian Organization Committee for the World Congress. The Association budget is composed of \$71,000 for the Journal, \$40,000 for the CPSA, the Société and the annual

general meeting, \$95,000 for the Parliamentary Internship Programme, a \$20,000 travel grant to the annual meeting and the World Congress, and \$4,000 for the Strathclyde Summer School. In round figures, revenue is composed of \$38,000 from subscription/membership fees; Canada Council grant of \$34,000 for the Journal, \$17,000 for the administration of the Association and the Société, and \$4,000 for the Strathclyde Summer School; a subsidy of \$4,000 from the University of Toronto Press for publishing the Journal; \$75,000 from Canadian life insurance companies to support the honorariums of the Parliamentary Interns and, hopefully, another \$20,000 from the Canada Council to cover the administration of the Parliamentary Internship Programme; annual meeting travel grants of \$12,000 from the SSRCC (originally from the Canada Council) and a special additional grant of \$8,000 from the Canada Council to help pay per diem expenses during the extraordinarily long annual meeting and World Congress; \$10,000 in additional revenue from the increase in institutional subscription fees to the Journal; and \$16,000 from the sale of publications, annual meeting revenue and miscellaneous revenue.

Of all the above, the direct contribution of individual members, including professors, students and non-university members, in the form of membership/subscription fees is approximately \$15,000.

FUTURE PROJECTS

One way of contemplating the future of the Association is to look at:
a) those new initiatives the Association already has under consideration; and b) those problems it may have to face in the near future.

- a) The first of what the Association hopes will become annual meetings of department chairmen is being held this year during the Annual Meeting to discuss problems of mutual interest to the persons currently responsible for running our departments of political science.
- For some time, we have been hearing complaints from legislators and other political personalities that they are being inundated with poorly prepared and repetitious questionnaires and requests for interviews. These run from high school students to faculty members. There seems to be some indication that a form of policing is going to be needed if we are to preserve this primary source of political information. John Wilson, along with his work on the Federal Election Surveys, has been considering the problem of the duplication of surveys of political personalities.
- Professor Wilson has also been responsible for setting up the Committee on Political Science in Community Colleges and High Schools. This committee now has representatives in every major area of the country and a set of objectives and guidelines. As John Wilson has accepted other onerous duties, it is hoped we can find another aggressive chairman for this committee. It is of utmost importance that our colleagues in the community colleges feel they have the complete support of the Association and that we be well informed of developments at the secondary school level so that we may consider the quality of political science in the high schools and the coordination of this level of teaching with our introductory courses.

- Bill Hull is back at his old post -- this time on an SSRCC committee to produce a Directory of Social Scientists in Canada. You will be receiving the questionnaire this fall, with publication in early 1974. The directory will be a great step forward. It will be regularly updated and will include addresses and phone numbers for easy contact between social scientists. Not only will it contain up-to-date lists of research and research interests, but it will be heavily indexed on a key word basis to permit inter-disciplinary contacts of researchers with similar concerns.
- Peter Meekison and Fred Engelmann will form the nucleus of a Research and Science Policy Committee which will give the Association a capacity to respond to government and university administration **initiatives** in this domain. To date, for instance, political scientists have had little or no input into the federal government proposed Institute for Public Policy Analysis.
- The Société and CPSA have now contacted all political science departments and it seems there is sufficient interest to proceed with a programme to facilitate French-English Exchanges of political science professors and graduate students. It is hoped this project can be put into operation for the summer and fall of 1974.
- Based on responses to the questionnaire in the Newsletter, John Meisel and John Pammatt have selected a number of articles from the Journal for the Canadian Collection of Reprints in Political Science. It is proposed to expand this series to include not only reprints from the Journal but also papers delivered at meetings and papers that may be solicited on questions of topical interest in Canadian politics. However, the Collection can only be maintained if professors find it useful and recommend it for purchase by their students.
- b) It has been recommended that the Association facilitate and/or sponsor, in between annual meetings, miniature Colloques of Specialists who are dealing with a particular research area. These research colloques could possibly be held at smaller universities that normally do not host the Learned Societies. They could also serve to stimulate regional contacts between political scientists. Susan McCorquodale is reporting on this proposal.
- The current Newsletter series on areas of departmental interest and specialization could be developed into a Pamphlet on Political Science in Canada which would present to perspective students an overview of the discipline, a list of departments, faculties and programmes, and a commentary on the fields to which education in political science may lead. The Association receives requests for such a pamphlet both from departments and individuals.
- Much of the information gathering already done by the Association should permit it to participate easily in the proposed SSRCC analysis of the disciplines -- "Social Science in Canada in the 70's" -- if it is decided to go ahead with this study.

- Much remains to be done in communicating, in useable terms, the results of social science research in Canada to potential users (government, business, social agencies, etc.) and the general public. The SSRCC has set up a Communications Committee to look into this question.
- In his Presidential report of 1972, Ted Hodgetts asked two important questions: should the Association be playing a role in the coordination or initiation of research in areas of social concern or in areas where there seems to be a vacuum at the present time? should the Association be limiting itself to a professional grouping of university political scientists (current tendency) or should it be looking outwards in an attempt to integrate into the Association legislators, administrators and other persons with a special concern for politics. Neither of these questions have been answered.
- As can be seen from all of the above, the Association has been quite active during the past four years and has numerous proposals before it for the near future. While not all of these activities end up in some concrete form in the individual members mail box (happily) I hope it can be seen that each one of the CPSA initiatives are relevant to the departmental, research, teaching and financial interests of the membership.
- Finally, if the Association is to maintain its current level of activity, or even increase it, the structure and level of the administrative work of the Association and possibly the position of Secretary-Treasurer may have to be reconsidered in the next few years. However, for the moment, I would hope that during the forthcoming year the Association will be able to find a new Secretary-Treasurer to bring fresh enthusiasm, energy and viewpoints to the task of developing the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Trent

July 31, 1973

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
1974 Annual Meeting

Final Call for Papers

4 September 1974

Members of the profession are invited to submit proposals for papers to be presented at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, to be held in Toronto in early June, 1974.

Deadline for submission of proposals to members of the Programme Committee is 31 October, 1973. It will not be possible to include in the programme proposals received after that date.

Proposals may be submitted to any member of the Committee listed below. They should include a title, and a brief statement of the subject, the methods to be employed, and the basic thesis.

Any additional suggestions concerning the CPSA programme are welcome.

Chairman: Richard Simeon, Queen's University
Canadian Politics: Ken McRoberts, York University
Public Policy and Public Administration: James Anderson, Brock University
State of the Discipline: Tom Pocklington, University of Alberta
Political Behaviour and Modern Political Analysis: Jane Jenson, Carleton University
International Relations: Gilbert Winham, McMaster University
Comparative: Western Systems: Guy Lord, Université du Québec à Montréal
Comparative: Non-western: Paul Dussault, University of Ottawa
Political Theory: George Feaver, University of B.C.
Provincial Politics: David Smith, University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon
Urban Politics: Caroline Andrew, University of Ottawa
Law and Politics: Peter Finkle, Memorial University

Richard Simeon
Chairman
CPSA Programme Committee

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Board of Directors/Bureau de Direction - 1973/74

President: John Meisel (Queen's)
Past President: Jean Laponce (British Columbia)
President-Elect: Léon Dion (Laval)
Vice-President: John Wilson (Waterloo)
Secretary-Treasurer: John E. Trent (Ottawa)

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Jim Aitchison (Dalhousie)	Jacques Benjamin (Montréal)
Naomi Black (York)	N.H. Chi (Carleton)
Flora MacDonald, M.P.	Louise Q. Ouellet (Laval)

Members at Large, 1 year term:

David J. Elkins (British Columbia)	André J. Bélanger (Laval)
J. Peter Meekison (Alberta)	Paul Fox (Toronto)
Jane Jenson (Carleton)	Daniel Latouche (McGill)

Nominating Committee

Louis Balthazar (Laval)	Kal Holsti (British Columbia)
William Hull (Brock)	

C.P.S.A. POSITIONS

The Board of Directors of the C.P.S.A. is looking for a new co-editor (English) of the Journal and for a new Academic Director of the Parliamentary Internships Programme. Those interested in one or other of the two positions should write to the CPSA (30 Stewart St., Ottawa K1N 6N5), enclosing a curriculum vitae.

CO-EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL

The two editors, French and English, are jointly responsible for directing all aspects of the Journal. They both design and apply the policies of the Journal. More specifically, the major tasks of the Co-Editor (English) are:

- 1- to arrange for the assessment and revision of manuscripts submitted in the English language (approximately 100 per year);
- 2- in consultation with the other members of the Editorial Board to decide the contents and general arrangement of each number within broad budgetary limits established by the Associations and to prepare annual requests for grants from the Canada Council;
- 3- to participate in meetings of the Board of Directors of both the C.P.S.A. and the Société de science politique (ex officio);
- 4- to report on the progress of the Journal to the Annual General Meeting of the C.P.S.A.

The first task is, of course, the most time consuming, even though the Co-Editor is aided by an Assistant Editor and a part-time secretary.

The term of the new co-editor will begin as of June 1974. The co-editor, (English) receives an annual stipend of \$4,000.

The Academic Director
Parliamentary Internships Programme

Candidates are sought for the position of Academic Director of the Parliamentary Internships programme. The position involves administering a national recruitment campaign for Interns, direction of the selection process, the organization of the orientation programme (the month of September), supervising the allocation of Interns among M.P.'s, the organization of seminars and mini-internships at Queen's Park, the Assemblée nationale, and the American Congress (sponsored by the American State Department), as well as a mini-internships at Westminster, if conditions permit. The Academic Director is also responsible for the financial administration of the programme and for counselling Interns on the preparation of their analytical papers. The Academic Director must maintain effective liaison between the programme and the C.P.S.A., between the C.P.S.A. and the financial donors, and between the Interns and the House of Commons. These duties are above and beyond one's normal professional responsibilities. Candidates should have a sound knowledge of the functioning of the parliamentary process in Canada, be bilingual and resident in Ottawa or able to take up residence in Ottawa. Under the terms of the new financial formula, the Director will be paid an annual stipend of \$4,000.

Minutes of Board Meetings Available to Interested CPSA Members

At a recent Board meeting, the following motion was passed: "That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to continue to prepare the Board minutes in the same style and completeness for historical record, and that a summary of the topics discussed be published in the Newsletter, and that members who wish may obtain extracts of particular items, or an entire set of minutes, from the Secretary-Treasurer, once the minutes have been approved by the Board".

Items Discussed at Board of Directors Meeting, August 17, 1973

1. Availability of Board minutes to membership
2. Reports - President's, Secretary-Treasurer's, Journal Editors', Federal Election Survey, Interim Committee, Committee on the Profile of the Profession, Committee on Canadian Content, Parliamentary Internship Programme, Manpower Survey, Community Colleges and High Schools Committee
3. Hoffman retiring as Journal Co-editor, June 1974
4. Research Policy - Governments, universities, disciplines and science policy - Corry-Bonneau Report
5. Proposal for the CPSA to sponsor a series of small specialists' colloques
6. Canadian Collection of Reprints in Political Science
7. Classification scheme for political science in Canada
8. French-English exchanges of professors and students

Items Discussed at Board of Directors Meeting, August 19, 1973

1. Neglect of Canadian meetings prior to World Congress
2. More time to be available for annual business meetings
3. Future joint annual meetings with the Société
4. Fee arrangements with other disciplines and other national political science associations
5. Standing Committee on Manpower - placement of political science graduates - a priority
6. Committee on the Profile of the Profession - Role of women in the Association's activities
7. Nominations for the positions of English-language co-editor of the Journal, director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme, Secretary-Treasurer and various committee chairmanships.
8. Organization of annual meetings of department chairmen
9. Budget
10. 1974 Programme Committee
11. General policy concerning the Journal
12. Research policy
13. Specialists colloques
14. French-English exchanges

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Jean Laponce (U.B.C.) was elected president of the International Political Science Association. His term goes from 1973 to 1976, at the next International Congress.

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The Société canadienne de science politique elected a new executive during the Congress in Montreal. The new president is Robert Boily (Université de Montréal) who replaces André Vachet (Université d'Ottawa). The first vice-president is André Bernard (UQAM) and the second vice-president Tran Quang Ba (CEGEP Bourgchemin, Saint-Hyacinthe). The Société has also got a new secretary-treasurer, François Bouvier (UQAM) who replaces André Bernard.

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Congratulations to Michael Brecher (McGill) who recently received the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award of the American Political Science Association. The award is granted annually to the author of the best book published in the United States on government, politics of international affairs, and it is the first time that a Canadian has been awarded this distinction. Professor Brecher's book, The Foreign Policy System of Israel, was published by the Yale University Press. The first of two volumes, it is an analytical exploration of a 20 year period (1948-1968) of Israel's foreign policy. The second volume, which will soon be published, examines in depth seven major decisions in Israeli foreign policy from 1948 to 1970.

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NEEDED: POLITICAL SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE

The Statistics Committee of the Social Science Research Council of Canada needs a new representative from political science.

The activities of the Committee were described in the July issue of this Newsletter. It has been particularly active in working with Statistic-Canada on a number of projects such as the development of a Data-Intensive Research Programme, **the** preparation of Anonymous sample tapes and the planning of a conference on the role of a Central Statistical Agency.

Any person interested in serving on this committee should get in touch with the Secretary-Treasurer of the C.P.S.A. (John Trent, C.P.S.A., 30 Stewart Street, Ottawa - K1N 6N5).

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The Ombudsman Committee of the American Bar Association (Section of Administrative Law) has recently produced a Development Report covering the period July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973. The report is a compilation of information concerning citizens' complaint - handling mechanisms with major (but not exclusive) stress on the Ombudsman system. It is possible to obtain copies of the report from the chairman of the committee.

The committee also announced that a conference may be held on the Ombudsman in the United States in 1974-1975. The committee would like to determine the degree of interest that exists for such an undertaking. People interested in hearing more about such a conference should write to the committee chairman.

The address for further information about the conference or Development Reports on the Ombudsman is as follows:

Bernard Frank
Chairman, Ombudsman Committee
832 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105

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PARLIAMENTARY INTERNS

Members of the Association are requested to encourage appropriate candidates to apply for the Parliamentary Internships programme. Men and women between 21 and 35 years of age who are Canadian citizens and who hold at least one Canadian degree in political science, history, law or journalism are eligible. The level of studies is not a determining factor. The selection committee chooses about 25 candidates for interviews in Ottawa on the basis of applications. Choice is based upon academic excellence, letters of recommendation and the declared motivation of the candidate, which should indicate a familiarity with the operation of parliamentary government in Canada, what the candidate could contribute to the programme, and what benefits he or she could draw from the programme. Following interviews, ten Interns are chosen.

Interns, in addition to their work in the offices of M.P.'s, benefit from a one month orientation period, seminars with prominent personalities in the parliamentary milieu, and mini-internships at Queen's Park, the Assemblée nationale and the U.S. Congress. They must complete an analytical paper on some aspect of parliamentary government in Canada during their sojourn in Ottawa. The scholarship pays \$7,500 over a ten month period.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

With the start of a new academic year we are again publishing reports from Political Science departments, describing their staff changes and departmental activities.

The number of departmental reports is limited, owing to the following factors; 1) the Congress was held in late August, 2) the letters were only sent to CPSA correspondents after the Congress and 3) the September deadline meant that correspondents were given a very limited period of time in which to answer. I apologize, particularly to the CPSA correspondents, and promise that in the future things will not be so rushed.

Many thanks to those people who were able to answer. It is interesting to see what other departments are doing.

ALLEPSA

Sabbatical leave - 1973-74

H.V. Curmins - in Spain

F.G. Hulnes - in London, England

J.E. Nasson - at University of Wisconsin - Madison

BRANDON

New Appointment

- Meir Serfaty

Conference

The International Peace Garden Conference between the students of Brandon University and Minot State College of North Dakota. The conference is partially organized by the Department of Political Science, Brandon University and will be held in October 1973.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Visiting Professors

Lynda Erickson
David Corbett (first term) - Flinders
Maurice Cranston - LSE
Henry Steck - SUNY, Cortland
Jacques Benjamin (second term) - Montreal

New Appointments

Keith Banting

Post-Doctoral Teaching Fellows, Institute of International Relations

Barry Buzan
Dan Middlemiss

On Leave 1973-74

Alan Cairns
H.B. Chamberlain
David Elkins
Martin Levin
Philip Pesnick
John Wood

Administrative Changes

Stephen Milne - Acting Head 1973-74
Alan Cairns - Head 1974

Departmental Activities

A Graduate-Faculty Colloquium was held in mid-September with Dr. David Mantell. Dr. Mantell is a psychologist engaged in the study of socialization and violence. He is currently a Research Associate and Psychotherapist at the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

Topic of the colloquium: "Obedience behaviour in Germany and some comments on the concept of responsibility."

CALGARY

New Appointment

- R. Gibbins

On Leave

- T.Y. Isnael

CARLETON

Sabbatical leave

H.B. Mayo - winter term
K.D. McRae - winter term
J. Alexander - 1973-74
G. Roseme - 1973-74

New Appointments

Professor Robert E. Bedeski - Ph.D., University of California at Berkeley, 1969

Teaching interests: Theories of revolution, comparative politics, East Asian foreign policy, Government of China and Japan.

Research interests: China and the process of nation-building; energy policy in China and Japan; the emerging balance of power in East Asia.

Teaching Experience: Ohio State University, 1969-1973.

Fellowships: National Defense Foreign language (Japanese); Center for Chinese Studies, University of California (Berkeley); Social Science Research Council.

Professor David Leyton-Brown - Recently successfully completed his doctoral studies at Harvard University and has been appointed to the Department of Political Science at Carleton University. His dissertation was entitled "Governments of Developed Countries as Hosts to Multinational Enterprise: The Canadian British, and French Policy Experience".

Interests: International Relations; Multinational Enterprise; Comparative Foreign Policy; Transnational Relations.

Fellowships: Canada Council and Woodrow Wilson.

LAKEHEAD

On Leave

- Evelyn Eager

Faculty Exchange

Between Lakehead University and the University of Minnesota, Duluth. G.R. Waller of Lakehead University will teach a course on Canadian politics at UMD and Dr. Kress of UMD will teach a course on Chinese politics at Lakehead.

LAURENTIAN

Departmental News

- (1) Dr. M.A.K. Menon is back after a year of sabbatical leave. While on leave he did research on the government and Politics of the Caribbean region as well as on decision making in international organizations at the University of British Columbia.
- (2) Professor Rand Dyck, Chairman of the Department, successfully defended his Ph.D., thesis at Queen's university in Kingston on September 5, 1973. It is entitled: "Poverty and Policy-Making in the 1960's: The Canada Assistance Plan."
- (3) During the 1973 summer session, the Political Science Department benefited from the presence of two eminent visiting scholars, Professor R. Bierzanek, director of the Institute of Political Science in Warsaw and Professor Léo Moulin, editor of the journal Res Publica, and President of the Institute Belge de Science Politique. Professor Bierzanek taught the course "Organisations Internationales" and Professor Moulin, "Micropolitique."

Professor Bierzanek has represented Poland at a number of conferences of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. He is the author of articles in the field of international law and has the distinction of being the first person to translate the work of Hugo Grotius, the father of modern international law, from the original Latin into Polish. While at Laurentian Professor Bierzanek gave a public lecture on the subject of "Peaceful Coexistence between East and West."

Professor Moulin's interests include the politics of the major churches as well as the relationship between dietary habits and political culture. He carried out a survey of the eating habits and diets of English and French-speaking summer school students, the results of which he has promised to send to the Political Science Department. Professor Moulin gave a public lecture on the subject of "Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Belgium."

After the summer session, Professors Moulin and Bierzanek attended the Triennial Congress of the International Political Association in Montreal, where Professor Bierzanek gave a paper on "The External Relations of the European Economic Community. Professor Moulin was one of the organizers of this Congress.

LAVAL

Administrative changes - as of July 1, 1973.

Nasir Islam - Director of the Department
Louise Quesnel-Ouellet - Associate Director and responsible for undergraduate program.
Harry Qualman - responsible for graduate program.

For the first time the Department chose its director through elections. The University statutes indicate that the director is chosen after consultation with professors and students and the Department introduced electoral mechanisms into the process of consultation.

A system of two electoral colleges is used; one composed of professors and research associates and the other of students and staff. The two colleges are given even weight in the voting and the winning candidates must obtain 60% of the vote in both colleges. The first election was held in April 1973 with two candidates, Gaston Pelletier, student and Nasir Islam, professor.

Staff changes

André J. Bélanger has left the department to join the Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal.

Jorge Aviles has returned to Laval after two years with the United Nations in New York.

Maurice Tremblay is on sabbatical leave.

Vincent Lemieux has been named to a position of "professeur-chercheur" and will only be teaching one course in the Master's program.

Albert Legault has become the director of the Centre québécois de relations internationales (CQRI). This position had been held by Paul Painchaud since the creation of the Centre.

LETHBRIDGE

New Staff Member

Roger R. Rickwood joined the Department this year and has been assigned to teach courses in public administration, Canadian politics and government, Canadian foreign policy, personnel administration and organizational theory. Professor Rickwood is completing his Ph. D., dissertation, entitled Private Broadcasters and Public Broadcasting in Canada, at the University of Toronto.

On Leave

Dr. Edwin W. Webking, associate professor, has been named director of the newly established Cooperative Studies Project at the University of Lethbridge, effective July, 1973. Professor Webking, who taught international law and organizations, American Government and U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, in the Department of Political Science since his arrival in 1969, hopes to be able to keep one foot in the Department by teaching an occasional course until his tenure as program director expires. Professor Webking is president of the Confederation of Alberta Faculty Associations for 1973-74, and a member of the National Board of Directors, Canadian Association of University Teachers, for 1973-75.

OTTAWA

On Leave 1973-74

W. Badour
J. Carrière
J.P. Gaboury
J. Hurley (first term)
T. Kis (first term)
K. Mellos
M. Patry
J. Trent (second term)

New Appointment

Denis Monière

Administrative changes - as of July 1, 1973

André Vachet - chairman
Caroline Andrew - secretary

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

On Leave

Reshard Gool is on a study leave. He is being replaced by Roger Harley.

Departmental Activities

The Department continued its active summer school programme during 1973. The following professors gave courses; Christian Bay (Toronto), James Eayrs (Toronto), N. Harding (Swansea) and Peter Russell (Toronto).

The individuals teaching political science at Maritime universities are planning to get together for a regional conference on October 19 and 20 in Halifax.

SASKATCHEWAN

On Leave

- Norman Ward
- Jack Warnock

Visiting Professor

- Ian Scott

WATERLOO

Staff changes

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| T.H. Qualter | - sabbatical leave in England |
| S.B. Hurt | - part-time sessional lecturer for 1973-74. |

WATERLOO LUTHERAN

New Staff

R.J.C. Preece

WESTERN ONTARIO

On leave

S.J.R. Noel

New Appointments

James A. Bayer
Carol Charlebois
Warren Magnusson

An Open Letter to all Those Interested in Federal Election Survey Research

The Canada Council has approved in principle a grant to the research team of Harold Clarke, Jane Jenson, Lawrence Le Duc and Jon Pammett, for a national survey at the time of the next federal election. Since the approval of the grant, a number of Canadian social scientists have approached us about the possibility of including in the study small blocs of questions on subjects they are particularly interested in investigating. We are of course very interested in receiving such representations at the present time because we hope that the study will serve the broad interests of the social science community in Canada and also that its overall research productivity may be maximized. To aid us in evaluating proposed items, we ask that all proposals be made in the form of a standard research design. The design need not be elaborate, but it should include at least the following information:

- the theoretical rationale of the items to be included, incorporating (where relevant) a brief review of the literature which bears upon the particular research topic.
- a concise statement of the specific hypotheses to be investigated
- the exact wording of the question(s) to be asked, together with an indication of whether the item should be asked of the entire national sample or could be asked of a particular subset or random half-sample.
- an indication of the relation of the particular items to your own research (i.e. ongoing research, new research, previously published material, etc.)
- an indication (however tentative) of the likely use of the material (i.e. paper, article, book, classroom use, etc.).

Although questionnaire space is short, we can assure everyone interested that carefully documented proposals involving a reasonable number of items will receive our careful attention over the coming weeks. Because the election date is uncertain we have no firm deadlines, but any communication regarding proposed questions should reach us as soon as possible, since we are in the final stages of questionnaire construction and cutting.

In addition, we would like to assure all interested researchers that they will have access to the full data-set as soon as it is in machine-readable form. All proposals or other correspondence may be addressed to the investigators at either Windsor or Carleton.

Harold Clarke
Lawrence Le Duc
University of Windsor

Jane Jenson
Jon Pammett
Carleton University

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
Communist and East European Affairs
announces a Conference on
DELIMITATION OF DEVELOPMENT REGIONS
IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE
October 26 and 27, 1973

- 1- Speaker: Bohdan Gruchman, United Nations.
Topic: Delimitation of Development Regions in Centrally
Planned Economies.
Discussant: Jack C. Fisher, John Hopkins University.
- 2- Speaker: Vsevolod Holubnychy, Hunter College, C.U.N.Y.
Topic: Teleology of the Macro-Regions in the Soviet
Unions Long-Range Plans, 1920-1990.
Discussant: Neil Field, University of Toronto.
- 3- Speaker: Phillip E. Uren, Carleton University.
Topic: Transdanubian Regional Patterns: The Impact of
Socialism.
Discussant: Lloyd Reeds, McMaster University.
- 4- Speaker: Gyorgy Enyedi, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Topic: Development Regions of the Hungarian Great Plain:
Problems of Delimitation.
- 5- Speaker: Zbigniew Fallenbuchl, University of Windsor.
Topic: The Development of the Less Developed Regions in
Poland, 1950-1970.
Discussant: Gerald Karaska, Clark University.
- 6- Speaker: Georges Potvin, University of Ottawa.
Topic: The Eastern and Western Ways of Looking at Planning.
- 7- Speaker: Norman Pearson, University of Western Ontario.
Topic: Delimiting Development Regions: A Canadian Perspective.
Discussant: Leslie King, McMaster University.

Registration Fee \$10.00 (including conference dinner)

Registration: October 26th, Council Room Gilmour Hall 9-10a.m.

For information and pre-registration contact: Prof. Andrew F. Burghardt
Programme Chairman
Department of Geography
McMaster University.

Cheques to be made out to McMaster University.

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFILE OF THE PROFESSION

As is obvious from the report of the CPSA's activities published earlier in this issue of the Newsletter, the CPSA and its committees are active in a large number of fields. This work is often not well enough known by the membership and, for this reason, the Newsletter will be publishing information from a number of these committees. As their work is in fields of current concern to political scientists in Canada, these reports should also stimulate discussion among members of the profession.

In this issue we are publishing part of the preliminary report of the Committee on the Profile of the Profession. The first part of the report described the make-up of the profession in Canada and discussed generally the question of biases, on the basis of replies to a questionnaire sent to those teaching political science in Canada. The second part, which is reproduced here, deals more specifically with the question of women in the profession. At a later date, other parts of the report will be published and if anyone wishes a copy of the full report it can be obtained from Jane Jenson, Department of Political Science, Carleton University.

WOMEN IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

In an examination of the specific question of the background, experience and attitudes of women as compared to men in the discipline, a very distinctive pattern emerges. In tracing this through the data we will first show the relative levels of accomplishment for men and women and compare this to the relative levels of achievement in recognition of men and women. In order to account for the inconsistencies we will examine both the family backgrounds of women as compared to men and the very high levels of perceived discrimination against women on the basis of their sex shared by both male and female political scientists.

The first finding that must be examined is the age distribution of men and women political scientists. Their average age is virtually the same. The mean age of all respondents is 39.2 years and that of the women is 39.9 years.¹ The standard deviation of the two is 9.6 and 8.0. This is worthy of note, especially in the light of subsequent discussions which show that women in our sample have substantially different views and have had different experiences than their male colleagues. These differences cannot be attributed to either the prevailing norms in some earlier period or to women's relative inexperience in the profession. It would also seem to indicate that political science as a discipline has not become any more attractive to women in recent years than it was in the past, despite the emphasis in the popular media on the increasing entry of women into professional and academic circles.

Turning now to the levels of achievement of the female as compared to male respondents, it seems that sex is not a useful differentiating variable. The women in our sample are as highly qualified as the men. Of the women, 59% have completed a Ph.D. degree, as compared to 61% of the men. All other female respondents are Ph.D. candidates. The rate of publication of the women is somewhat lower than that of the men, but the differences are small.

Table 1

Average Number of Publications of Women & Men

	Women	Men	Magnitude of Difference
Journal articles	1.8	2.6	-0.8
Books	1.0	1.3	-0.3
Book Reviews	1.6	2.6	-1.0
Papers presented at professional conferences (not necessarily published)	2.3	2.2	+0.1

It can be seen from this table that there is not a great deal of difference between the publication rates of the two sexes.(2) Both tend to publish at a slow rate, but to perform in approximately the same manner. It is interesting to note that the largest difference is for publication of book reviews. Indeed some of the real difference might be masked by the coding scheme used, so that if all the richness of the data had been preserved, the difference would have shown up as even larger. However, it does indicate that, in the case of book reviews, the area in which discretion as to the individual most desirable to perform the task is legitimately exercised, in the past women have not been called upon as frequently as their male colleagues, even though their level of activity in almost all areas of research are very close.

As has been found in numerous other studies of the achievement records of women and men, very little difference has been found. The myth of lower productivity, less professionalization, etc..., of women has not been supported. Yet, despite this record of professional success, women are consistently under-represented in those activities which show recognition by other members of the profession and other academics. Their activities in all of these areas are very much lower than the figures for their male colleagues.

Table 2

	Women	Men
Departmental administration	36%	53%
University administration	13%	23%
Outside consulting, etc...	44%	61%
Requested to read a paper at a professional conference	41%	68%

In all these categories it is evident that women have not been as successful as male colleagues in gaining the attention of those who dispense the laurels of the academic world. Obviously we are not able to conclusively show that men are more deserving of these positions than their female colleagues, yet the anomaly does seem to exist of relatively equal objective achievement accompanied by lower rates of recognition.

We are not able to give a conclusive reason for this anomaly. However, in looking more closely at the two sexes in our study two major conclusions emerge. The first is that female political scientists are even more than the men drawn from economic and educational elite of Canadian society. Second, very high levels of perceived sex discrimination against women reported by both men and women. The picture that can be drawn from such findings is of a two level selection process, both levels of which eliminate women from full participation in a career in political science. The women that replied to our questionnaire are very much survivors. They have survived a selection that tends to, first, eliminate those who do not meet certain socio-economic standards and second, to provide even greater hurdles for women than men in the educational process.

Female political scientists, much more than the male members of the vertical mosaic, are drawn from a background of economic and educational achievement. The fathers of 66% of the female respondents were either professionals or owners or managers of businesses, as compared to the fathers of 47% of the men. As well, more than twice as many women (16%) had mothers who were engaged in professional occupations.(4) Continuing the evidence of high status background, 38% of women's fathers and 13% of their mothers obtained graduate degrees. The comparable figures for the men are 16% and 5%.(5) For the rest of the women, their mothers tended to be concentrated in those categories indicating high educational achievement. A similar pattern was not found for the men. What this evidence indicated is that the women respondents are much more likely than the men to have been raised in a family with a high level of academic experience and where professional and academic skills for women were the norm. Those women who successfully became political scientists were likely to be those with strong role models of professional and academic achievement in the home. One can conclude from those findings that, while the total sample of political scientists supports Porter's conclusions about the impact of parents' education and occupation on the educational success of the child, (6) the relationships between high occupational status and high educational achievement and success as a professional political scientist are much starker for women in Canada than for men.

However, this observed differences in background of men and women does not provide us with an explanation for the inconsistency between achievement and recognition shown above. Therefore, we must turn to the evidence provided by our respondents of both sexes that women are not treated equally within the discipline. Discrimination on the basis of sex is shown to exist. In their experience, 63% of the female respondents reported they had suffered from sexual discrimination in their graduate education. More than 50% feel they are subject to such discrimination in their present academic positions. These percentages are astounding in that the predicted values, predicted on the basis of any norm of academic freedom and open universities, should be zero.

Table 3

Levels of Perceived Discrimination Against Women on the Basis of Sex.

	Women	Men
Experienced discrimination in graduate school	63%	0%
Perceived discrimination against others in graduate school	58%	39%
Experienced discrimination in own department	50%	0%
Perceived discrimination against others in own department	41%	38%

Not only do women feel that they have been unfairly dealt with by their teachers or colleagues, but their perceptions are supported by male colleagues who have observed similar discrimination. The closeness is especially marked in the case of teaching experience, where men and women have witnessed sex discrimination to the same extent. In response to open-ended questioning about the nature of this discrimination, answers clustered around categories of unfair consideration in hiring and job consideration and inequities in treatment in departmental activities. Women were reported to be consciously or unconsciously eliminated from job competition, departmental appointments and other collegial activities.

It seems particularly telling that there is less discrepancy between men and women reporting discrimination against colleagues than in graduate school. A male graduate student would know of discrimination only if it were reported to him. However, a male faculty member has very likely been called upon to actively participate in decisions affecting the career development of his female colleagues. There, any discriminatory activities could be observed first hand.

Moreover, these disadvantages and discouragements are not seen as applying only to women presently teaching political science. It is reported for female students and potential students as well. A very large number of respondents admit that women are underrepresented in political science. This attitude is shown by 34% of the women and 80% of male respondents, with, once again, a very high degree of agreement. But, this underrepresentation is not thought to be due to chance, but rather, many of our respondents believe that women are actually discouraged from becoming political scientists.

Table 4

Degree to which women are discouraged from entering the discipline:

	Women	Men
Women Discouraged ⁷	60%	65%
Women Encouraged	30%	25%
Don't Know	10%	10%
	(30)	(221)

It is interesting to note that it is more men who feel that women are discouraged than women. One explanation for this finding is that male professors may find themselves in the process of advising senior students about future career plans, actually discouraging their female students from going on in political science, whereas the opposite might be true for the female teacher.

There was similar agreement on the degree to which women have an opportunity to successfully obtain a job teaching political science.

Table 5

Perception of job opportunities for women in political science:

	Women	Men
Women have greater opportunity	16%	18%
Women have same opportunity	29%	30%
Women have less opportunity	55%	52%
	(31)	(238)

Once again, the comparability of these figures between sexes must be emphasized. It is astounding that, even in 1973, over 50% of the profession thinks that women do not have the same opportunities as men in a job competition. Not only the women, but also the men, who have presumably participated in the hiring process in their own department to a greater or lesser extent, report their understanding and often experience of inequality of opportunity between the sexes.

There is also some support from both sexes for some kind of policy within universities or departments to eliminate the inequalities. Support for several possible policies is shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Opinion on special treatment of women on university faculties:

	Women	Men
Favour preferential hiring of women	39%	23%
Neutral on preferential hiring of women	21%	19%
Favour establishment of quotas to increase number of women	34%	20%
Neutral on establishment of quotas	9%	14%

What these findings show is that not all those who perceive discrimination are willing to act to eliminate the resulting inequality but some steps are seen as viable. Well over 50% of the women and 40% of the men are not opposed to some preferential hiring of women, while almost two fifths of both sexes do not oppose quotas to increase the number of women on university faculties.

However, it is perhaps more interesting to note that there is very widespread support for removing the inequalities that presently are attached to part time work. A very large percentage of our respondents supported measures which would treat part time work more equitably.

Table 7

Favourable opinion on part time teachers receiving benefits that others teaching full time receive:

	Women	Men
Tenure	93%	70%
Seniority	96%	81%
Promotions	100%	86%
Other non-financial benefits	100%	91%

If some of these measures were supported by both universities and departments of political science, the pressure on both men and women to avoid half time work would be lessened. More flexible arrangements could be arrived at that would not force decisions about children, about marriage, about lifestyle on young political scientists. Women have had to bear the burden of these forced decisions up until now, (8) but it seems that the attitudes of many political scientists are such that new alternatives could become viable. The amount of agreement between men and women on these questions is once again very impressive and there seems to be substantial support for some kind of positive action.

At this point the preliminary report of the committee ends and, hopefully, discussion begins. The committee would like to have your comments and opinions on this report and on possibilities for on-going action. The CPSA 1973 annual meeting extended the mandate of the committee for another year. This will permit the committee to analyze further data relating to graduate students and to look more closely at possible recommendations for action. To work effectively the committee needs to know the views of the CPSA membership. If you feel that this is or is not a question of concern for the CPSA, let the committee know. Comments can be sent to the Committee on the Profile of the Profession, Canadian Political Science Association, 30 Stewart Street, Ottawa K1N 6N5.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 This finding will be used throughout subsequent analysis as justification for not using controls for age in some places where it might seem especially appropriate. Because of the small number of women respondents (32) use of a third variable in contingency tables would not be appropriate for reasons of possible identification of respondents.
- 2 These findings are supported by several other studies which show that publication rates of women are as high as male academics. See, for example, Guyer & Fidell, American Psychologist, 1973, or Bowen, "The Academic Woman and the Canadian University," University Affairs, July 1973.
- 3 In answer to the question about numbers of publications, the maximum code was eight mentions. All numbers greater than eight were included in that category. For books, articles, etc., this scheme was satisfactory because very few respondents reported more than eight publications. However, the coders did note that a larger number of respondents reported more than eight book reviews. In fact, 16% of the male respondents were in that category, as compared to 6% of the women. This difference was greater than the highest category of the other variables.
- 4 These figures are much higher than those for the Canadian population as a whole. See John Porter, The Vertical Mosaic, Toronto, 1965, p. 567.
- 5 These figures, as well, are higher than Canadian population of family heads aged 35-65 years in 1961. See Porter, op.cit., p. 189. Obviously not all the ages of fathers of our respondents are caught in Porter's sample but some indication of comparability can be given.
- 6 Op.cit., Table XXII, p. 184 and Table XXV, p. 189.
- 7 Those who felt that women were discouraged were coded into two groups. The first was those who answered simply that it was true. Women were discouraged. The second category was those who attributed the cause of the discouragement to a lack of interest of women in politics in general or to a society which defines politics and therefore the study of politics as man's work. 21% of the men indicated it was due to something other than girl's direct experience in political science and 23% of women fell into this category.
- 8 Partial evidence of this type of forced decision is found in the lower rates of marriage and fewer children of women political scientists as compared to men.

Marital Status

	Women	Men
Married	53%	82%
Single	31%	14%
Ever married	69%	86%

The figures for parenthood are 70% of the men and 50% of the women.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR THE DISCIPLINE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Bill Hull (Brock) and John Trent (Ottawa) (based on the work of many others) have put together a political science classification scheme to be used as part of a Key Word Index and Information Retrieval in the forthcoming SSRCC Directory of Social Scientists in Canada.

Of course, it is to be understood no one, not even its two perpetrators, will be completely satisfied with any scheme. But, taking this into account, are there any drastic mixups or lacunae you wish to point out. Please write either of the authors.

A. Political Science

1. General studies
2. Study, teaching and current trends
3. Epistemology
4. Empirical methods and research techniques
5. Congresses, symposia and associations
6. Reference works, bibliographies

B. Political Thought

1. History and Political Ideas
2. Political Theory and Ideas -
 - a) General
 - b) Antiquity
 - c) Middle Ages
 - d) 16th-19th Centuries
 - e) Contemporary
3. Ideological Foundations of Political Systems
 - a) General studies
 - b) Liberalism
 - c) Conservatism
 - d) Socialism
 - e) Nationalism
 - f) Marxism, Communism
 - g) Fascism
 - h) Other
4. Forms of Political Systems
 - a) Pre-state politics
 - b) The State (including constitutionalism)
 - c) Federal - confederal
 - d) Totalitarian
 - e) Authoritarian
 - f) Democratic - pluralistic

C. Governmental Institutions Canadian Other Single State Comparative

1. Central and/or Intergovernmental relations
 - a) general
 - b) executive
 - c) legislative

- d) judicial
- e) constitutions and relations between branches
- 2. Provincial and/or state
 - a) general
 - b) executive
 - c) legislative
 - d) judicial
 - e) constitutions and relations between branches
- 3. Regional, local or municipal

D. Public Policy and Administration Canadian Other Single State Comparative

- 1. General
- 2. Policy formation and planning
- 3. Public enterprise
- 4. Bureaucracy
- 5. Public management, organization and method

E. Political Process Canadian Other Single State Comparative

- 1. General
- 2. Political culture, attitudes and socialization
- 3. Political movements, forces and trends
- 4. Public opinion
- 5. Political communications
- 6. Political psychology
- 7. Pressure groups
- 8. Political parties
- 9. Political leadership and recruitment
- 10. Voting and elections
- 11. Political development and modernization
- 12. Revolution and violence

F. International Relations

- 1. International Law
- 2. International Organization and Administration
- 3. Foreign Policy
- 4. International Politics

G. Area Studies (regional and national) (to specify country, countries or region of interest, in brackets)

- 1. Africa
- 2. Asia
- 3. Europe
- 4. Latin America
- 5. Middle East
- 6. North America
- 7. Australasia and Oceania
- 8. Other