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SCIENCE POLICY AND THE CPSA

One of the important issues relating to science policy at the present time is that of the new granting agency for the social sciences and the humanities that has been proposed by the federal government. Questions relating to the agency were discussed in the report done for the CPSA by Peter Meekison and Fred Engelmann (University of Alberta): Science Policy and the CPSA.

The report deals with a number of areas including the funding of independant scholarly oriented research versus policy oriented research, federal-provincial relations on science policy and research funding, and the quality of social science research for governments. The Meekison-Englemann reports brings up a number of important points for political scientists in Canada and we intend to return to a discussion of science policy in Canada in future issues of the Bulletin.

Although Meekison and Engelmann raise a number of questions related to the issue of the proposed granting council, the most crucial of these appeared to the CPSA to be that of the autonomy of the agency. For this reason the CPSA decided to write to the Prime Minister, explaining why the Association felt so strongly that the new granting agency must be independant. Because of the importance of this question to political science in Canada, the letter from the CPSA president is reproduced below in both english and french.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CABINET DU PRESIDENT

Le 4 octobre 1974

Le très honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau
Premier Ministre du Canada
Cabinet du Premier Ministre
Chambre des communes
Ottawa

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Au début de l'été, le Conseil canadien de recherches en sciences sociales (C.C.R.S.S.) vous écrivait afin de vous exposer le point de vue des spécialistes des sciences sociales face à la création projetée d'un Conseil dont le mandat serait de fournir des subventions dans le domaine des sciences sociales et des humanités. Il touchait aussi à la nature d'un tel Conseil. Nous désirons, à titre d'association membre du C.C.R.S.S., exprimer l'appui que nous apportons aux initiatives gouvernementales décrites dans le Discours du Trône de février 1974, ainsi qu'aux suggestions que vous a présentées le C.C.R.S.S.

Nous nous préoccupons toutefois d'un aspect particulier de ce nouveau Conseil, soit son degré d'indépendance. Le Conseil d'administration m'a demandé de faire de mon mieux afin de vous communiquer cette préoccupation. Vous le savez sans aucun doute, c'est la nature même de notre discipline qui nous rend à ce point sensible à cette question. Il s'agit vraiment de savoir si ce nouveau Conseil perpétuera la tradition établie par le Conseil des Arts du Canada, c'est-à-dire de ne pas être "une agence de Sa Majesté", ou si, comme le Conseil national de recherches et le Conseil de recherches médicales, il sera une société de la Couronne aux termes de l'Annexe B de la Loi sur l'administration financière. Nous recommandons fortement que le Gouvernement accorde toute l'attention possible à la possibilité de donner au nouveau Conseil la même indépendance que celle dont jouit le Conseil des Arts.

Les raisons pour lesquelles nous souhaitons ardemment que le nouveau Conseil jouisse du maximum d'indépendance compatible avec le fait qu'il sera une extension du gouvernement, ces raisons, dis-je, sont fondamentales et je n'en parlerai qu'en termes généraux. Si vous désirez que j'explique plus longuement le raisonnement de notre association, je me ferai un plaisir de le faire. Comme vous le savez, les sciences sociales diffèrent de la physique et des sciences de la vie en ce sens qu'elles essaient d'analyser,

d'expliquer et souvent de critiquer les circonstances sociales et politiques dans lesquelles nous vivons. Elles traitent des institutions et organismes de la société, les structures sociales et leurs valeurs sous-jacentes, ainsi que des grands démêlés sociaux et politiques. La recherche en sciences sociales peut donc toucher directement de nombreux intérêts, groupes, valeurs et croyances de la société.

Notre Association croit qu'on a démontré que la recherche en sciences sociales rapporte les meilleurs résultats pour la société lorsqu'elle est effectuée pour une portion importante, par des chercheurs indépendants appliquant à l'étude des problèmes sociaux un certain nombre de méthodes, d'expériences et de perspectives différentes. Loin de nous l'idée de suggérer que toute la recherche en sciences sociales ou presque devrait être exécutée en dehors des cadres gouvernementaux ou d'autres institutions sociales, ou encore qu'elle ne devrait pas être orientée vers ce qui est considéré par ces organismes comme étant les principaux problèmes de l'heure. Nous serions même d'accord sur les préoccupations éventuelles découlant du fait que les sciences sociales au Canada n'ont pas été suffisamment orientées vers nos principaux problèmes sociaux, tout en sachant que cette situation découle principalement des progrès assez récents atteints par ces disciplines et la pénurie de chercheurs qualifiés au Canada.

Le problème est donc la pénurie, au Canada et à long terme, de recherche indépendante en sciences sociales qui soit suffisante en qualité et en quantité. L'une des conditions permettant de remédier à cette situation consiste à fournir des fonds suffisants à une entreprise encore plus complexe et onéreuse. Nous croyons toutefois qu'il est tout aussi important que les sources de financement ne limitent pas la liberté de pensée et d'action des chercheurs. Un problème caractéristique au Canada est que nos spécialistes des sciences sociales dépendent beaucoup plus que ceux de la plupart des autres pays industrialisés d'une seule source de fonds, soit le Conseil des Arts du Canada. Bien qu'on puisse espérer, pour le plus grand bien de tous, trouver à l'avenir d'autres sources de financement, il faut croire que présentement les ressources offertes aux chercheurs indépendants seront fournies par ce nouveau Conseil, organisme de subventions.

Voilà pourquoi notre Association espère que ce nouveau Conseil sera très indépendant. Si nous voulons que notre recherche ait quelque influence, il faut que son financement soit, en apparence et en réalité, libre de tout contrôle du gouvernement qui financera le nouveau Conseil. Et ce commentaire ne porte pas atteinte au gouvernement actuel. Au contraire, nous savons gré à votre Gouvernement de bien vouloir offrir des structures de financement et de subvention plus adéquates. Nous nous préoccupons de la situation à long terme. Il ne nous est pas possible de prédire les conditions sociales et politiques à venir de notre pays. Nous croyons donc qu'il est de

notre intérêt comme de celui du présent gouvernement d'essayer de mettre sur pied un organisme visant à répondre à nos besoins à long terme plutôt qu'aux exigences administratives à court terme. Nous recommandons surtout que ce nouveau Conseil: 1) n'ait, comme unique relation à un ministre, que le devoir de faire rapport au Parlement par l'entremise de ce ministre; 2) n'ait aucune influence sur la publication et la diffusion des résultats des recherches; 3) soit indépendant quant aux modalités de recrutement et d'engagement de son personnel et de ses conseillers; 4) soit libre d'établir ses propres structures, comités et règlements; 5) soit administré par des personnes nommées par le Gouverneur général en Conseil après consultation avec les organismes représentatifs pertinents; 6) ait la liberté de recevoir et de disposer de dons en argent comme des fonds que lui accordera le Parlement, lesquels fonds ne seraient pas coupés à la fin de l'année financière et feraient simplement l'objet de rapports présentés au Parlement.

Ces recommandations précises s'ajoutent à notre commentaire plus général à l'effet que ce nouveau Conseil, comme le Conseil des Arts du Canada, ne devrait pas être considéré comme une agence de Sa Majesté. Compte tenu du respect qu'inspire généralement le Conseil des Arts par la liberté et l'indépendance dont il jouit, cet organisme a, au cours des années, très bien servi la collectivité canadienne. Nous espérons que le Gouvernement jugera bon de maintenir cet aspect de la tradition établie par le Conseil des Arts du Canada.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Le Président,

Léon Dion.

cc: l'honorable Hugh Faulkner,
M. Gordon Robertson et D^r Jan Loubser

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CABINET DU PRESIDENT

October 1, 1974

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau
Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The Social Science Research Council of Canada has already written you at the beginning of the summer to place before you the ideas of social scientists concerning the creation and nature of the Proposed Granting Council for the Social Sciences and Humanities. As a member association of the SSRCC we wish to express our general support for the government's initiatives as outlined in the Speech from the Throne in February 1974 and for the suggestions made to you by the SSRCC.

We are, however, concerned over one aspect of the new council - that is, its independence, and the Board of Directors has asked me to make a special effort to convey this anxiety to you. It is, as I am sure you know, the very nature of our discipline which makes us particularly sensitive on this point. At issue appears to be the question of whether or not the new council will continue the Canada Council's tradition of not being "an agency of her Majesty" or whether, similar to the National Research Council and the Medical Research Council, it will become a Departmental Corporation under Schedule B of the Financial Administration Act. We recommend in the strongest terms that the government give every possible consideration to providing the new Council the same independence enjoyed heretofore by the Canada Council.

The reasons for desiring that the new Council has the maximum independence consonant with being an appendage of the government are fundamental and I can only state them in broad terms here. Should you desire me to elaborate on the Association's reasoning, I would be pleased to do so. Simply put, the Social Sciences, as you know, differ from the physical and life sciences in that they attempt to analyse, explain and often criticize

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau

the social and political circumstances in which we live. They deal with the society's institutions and organizations, its social structures and the values that underlie them, and the major areas of social and political contention. Social science research may, then, directly affect many social interests, groups, values and beliefs.

Our Association believes it has been demonstrated that social science research best benefits a society when a sufficient proportion of it is carried out by independent researchers bringing to bear on social problems a number of different methods, experiences and points of view. We do not for the moment suggest that all or even most social science research should be done outside the service of governments or other social institutions, or that it should not be directed towards what these institutions consider to be the major problems of the day. We would even agree that there are grounds for worry that the social sciences in Canada have not been directed sufficiently towards the analysis of our major social problems, although we would contend that this can largely be accounted for by the relatively recent development of the disciplines and availability of competent researchers in Canada.

At issue, then, is the availability in Canada, over the long term, of a sufficient quality and quantity of independent social science research. One of the conditions for assuring such research is the provision of adequate funds for an ever more complex and expensive endeavour. However, we believe it is equally important that the sources of these funds do not limit the freedom of thought and action of the researchers. The particular problem is that in Canada to a greater degree than in most other industrialized countries social scientists have been dependent on one financial source - the federal government's Canada Council. While it is to be hoped that, for the benefit of all, alternative sources of funding will be developed in the future it is to be assumed that for the present resources for most of independent research will continue to come from the proposed new granting Council.

It is for this reason that our Association hopes the new Council will have the utmost independence. For the results of our research to have an influence it is of importance that the support for this research not only be, but appear to be, uncontrolled by the government which is financing the new Council. Nor is this, of course, any comment on the present government. On the contrary, we are indebted to your government for being willing to make available more adequate financing and funding structures. Our concern is with the long term. We cannot definitely predict the nature of future social and political conditions in our country. We therefore think it is not only in our interests, but in the interest of the present government, that it seek to establish an institution that is responsive to long term needs of the society rather than short term administration requirements. In particular, we recommend that the proposed granting council: 1)

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau

has as its only relationship with a Minister its obligation to report to parliament through him; 2) has no influence over the publication and distribution of research results; 3) be independent as to the conditions of employment and the hiring of its employees and advisors; 4) be free to establish its own structures, committees and bylaws; 5) be governed by persons appointed by the Governor General in Council after consultation with appropriate representative organizations; 6) have the freedom to acquire and dispose of gifts of money as well as an appropriation from parliament, which would be non-lapsing at year end, subject only to reports to parliament.

These specific recommendations are made in addition to our general suggestion that the new granting Council, like the Canada Council, be considered not an agency of her Majesty. From the point of view of generally acknowledged respect for its freedom and independence the Canada Council has, over the years, served the Canadian community very well. We hope the government will see fit to maintain this aspect of the Canada Council's tradition.

Sincerely,

Léon Dion
President
Canadian Political
Science Association

LD/fst

NOTICE

AVIS

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE CPSA

In accordance with the provisions of article VIII, section 2, of the constitution of the Canadian Political Science Association, the nominating committee invites nominations for the office of President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, six Members-At-Large on the Board of Directors, and three Members of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer (c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5) before January 15, 1975.

Nominations should take into consideration the geographical distribution that would include the following regions: the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia.

Only nominations received before January 15, 1975, will be included in the list proposed to the membership by the nominating committee. However, names of the other candidates may be placed on the ballot by any two members submitting a nomination paper, signed by themselves and the nominee, to the secretary-treasurer before midnight of the first day of the annual meeting.

NOMINATIONS DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ACSP

Selon les provisions de l'article VIII, paragraphe 2, de la constitution, le comité de nomination invite les membres de l'Association canadienne de science politique à présenter des nominations au poste de président désigné, vice-président, secrétaire-trésorier, et conseiller (6) du Bureau de direction, et au poste de membres (3) du comité de nomination. Les nominations doivent parvenir au secrétaire-trésorier (a/s Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5), avant le 15 janvier, 1974.

Les nominations devraient tenir compte d'une répartition géographique qui comprendrait les régions suivantes: les provinces de l'Atlantique, le Québec, l'Ontario, les provinces de l'Ouest et la Colombie Britannique.

Seules les nominations reçues avant le 15 janvier, 1975 seront incluses dans la liste présentée aux membres par le comité de nomination. Cependant, le nom d'autres candidats pourra être ajouté à la liste des candidats par l'action conjointe de deux membres, qui à cet effet devront remettre au secrétaire-trésorier, avant minuit du premier jour de la réunion annuelle, un avis de nomination, signé par le candidat et par eux-mêmes.

CONFERENCE

Chairmen of Departments of Political Science

University of Waterloo

January 17th & 18th, 1974

The CPSA will host its third conference of department chairmen in January at the University of Waterloo. The meetings will be co-chaired by Professors John Meisel (Queen's) and John Wilson (Waterloo).

The meetings are meant to provide chairmen both with the opportunity to meet each other and to discuss mutual concerns. The agenda includes: 1) CPSA Study of graduate programmes for the Healy Commission; 2) Possible creation of an annual listing of political science graduates available for employment; 3) Consideration of producing an information brochure on political science for prospective students; 4) A project to provide (a) government internships and (b) post-doctoral fellowships; 5) Discussion of the Canadian Content Committee Report; 6) Departmental memberships in the CPSA.

If faculty members have other urgent matters they think should be discussed at this important meeting or if you wish to make an input to some of the items on the agenda, please get in touch right away with your department chairman or the CPSA.

DID YOU KNOW?????????????????

The CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has published a listing of all theses written in political science in Canada up to and including 1970?

AND

That the original listing is updated annually?

This book is an indispensable research tool for students and professors of political science and related disciplines. It can avoid duplication of research and places information on current and past research at your finger tips.

- Contents:
- graduate theses (M.A. and Ph.D.)
 - theses in Canadian political studies written at foreign universities
 - theses completed and in progress
 - some 1,400 separate entries.

CPSA members may purchase this book at special reduced members' rates:

	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>
Original Theses Listing.....	\$2.50	\$3.50
Annual Updatings (1971, 1972, 1973).....	\$2.00@	\$3.00
Binder for updatings.....	\$1.00	\$1.00

Send orders to: The Canadian Political Science Association
c/o University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

Travel grants for professors:

The Department of External Affairs is offering travel grants to Canadian university professors who have been invited by a foreign university to teach a subject for at least one month or to present an important paper.

The non-taxable grants will be awarded on the basis of a competition, which is open to Canadian citizens (landed immigrants will be considered). The grants consist of travel expenses covering the return economy air fare. If the period involved is for a full academic year, an additional travel grant may be offered to cover the air fare of spouse and dependent children. The maximum grant that may be offered a candidate is \$2,000.

Applications will be examined by a selection committee; the deadlines for their receipt are October 1, February 1 and May 1. Dossiers should be complete and contain the following documentation:

- a) Completed application form
- b) Proof of Canadian citizenship (or landed immigrant status)
- c) Photocopy of the letter of invitation
- d) Brief description of subject matter of proposed course or a synopsis of the proposed paper to be presented
- e) Biographical notes
- f) Letter of recommendation from dean of home faculty (or equivalent)

Applications may be obtained from the Awards Division, AUCC, 151 Slater, Ottawa K1P 5N1 or from the Cultural Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

The dossiers should be sent to the Cultural Affairs Division.
(University Affairs, October 1974.)

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The Conference for the Study of Political Thought held its annual meeting in Toronto April 19-21. The general theme of the meeting was Political Theory and Political Economy. The following papers were presented:

C.B. Macpherson (University of Toronto)
The Economic Penetration of Political Theory: Some Hypotheses

Abram Shulsky (Catholic University of America)
The Place of Economic Doctrines in Aristotle's Politics

Claude Lefort (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)
Economics and Politics in Machiavelli

J.A.W. Gunn (Queen's University)
Mandeville: Poverty, Luxury, and the Whig Theory of Government

Ronald Meek (University of Leicester)
Political Theory and Political Economy, 1750-1800

Iring Fetscher (Institut fur Politikwissenschaft)
Political Theory and Economy in Rousseau and Voltaire

Offices and administrative committee of the Conference 1974-75:

Melvin Richter (CUNY), Chairman
C.B. Macpherson (Toronto), Vice-Chairman
David Spitz (CUNY), Secretary-Treasurer
J.G.A. Pocock (Johns Hopkins), Member-at-large (USA)
Harold Sarf (McGill University), Member-at-large (Canada)
Lyman Sargent (Missouri-St. Louis), Editor, Newsletter

The papers presented at the meetings of the Conference are printed and distributed to all members. Anyone interested in joining should contact David Spitz, Department of Political Science, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

The Conference is organized into regional groups. The groups currently existing and the coordinators are as follows. Anyone interested should contact the coordinator:

AREA CONVENORS, C.S.P.T.
(as of May, 1974)

FOR CANADA

- MONTREAL: Professor John Drysdale
Department of Sociology
Sir George Williams University
1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard, West
Montreal, Quebec Canada. H3G 1M8
- TORONTO: Professor C. B. Macpherson
Department of Political Economy
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario Canada. M5S 1A1
- WESTERN CANADA: Professor Anthony Parel
Department of Political Science
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta Canada. T2N 1N4

* * * * *

N'OUBLIEZ PAS

LE CONGRES DE L'ACFAS à

UNIVERSITE DE MONCTON

7-9mai, 1975

Toutes les suggestions concernant le programme de science politique
peuvent être adressées à:

Michel St. Louis
Département de science politique
Université de Moncton

* * * * *

COMMISSION D'ENQUETE SUR LES ETUDES / COMMISSION ON GRADUATE STUDIES IN THE
SUPERIEURES DANS LES SCIENCES HUMAINES / HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Deux études de la science politique ont été mises sur pied pour le compte de la Commission Healy; une sera faite au nom de la Société canadienne de science politique par Vincent Lemieux (Laval) et l'autre au nom de l'Association canadienne de science politique par Hugh Thorburn (Queen's). Nous reproduirons le texte qui définit le mandat de ces études.

* * * * *

**Commission d'enquête sur les études / Commission on graduate studies in
supérieures dans les sciences humaines the humanities and the social sciences**

Commissaires/Commissioners:

Dennis HEALY, Président/Chairman
Léon DION
Blair NEATBY

Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Province de Québec, Canada
JOB 120
Telephone: (819) 567-0808, 567-2036
569-9551 Ext. 219

PRINCIPAUX THEMES DE REFLEXION POUR L'ETUDE D'UNE DISCIPLINE

La tâche de notre Commission est d'examiner l'orientation des études supérieures durant les dernières années et d'en déterminer les besoins futurs et les perspectives. Nous faisons exécuter par des groupes de travail l'étude de certaines disciplines faisant l'objet de notre enquête sur les études supérieures dans les sciences humaines.

- I. L'étude de chaque discipline devrait porter sur l'évolution récente des études supérieures dans cette discipline au Canada.
 - a) La période comprise dans l'étude sera déterminée par les tendances des études supérieures dans le domaine concerné et par l'information accessible. On s'attend à ce que chaque étude porte sur au moins les derniers 10 ans de développement, mais elle peut couvrir 20 ans ou davantage, si cela semble possible ou souhaitable.
 - b) L'aspect qui devrait retenir une attention spéciale est l'évolution des programmes d'études supérieures dans cette discipline. Les programmes ont-ils été modifiés de façon à englober de nouveaux domaines, à refléter des concepts en évolution ou à mettre l'accent sur la discipline même? Certains nouveaux domaines en ont-ils remplacé d'autres, augmenté les options, ou ont-ils augmenté les prérequis des programmes?

A partir de cette évolution il devrait être possible de déterminer les objectifs implicites des cours dans les programmes supérieurs. Pour le programme de doctorat par exemple, y a-t-il un équilibre entre une connaissance générale de la discipline et la formation spécialisée dans un aspect de la discipline? Quel impact cette situation a-t-elle eu sur le contenu et l'approche des séminaires dans les études supérieures? Y a-t-il une distinction

PRINCIPAUX THEMES DE REFLEXION POUR L'ETUDE D'UNE DISCIPLINE (suite)

entre les séminaires portant sur un aspect de la connaissance et d'autres séminaires sur la méthodologie? Quelle relation y a-t-il entre les intérêts de la faculté dans la recherche et l'enseignement au niveau supérieur? La proportion des cours augmente-t-elle ou diminue-t-elle dans le programme de doctorat?

Résumons: Quels sont les objectifs des cours dans le programme d'études supérieures?

- c) Il est aussi question du programme de maîtrise. Y a-t-il une tendance à ce que la maîtrise devienne un niveau terminal avec des objectifs distincts. Ou bien, est-ce que le programme de maîtrise semble être la première étape d'un programme de doctorat? Y a-t-il eu un changement dans l'importance accordée aux thèses dans le programme de maîtrise?
- d) Un autre aspect des programmes d'études supérieures qui peut être révélateur est celui des changements possibles dans la nature et le but des thèses. Les sujets de thèses se sont-ils rétrécis et sont-ils devenus plus spécialisés? Y a-t-il eu un accent grandissant de mis sur la méthodologie? Les sujets de thèses reflètent-ils des intérêts changeants dans la discipline?

Résumons: Quels sont les objectifs des thèses dans le programme d'études supérieures?

- e) Les fluctuations au niveau des opportunités d'emploi ont-elles eu une influence apparente sur le programme d'études supérieures?

II. Chaque étude disciplinaire devrait alors déterminer les besoins futurs et les perspectives à la lumière de cette évolution.

- a) Est-il possible de déduire des programmes existants les objectifs de la formation supérieure dans la discipline? Ces programmes sont-ils effectivement destinés à atteindre ces objectifs ou y a-t-il des illogismes ou des contradictions qui pourraient être éliminés?
 - b) L'évolution des études supérieures dans cette discipline suggère-t-elle des problèmes spéciaux de fonds que les agences offrant des subventions devraient prendre en considération?
-

PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR DISCIPLINE STUDIES

Our Commission has been asked to examine the trends and patterns of graduate studies in recent years, and to assess future needs and prospects. We are commissioning studies of certain disciplines as part of our enquiry into graduate studies in the humanities and social sciences.

I Each discipline study should examine the evolution of graduate studies in the discipline in Canada in recent years.

(a) The period covered by the study will be determined by the pattern of graduate studies in the field and by the accessibility of information. It is expected that each study will deal with at least the last decade of development, but it may cover two decades or more, if this seems feasible and desirable.

(b) One aspect which should receive special attention is the evolution of graduate programmes for the discipline. Have programmes been modified to include new areas to reflect changing concepts or emphases within the discipline? Have such new areas replaced other areas, increased the options or have they expanded the prerequisites in the programme?

From this evolution it should be possible to assess the implicit objectives of the course work in the graduate programmes. For the Ph.D. programmes, there is a changing balance, for example, between a comprehensive knowledge of the discipline and specialized training in some aspect of the discipline? What impact has this had on the content and the approach in graduate seminars? Is a distinction emerging between seminars which survey a body of knowledge and other seminars which stress methodology? What is the relationship between the research interests of the faculty and teaching at the graduate level? Is the course work an expanding or diminishing proportion of Ph.D. programmes?

To sum it up: What are the objectives of the course work in the graduate programme?

of

(c) There is also the question/the M.A. programmes. Is there a trend towards the M.A. becoming a terminal degree with distinct objectives? Or is the M.A. programme seems as the first stage of a Ph.D. programme? And has there been a change in the emphasis on the theses in M.A. programmes?

(d) Another aspect of graduate programmes which may be revealing is the possible changes in the nature and scope of theses. Have thesis topics become narrower and more specialized? Has there been an increasing emphasis on methodology? Do thesis topics reflect shifting interests within the discipline?

To sum it up: What are the objectives of the thesis in the graduate programme?

(e) Have changing employment opportunities had any apparent influence on graduate programmes?

II Each discipline study should then assess future needs and prospects in the light of this evolution.

(a) Is it possible to deduce the objectives of graduate training in the discipline from the existing programmes? Are these programmes effectively designed to achieve these objectives or are there inconsistencies or contradictions which could be eliminated?

(b) Does the evolution of graduate studies in this discipline suggest special problems of funding which granting agencies should take into consideration?

Those interested in making their views known should contact the people responsible for the two political science studies; Hugh Thorburn (Queen's) who is doing the study for the Canadian Political Science Association and Vincent Lemieux (Laval) who is doing the study for the Société canadienne de science politique. The studies are to be completed by February 1st, so comments should be made as soon as possible.

* * * * *

(d) Another aspect of graduate programmes which may be revealing is the possible changes in the nature and scope of theses. Have thesis topics become narrower and more specialized? Has there been an increasing emphasis on methodology? Do thesis topics reflect shifting interests within the discipline?

To sum it up: What are the objectives of the thesis in the graduate programme?

(e) Have changing employment opportunities had any apparent influence on graduate programmes?

II Each discipline study should then assess future needs and prospects in the light of this evolution.

(a) Is it possible to deduce the objectives of graduate training in the discipline from the existing programmes? Are these programmes effectively designed to achieve these objectives or are there inconsistencies or contradictions which could be eliminated?

(b) Does the evolution of graduate studies in this discipline suggest special problems of funding which granting agencies should take into consideration?

Those interested in making their views known should contact the people responsible for the two political science studies; Hugh Thorburn (Queen's) who is doing the study for the Canadian Political Science Association and Vincent Lemieux (Laval) who is doing the study for the Société canadienne de science politique. The studies are to be completed by February 1st, so comments should be made as soon as possible.

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Establishment of a Centre for Election Studies at Waterloo

The Department of Political Science at the University of Waterloo has recently established a Centre for Election Studies with the intention of building up and completing a collection of important Canadian election documents begun some years ago by several of its members.

Although the Centre houses a number of important Canadian data sets, nearly all of which are also held by other Departments of Political Science and various institutes in Canada (the only significant exceptions are a study of the Manitoba electorate completed in the spring of 1973 by John Wilson and Joachim Surich, and a study of candidates in the federal general election of 1972 completed by Joachim Surich and Robert Williams), its main focus is on aggregate voting data.

To support the latter studies the Centre has collected documents describing the boundaries of polling subdivisions in all federal elections since 1953, and in most provincial elections since the early 1960s. The relevant document is held for every constituency in Canada beginning with the federal election of 1965 (and including 1974), and for all urban constituencies for federal elections held between 1953 and 1963. The provincial holdings cover British Columbia since 1956, Alberta since 1963, Saskatchewan since 1964, Manitoba since 1966, Ontario since 1963, New Brunswick since 1967, Nova Scotia since 1967, Prince Edward Island since 1966, and Newfoundland since 1962. Material for Quebec is now in process of being acquired on microfilm, and it is intended ultimately to have all of the Centre's documents recorded in this way.

The University of Waterloo's comparatively extensive collection of federal and provincial election results has been moved from the University Library to be housed in the Centre, where a complete collection of poll-by-poll results for those provinces which do not formally publish them (from the dates shown above and in some cases, such as Saskatchewan, earlier) have been added to provide one of the most thorough collections of its kind in Canada.

The Centre also has developed a very large collection of material related to other aspects of Canadian elections, such as reports of various redistribution commissions at both levels of government, documents relating to election law in both jurisdictions, and data on the backgrounds of candidates in federal and provincial elections. These are being added to as new elections occur.

To mark the opening of the Centre a conference of Canadian election officials was held at the end of November, attended by representatives of the federal and provincial governments. An earlier conference of the same kind was held in the fall of 1970 at Waterloo, but at this fall's meeting an agreement was reached which will enable the Centre to maintain and enhance its document collection.

The aim of the Centre is to provide an information service on all aspects of Canadian elections for those who might wish to use it, and to move over the next several years to develop an aggregate political data bank of federal and provincial election results organized in sub-constituency level units of analysis which match areas of census data collection as a tool for further electoral research. At the same time it is hoped to maintain a strong collection of survey data sets, both of the electorate and of candidates (again, at both levels of government) with a view to promoting the study of Canadian elections in a more systematic manner.

The main participants in the work of the Centre are Terence Qualter, Joachim Surich, Robert Williams, John Wilson, and Peter Woolstencroft, and they would be glad to hear from anyone interested in the work of the Centre.

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES

QUÉBEC

a/s UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, QUÉBEC, G1K 7P4

LES STAGIAIRES À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE 1974-1975

BAILLARGEON, Claude

Né: 1e 16 juillet 1949
Etat civil: Marié
Adresse 2220, Chapdelaine, app. 1104
Permanente: Québec, P.Q.

Formation Baccalauréat spécialisé en Histoire à l'Université du
Universitaire: Québec à Trois-Rivières.
Inscrit à la maîtrise en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.

BARTHE, Marcel

Né: 1e 28 septembre 1950
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: R.R. no 3, Lotbinière
Cté de Lotbinière, P.Q.

Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat ès Arts en Journalisme à l'Université
Laval à Québec.

BERNARD, Jean

Né: Le 8 mai 1952
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: Carleton,
Cté Bonaventure, P.Q.

Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat en Science Politique à l'Université Laval
à Québec.
Etudes de maîtrise en Science Politique à l'Université
Laval à Québec.

GALARNEAU, Michelle

Né: 1e 18 janvier 1952
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: 175, Avenue Laurier
Québec, 4, P.Q.

Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat en Journalisme et Information à l'Université
Laval à Québec.
Etudes de maîtrise en Science Politique à l'Université
Laval à Québec.

LALIBERTE, Denys

Né: le 24 janvier 1950
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: 1927, Des Carrières
Montréal, P.Q.
Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat spécialisé en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.
Inscrit à la maîtrise en Science Politique à l'université du Québec à Montréal.

LORD, Michel-C.

Né: le 13 août 1949
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: 720, rue, St-Jean, app. 12
Québec, P.Q.
Formation
Universitaire: L.L.L. en Droit à l'Université de Sherbrooke.

MARINOFF, Claude

Né: le 9 juillet 1951
Etat civil: Marié
Adresse
Permanente: 799, Rougemont, app. 10
Québec 10, P.Q.
Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat en Histoire à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi.

ROUSSEL, Guy

Né: le 20 juillet 1948
Etat civil: Célibataire
Adresse
Permanente: Mont-Carmel
Cté Kamouraska, P.Q.
Formation
Universitaire: Baccalauréat spécialisé en Science Politique à l'Université d'Ottawa.
Maîtrise en Science Politique à l'Université d'Ottawa.

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES

QUEBEC 1975-76

a/s UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, QUEBEC G1K 7P4

PROGRAMME:

Le programme poursuit deux objectifs principaux:

- a) permettre aux stagiaires d'acquérir une connaissance pratique du fonctionnement de l'Assemblée Nationale, du travail des députés et de l'organisation des institutions parlementaires.
- b) contribuer à l'accomplissement des tâches qui incombent aux éléments constitutifs de l'Assemblée Nationale, notamment en assistant les députés dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

CONDITIONS

D'ADMISSION:

Le programme s'adresse aux étudiants de 21 à 35 ans (hommes et femmes) des disciplines universitaires consacrées à l'étude du gouvernement, des institutions et de la vie politique. Les candidats doivent être détenteurs d'au moins un diplôme universitaire de premier cycle, avoir une connaissance approfondie de la langue française et être citoyens canadiens.

DURÉE:

Du 1er septembre 1975 au 30 juin 1976.

POSTES

DISPONIBLES:

Huit stagiaires pourront être acceptés en 1975-76.

Les demandes d'admission doivent parvenir au directeur des stages AVANT LE 30 JANVIER 1975. Le choix des stagiaires sera connu le 28 mars 1975.

POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS OU LES FORMULES DE DEMANDE D'ADMISSION, PRIÈRE DE S'ADRESSER A:

LOUISE QUESNEL-OUELLET
Directeur du programme des
stages parlementaires
Département de Science Politique
Université Laval, Québec 10.
G1K 7P4

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS/RAPPORTS DES DEPARTEMENTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 1) Under the auspices of the Cecil and Ida Green Fund for Visiting Professorships, two distinguished British scholars will visit UBC this academic year.

Lord Wolfenden, author of the Wolfenden Report, will be on campus during November. During the week of November 4th he will present a series of lectures and a seminar in the Department of Political Science dealing with law and morality, privacy and the law, the role of the judiciary in the U.S. and U.K., and British politics today.

Professor Brian Barry of Nuffield College will visit UBC from January 2nd to 20th. During this period he will give a series of public lectures and meet with students and faculty of the departments of political science, economics and philosophy.

- 2) Professor Peter Busch of UBC in conjunction with Joseph LaPalombara (Yale), Donald Puchala (Columbia), Richard Cooper (Yale), and Glenda Rosenthal has received a grant from the Ford Foundation to fund a three-year study of National Interests, Regional Interdependence, and Integration in Western Europe.

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BROCK

James P. Sewell has joined the Department of Politics at Brock University after several years of teaching at Yale and Princeton. Amongst his many publications, his book "Functionalism and World Politics" gives evidence of the strength that he will bring to the Department in the international field.

Ross Curnow has joined the Department of Politics for a term as Visiting Professor. Dr. Curnow is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Government and Public Administration at the University of Sydney and has recently been acting editor of Public Administration (Sydney). He will replace W.D. Ken Ker-naghan who has been granted leave for a year to serve as Director of Educational Research, Executive Education Division, Public Service Commission of Canada.

Carl Baar, Alan Brudner and Juris Driefelds have come to the Department on one year appointments to replace Jim Anderson, Marvin Blauer, Rod Church and Ben LeBaron who are currently on leaves.

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CONCORDIA

Associate Professor Lalita P. SINGH -- on leave of absence 1974-75, and will spend most of his time in India.

As partial replacement the Department has hired -- Terrence HEINRICHS as Sessional Lecturer.

Mr. Heinrichs' specialties are Political Theory and American Politics. He has been a visiting Assistant Professor at the University of British Columbia and is most recently of University of Toronto.

Staff Changes:

Ki Song Oh
James Moore

- sabbatical leave 1974-75
- leave of absence 1974-75, Visiting Professor University of Calgary semester 1975.

Bhikhu Parekh
Ph.D. (L.S.E.)

- Spending the year 1974-75 as Visiting Professor of Political Science. He holds an appointment as Senior Lecturer, Department of Politics, University of Hull. His most recent publications are, Bentham's Political Thought; Jeremy Bentham: Ten Critical Essays; and, Essays on Socialism. His Karl Marx: A Philosophical Study will be published in the Fall of 1975. He has contributed to Political Studies, Social Research, Journal of the History of Ideas and several symposia. His areas of interest include political philosophy, sociology of knowledge, ideology and socialism.

Frank Stark
(Ph. D. Northwestern)

- Dr. Stark has been appointed an Assistant Professor of Political Science for 1974-75. He had a research note in the CJPS VI no. 3 The Prime Minister as a Symbol. He has contributed to J. Paden (Ed.) Political Integration in Africa and the Journal of Modern African Studies. As the result of a Canada Council Research Grant a book Political Culture and National Unity in Cameroon: The Federal Republic 1961-72 will soon be published. His areas of interest are: Africa - Cameroon, Canadian Federalism, Comparative Federalism, and Developmental Theory.

DALHOUSIE

A) Staff:

- 1) Peter Aucoin has returned from a year's secondment at the Science Council of Canada where he was a science advisee. He has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.
- 2) Michael MccGwire, Professor of Maritime and Strategic Studies, hosted his 3rd annual Conference on Soviet Naval Developments in October. The conference again attracted leading international experts in this field.
- 3) James McNiven has left Dalhousie after a two year's stay and is now teaching at the University of Western Ontario.
- 4) Margaret Meagher, the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies' second Foreign Service Visitor, has now retired from the foreign service and has taken up residence in Halifax.
- 5) Dale Poel is currently on sabbatical leave and has taken up residence at Queen's University as a Skelton-Clark Fellow in Canadian Studies in the Department of Political Studies.
- 6) A. Paul Pross is currently on sabbatical leave and is completing two manuscripts on the Canadian policy process and forestry resources administration in Ontario respectively.
- 7) Timothy Shaw has returned from a year's leave of absence. For the past year he was in residence at the University of Zambia where he was engaged in teaching and research.
- 8) Sharon Sutherland has joined the Department as an Assistant Professor. A native of Alberta, she received her B.A. and M.A. in Political Science from the University of Alberta. Her Ph.D. is pending from the University of Essex. In addition to her graduate work at Essex she was a Lecturer in the Department of Government there and Deputy Director of the Social Science Research Council Survey Archives. At Dalhousie she is teaching in both the Canadian politics and the public administration programmes.
- 9) The Department's Centre for Foreign Policy Studies has appointed three new Research Fellows for this coming year. They are: Mark E. Haven from the State University of New York at Binghamton; William J. McGrath from Carleton University; and Stephen K. Nyamekye from McMaster University.

B) Publications:

- 1) Peter Aucoin (with Richard French), Knowledge, Power and Public Policy, Science Council of Canada, Special Study No. 31, Ottawa, Information Canada, 1974.

- 2) J. Murray Beck, The Evolution of Municipal Government in Nova Scotia, a Report prepared for the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services, and Provincial-Municipal Relations, Halifax, Queen's Printer, 1974.
- 3) Robert Boardman, Britain and the International System, 1945-1973: A Guide to the Literature, Halifax, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, "Reference Paper", 1974.
- 4) _____, (with K. M. Sharma), Patterns of Actor Involvement in Foreign Policy Issues: A Comparative Study of Britain and Nepal, Halifax, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, "Occasional Papers", 1974.
- 5) David Cameron (with J. Stefan Dupre, G.H. McKechnie and T. R. Rotenberg), Federalism and Policy Development, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.
- 6) Roger Dial (ed). Advancing and Contending Approaches to the Study of Chinese External Affairs, Halifax, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, 1974.
- 7) K.A. Heard, General Elections in South Africa, 1943-1970, London: Oxford University Press, 1974.
- 8) Michael McGwire, John McDonnell and Kenneth Booth (eds.), Soviet Naval Policy: Objectives and Constraints, New York: Praeger, 1974 (forthcoming).
- 9) A.P. Pross (ed.), Pressure Group Behaviour in Canadian Politics, Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 1974 (forthcoming).
- 10) Denis Stairs, The Diplomacy of Constraint: Canada, the Korean War, and the United States, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.

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LAKEHEAD

- 1) Dr. P. Sarbadhikari has been elected chairman of the department for a three year term commencing July 1, 1974.
- 2) Dr. G. Engholm is on sabbatical leave in California.
- 3) Dr. E. Eager has returned to the university following a sabbatical leave and a leave of absence.

LAURENTIAN

Visiting Summer Professors:

The Department hired four visiting professors for the 1974 summer session. Outstanding among these was Dr. Jacques Zylberberg, noted Belgian political scientist and former dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Concepcion, Chile, now teaching at Strasbourg, France. The Department was also happy to acquire, the services of Prof. Phyllis Clarke, from the University of Toronto, and two Université d'Ottawa graduates, Louis Sola and Norman Poisson. The guest lecture concept was continued with a talk on the Allende Experiment by Dr. Zylberberg, and on the Marxist Tradition in Canada by Prof. Clarke.

Publications:

Rand Dyck, editor, "The Canadian North", a special edition of the Laurentian University Review, vol. V., No. 4, Sept. 1973.

Rand Dyck contributed a chapter, "Scholarly Communications in the Canadian Academic Community" to the Symons Report on Canadian Studies.

J.E. Havel, "Les rôles de l'association locale de parti en Ontario du Nord", Laurentian University Review, vol. V., No. 4, Sept. 1973.

J.E. Havel, Habitat et Logement, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 4ème édition révisée, 1974.

E.E. Mahant, book review, Canadian Journal of Political Science. "The Teaching of Political Science in Northern Ontario", research paper prepared for the Canadian Political Science Association.

R.V. Segsworth, "PPBS and Policy Analysis: The Canadian Experience", reprinted in SAIPA, September 1973.

K. Sinclair, Book review, Canadian Journal of Political Science, Sept. 1974.

P. Soldatos, Vers une sociologie de l'intégration communautaire européenne, Louvain, 1973.

_____, Les données fondamentales de la politique britannique à l'égard de la communauté économique européenne, Bruxelles, 1973.

_____, "La problématique de l'incompatibilité des fonctions ministérielles et du mandat de député", Mercurio, Rome, 1973.

_____, "La sociologie de l'intégration internationale", Etudes internationales, Québec, 1974.

_____, "Esquisse d'un cadre de schématisation de la politique étrangère du général de Gaulle", Revue de droit international des sciences politiques et diplomatiques, Genève, 1974.

LAURENTIAN (suite)

_____, "La recommandation, source indirecte du rapprochement des législations nationales dans le cadre de la communauté économique européenne", dans l'harmonisation des législations dans la C.E.E.

John Yin, "The Soviet Charge of the Mishievous Behaviour of Peiping", Studies and Issues, December 9, 1972.

_____, "The Soviet Concept of Surprise Attack", Ibid., July 9, 1973.

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LAVAL

1) nouveaux professeurs

André Blais (méthodes de recherche; vote et élection)
Kenneth Courtis (idéologies; marxisme; URSS)

2) année sabbatique

Paul Painchaud

3) échange de professeurs Laval - York

L'année scolaire 1974-75 voit pour la première fois un échange de professeurs de science politique entre des universités de l'Ontario et du Québec. Louis Balthazar, professeur au département de science politique à l'Université Laval est au Collège universitaire Glendon de York University alors que Stan Kirschbaum du département de science politique à Glendon se trouve à Laval. Les cours qu'enseigne Louis Balthazar à Glendon portent sur le Québec et sur les Principes de science politique; en outre il offre un cours sur le Québec au niveau supérieur à la Faculty of Graduate Studies de York University. Stan Kirschbaum donne des cours en relations internationales, sur la politique étrangère et sur le nationalisme. Le but de cet échange est non seulement de permettre à deux professeurs de science politique d'enseigner dans une université d'une autre province mais aussi de donner l'occasion aux étudiants de ces universités de profiter de cet échange. Il est souhaité que ces échanges continuent dans l'avenir et s'étendent à travers le Canada.

4) augmentation spectaculaire des inscriptions à Laval

Le nombre de nouveaux étudiants inscrits au Département de science politique, en septembre 1974, a plus que doublé par rapport à l'année précédente. Ces nouveaux étudiants se répartissent ainsi:

200 nouveaux inscrits au baccalauréat spécialisé en science
politique

76 nouveaux inscrits à la majeure en science politique

53 nouveaux inscrits à la mineure en science politique

TOTAL: 329

5) activités du Laboratoire d'études politiques et administratives du Département de science politique

Le Laboratoire a décidé de concentrer ses efforts sur l'analyse des politiques gouvernementales et un premier projet a été mis en marche qui porte sur "les politiques gouvernementales dans le territoire-plan depuis l'adoption du rapport du BAEQ". Ce projet de recherche donnera lieu à un colloque sur le même thème, au mois de février 1975.

Par ailleurs, le Laboratoire est sur le point de lancer deux séries de publications. La première série comprendra les meilleures thèses en science politique rédigées à l'Université Laval. La deuxième série sera faite des actes des colloques qui se tiendront dans le cadre du Laboratoire.

6) Projet de recherche sur "les administrations provinciales de l'eau dans la région no 3 et leur capacité administrative" par L. Ouellet, V. Lemieux et J. Aviles.

Ce projet se fonde sur trois problématiques: 1) les processus administratifs et les systèmes d'information; 2) les acteurs et leurs relations de pouvoir; 3) la perception qu'ont ces acteurs de l'objet eau et de leur environnement.

MONTREAL

Le Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Européennes de l'Université de Montréal a commencé un programme de recherche de longue haleine sur la politique étrangère comparée des Etats de l'Europe occidentale. Ce programme a été placé sous la direction du professeur Paul Painchaud de l'Université Laval, qui sera assisté dans sa tâche par un documentaliste et un assistant de recherche à l'emploi du Centre.

Dans le cadre de ce programme, le Centre entend tenir à Montréal en septembre prochain, en collaboration avec un centre européen de relations internationales, un premier colloque qui portera à la fois sur l'état des travaux dans l'étude comparée de la politique étrangère des pays de l'Europe occidentale, et sur les perspectives d'avenir de ces travaux en termes interdisciplinaires.

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UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL

- 1) M. André Donneur a été nommé directeur du département le 1er juin 1974, en remplacement de M. André Bernard;
- 2) 4 nouveaux professeurs ont été recrutés au 1er juin 1974: M. Alex Macleod, Mme Micheline deSève, M. Claude St-Onge, Mlle Ginette Truesdell;
- 3) M. Jean-Marc Piotte et M. Roch Denis ont obtenu pour l'année 1974-75 des congés de recherche;
- 4) M. Claude Corbo a été nommé au poste de registraire de l'UQAM;
- 5) ont obtenu leur Ph.D.: Mlle Bonnie Campbell et M. André Liebich.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

A. Jeyaratnam Wilson, Chairman of the department, has published Politics in Sri Lanka, 1947-73, (London: MacMillan, 1974; and New York: St. Martin's Press, 1974) 347 pp.

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QUEENS

R. L. Watts succeeded J. J. Deutsch as Principal of the University on October 1, 1974. For the past six years he served as Dean of Arts & Science, while continuing to teach a senior undergraduate course in the Department.

E. R. Black was appointed director of the School of Public Administration, beginning on July 1, 1974.

E. R. Rettie, formerly Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia, is Foreign Service Visitor in the Department for 1974-5.

On October 18, 1974 Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie of Glasgow University gave the J. A. Corry Lecture on Law and Politics as part of the opening ceremonies for the Mackintosh-Corry Building. The new building houses several social science departments including Political Studies.

In January 1975 Professor Colin Leys will be taking up an appointment in the Department. He will teach undergraduate and graduate courses in comparative politics and political theory.

On leave for 1974-5 are J.K. Lele, who is doing field research in India, and J. A. A. Lovink, who is working with the Ministry of Transport in Ottawa.

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WESTERN ONTARIO

New Staff:

John D. McDougall - International Relations
Douglas G. Long - Political Theory
James D. McNiven - Public Administration
John Shiry - Quantitative methods.

Resignations:

Graham P. Murray - to be Executive Associate of OCUFA
Huynh K. Khanh - to take up an appointment in Singapore.

Leave of Absence:

Robert A. Melvin

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University of Toronto (including Scarborough College)

Appointments (effective July, 1974)

Timothy J. Colton (new appointment as Assistant Professor - Scarborough Coll.)

- Soviet politics, comparative politics

David M. Rayside (new appointment as Lecturer)

- Western European politics, Canadian Politics, political behaviour

Joy E. Esberey (promoted from sessional lecturer to Assistant Professor - Scarborough College)

- Canadian politics, political behaviour

Administrative Changes

Harry C. Eastman (Professor of Economics) has been appointed as Chairman of the Department of Political Economy for a five year term beginning in July, 1975, and will act as Chairman in the interim.

Noah M. Meltz (Professor of Economics) will act as Associate Chairman until the selection of a Political Scientist for that position in 1975.

On leave from the Department:

J. Barker, J. Barros, J.S. Dupré, B. Kovrig, D.V. Schwartz, P. Solomon, and S. Solomon.

- All are on one-year leave except for J.S. Dupré, who is on five-year's leave to take up the Chairmanship of the Ontario Council on University Affairs

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TRENT

1) professor David Cameron, Chairman of the Department, is on sabbatical for 1974-75.

professor Margaret Doxey is the acting Chairman during professor Cameron's absence.

2) professor W.F.W. Neville is on leave of absence for 1974-75.

3) professor M. Gunther of the Political Science Department at York University is teaching politics at Trent for the academic year of 1974-1975.

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WINDSOR

Dr. Vince Chrypinski is on sabbatical leave in Poland to study Eastern European Communist Political Systems.

Dr. Ron Wagenberg has returned from sabbatical in England to begin a new three year term as head of the political science department.

Dr. Walter White has been named acting Dean of Social Sciences beginning July 1st, 1974.

AWARDS:

- Professor's R. Krause, R. Price and H. Clarke have received a university Canada Council grant to study "The Recruitment and Role Socialization of Freshmen Canadian Federal M.P.'s".
- Professor Trevor Price has received a research grant from the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research to study "Decision Making in Regional Government in Ontario".

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WINNIPEG

New Appointment

David C. Walker has been appointed Lecturer in the Department.

Leave

S. Richard Veatch is on leave of absence for 1974-75. His Doctoral Dissertation, Canadian Foreign Policy and the League of Nations, 1919-1939, is being published by the University of Toronto Press.

Departmental notes

Claudia A. Wright is acting Chairman of Department for 1974-75.

Lecture Series

During the last two successive years the Departments of Political Science and History have jointly sponsored a series of lectures on the general theme of 'diplomacy'. Participants in the series have included Ambassadors, noted Canadian Academics, officials of the Department of External Affairs and, last year, Mitchell Sharp, the then Secretary of State for External Affairs.

A series of six lectures is planned for 1974-75. The opening lecture was delivered by His Excellency Peter Ayodele Afolabi, Nigerian High Commissioner to Canada on the topic: "A Decade of Nigerian Foreign Policy." An invitation has been extended to the Prime Minister to give a lecture in March 1975.

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CONFERENCE-EXPOSITION DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LES ETABLISSEMENTS HUMAINS.
VANCOUVER 1976.

A la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement humain tenue à Stockholm en 1972, le Canada a recommandé que se tienne sous l'égide des Nations Unies une réunion de gouvernements pour échanger des renseignements sur les établissements humains, d'où pourrait résulter un programme international d'action portant sur des problèmes spécifiques reliés à ce sujet. La suggestion a été acceptée, de même que l'offre du Canada d'être l'hôte de la Conférence. Cet événement important, Habitat: La Conférence des Nations Unies sur les établissements humains, aura lieu à Vancouver du 31 mai au 11 juin 1976.

Les travaux préparatoires à HABITAT sont en cours dans le monde et au Canada. Le processus de sélection des projets témoins du Canada a été entrepris en étroite collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux. Certains de ces projets seront choisis par les Nations Unies pour être exposés à Vancouver. Ceux-ci et d'autres projets canadiens seront examinés sur place par les délégués avant et après la Conférence de 1976. Nous avons déjà identifié certaines questions d'importance internationale que nous espérons voir discutées à la Conférence: établissements et aménagement; aspects sociaux et économiques des établissements; logements, services et installations dans les établissements; planification et administration des établissements; établissements et milieu naturel; et aspects internationaux des établissements.

Un des objectifs importants pour le gouvernement canadien est de faire en sorte que sa position à la Conférence reflète les points de vue du public canadien et des organismes non gouvernementaux (O.N.G.). Le ministre d'Etat aux Affaires urbaines qui est responsable de la participation du Canada aux travaux de la Conférence, a demandé à un nombre restreint de citoyens de former un Comité national canadien pour encourager des discussions publiques et provoquer des réactions appropriées aux questions des établissements humains au Canada.

La première activité majeure parrainée par le Comité national canadien sera la tenue d'une réunion des O.N.G. les 1er et 2 nov. 1974 au Centre de conférences du gouvernement à Ottawa. L'ordre du jour de cette réunion sera conçu de façon à atteindre les objectifs généraux suivants:

- 1) renseigner les participants sur tous les aspects internationaux et nationaux d'HABITAT et sur le processus de préparation;
- 2) déterminer, parmi les questions des établissements humains déjà identifiées sur le plan international, celles qui ont les plus grandes répercussions au Canada;
- 3) développer un plan d'action pour réaliser un programme efficace de participation des citoyens;
- 4) discuter des avantages et mécanismes de maintien, sous une base continue, des échanges de vues entre les organismes gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux afin d'améliorer la qualité de la vie dans les communautés canadiennes.

A la suite de la réunion des O.N.G. en novembre 1974, les membres du Comité national canadien parraineront, avec l'aide des gouvernements provinciaux et des O.N.G., des réunions, des colloques et des symposiums publics dans diverses régions du pays. Ceux-ci fourniront aux Canadiens l'occasion de discuter de questions, de problèmes et de réactions relatifs aux établissements humains.

SUBVENTIONS DE VOYAGE SONT OFFERTS

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures offre des subventions de voyage à des universitaires canadiens invités à enseigner dans les universités étrangères pour une période d'au moins un mois, ou invités à présenter une communication importante.

Ces subventions non imposables sont accordées par voie de concours, ouverts au citoyens canadiens (les immigrants reçus seront considérés). Les subventions consistent en des indemnités de voyage correspondant au coût d'un billet aller-retour par avion, classe économique. Si cet enseignement se poursuit pendant une année académique complète, des indemnités de voyage supplémentaires peuvent être accordées pour les conjoints et pour les enfants. Le montant maximum accordé est de \$2,000.

Les candidatures sont examinées par un jury; les dates limites pour la réception des candidatures sont le 1er octobre, le 1er février et le 1er mai. Les intéressés doivent obtenir la formule de demande du Service des bourses de l'AUCC, 151 rue Slater, Ottawa K1P 5N1 ou de la Direction des Affaires culturelles, Ministère des Affaires extérieures, Edifice Lester B. Pearson, 125 Promenade Sussex, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

La documentation requise est:

- a) formule de demande complétée
- b) preuve de citoyenneté canadienne (ou preuve de statut d'immigrant reçu)
- c) photocopie du document d'invitation
- d) brève description de l'enseignement projeté ou un résumé de la communication projetée
- e) Curriculum
- f) lettre de recommandation du doyen de sa Faculté (ou équivalent).

La demande complétée doit être retournée à la Direction des Affaires culturelles, 125 Promenade Sussex, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

(Affaires Universitaires, octobre 1974).

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EMPLOYMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

As mentioned in the Bulletin of March 1974, the CPSA has been concerned with the question of the employment of political scientists in the Federal Government. Meetings have been held with the Public Service Commission and the Treasury Board. In order to inform CPSA members of these activities, we decided to reproduce the following letter, sent by John Meisel to Mrs. I. Johnson of the Public Service Commission.

October 24, 1974.

Mrs. I.E. Johnson,
Commissioner,
Public Service Commission,
Place de Ville, Tower A,
Ottawa, K1A 0M7.

Dear Babs,

Thank you once again for arranging the meeting last June with Peter Connell and your colleagues to discuss our submission to the Public Service Commission and the Treasury Board on the employment of political Scientists in the Federal Government. I had hoped to get back to you much sooner on this topic but those of us in the Association who are working on the problem have been separated by divergent research interests during the past few months. The discussion at the meeting was very useful for us. In this letter, I would like to summarize some of the main points brought out at the meeting and the steps that could be taken as a follow-up to our conversation.

Our initial interest in government employment for political scientists was sparked, as you know, by several surveys we had made indicating that there are many more students enrolled in doctoral programmes in political science than there are potential university teaching positions for them - this having been the traditional career path for PhD's in political science. However, we wanted to stress at the meeting that this important but perhaps temporary difficulty has taken second place to what is, to our minds, a more fundamental and general problem. In looking for alternative career outlets for political scientists we were astounded to find the degree to which government hiring categories and methods not only do not foster the entry of political scientists into the public service but may even positively hamper their employment even in positions specifically requiring social scientists. We believe this is deleterious not only to the careers of our students but also to the capacity of the Canadian society and governments to use the professional skills available to them.

We concur with Peter Connell's two-point summary of the situation:
1) There has been a considerable degree of professionalization in the field of political science (at all three levels, BA, MA and PhD) during the past

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fifteen years and we wish to bring this fact to the attention of those in government who could avail themselves of the resulting skills; 2) We would like to see political science explicitly and prominently mentioned as a specific disciplinary background wherever relevant in government recruitment materials.

You asked that I specify to a greater degree the recent changes in political science that have led to its increased professionalization. Essentially, it has to do with the techniques we use for the collection, analysis and interpretation of data. It can be summarized under a number of headings.

- 1) What has been called "the behavioural revolution" in the social sciences generally broadened the focus of political studies to include the analysis of human attitudes and actions alongside the study of political institutions. In the process, there emerged a strong commitment to the adoption of a more scientific approach to analysis. This meant an insistence on studying observable phenomena, giving precise definitions to concepts, finding accurate indicators to explain behaviour, and testing hypotheses about such behaviour by replicable procedures. In turn, this suggests that a competent political scientist should have a good grounding in epistemology in order to understand, and develop, the new modes of research.
- 2) Analysis of political behaviour by scientific procedures opened the possibility of quantifying many of the objects of political research. We now give precise quantitative measures to many forms of political behaviour and also attempt probabilistic statements predicting the influence of specific variables related to a particular political activity. While this practice started with election studies it has now spread to most fields of political analysis and it is therefore necessary for most political science graduates to have a good knowledge of applied mathematics, statistics and the use of computers. The desire is to combine a basic technical knowledge with an awareness of what are the important questions which need to be put to the material and to acquire a capacity to analyze the data. All this, needless to say, is over and above the more general task of accumulation of knowledge in precise and economical form.

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- 3) "Behaviouralism" has also led political scientists to look to the other social and life sciences for theories and models which are of use for understanding political activity. Thus, in addition to its traditional ties with the disciplines of economics and geography (political economy and geo-politics), political scientists have begun to identify the social and psychological bases of political behaviour in sociology and psychology. Ties have also been formed with the disciplines of anthropology and biology. These developments have had the effect of both broadening and deepening political analysis and turning political scientists into "modern generalists", that is to say, specialists also endowed with a broad overview of the mechanisms of society and how the various forces are, or are not, integrated within and through a government.
- 4) As a result of the above developments, political science has been forced to develop new theory and methods of analysis. Empirical theory, consisting of sets of inter-related propositions that, in principle, can be reduced to testable propositions, has taken its place as a sub-field in the discipline alongside political philosophy. Some of the new theory is specific to politics while other empirical analysis ties political science to developments in the other social sciences.
- 5) Professionalization has also meant specialization within the broadening scope of the discipline. Replying to a recent survey, political scientists in Canada indicated they were actively teaching or researching in some 70 different sub-fields within the discipline. Thus, for example, the modern, well-trained PhD in political science will not only be competent in political philosophy, empirical theory and methods of analysis but will also have three fields of comprehensive knowledge, say for instance, policy analysis, federalism and public administration. In addition, he or she will have one or more fields of specialization such as the relations between central governments and local political units. In summary, then, a graduate should have a balance of general knowledge and specialized skills.
- 6) The broadening and deepening of the discipline have led to an explosion of research and writings and the accumulation of relevant data and information. Increasingly, it is only the specialist who has ready knowledge of the literature and information, of the available data archives and data retrieval methods, to say nothing of the increasingly complex library of archival research techniques. It is only the specialist who will really be on top of current research and publications and who can evaluate them adequately.

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- 7) Finally, one of the most recent developments has been the attempt to integrate normative concerns with the scientific study of politics. The desire is to get at subjective influences, values and normative goals in a manner that is compatible with objective and verifiable methods of analysis.

In summary then, political science has moved from descriptive to explanatory analysis, from faith in traditionally derived truths to objective empirical analysis and from a narrow, institutional approach to a broad discipline integrated with the other social sciences. Whereas twenty years ago the knowledgeable political journalist differed from the political scientists only in the nature of his work, this is no longer true. We presume that since governments hire political scientists as consultants and send their own personnel to advanced political science courses, we can assume that government administrators at least intuitively understand this contrast. Naturally, we cannot claim that every political science graduate will conform completely to the professional model described above but we suggest that the further advanced he is in his studies the more likely he is to fulfill these characteristics. There are still, of course, traditionally trained political scientists who have failed to keep abreast with the more recent developments but they are not likely to be found among recent graduates.

* * * *

I will turn now to the second item, that is the inclusion of political science within federal government hiring specifications. We noted your point made at the meeting that you believe that political scientists are not having difficulties getting into the federal public service. Using both the number of all political scientists in the public service and last year's new recruits you were suggesting that there is no proof that political scientists are not being employed. While we would very much appreciate receiving a copy of these figures it is not the question of overall numbers in which we are particularly interested.

Who is to say what the "correct number" should be and on what basis it should be determined? We are more concerned with the question of whether the public service is currently able to make the best use of the political science talents available to it and whether political scientists can move into jobs where their capacities are most useful. Our major concern has been in discovering that political science, unlike other disciplines such as sociology, history, economics, anthropology and psychology, is not considered a normal and specific disciplinary background for employment in a scientific and professional category in the public service. Political science is generally absent from the relevant categories in Data Stream. In advertisements it is rarely mentioned specifically,

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sometimes is included under "equivalent knowledge and experience", or is entirely absent. Nor is it included in the regular job classification standards or selection standards. We believe it is unlikely for a highly trained political scientist to expect that his skills would be wanted or required in a position that is advertised with a banner headline "economists", even if somewhere in small print mention is made of equivalent experience. Even when he does apply and the employer realizes that political science skills can be of use to the job, we are informed that there are many cases of difficulty in going through with the hiring because of the manner in which the categories are defined. Our arguments in this regard are detailed in pages 5, 6, and 7 of our submission.

We wonder how many of the "political scientists" in the public service were hired prior to the creation of the current employment categories or prior to the recent development of professionalization within the discipline? We also wonder how many of the more recently employed political scientists are working in junior administrative or research positions not fully tapping their particular skills. On the other hand, we are not astounded that political science graduates are being hired in the general administration programme category and the foreign officer competition as political studies is one of the few university degrees that provides a student with a knowledge of government, society, organizations and international relations which can lead to success in these competitions.

You asked us how we would re-define the selection standards for the ES category. We think that this question goes to the nub of the problem. Because the categories are already set and political science is excluded, many managers will not think of including political science skills within the definition of a specific job function either because it does not fall within the normal public service classification or because he or she is not aware of the political science skills now available. We, in the political science profession, can help remedy the latter but only the government can deal with the former. We propose that political science simply be included as a specific disciplinary background for the SI and ES groups. It appears that you are hesitant about "diluting" the ES category at the present time and yet there is little likelihood that new categories will be set up within the immediate future which you would consider more hospitable to political scientists. Because these categories are the only existing ones which are currently available to political science we persist in our suggestion that they be specifically opened to the members of our discipline.

Finally, it was strongly recommended to us during the meeting that we do all in our power to inform relevant personnel throughout the public service about the advances made in political science and the types of functions that political scientists can now be expected to carry out in government

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service. In more specific terms, we should "merchandise our product and capabilities." It was also suggested that we include more statistical and quantitative work at the BA level. The Association will certainly do everything possible to heed this advice. However, I think I should mention several difficulties. The first is that it is very hard for us to make an exact summary of the qualification with which all political scientists will emerge from university beyond the general outline in the first part of this letter. While this may be feasible at the BA level it becomes increasingly less so for the MA and PhD. However, we will try and work our way around this. The second difficulty is that it appears that some of the crucial aspects of employment such as the job specification, a definition of functions and the interviewing are carried out by many persons in the public service. It is impossible for us to contact them all in any meaningful manner. This is why we believe it is so important that the Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission agree to integrate within the central employment system as many of the recommendations we have made as are feasible. I take the liberty of repeating these recommendations here:

- 1) The recognition of political science as a professional discipline within the ES and SI groups. This could be done either through the redefinition of the groups in general or through the creation of sub-groups;
- 2) The recognition of Political Science as a field in "Social Science Services" in Data Stream and the designation of a number of relevant specialties under that field;
- 3) A revised approach to job descriptions and advertisements which would make clear the suitability of political science as an educational background for many Administrative and Foreign Service positions;
- 4) Increased opportunities for political scientists to enter the relevant groups in the Administrative and Foreign Service category, especially through the recognition of graduate education as having a measure of parity with experience in junior level public service;
- 5) The introduction of a system whereby external applicants for government employment can readily obtain an accurate account of all jobs open for public competition; and
- 6) A review of the present policy on filling positions from within the Public Service.

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In closing, may I thank you and your colleagues once again for receiving us and discussing our problems concerning the employment of political scientists in the Federal Public Service. Needless to say, we do not in any way lay the responsibility for our problems at the door of any potential employer, let alone the federal government which, as you have shown, has proven itself to be hospitable to political science graduates. The traditional career outlet for political scientists at the senior level has been employment in universities. We now believe that we are turning out graduates with professional skills that are of use in many other areas in our society. We want to make these skills known and to place our graduates on a competitive basis with other social scientists. We think it natural that governments should employ in larger numbers students of government.

We would certainly appreciate hearing from you concerning the manner in which our recommendations might be implemented. We would also be delighted to know if you have any specific recommendations on how we might go about "merchandising our product" to relevant people within the public service. Finally, it has been suggested that if Peter Connel's office were to make available to us the Job Classification Standards and the Selection Standards which are used in those categories for which political science might be pertinent, then perhaps between us we could study these to see how political science might be included. In the meantime, I would refer you back to that part of our brief entitled "Relevant Issues and Problems" which outline some ideas we have about political science skills which could currently be used in various specific government positions.

I look forward to hearing from you and please do not hesitate to call upon us for any additional information or material we can make available to you. And thank you again for your patience and willingness to listen.

Sincerely,

John Meisel,
Canadian Political Science
Association

JM:mp

DEPARTEMENT DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
Université d'Ottawa

Poste de professeur adjoint ou agrégé vacant à partir de juillet 1975.

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André Vachet
Directeur
Département de science politique
Université d'Ottawa
550, rue Cumberland
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

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Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees as soon as possible, but no later than February 15, 1975 to:

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Chairman
Department of Political Science
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Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5