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Government and Social Sciences

Jan LOUBSER
Guy ROCHER
C.M. DRURY
Marc LALONDE
I.R.P.P.
Léon DION

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The Bulletin is pleased to present to its readers an edited English version of Professor Léon Dion's text "Les usages politiques de la science politique". The French version has appeared in its original form in the September 1975 issue of the Canadian Journal of Political Science, and in an abridged form in Vol. 3, No. 4 of Social Sciences in Canada. According to the latter, it is a text "dont l'importance et la portée dépassent de loin les frontières de la science politique".

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The next C.P.S.A. Board of Directors' meeting is scheduled to take place on Friday, March 26th and Saturday, March 27th, at the Donald Gordon Conference Centre of Queen's University, KINGSTON.

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Merci.

La présente livraison du Bulletin aurait été bien différente de ce qu'elle est sans l'aide de plusieurs personnes, dont Lise Lavoie (Conseil canadien des recherches en sciences sociales), Stanislav Kirschbaum, Françoise Kempf et Alfred Grosser (Institut d'études politiques), Thomas J. Lewis, les nombreux correspondants du Bulletin et l'infatigable Marlene Moore. Merci à tous!

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Deadline for the inclusion of material in the May issue of the Bulletin:

April 15, 1976.

Date-limite pour faire paraître vos communications dans la livraison de mai:

15 avril 1976.

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"LESS MONEY AVAILABLE
TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHERS IN UNIVERSITIES"

Jan Loubser, Director of the Social Science Research Council of Canada recently analysed available data on federal expenditures on human science activities during the period 1970-1974. Since the tabling of the Lamontagne Report, the state of social science research funding has not improved in Canada.

Grosso modo, there was less money available to social science researchers in universities in 1974 than there was in 1970 while their federal government counterparts saw their position greatly improved, although on the whole they are not as qualified in terms of academic degrees as the social scientists in Canadian universities.

He suggested the mobilisation of all national resources to encourage fundamental social science research on topics deriving from the theoretical insights and problems of scholars as well as our perceptions of major national problems and needs. He noted it is time to begin to conduct the policy studies that will provide the new granting council for the social sciences and humanities with at least the baseline data needed for the development of effective policies in support of high-quality fundamental social research in Canada. Speaking of "fundamental research", he suggested that Lamontagne's distinction between curiosity-oriented and mission-oriented research be discarded and the latter called something like manipulation or control-oriented research.

Jan Loubser recommends the encouragement of top social scientists to turn their attention to the building up of a fundamentally sound knowledge base on Canadian society and its future. Canadian federalism and democratic political traditions would provide a firm basis for ensuring that an institute created for this purpose remained an open institution, independent of domination by any particular group or sector. It could be accountable to the people of Canada with a mandate along the lines of the university as an institution of learning. Its reports should be published for the ordinary Canadian to comprehend and should not be subject to possible government suppression. Such an institute would be a total waste of resources unless rigorous criteria for the demonstrable plausibility and soundness of the knowledge it stored and integrated were not maintained and continuously subjected to professional and public assessment. It would rely heavily on a continuous, systematic programme of the new research council. It would provide a basis for meaningful dialogue about national objectives, priorities, or goals. Finally, it would also require a new approach to social problems and processes, including the policy-making process and the way social scientists are used to relate to it.

Dr. Loubser recommends the establishment of a clear central point of social science policy advice to the federal government, and ideally to other levels of government also. Neither the new granting council nor the suggested institute can fulfill this role, and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology does not seem the proper mechanism for the coordination of social science policy. The idea

of a professional and objective advisory body that could be appropriately staffed with scientific personnel and could provide adequate information and analysis of policy options remained an attractive and necessary aspect of federal organisation for science policy, in his opinion.

Copies of Jan Loubser's analysis and recommendations are available from Lise Lavoie, Information Officer, The Social Science Research Council of Canada, 151 Slater Street, OTTAWA, Ontario K1P 5H3.

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"LES CHERCHEURS EN SCIENCES SOCIALES
ONT CONTRIBUÉ AU CONSERVATISME ET AU
MANQUE D'IMAGINATION DES POLITIQUES SOCIALES"

La première Conférence nationale des sciences sociales tenue à Ottawa du 20 au 22 novembre 1975 a réuni près de six cents personnes dans les murs du Château Laurier et ceux du Centre des conférences durant la soirée du jeudi et la journée du vendredi jusqu'au début de l'après-midi du samedi. Parmi ces participants, on remarquait trois ministres du cabinet fédéral, huit membres du Parlement, sept sous-ministres fédéraux et trois sous-ministres des provinces.

Guy Rocher, conférencier invité, a ouvert la conférence en prononçant un discours lors du banquet du jeudi soir, discours qui mettait en lumière les problèmes de l'implantation des sciences sociales dans les politiques gouvernementales. M. Rocher, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Montréal, sur un ton provocateur plutôt que poli disait: "Qu'ils soient publics ou privés, qu'ils représentent l'autorité ou qu'ils la contestent, ceux qui ont le pouvoir ou qui cherchent à en avoir posent généralement des problèmes de conscience aux chercheurs des sciences sociales. Et ces problèmes de conscience sont complexes parce qu'ils sont fait d'apparentes contradictions."

Le champ de recherche de ces chercheurs dépasse celui des décisions politiques. La proximité du pouvoir peut influencer les chercheurs qui, en retour, sont accusés de manque d'objectivité. Toutefois, les chercheurs requièrent les fonds distribués par ceux au pouvoir.

En tenant compte de ces faits, on a raison de conclure que "les chercheurs en sciences sociales et les personnes au pouvoir n'ont pas été faits pour travailler ensemble".

Plus loin, il examina de plus près le rôle que ces chercheurs ont joué dans l'élaboration de politiques et, probablement sans surprendre qui que ce soit, il dit que "les chercheurs en sciences sociales ont contribué au conservatisme et au manque d'imagination des politiques sociales".

"En tant que chercheurs ou hommes de science, les spécialistes des sciences sociales appartiennent à un univers de pensée différent de celui des hommes du pouvoir. Mais c'est en tant que citoyens partageant un même univers idéologique

qu'ils peuvent se rejoindre, communiquer et parfois travailler ensemble."

En terminant, M. Rocher, en parlant du rôle crucial des sciences sociales dans la société, disait que "malgré leur conservatisme collectif et en réaction contre lui, les chercheurs en sciences sociales, en tant que collectivité, ont le devoir de maintenir un examen critique des idéologies courantes qu'elles soient de droite ou de gauche".

THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS US

"TO FIND THE MOST APPROPRIATE AND LEAST COSTLY
SOLUTION TO EACH PROBLEM"

At the opening plenary, the Honourable C.M. Drury spoke along similar lines. As a government spokesman, he stated: "...whatever the limitations of your disciplines we in government are highly interested in their advancement. Reliable knowledge in social matters would considerably facilitate decision-making, reduce the possibility of mistakes, and allow us to find the most appropriate and least costly solution to each problem that confronts us."

Also with communication as his main concern, John Deutsch, the Conference Chairman, established the mood that was to prevail during the day and a half, a mood of openness and exchange. "The social scientists need to communicate to the politicians the perceptions of their disciplines, what they know and what they don't know; what they might be able to do and what they cannot do. The politicians need to communicate to the social scientists what they require in systematic knowledge and information, along with inputs from other sources, to make intelligent judgments."

MARC LALONDE DÉSIRE

"PLUS DE CRITIQUES SUR LA POLITIQUE GOUVERNEMENTALE"

A la séance parallèle sur "Équité économique et la sécurité sociale, l'honorable Marc Lalonde exposa ses idées sur la contribution des sciences sociales à l'élaboration de politiques. Premièrement, il remarqua que cette récente contribution, inconnue il y a 20 ans, par conséquent, fait face à certains problèmes. La recherche fait toujours suite aux problèmes. "A moins que le directeur ne soit exceptionnellement prévoyant, on doit inévitablement vivre ces moments où l'homme politique ou le sous-ministre pose une question à laquelle il n'y a pas de réponse, voire qui n'a fait l'objet d'aucune recherche." La disponibilité et le manque de données constituent des problèmes sérieux. Parlant de l'interprétation des données, M. Lalonde a dit: "Une même table de données peut justifier l'une ou l'autre conclusion. Il n'est probablement pas raisonnable de s'attendre à ce que les observateurs ayant une perspective différente interprètent l'information de la même façon mais des 'règles' d'interprétation plus précises seraient sans doute très utiles." M. Lalonde demanda qu'on rédige "des documents plus efficaces, c'est-à-dire brefs bien écrits et intelligibles". Il ajouta: "Il serait en outre profitable d'inviter plus de critiques sur la politique gouvernementale, fondée sur une interprétation attentive de données contrôlables."

THE INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH ON PUBLIC POLICY

The I.R.P.P. has "as its mission research and analysis designed to improve the basis for informed choice and decision by the public of Canada and its leaders on questions of public policy". The Institute was incorporated, and opened its doors on 1 July 1974.

The basic research program is to be maintained by the income from a \$30,000,000 endowment, to be contributed 1/3 by the federal government, 1/3 by the provinces and 1/3 by the private sector. An initial non-recurring grant of \$950,000 was made by the Government of Canada to launch the program.

The effective criteria used in the selection of research projects are as follows. (1) The project should fall within a policy field of general interest to Canada in which one can anticipate substantial change over the next five to twenty-five years. (2) The project should be new in the sense that it should not be in a field occupied by other research endeavours or likely to be so occupied, unless there is substantial novelty in approach and design. (3) The need for and expected use of research results should be manifest: thus the utilisation of research results should be built into the research design. (4) The project should be performable within a reasonable period of time and within available resources.

The term public policy is undefined. The Institute determined that its initial research plan should center around the theme of population trends and developments in Canada, inasmuch as a population component is likely to be present in any major issue of Canadian public policy.

A number of other projects are in the course of being identified and designed. They include income distribution and expenditure; a case study on the development of public policy in the field of social security; the interrelationship of political units in Canada; Prince Edward Island energy policy; and public policy issues relating to development and the environment. In addition, attention will be given to international trade policies and to natural resources issues.

The professional staff collectively have backgrounds in anthropology, computer science, demography, economics, engineering physics, environmental studies, genetics, law, mathematics, physics, political science, sociology and statistics.

Enquiries respecting the Institute, its programme and appointment to its professional staff should be directed to its President, Mr. A.W.R. Carrothers, Suite 514, 3535 chemin Queen Mary, MONTREAL, Quebec, H3V 1H8 - (514) 342-9121.

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L'Institut de recherches politiques possède un mandat presque illimité pour entreprendre des recherches dans le domaine des politiques afin d'exercer une influence favorable sur la qualité de la prise de décision dans le domaine des politiques.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec le Président, A.W.R. Carrothers à l'adresse et au numéro de téléphone indiqués ci-haut.

* REUNIONS PROCHAINES

UPCOMING MEETINGS *

MARCH 26 - 27 MARS 1976 / WATERLOO

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN
CANADIAN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLITICS (ORGANIZATIONAL CONFERENCE)

One of the areas which the Ontario Advisory Committee on Academic Planning review of Political Science commented upon was the need for greater co-operation among the universities in southwestern Ontario.

In response, several groups of our colleagues have met or plan to meet to discuss mutual interests and problems in public administration, Asian politics, comparative and international politics, theory and urban politics. A similar meeting of some of the people interested in Canadian national and provincial politics was held last year.

Now it is time for a full-scale conference for those working and teaching in the Canadian area to establish their own sub-discipline group.

To that end an organizational conference will be held at the University of Waterloo on March 26 and 27, 1976. The conference will begin with a social gathering on Friday evening, March 26. On Saturday, March 27, there will be a workshop on research activities in the region, a workshop on the teaching of Canadian national and provincial politics and an organizational meeting to assess the future of the group.

The University of Waterloo Political Science Department will play host to this conference, and political scientists from Southwestern Ontario universities (Brock, Guelph, McMaster, Waterloo, Western, Wilfrid Laurier, Windsor) are cordially invited to attend. For additional information, please contact R.J. Williams, Department of Political Science, University of Waterloo, (519) 885-1211, Ext. 3612.

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APRIL 8 - 13 AVRIL 1976 / LOUVAIN (BELGIQUE)

CPSA / ECPR TWINNED WORKSHOPS

The CPSA is arranging a series of twinned workshops with the European Consortium for Political Research. The first two workshops are scheduled for April 8 - 13, 1976, in Louvain. The topics are "Conflicts and Policy Options in Multi-national Societies" and "The Governmental Control of Multi-national Corporations". For additional information, contact John TRENT, Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa, OTTAWA, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

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MAY 30 - JUNE 2 / QUEBEC

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

30 MAI - 2 JUIN / QUEBEC

CONGRES ANNUEL DE LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

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MAY 31 - JUNE 1 / QUEBEC

CONFERENCE ON APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Panel I: Approaches to the Study of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:
The Social Sciences. Chairman: Peter J. Potichnyj, McMaster University.

1. Professor Lenard Cohen, Simon Fraser University.
"Development of Political Science in Yugoslavia".
2. Professor Radoslav Selucky, Carleton University.
"Analysis From the Stance of Political Economy".
3. Professor David Lane, Cambridge University.
"The Contribution of Political Sociology".

Panel II: The Political Economy of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:
Plan vs Market. Chairman: Simon McInnes, York University.

1. Professors Alan Brown, Zbigniew Fallenbuchl, Joe Licari, Egon
Neuberger, University of Windsor.
"The Impact of International Stagflation on Systemic and Policy
Changes in Eastern Europe: Theoretical Perspectives".
2. Professor Henryk Flakierski, York University.
"Economic Reforms in Poland: Political Developments".
3. Professor Oli Hawrylyshyn, Queen's University.
"Economics and Politics in Yugoslavia".

Panel III: Political Sociology in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:
State and Society. Chairman: William McGrath, Dalhousie University.

1. Professor Alexander Simirenko, Pennsylvania State University.
"Sociology in the Soviet Union: The State of the Discipline".
2. Professor Karl-Eugen Wädekin, Justus-Liebig-Universität.
"The Interdependence of Economic Reform and Social Change in
Soviet and East European Agriculture".
3. Professor Franklyn Griffiths, University of Toronto.
"Soviet Revisionist Concepts of the American Capitalism".

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MAY 31 - JUNE 11 / VANCOUVER

Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, will take place in Vancouver from May 31 to June 11. A parallel conference of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be held at Jericho Beach, about ten minutes from downtown Vancouver. The parallel conference, called Habitat Forum, will be held from May 28 to June 11. It will devote the first few days to discussing the main themes of the UN conference: settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; institutions and management; shelter; infrastructure and services and popular participation. Participants in the forum will be able to follow the proceedings of the UN conference on closed circuit television. Registration for Habitat Forum is free. Requests for registration and accommodation should be sent to: Sandra Marriage, Habitat Forum, P.O. Box 48360, Bentall Centre, VANCOUVER, B.C. V7X kL8.

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AUGUST 16 - 21 AOUT / EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND)

CONGRES DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE /
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Voir l'aperçu du programme dans la livraison de novembre 1975 du Bulletin.

See the summary of the congress programme in the November 1975 issue of the Bulletin.

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OCTOBER 22 - 23 OCTOBRE / WOLFVILLE, N.S.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

First call for papers

Theme: "Modernization".

- Panels: (a) Political modernization and participation.
(b) Regulations and Intervention by the State.
(c) Leadership, legislatures and modernization.
(d) Political communication and modernization.
(e) Political theory and modernization.

The topic of "Modernization" was chosen in order to encourage the participation of as many social scientists as possible. This general theme is amenable to examination from national and cross-national perspective and we therefore solicit your participation.

For further information and proposal papers contact: Professor Marshall Wm. Conley, Conference Chairman, APPSA, Department of Political Science, Acadia University, WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia. BOP 1X0.

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OCTOBER 14 - 16 OCTOBRE 1976 / DURHAM, North Carolina

REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION: The Impact of the revolutionary experience of the United States compared with the development of Canada solely by evolution.

The Duke University Canadian Studies Center in association with the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States has arranged to hold an International Bicentennial Conference funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities to compare and contrast impact of the revolutionary experience on the United States with Canada's development by a process of evolution.

For additional information, see the January issue of the Bulletin or write to the Director, Canadian Studies Center, 2101 Campus Drive, DURHAM, North Carolina, U.S.A. 27706.

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MESSAGES

Avis

Si vous êtes un politicologue de langue française et n'avez pas encore reçu un questionnaire portant sur vos intérêts en science politique, prière de communiquer le plus tôt possible avec François-Pierre Gingras, à l'adresse inscrite sur la couverture du Bulletin.

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Training in Survey Research

For the twenty-ninth consecutive year, the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan will hold a Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques from June 28, 1976 to August 20, 1976.

The Institute is designed to meet some of the educational and training needs of men and women engaged in business, government research and other statistical work, and also to meet the needs of graduate students and university instructors interested in quantitative research in the social sciences.

For further information concerning specific dates, courses, fees, housing, etc., please write Mrs. Helene Hitchcock, Administrative Manager, Office of the Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Post Office Box 1248, ANN ARBOR, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

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QU'EST-CE QUI SE PASSE A

SCIENCES PO. ?

Le rédacteur du Bulletin a été mis au courant, il y a quelque temps, de changements importants dans le régime des doctorats en science politique à Paris. Afin de mieux informer nos lecteurs, la présente documentation a été recueillie. Elle comprend d'abord un commentaire de Stanislav KIRSCHBAUM, puis des extraits d'une correspondance avec Alfred GROSSER, de l'Institut d'études politiques (I.E.P.) de Paris.

DOCUMENT I: "Une dévaluation ni voulue ni méritée" - S. Kirschbaum

Réorganisation du programme d'études à "Sciences po." de Paris

Le mouvement étudiant de 1968 avait donné lieu à maintes réformes dans l'enseignement en France. A part quelques changements mineurs dans la structure des cours du Cycle supérieur d'études politiques de la Fondation nationale des Sciences politiques, le vent de la réforme qui soufflait alors au Ministère de l'Education Nationale avait cependant épargné le programme de doctorat. Le 3^e Cycle de "Sciences po." jouissait effectivement d'un statut assez particulier; son doctorat était un des mieux cotés en France malgré son moyen rang dans la hiérarchie des doctorats français. Plus encore, le "Doctorat de Recherches (mention "études politiques")" délivré par la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines,¹ était de par son programme rigoureux et la qualité des thèses soutenues considéré au moins comme l'équivalent d'un doctorat d'Etat (Doctorat en Science politique) des Facultés de Droit et Sciences économiques de Paris et des universités de provinces où l'enseignement de la Science politique semblait laisser parfois beaucoup à désirer.

La situation des anciens du 3^e Cycle n'était cependant pas bonne: ils représentaient un groupe à part avec un doctorat qui ne leur donnait en France aucun accès à une chaire de faculté. Le plus que pouvaient espérer les diplômés français du 3^e Cycle à part d'un poste de recherche², c'était une nomination à un Institut d'Etudes politiques. Les étrangers, notamment les Canadiens, étaient plus heureux puisque le doctorat était accepté comme l'équivalent du Ph.D. nord-américain et leur assurait ainsi le droit d'enseigner à l'université.³

Cette situation ne pouvait pas durer, en particulier en ce qui concernait les étudiants français. Aussi l'Assemblée Nationale approuva-t-elle en 1974 un décret et des arrêtés qui modifiaient le programme du doctorat à "Sciences po.". Dans la brochure relative au 3^e Cycle, que distribue l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris pour 1975-76 on lit: "Un décret et plusieurs arrêtés du 16 avril 1974 ont réorganisé les études de 3^e Cycle et les conditions de délivrance des diplômes et des doctorats. Ces textes ont conféré à l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris, établissement public à caractère scientifique et culturel indépendant, le droit de délivrer des diplômes d'études approfondies (D.E.A.) et des doctorats de 3^e cycle; des doctorats d'Etat; des diplômes d'études supérieures spécialisées (D.E.E.S.)". Ainsi disparaît le "Diplôme supérieur de recherches et d'études politiques" (D.S.R.E.P.) qui était délivré après une année de scolarité et la

soutenance d'un mémoire. Pour toutes fins pratiques le "Doctorat de Recherches (mention "études politiques")" disparaît aussi; le nouveau doctorat de 3^e Cycle en est une dévaluation. Comme nous allons voir, c'est le doctorat d'Etat qui le remplace.

Que signifient ces réformes pour les étudiants canadiens désireux de faire un doctorat au 3^e Cycle de l'Institut d'Etudes politiques de Paris d'une part et pour les anciens de "Science po.", titulaires du "Doctorat de Recherches" d'autre part? Pour les premiers, il est évident que seul le doctorat d'Etat offre un intérêt. Outre le snobisme de ce doctorat, le programme d'études est le même que celui du 3^e Cycle, sauf pour la thèse. Cette différence est importante. D'après l'article 2 et l'article 10 de l'arrêté du 16 avril relatif au doctorat de troisième cycle: "Le doctorat de troisième cycle sanctionne une formation acquise dans la pratique de la recherche. Cette formation est destinée à approfondir les connaissances dans la spécialité choisie et à développer la maîtrise des méthodes rigoureuses de raisonnement et d'expérimentation nécessaires tant dans les activités professionnelles que dans la recherche scientifique et l'enseignement supérieur ... Le doctorat du troisième cycle est conféré après soutenance d'une ensemble de travaux individuels ou collectifs." Quant au doctorat d'Etat, l'arrêté du 16 avril stipule dans l'article 2: "Le doctorat d'Etat sanctionne la reconnaissance, par un jury, de l'aptitude du candidat à mettre en oeuvre une recherche scientifique originale de haut niveau. A cet effet, le candidat présente en soutenance une thèse ou un ensemble de travaux que le jury apprécie en fonction de leur valeur et de leur originalité."

Le choix du programme du doctorat d'Etat devient encore plus évident si on compare le programme d'études de ces deux doctorats avec celui de l'ancien "Doctorat de Recherches"; la différence est effectivement minime. Dans les deux cas, deux années de scolarité sont requises où figurent des séminaires de recherche, des stages de formation technique et des séries d'initiation théorique qui remplacent le séminaire général (pré-1968) de l'ancien programme. Seule la thèse aurait pu faire la différence. Si la brochure du Cycle supérieur d'études politiques de 1967-68, par exemple, ne définit en aucune façon la nature de la thèse de 3^e Cycle, il n'y a toutefois aucune raison pour ne pas penser que la plupart des thèses aurait été reconnues comme thèses d'Etat. Dans le nouveau programme il y a par contre plus de précision; la brochure de 1975-1976 indique: "La thèse de 3^e Cycle est un travail de haut niveau, mais d'ampleur limitée, qui doit normalement être mené à son terme au cours de la troisième année universitaire qui suit l'admission". A notre connaissance, une telle définition aurait été valable pour très peu de cas de l'ancien programme.⁴ Ainsi le successeur du "Doctorat de Recherches" est bel et bien le doctorat d'Etat.

Ceci nous mène à répondre à la deuxième question, à savoir que signifient ces réformes pour les anciens de "Science po." titulaires du "Doctorat de Recherches"? A première vue, il semble que leur doctorat a été dévalué. Cette impression nous fut confirmée récemment à Paris par un porte-parole du 3^e Cycle qui a suggéré que ceux qui sont intéressés à obtenir le doctorat d'Etat, devraient présenter en soutenance à l'Institut, des travaux réalisés, comme l'autorisent les articles 4, 8 et 9 de l'arrêté du 16 avril 1974. Cette réponse ne nous semble pourtant pas juste car beaucoup de thèses, comme nous l'avons

indiqué ci-dessus, auraient vraisemblablement été admissibles comme thèses d'Etat. Pourquoi d'ailleurs devraient des anciens, surtout s'ils ne sont pas français, soumettre à un jury des travaux ultérieurs? Ils ont déjà fait leurs preuves!

Au fond, pourquoi serait-ce un problème, surtout pour ceux qui enseignent à l'université, notamment au Canada? Leur carrière ne dépend sûrement plus du genre de doctorat qu'ils ont obtenu. Plutôt cela nous semble être une question de principe. Cette dévaluation n'a été ni voulue ni méritée. Aussi suggérons-nous que tous les anciens titulaires du "Doctorat de Recherches (mention "études politiques")" -- que la "peau d'âne" définit d'ailleurs comme "Doctorat en études politiques" (exemple de logique cartésienne?) -- le transforment en "Doctorat en Science politique". Ce n'est peut-être pas très logique, mais c'est sûrement plus simple que d'expliquer continuellement ce que valent les doctorats en France.

Stanislav Kirschbaum
Collège Glendon
York University

NOTES

1. Jusqu'en 1974 ni l'Institut d'Etudes politiques ni la Fondation nationale des Sciences politiques étaient habilités à délivrer des doctorats. Aussi le 3^e Cycle devait être rattaché à une des deux Facultés de l'Université de Paris, la Faculté des Lettres et sciences humaines ou la Faculté de Droit et sciences économiques. Les directeurs du Cycle supérieur d'études politiques avaient choisi en 1956 la Faculté des Lettres et sciences humaines. Ceci déplut à l'autre faculté qui créa par la suite un doctorat d'Etat -- le Doctorat en Science politique (D. Sc. Pol.); ce doctorat ne fut cependant point rattaché à "Science po." qui demeura par la suite la seule institution parisienne où se faisait l'enseignement systématique de la science politique.
2. A notre connaissance, pour un Français, il y a des postes de recherches qu'à la Fondation nationale des Sciences politiques, et au Centre national pour la Recherche scientifique.
3. Voir notre article "Des Canadiens à "Sciences po." de Paris" dans le Bulletin, III, 5 (mai 1974), pp. 38 - 40.
4. L'arrêté du 16 avril stipule que pour le doctorat d'Etat, la limite de la dimension de la thèse est fixée à 500 pages de 350 mots (annexes non comprises). A notre connaissance beaucoup de thèses pour le "Doctorat de recherches" avaient dépassé cette limite. Quantité ne signifie pas toujours qualité, bien sûr; nous pouvons supposer par contre que si les jurys avait accepté de telles thèses, elles devaient être valables!

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DOCUMENT II: "une certaine dévaluation, mais ..." - A. Grosser

CYCLE SUPÉRIEUR D'ÉTUDES POLITIQUES

27 RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, 75341 PARIS CEDEX 07

TÉL. 222 25-59

PARIS, LE 21 janvier 1976

Monsieur François-Pierre GINGRAS
Mc Master University
Department of Political Science
1280 Main Street West?
HAMILTON/ONTARIO
L8S 4M4

Cher Monsieur,

Mademoiselle KEMPF m'a transmis votre lettre avec vos intéressantes questions concernant notre nouvelle organisation.

Vous trouverez ci-joint le texte des arrêtés gouvernementaux créant le nouveau régime des doctorats, ainsi que des notices concernant notre système.

Vous constaterez vous-même que l'ensemble manque de simplicité et qu'il faudra sans doute une certaine période de rodage pour que tout soit clair. Il me semble cependant qu'il est dès maintenant possible de donner à vos questions des réponses précises.

- Pour accéder à notre doctorat d'Etat en science politique (l'I.E.P. en décerne désormais aussi en économie et en lettres et sciences humaines, s'il s'agit de sociologie ou d'histoire contemporaine), il y a, en fait sinon en droit, deux voies :

a) Inscription directe en doctorat d'Etat (sur titre ou par dérogation, après accord d'un directeur de recherche appartenant à notre corps enseignant et avis du collège "Science Politique" de la Commission scientifique de l'I.E.P.). L'autorisation d'inscription est donnée par le directeur de l'I.E.P.

b) Les meilleurs étudiants du 3^o Cycle s'orientent en seconde année vers le doctorat d'Etat sans passer par le doctorat de 3^o Cycle. Le doctorat d'Etat nécessite évidemment une préparation plus longue.

- Oui, le nouveau doctorat de 3^o Cycle subira une certaine dévaluation par rapport à notre ancien doctorat en études politiques (mais pas par rapport à la plupart des doctorats de 3^o Cycle délivrés antérieurement dans les Facultés). D'une part, il est prévu dans les textes officiels qu'il devrait être soutenu au plus tard trois ans après l'entrée au 3^o Cycle, ce qui en limite l'ampleur (quant au sujet et quant au volume). D'autre part, notre doctorat en études politiques était doublement accepté comme équivalent du doctorat d'Etat en science politique des Facultés : en France pour les candidats à l'agrégation de Science Politique ; à l'étranger, pour l'accès aux fonctions professorales (équivalences avec le Ph D).

- Le nouveau doctorat d'Etat, selon nous, doit se situer au niveau de très bonnes thèses de l'ancien système des Facultés de droit.

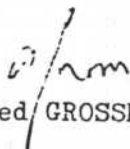
Autrement dit, il doit être considéré par un jury d'agrégation comme une oeuvre scientifique qualifiant son auteur pour l'enseignement supérieur, sans avoir pour autant l'ampleur des anciennes (et sans doute futures) thèses de lettres (en histoire notamment) qu'on préparait en dix ou vingt ans et qui, juridiquement, étaient (et sont toujours) des thèses d'habilitation, l'accès au professorat se faisant sans concours.

- La comparaison avec les thèses de sociologie est difficile parce que, du moins selon moi, bien des thèses d'Etat de sociologie, alors qu'il s'agit de thèses d'habilitation, étaient du même genre que les thèses d'Etat pré-agrégatives.

(Dans tout cela, une difficulté ancienne que le nouveau système a maintenue, deux titres de type (et de niveau) différent portent le même nom et sont théoriquement équivalents).

- Contrairement à la tradition française qui voulait qu'un même travail ne puisse être pris en considération pour deux titres différents, vous verrez que les arrêtés de 1974 prévoient expressément que la thèse de 3^o Cycle peut être l'un des travaux soumis pour l'obtention du doctorat d'Etat, si celui-ci n'est pas obtenu sur une oeuvre unique et spécifique. Jusqu'à présent, il n'y a eu chez nous aucune soutenance sur travaux. Je puis cependant vous dire que nous serons assez exigeants pour qu'il n'y ait pas dévalorisation de la thèse d'Etat.

Restant à votre entière disposition pour tous autres renseignements, je vous prie de croire, Cher Monsieur, à mes meilleurs sentiments.


Alfred GROSSER

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Toute personne désirant s'inscrire à l'un ou l'autre des diplômes mentionnés dans la lettre du professeur Grosser ferait bien de consulter les imprimés suivants:

- "Cycle supérieur d'études politiques" (5 pages)
- "Dispositions relatives au cycle supérieur d'études politiques: D.E.A. et doctorats" (4 pages)
- "Institut d'études politiques de Paris - D.E.A. et doctorats de 3^e cycle - Doctorats d'Etat - D.E.S.S. - 1975 - 1976 (23 pages)

Quant à la suggestion de S. Kirschbaum de transformer en doctorat d'Etat le doctorat de 3^e cycle que possèdent les diplômés canadiens de Sciences po., elle est maintenant entre les mains de l'I.E.P.

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* NOUVELLES DES DEPARTMENTAL *
* DEPARTEMENTS NEWS *

* y compris les postes ouverts including vacancies *

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Staff changes

New Staff, 1975 - Brian Barry (political theory).

On leave, 1975-1976: D. BLAKE
P. BUSCH
J.A. LAPONCE
P.T. TENNANT
P. MARANTZ

Visiting Professors: K. CAMPBELL
L. ERICKSON
J. LIGHTBODY
H. WHEELER
J. WOLFE

Recent publications

K.G. BANTING, "The Radical Interpretation of Social Security: A Critique",
Canadian Public Policy, Vol. I, No. 4 (Autumn 1975), pp. 520 - 526.

Brian BARRY, 1. 'Political Evaluation', with D.W. Rae, chapter 5 in Vol. 1 of
Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsby (eds.) Handbook of Political Science,
(Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley, 1975) pp. 337 - 401.

2. 'On Analogy', Political Studies, Vol. 23, pp. 208 - 224.

Donald E. BLAKE, (with David J. Elkins) "Voting Research in Canada: Problems
and Prospects," Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. VIII, (June
1975), pp. 313 - 325.

"LIP and Partisanship: An Analysis of the Local Initiatives Program,"
Canadian Public Policy, December 1975.

Alan C. CAIRNS, "Political Science in Canada and the Americanization Issue,"
Canadian Journal of Political Science, VIII, No. 2, June 1975.

(U.B.C.)

David J. ELKINS, Electoral Participation in a South Indian Context, (Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, and New Delhi, India: Vikas Publications), 251 pages.

(with Jack Citrin) Political Disaffection Among British University Students (Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Research Series, Monograph No. 23) 69 pages.

(with Donald E. Blake) "Voting Research in Canada: Problems and Prospects," Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 8 (June 1975), pp. 313 - 325.

(reprinted in CPSA Reprint Series) (with Richard Simeon) "Regional Political Cultures in Canada," Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 7 (September 1974), pp. 397 - 437.

George FEAVER, "Introduction" to Beatrice Webb's Our Partnership, London, Cambridge University Press, 1975.

"Wounded Knee and the New Tribalism: The American Indians (I)", Encounter, February 1975.

"Wounded Knee and the New Tribalism: The American Indians (II)", Encounter, March 1975.

"Vine Deloria: The American Indians (III)", Encounter, April 1975.

"An Indian Melodrama: The American Indians (IV)", Encounter, May 1975.

"The True Adventure: Epilogue to 'The American Indian'," Encounter, October 1975.

"Intellectuals and Politics: The Moral of Harold Laski," Lugano Review, No. 2, 1975.

"Popular Government and Democratic Freedom: The Liberal Conservatism of Sir Henry Maine," Lugano Review, No. 6, 1975.

K.J. HOLSTI, "Underdevelopment and The Gap Theory of International Conflict," American Political Science Review, 69 (September 1975), 827 - 839.

Frank C. LANGDON, "Japanese Reactions to India's Nuclear Explosion." Pacific Affairs, Vol. 48, No. 2 (Summer 1975), pp. 173 - 180.

"Canada's Struggle for Entree to Japan." Canadian Public Policy / Analyse de Politiques, Forthcoming.

R.S. MILNE, "Malaysia and Singapore in 1974", Asian Survey, Vol. XV, No. 2, (1975), pp. 166 - 173.

"'The Pacific Way' - Consociational Politics in Fiji", Pacific Affairs, Vol. 48, No. 3 (1975), pp. 413 - 431.

(U.B.C.)

W.J. STANCIEWICZ, "Sovereignty," Encyclopaedia Britannica, 15th edition, (1974), Vol. 17, pp. 309 - 313.

"Is the Social Contract Obsolete?", Political Science (Wellington), Vol. 26, No. 2, December 1974, pp. 57 - 62.

Michael D. WALLACE, "Cluster of Nations in the Global System, 1865 - 1974: Some Preliminary Evidence" International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 19, No. 1 (March, 1975).

John R. WOOD, "Extra-parliamentary Opposition in India: An Analysis of Populist Agitations in Gujarat and Bihar," Pacific Affairs, Vol. 48, No. 3 (1975), pp. 313 - 334.

Research Projects Being Undertaken

George FEAVER, A study of the political thought and influence of Sidney Webb.

W.J. STANCIEWICZ, Classical concepts in modern political thought; Modern theories of democracy.

Graduate - Faculty Seminars, Fall Term 1975

- October 15 Professor John RUGGIE, Dept. of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley: "The U.N. Conference on the New World Economic Order"
- October 24 Professor James S. WOLFE, Visiting Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, U.B.C.: Three Types of Civil Religion
- October 31 Professor David J. ELKINS, Dept. of Political Science, U.B.C.: "A Cause in Search of Its Effect: Or, What Does Political Culture Explain?"
- November 12 Professor Andre BETEILLE, Dept. of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics: "Ethnicity and Caste in Indian Politics"
- November 21 Professor Norman MACKENZIE, Director of the School of Education, University of Sussex: "The Politics of Higher Education in Britain."
- November 28 Professor Michael D. WALLACE, Dept. of Political Science, U.B.C.: "A Barefoot Model Looks at the Balance of Power."

GLENDON COLLEGE (York University)

The Politics of Bilingualism and Biculturalism

The Political Science Department at Glendon College (York) will mount a new course in French which it is expected will be of special interest to the Franco-Ontarian community.

This course will be based on the Report of the Royal Commission and will start with the immediate background of the Commission, its surveys and its findings. It will deal with the history of bilingualism and biculturalism and the impact of this history on Canadian politics -- federal, and provincial. It will discuss the sociological terms nation, national community, ethnic groups, and their political and ideological implications: nation and state, ethnic rights, nationalism. It will study the difference between the Francophone majority in Quebec and the Francophone minorities in the other provinces, and the differences between the French Canadians as an ethnic group in provinces like Ontario and the other ethnic groups. The concept of multiculturalism as opposed to biculturalism, as dealt with in Book IV of the Report will be gone into. The course will be concluded with a series of lectures and seminars on the situation of the Franco-Ontarians.

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UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Professor P.J. SMITH advises us that his new address is: c/o Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, VICTORIA, B.C. V8W 2Y2. His former address was in London, England.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Appointment

Paul W. FOX, who has been a member of the University of Toronto's Department of Political Economy for twenty-one years, has been named principal of the University's Erindale College, effective July 1, 1976. He succeeds E.A. Robinson. Professor Fox has been lecturing on Canadian government at Erindale for the past three years.

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CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Appointment

A. Davidson DUNTON, director of Carleton's Institute of Canadian Studies since 1972, has been reappointed for a further three-year term, effective July 1. Mr. Dunton was President of the University from 1958 to 1971.

(Carleton)

Vacancy

Applications are invited from specialists in International Relations with special competence in I.R. theory and methodology interested in a one year appointment beginning July 1, 1976 at Assistant Professor level. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree.

Minimum salary \$14,500.

Curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be sent to: Chairman, Appointments Committee, Department of Political Science, Carleton University, OTTAWA, Ontario K1S 5B6.

Appointment subject to the availability of funds.

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UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Seminar

Speakers at the Interdisciplinary Seminar of the Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, for the spring term include:

Brian BARRY, U.B.C.

"Rawls and Futurology"

Leon CRAIG, U. of Alberta

"Critique of Rawls"

Ali MAZRUI, U. of Michigan

"African Politics"

Martha FLETCHER, York

"A Case Study of the Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934"

Fred FLETCHER, York

"The PM and the Media: A Case Study of the Anti-Inflation Legislation"

Barry COOPER, York

"Eric Voegelin's Concept of Historiogenesis"

John HOLMES, U. of T.

"Canadian Foreign Policy and the United Nations"

K.J. HOLSTI, U.B.C.

"Isolationism"

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ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE (University of Saskatchewan)

Vacancy

Saint Thomas More College, a federated college of the University of Saskatchewan, is seeking an instructor in political science. St. Thomas More College is legally and financially a separate entity from the University, but is academically a part of the University's College of Arts and Science. Members of the STM Department of Economics and Political Science are also members of the Department of Economics and Political Science of the University. Our staff and the courses they teach compliment what is found in the University Department.

Contact R.S. Farnell, Head, Department of Economics and Political Science, St. Thomas More College, 1437 College Drive, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W6

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UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Highlights

Professor B.B. KYMLICKA, Chairman of the Department since July 1973, is now Dean of Social Science at the University of Western Ontario.

The Department is host for the academic year 1975 - 1976 to a Foreign Service Visitor in the person of David STANSFIELD, former Ambassador to Egypt and the Sudan, and High Commissioner to Malaysia and Burma.

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KING'S COLLEGE (University of Western Ontario)

Vacancy

There is a part-time position open in Political Science and applications are being received by John D. Morgan, Dean, King's College, 266 Epworth Ave., LONDON, Ontario. N6A 2M3.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY

Vacancies

Applications are invited for the following positions in the Department of Political Science at McGill University, Montreal: together with resumes and the names of referees they should be transmitted to: Dr. F.A. Kunz, Chairman, Political Science, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec; deadline for applications: 1 March, 1976.

Political Philosophy: Visiting senior appointment (Full Professor/Associate Professor) for the academic year 1976-77 (may be renewable). Responsibilities would include teaching in the history of political thought and supervising of graduate work in that area; candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree, have teaching experience and a publication record. Salary commensurate with qualifications and rank.

West European Government & Politics: Visiting appointment for the academic year 1976-77 at the rank of Associate or Assistant Professor. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree and preferably have teaching experience and some publication record. Salary in accord with the scales for appropriate rank.

Canadian Politics: Summer course, July 5 - August 13, 1976, at the rank of Assistant Professor. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree and preferably have teaching experience and some publication record. Salary: \$2,600.

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McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Vacancy

Appointment anticipated at the Lecturer or Assistant Professor level. Candidate should have research interests and teaching competence in Canadian Politics with a particular focus on some combination of Public Policy, Public Law, Federal/Provincial Relations. Qualifications - Ph.D. or near completion of Ph.D.; Effective Date, July 1, 1976. Resumes and letters of reference should be sent to Dr. A. Bromke, Chairman, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, HAMILTON, Ontario. L8S 4M4.

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COLLEGE UNIVERSITAIRE SAINT-JEAN (University of Alberta)

Poste ouvert

Nous sommes à la recherche d'un spécialiste en sciences politiques pour remplir un poste permanent (à plein temps) dans notre faculté, à partir du premier juillet 1976. Les conditions essentielles de cette position sont: 1) un grand intérêt à la recherche, particulièrement des minorités et ethnies francophones et autres; 2) une compétence bilingue (français-anglais).

Les responsabilités principales de la position sont d'ordre pédagogique au niveau du premier cycle (undergraduate) avec une possibilité d'enseigner au niveau du second cycle. La recherche scientifique sera fortement encouragée et des facilités et fonds de recherches seront disponibles au candidat élu.

Le Collège Universitaire est une faculté bilingue de l'Université de l'Alberta et est situé sur un campus séparé; il maintient ainsi les avantages d'une petite institution tout en étant pleinement intégré aux activités du campus principal.

Le rang et le salaire de ce poste seront à négocier. Les échelles des traitements de la U. of A. sont: Professeur adjoint: \$15,184 à \$19,719; Professeur agrégé: \$19,720 à \$25,959; Professeur attitré: \$25,960 à \$29,879. Ces échelles seront revues en 1976 - 1977.

Une vita et trois lettres de références doivent être envoyées à: Dr. Stephen T. Carey, Département de Psychologie, Université de l'Alberta, Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean, EDMONTON, Alberta.

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UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Vacancies

Subject to the availability of funds the Department of Political Science at the University of Waterloo now expects to make at least two appointments for the 1976-77 academic year in the following fields:

(University of Waterloo)

- introduction to politics
- comparative politics (with emphasis on the developing areas)
- Quebec politics

One appointment will be a visiting professorship (the actual rank is open) while the other(s) will be part-time and sessional to teach particular courses. Qualified women and men are both encouraged to apply. Interested individuals should write as soon as possible, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of at least two referees, to: Professor John Wilson, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Waterloo, WATERLOO, Ontario. N2L 3G1.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Vacancies

Applications are invited for two positions at the level of lecturer or assistant professor. Preference will be given to applicants who can teach some combination of the following areas: (a) formal modelling/statistical analysis (b) public policy (c) soviet politics (d) international relations. Other combinations will also be considered. Effective date of the appointments will be 1 July, 1976. Applicants should write, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to Professor Jock Gunn, Head, Department of Political Studies, Queen's University, KINGSTON, Ontario. K7L 3N6.

The Department also seeks applicants for its Skelton-Clark Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Canadian Studies, tenable from 1 September 1976 until 31 August 1977. The Fellowship is intended to allow the holder to prepare publications based upon a dissertation that relates to Canadian public policy and affairs. The award may not be used to assist in completing the dissertation. It carries a stipend of \$10,000. Applicants, including c.v., names of academic referees and an abstract of the dissertation should be sent to Professor Jock Gunn at the above address.

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MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vacancies

Subject to budgetary approval, the department expects to make one-year visiting or temporary appointments for 1976-77 in the following areas:

1. Canadian Politics. Introductory and senior undergraduate teaching. Graduate teaching and supervision possible. Specialties in policy analysis, local and provincial politics, and/or intergovernmental relations are particularly welcome.
2. International Politics. Introductory and senior undergraduate teaching. Specialties in international law, comparative foreign policy, and Canadian foreign policy are of interest to the department. A secondary field of comparative

(Memorial)

Western or Communist politics is desirable.

Rank and salary for both positions is open and subject to qualifications and experience. Candidates with Ph.D. are preferred, but those at the dissertation stage but with significant teaching experience will be considered.

Apply to: Professor M.W. Graesser, Head, Department of Political Science, Memorial University of Newfoundland, ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland. (709) 753-1200 Extension 2179.

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UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

Postes ouverts

Le département de science politique annonce l'ouverture de postes de professeur à plein temps en relations internationales. Domaines privilégiés: enseignement des cours d'introduction en relations internationales et organisations internationales; aussi un champ d'intérêt en études régionales ou en analyse des systèmes politique d'Asie ou d'Europe de l'ouest, de préférence. Exigences: doctorat en science politique. Date d'ouverture du poste: le 1er juin 1976. Date de clôture pour la réception des candidatures: le 31 mars 1976. Les candidats sont priés de s'adresser à Monsieur Robert Boily, directeur du Département de science politique à l'Université de Montréal, c.p. 6128, MONTREAL 101, Québec et d'inclure un curriculum vitae avec renseignements quant aux diplômes possédés, liste des publications et noms de trois répondants.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Eulogy

On 13 December the Department of Political Science mourned the sad loss of one of its most successful and talented young academics. Dr. Thomas Allen LEVY was driving to Montreal to take a plane to Israel when an accident ended a life so young and so rich with promise.

He came to us from Dalhousie's Center for Foreign Policy Studies where he had earned a reputation as a scholar and researcher of considerable skill. During the year and a half he spent in our Department, he lived almost the cloistered life. Daily he would make his pilgrimage to his office in Tilley Hall at 8:30 in the morning. And often he would be reluctant to leave its sequestered precincts at 5 in the evening "when curfew tolls the knell of parting day" for most of us. He was the living example of what an academic of real worth should be.

Levy could claim an impressive record of scholarly achievements. Born in Montreal, he graduated from McGill and obtained his Master's from the same institution where he had as his teachers, the eminent scholars, F.R. Scott and Michael Brecher. Honours and distinctions came his way while in McGill. He then proceeded

(University of New Brunswick)

to Duke University in the United States and crowned his career with the laurels of a Ph.D. from that famed seat of learning. His doctoral dissertation was adjudged the best in that year for which he obtained a coveted prize. Duke University Press had planned to publish his dissertation and at the time of his death, Levy was engaged in preparing it for publication.

As a teacher, Levy was meticulous in the preparation of his lectures and conscientious to a fault. He had had some experience in teaching in universities in North Carolina, U.S.A. and at Saint Mary's, Halifax. The reports on his teaching were indeed excellent. And he more than lived up to these commendations in the work he did for us. Students had an affection for him. The surveys conducted of his teaching were all superlative in their assessments. In fact the Political Science Student's Association had given serious thought to nominating him as a candidate for the university's excellence in teaching award.

Research was his metier and publication gave him the supremest satisfaction. It is not an exaggeration to say that almost daily he would produce manuscript upon manuscript for our secretaries to type. They found it a pleasure to work for him. Not a few of his efforts found their way into journals of repute. He "scorned delights and lived laborious days" to achieve these goals.

But he was not unmindful of the world outside him. He was the architect of the Fredericton Chapter of Canadian Professors for Peace in the Middle East. Around this organization, he soon collected an array of local notables. He was also the Editor of the Newsletter of the Federation of New Brunswick Faculty Associations. He was besides involved in various other university activities and was much in demand as a lecturer and a public speaker. In the local synagogue he was much admired for his learning as well as for his observance of precept and practice.

Thomas Allen Levy worked himself to exhaustion in the pursuit of his scholarly ideals. He crammed into his life's short span a mountain of activity. The tragedy is that he had to die just when he was on the threshold of what surely would have been a great career.

A. Jeyaratnam Wilson, Chairman
Department of Political Science

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CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
TRAVEL GRANTS TO LEARNED SOCIETIES MEETING
C.P.S.A. - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Laval University, Québec
May 30 - 2 June 1976

The Canadian Political Science Association receives a travel grant from the Social Science Research Council of Canada to assist members to come to the annual meeting from distant places. These funds are particularly designed to help younger members. The assumption is that those presenting, discussing, or chairing papers will be subsidized by their own university. Those requesting C.P.S.A. grants are urged to try to obtain funds from their own institutions first, in order to allow the Travel Fund to be spread widely. Requests, stating the cost of the economy return air fare, the grants you expect to receive from other sources, and the academic rank of the member must reach the Executive Secretary, Carmen B. Hajdu, Canadian Political Science Association, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N 6N5 by May 1, 1976. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

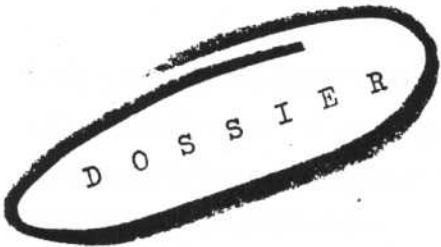
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L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Frais de déplacement pour les conférences des sociétés savantes
A.C.S.P. - réunion annuelle générale, Université Laval, Québec

30 mai - 2 juin 1976

L'Association canadienne de science politique reçoit du Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales une subvention de transport destinée à permettre aux membres éloignés d'assister à la séance annuelle de l'Association. Ces fonds sont d'abord mis à la disposition des membres plus jeunes, attendu que le voyage de ceux qui présentent ou discutent une communication, ou qui y président, sera vraisemblablement défrayé par leur propre université. Ceux qui désirent se prévaloir de cette aide devraient tâcher d'obtenir une contribution similaire de leur employeur premièrement, ce qui permettrait à l'Association de répartir son assistance plus largement. Les demandes de subvention devraient, après avoir précisé le coût du transport aérien (aller-retour, classe économique) et déclaré les autres sources de financement escomptées, ainsi que le statut académique du demandeur, être envoyées à la secrétaire-générale, Carmen B. Hajdu, Association canadienne de science politique, a/s Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N 6N5 pour le 1er mai, 1976 et accompagnées d'une enveloppe affranchie.



THE POLITICAL USES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE*

By Léon Dion

The questions which I shall raise today come down ultimately to one main question: when divested of the justifications commonly given by political scientists for their field of study, what real contribution does political science make to an understanding of concrete political action? That question, asked in the simplest terms without the aura of theoretical conceptualization will, I fear, seem too down-to-earth to be deemed acceptable by adherents to the strict rules of the discipline. Be that as it may, this is the question we must face.

I did hesitate quite a while however before deciding to share with you the very preliminary conclusions that I have reached. Is it indeed appropriate for me to engage in critical reflections on the relationship between science--especially political science--and politics, when the government is preparing to restructure the agencies under its jurisdiction which award grants for scientific research? A bill with that intent is to be tabled this fall in the House of Commons, and it is expected to have a significant impact on the work we do, because it will result in splitting the present Canada Council, with which we have dealt for nearly twenty years. This will mean that the entire humanities and social sciences sector will be the responsibility of a new council which, in turn, will be attached to the Science Research Council and the Medical Research Council. We do not yet know the precise nature of the structural links between these councils, nor do we know what degree of independence they will maintain from the ordinary levels of political authority.

* This is an abridged and edited translation of Professor Dion's Presidential Address to the Canadian Political Science Association meeting, Edmonton, June 4, 1975. It has been edited for the Bulletin by Professor Thomas J. Lewis (McMaster University -- currently on leave in Cambridge, England).

Another equally serious consideration calls for caution at the present time. Indeed, at the very point when Canada's Parliament is asked to discuss the bill on the granting agencies which fund scientific research, the federal government in concert with the provinces will establish mechanisms for renegotiating the federal-provincial arrangement codified in the Tax Agreement Act of 1967, which was renewed in 1973 and ^{is} to terminate in March 1977. It is impossible for the moment to prejudge the outcome of future discussions on the federal government's role concerning assistance to universities. This aid, currently at 50 per cent of the universities' operating costs paid by the provinces, has since the 1973-74 academic year exceeded one billion dollars. Federal government officials have already said that they consider this amount to be very high. Further, some would seem to lean towards making the universities a provincial concern. Obviously the negotiations will include matters of vital interest to us as professors, particularly in an era when our universities are facing relative austerity.

Hence, considering the uncertainties of the present situation, it would perhaps be wiser not to voice the apprehension or even disappointment I feel about specific aspects of this eminently social activity known as science, whether it be natural, life, or human sciences. Although there is a chance that my remarks might supply ammunition to those seeking to restrict the freedom we enjoy in Canada as professors and researchers, there is an equal chance that such remarks might lead to a sharper awareness of our real situation.

Naturally in a short address I can only lift the edge of the veil which to me appears to obscure the relationship between science and politics, and I can only briefly consider what I see as political science's deeply ambiguous position vis-a-vis politics. In the first part of my paper I shall summarize the rationale for claiming for science and for ourselves as researchers maximum freedom from government and Parliament, and I shall demonstrate at the same time that science has become so inextricably involved in concrete political processes that it now

constitutes as substantial and formidable an establishment as did religion in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the second part of my paper I shall point out the inconsistency of liberal political scientists who, as practising researchers, claim a political status which would shield them from the scrutiny of the people's elected representatives, a status which they themselves deny to every other social group, and who in their own teachings and writings ardently champion the cause of representative and responsible democracy. On the basis of these considerations I shall present two dilemmas, for which however I am unable to propose adequate solutions: if it is true that the practice of science requires virtually absolute political autonomy for its practitioners, and if it is impossible for representative and responsible democracy to waive its control over any activity affecting public well-being, whatever it may be, then which of the two must we sacrifice, free science or representative and responsible democracy? And if it is true that concrete political action has been influenced by science to a degree where the major problems faced by politicians are too complex to be solved satisfactorily by politicians, then should science be kept out of political action, at the risk of letting our societies regress to a pre-industrial level; or, rather, is it more fitting to ask to what extent the exercise of representative and responsible democracy as handed down from the 18th and 19th centuries and reformulated by successive generations of thinkers and practitioners should now be restricted to minor issues, leaving major issues concerning the society's present and future to be considered according to other political methods? This would mean ultimately that the democratic process would be followed, if at all, only as a matter of form.

I. Science and Contemporary Politics

I get the impression, after a careful reading of numerous recent reports on the state of Canadian graduate studies in the humanities and social sciences,

that questions dealing with the political dimensions of the practice of the social sciences and humanities are not a major concern of specialists in these disciplines. Quite the contrary, except for the case made for the social sciences reaffirming their bases in theory and methods in order to understand social and political processes and to influence them appropriately, I have found in these studies and briefs very few serious references to the social responsibilities we assume as university professors and researchers. We seem to think that we automatically discharge our responsibility towards our disciplines and society, once we have the freedom to act as we see fit, both individually and collectively, unfettered by any outside agent whatsoever, be it industry, government, organized labour or even, in a sense, the university itself.

And we affirm this prerequisite without batting an eye. In so doing, we merely yield to reflexes acquired generations ago which took the form of a two-fold belief: that men of science pursue a single aim, the quest of truth for its own sake, and that the highly relative truth resulting from our research possesses all the attributes of irrefutably demonstrated truth. These are the premises on which we base our claim for maintaining or enhancing the conditions required for exercising a scholar's profession. Thus we expect the greatest possible freedom from government for the universities, practically unlimited freedom of action in relation to social organizations, direct and full control over research funding bodies, and absolute freedom in selecting what shall be studied regardless of the priorities established by individuals and communities as to the problems facing them or society at large. In short university professors and scientific investigators expect their freedom of action to be limited only by their own sense of self-restraint. Not only do they benefit from the vast autonomy which continues to be given to the university by the government, but they also

exert a substantial measure of control over the university's internal affairs. In their contacts with social groups they generally dictate the rules of the game when it comes to research contracts and consultations. They usually do business with their peers when seeking fellowships for independent study or research grants from science councils, private foundations, or research departments within public administrations. And when they claim the freedom to be the only ones to determine what they shall study, they want such complete freedom that they find it hard to conceal their impatience with the frequent charge that they isolate themselves in an ivory tower.

But why this apprehension, expressed suddenly in university circles about academic and scientific freedom? Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that all these worries can be explained by the uncertainty over the upcoming reorganization of federal research funding bodies. Many other factors threaten our protective environment, and we know it.

The entire tradition of freedom for university teaching and research rests on an optimistic conception of the results obtained by scientific activity. Once this is postulated, regardless of the source or nature of any impediment to the scientific practitioner's autonomy, that impediment is deemed to be an obstacle to the progress of society and the well-being of mankind. But who can defend that position today in the face of the accumulated disasters for which the results of scientific activity are directly responsible? The deep pessimism which has gripped many scientists since the second world war, concerning the value of their work for nature and man, is rapidly reaching the public at large. Public opinion is already proving less credulous about the actual consequences of applied science and technology, and to me it seems an illusion to think that in a representative democracy those elected by the people will not very soon insist on the right to keep an eye on major scientific developments.

We are quite aware that whatever the political regime, even if it is liberal, science only prospers if it exercises sound self-imposed censorship in approaching dominant ideas and groups, because the freedom people ask for is always in fact subject to external control. Of course I do not place Canada's political regime, with its great freedom for men of science, on a level with those past and present regimes prevailing elsewhere that are founded on a totalitarian concept of the world and of life. Nevertheless, even in Canada, professors and researchers in the universities are reproached for serving the existing capitalist and liberal political systems. Our uneasiness about efforts to develop a so-called critical sociology and political science does not, I think, stem so much from displeasure at the implementation of scientific theories we feel to be wrong, as from the fear of seeing the general consensus about the right ways of viewing and practising science deteriorate within the university, the government, social groups and research funding organizations. If this consensus were to vanish and if critical sociology and political science were to extend their reach beyond classrooms and citizens' political action committees, which we have virtually "sacrificed" to the Marxists and other "doctrinarians," to reach the labour unions and various minority groups, should we not stand in fear of "punishment" at the hands of universities, governments and research funding bodies for failing to maintain a "sound" scientific orthodoxy?

Having asked this, I am led to raise an extremely serious question which no scientist should any longer avoid. Is it not possible that science itself has become a genuine establishment, i.e. an institution supported by public funds, and because of the confidence placed in it, free of any political control? In 20th century liberal societies science may thus enjoy a status equivalent to that accorded to the "established" religion in the absolutist 17th and 18th centuries, a status which even private business has never been able to obtain.

If science has thus been raised to the rank of a genuine establishment, in the liberal societies at least, this is because it has proven indispensable to the development of industry and the persistence of the liberal political system itself. On the other hand, we know that contemporary science can only perform its functions by working within large complexes containing a concentration of all kinds of resources: large private enterprises, large public services, large universities, large research centres, etc. More and more private industries, universities, research institutes and governments are committed to the pursuit of similar interests and this is largely due to their common growing dependence on science. Not only are the big company, the large university, and the huge machinery of government increasingly direct products of science, but also it would be impossible for them to operate if they were not actually administered by scientists or at least by engineering or management experts. These people are technocrats in the strict sense of the word, which means that, due to their exclusive qualifications acquired only through a long learning process, they exercise the real authority while other people--business and university presidents, M.P.'s and ministers--officially assume responsibility for the decisions.

I believe these connections account to a large extent for the unfortunate albeit indirect relationship between science and the many political scandals of the recent past. And I should like to emphasize that even if I assign the primary responsibility for reprehensible political conduct to the modus operandi and aims of the political system rather than to flaws in human nature, I have no intention of excusing the moral responsibility of men in public life. Businessmen, trade unionists, engineers, public servants, members of legislatures and ministers who, upon the production of reports of enquiries being held in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, may be found guilty of perpetrating immoral acts, must be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of our judiciary system. For political science,

however, the problem lies at another level. Any commission of enquiry into the morality of a political action, concentrating solely upon the persons involved without taking into account the institutional framework within which they move, would sidestep the real issue and do nothing to change the patterns underlying public immorality.

Attention should instead be given to the ways in which science, big industry and government interact. When in fact the tasks pursued in concert by industry and government become so complex that only a handful of people and organizations have the information or the expertise required to perform them or assess their consequences, should we be surprised to learn, after the fact: that contracts have been awarded without regular public tenders or by means of fictitious tenders, following mysterious negotiations wherein some major terms and conditions have remained secret; that the monetary clauses of such contracts omit specific terms at the outset, not because of galloping inflation which would involve only the inclusion of an indexing factor, but because of the risks created by the contingencies of scientific research and technological applications; that the parties reached agreements which, to the public, seem like the end-products of "bluffing" sessions; that professors, cadres working in private firms, and public servants, all experts in related fields and, moreover, often graduates of the same universities, have entered into agreements on research and development programmes, in circumstances which leave an aura of doubt about whether there was collusion between the parties or whether they had placed themselves in serious conflicts of interest; that those with scarce vital expertise are hired by governments to take charge of complex files as "supergrades," thereby constituting with their colleagues in industry and in the university, real parallel agencies exempt from the controls to which career public servants are subject; that the negotiations between administrative agencies and private organizations for the purpose of redistributing goods and services are carried on among "experts" working in top secrecy in the public and private sectors,

leaving the target clientele in the dark about the decisions taken, the outcome of which will affect the well-being of individuals and communities; that for reasons of "national interest," or on the pretext that the subject matter is highly technical, the elected representatives of the people are excluded from discussions among modern mandarins, which means that the M.P.'s and ministers, i.e. those officially responsible, are placed in a position of impotence and almost total alienation?

How then can we be surprised, in the wake of these collusions, these conflicts of interest, these secret agreements, this virtual immunity granted to persons who are not directly accountable to the people, which are the inevitable end results when monopolies and oligopolies are tangled up together in this way and cemented by the special conditions under which science operates, that such a state of affairs attracts petty opportunists of all kinds who unfailingly seek personal advantage in a situation so apt to stimulate their ingenuity?

Most discussions on the characteristics and effects of the scientific establishment make practically no reference to the role of political scientists in that establishment. These discussions focus on the natural and life sciences rather than on the human sciences. Of course the latter are only the junior partners in the establishment because their connection with industry and government is more limited. Nevertheless, a number of the leading experts employed by industry and a significant proportion of the top technocrats in the government are economists, specialists in political science and management, and even sociologists.

Most of the reports presented in the Commission on Graduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences reveal that we have very little awareness of the ambiguous position in which even this partial integration in the scientific establishment places us. The pessimism of men of science regarding the socio-political impact of their work does not seem to have got through to us. We appear to take it for

granted that any research we intend to pursue will automatically be socially useful, or perhaps we even go so far as to think that it is a kind of high treason against science to raise the quite obvious question about whether research is relevant or socially useful. In short, to paraphrase the expression of a former General Motors president which aroused our indignation, I could say that we seem to feel that what is good for the social sciences is good for Canada.

The image we have of ourselves and of our role as scientific investigators does not however smack of arrogance with regard to other social groups. Neither do they show the influence of earlier readings, e.g. Plato's Republic or August Comte's Politique Positive: we do not seek power for ourselves. Our statements do, however, reveal an incredible innocence about science and its social and political implications. Confronted with the proof of close interaction between science, industry and government, we persist in sticking our heads in the sand. We continue to claim that as university professors and researchers, we are not responsible for the uses to which others put our theories, hypotheses and findings.

Even if we are less involved in the scientific establishment than natural and life scientists, the very nature of our disciplines gives us a special responsibility in terms of the problems arising from the dubious liaisons in which we are involved.

The ways in which scientific activity is connected to industry and government bring out a crucial question: what are the consequences for representative and responsible democracy? The adoption of this form of government except in its most laissez-faire earlier versions implied that no type of activity whatever should escape the notice of those responsible to all citizens for the public interest. It is precisely for the purpose of ensuring the respect of this intent that individuals and communities have always endeavoured to thwart attempts by various groups to avoid democratic controls: churches and private business have

each in turn been dethroned from the privileged position they had gained for themselves. However the more recent creation of strong links among scientists, senior executives in industry and high-ranking government officials, has had disintegrating effects on democracy. The following are worthy of mention: the splintering of political sovereignty among several estates (scholars' groups, big industry, military chiefs of staff, technocracies, professions, universities, research institutes), so that the people's elected representatives no longer have anything but the official prerogatives associated with sovereignty, except in cases of minor issues which only affect the basic needs of "the little people;" the watering-down of the concept of political responsibility, with M.P.'s and even ministers very often being kept in the dark about many major aspects of public policies on which they have to take a stand; the subversion of the concept of representation, whereby those who formulate and finalize important public policies are unknown to the people; the lack of distinction between the public interest and private interests, to a point where it is practically impossible to distinguish between them. To put it in a nutshell, under the impact of solidarities formed between scientists, senior executives in big industry and some categories of public servants, representative and responsible democracy as we know it in our era of the welfare state has become corrupt at its very roots.

The corruption of presently acknowledged democratic principles influences in turn citizens' attitudes towards democratic institutions and values themselves, so serious are the socio-political consequences of that corruption: continually mounting conflicts between elected representatives and specialized civil servants, conflicts which blemish the good name of the scientific community as a whole, casting doubt on its intentions and integrity; a proneness among M.P.'s and ministers, with the aim of getting things back in their own hands, to overlook experts' reports, and this in the case of complex issues leads them to make poor and impracticable

decisions; once again giving striking proof of their dependence upon specialists; the climate of anxiety surrounding the formulation of public policy, because the specialized work on which they are based involves a host of uncertainties which are common to any investigation using complex variables; distrust among journalists and the public about the validity of political controls and feedbacks, because those performing this function, i.e. the people's elected representatives, are more competent in getting re-elected than in keeping an eye on the experts inside and outside the government who are really pushing the buttons; the widening of socio-economic disparities born of social structures, because political action in most cases is conducive to the promotion of the interests of more privileged groups and ultimately leads to decisions in their favour, even when less privileged individuals, communities and regions have had an opportunity to be heard and seem to have won their case; the deterioration of regular political institutions--legislative assemblies, administrations, government, the judiciary--not as a result of men's wickedness, but because of the complexity and multiplicity of the socio-economic problems that emerge when science and technology pervade every type of activity; a crisis in values largely caused by the contradiction between science's aims and requirements and the ideological premises of democracy, as well as by the apparent inability of contemporary men to solve this contradiction; lastly, the growing danger of a revolt against the "technocrats," which would be openly fomented by M.P.'s and ministers, matched by a parallel type of rejection stemming from completely different motives and expressed by citizens' groups, could well trigger off a full-scale revolution.

This rough sketch of the present state of representative and responsible democracy is a dark one. I do feel, however, that a thorough examination of the facts would confirm my views.

Most of us, as citizens, are fervent supporters of democracy. It may be, however, that we do not fully realize that science's criteria and presuppositions

are completely different from those of democracy, and for that matter from those of any other political regime: science could not accept majority rule. It would thus be vain obstinacy to deny that a problem exists and that science is to a fair extent both the direct and the indirect cause of this problem. And we would surely be mistaken to conclude that by eliminating one of the factors in the problem we could solve it satisfactorily. Those who would suggest keeping science out of industry and politics in order to restore all of democracy's attributes, should be asked if they are prepared to propel our societies into regression towards a new pre-industrial social order. And those who advocate laissez-faire in the scientific penetration of industry and government should be asked if they will accept the fatal consequences of their position, namely the subversion of all democracy and the emergence sooner or later of a special type of theocracy, which elsewhere I have called "techno-demagoguery." In short, if we continue to stifle the political malaise from which our societies are suffering, we will be nothing more or less than accomplices in the unavoidable process of disintegration which can no longer be masked even by the mechanical repetition of conventional democracy's ceremonials and ritualisms.

This serious crisis in industrial societies does a lot to explain the recent upgrading of the social sciences in the universities, public services, and even private business. The way in which physicists, biologists, public servants, M.P.'s and ministers publicly scorn the social sciences in fact is an S.O.S.: in their reference to terms such as social relevance and usefulness they request from the social sciences a search for some form of adjustment which would procure a new greatness for a civilization which through their works and exigencies they unwittingly have put dangerously out of joint. It is more and more widely thought that the contemporary social and political crisis stems from the fact that the recent progress in the natural and life sciences and technology has not been matched by corresponding progress in the applied social sciences and thus that the remedy lies in enhancing the development of the latter.

If we could clearly understand the nature of our responsibility in the present situation, we would realize the urgency of giving a powerful thrust to political science. Following the vigorous example of our first great masters, some of us display a decided preference for the scientific model which has proved its worth in other fields. In so doing, we seek a higher rank for our discipline. I am not suggesting a complete about-face. Our true position in relation to the natural sciences is nonetheless ambiguous. Whether we like it or not, we are in fact at the confluence of two cultural traditions which are different and, on the surface, antagonistic: the scientific tradition engendered by the Renaissance and the humanistic tradition inherited from Graeco-Roman philosophy and christianity.

The extent to which concerns relating to the survival of mankind and the earth itself, those relating to individual and collective happiness, and those relating to the quality of life and creativity, take precedence over efficiency and socio-economic development, which have for a century and a half become the supreme motive for collective action in the West, then political science, like the other social sciences, without neglecting its patient pursuit of a solid conceptual framework and rigorous methods, will again commit itself to the humanistic values which, in the last thirty years, we have all too often relegated to second place in our thinking.

In my view, once we have found a new synthesis or symbiosis between science and humanism for political science, we will be able to pose correctly the question of political science's political role in the situation created by the interaction of science, big industry and government; this very situation which calls into question both the vocation of science and the relevance of representative and responsible democracy.

This is a tremendous challenge for us. Now more than ever we shall have to be able to prove that political science is truly a science, that in addition it

knows how to question itself about the values which necessarily impregnate that discipline, and that it can also serve useful ends. But in order to meet this challenge successfully, we must realize that it will not be enough to assimilate the concepts and methods of natural and life sciences, or to collect humanistic values from exclusively liberal philosophers of the older and newer schools. It would be tragic if, in our hurry to act or on the contrary through a lack of concern, we were to scorn the advice of Francis Bacon and were to continue to serve the idols of the tribe, the cave, the marketplace, or the theatre. It is not through a vain attempt to please the powers that be, or through proclaiming doctrines or magic formulae, whatever they may be, that we can accomplish our heavy task, but rather through searching patiently, albeit with an acute sense of urgency, for the best methods of finding our place in the maze of contradictions at the heart of socio-political realities.

It is precisely by means of this patient quest for a new social and political order which could restore new greatness to politics and which, thereby, could give all of society the forward thrust which could save it from disaster, that we may promote political science once again to the rank it formerly held among the social sciences.

So the question is: what must we do? How can we go about it? I would be presumptuous to claim that there is only one possible line of conduct, for I fail to see in our discipline's firmament any miraculous star which can guide us infallibly. Nevertheless, it does seem to me that the most fruitful efforts towards reaching a scientific political theory for concrete political action will embrace the following criteria:

1. Political action is to a very great extent ethical in nature: now, for the past ten years or so in all our liberal societies, we have noted a disturbing collapse of ethical conscience among men in public life. But we are surely not going to repeat the error of 19th century reformers who thought they could purify politics simply by substituting better men for those found

guilty of corruption. Moral indignation alone will always be powerless to regenerate politics. There has to be a concomitant change in the conditions underlying politics, which will require radical reorientations in all institutions, from the family to the state, and more specifically there must be better understanding of the interaction between science, industry and government for the purpose of seeking a new basis of democracy.

2. Political action, like all social action, has an ideological dimension. A political science that claims to steer clear of ideology by systematically discarding values

would be truncated and unworthy of being called a political science. The purpose of political science could not be restricted to the search for conditions which might enable a political system to function properly; it must of necessity encompass the consideration of the goals pursued by such a system. A system can function most satisfactorily, but if it pursues improper objectives, the political scientist must record this fact and suggest other, more valid objectives for the political communities concerned, even if the inclusion of these objectives would in all probability upset the system.

3. The systematic analysis of political action requires the development of a sound theoretical conceptual framework and rigorously scientific methodologies. Whatever is momentarily at stake, however dramatic the situation might be, this must not concern us to the point of letting us forget our primary responsibility as scientists, i.e. the development of a scientific theory of politics. This, as we know, is a very demanding task. Let us have no illusions: it would be vain to look elsewhere for custom-built tools. Naturally we have to bear in mind the achievements of older, more experienced disciplines. But it is up to us to forge the tools required for a thorough theoretical grasp of our field of enquiry. Finally, we would delude ourselves by thinking we can work in isolation from other disciplines. On the contrary, once we become more confident in the quality

of our discipline, we will see better that only through an interdisciplinary approach, can science cope with the task set for it by the prevailing conditions of contemporary society.

4. We would be unable to succeed in formulating conceptual frameworks and scientific methodologies if we were to forget that in the last analysis the value of political science, like that of every scientific discipline, can be measured by its capacity for accurately forecasting the evolution of the realities it investigates, by its skill in correctly diagnosing the situation and, if necessary, prescribing remedies for the ills it has identified. It has often been said that political science is now at the stage of development where medicine was in the 17th and 18th centuries: by bleeding the patient they thought they were curing him but in fact they were killing him. In terms of prescriptions, we have so far shown proper caution. We are simply not able, with full knowledge of the case, to prescribe corrective measures for the ailing aspects of the political condition. However, as we have learned from medical history, if we neglect to perform our therapeutic duties, we merely leave the field open for all sorts of quacks who offer to cure politics of all its ills.

Thus while starting out with a general overview of the situation, which might have seemed harsh, or perhaps even unjust, I arrive at the end with some concrete propositions concerning tasks which, if they are well carried out, are capable of procuring for political science a first quality scientific status. Our efforts will produce a general scientific synthesis incorporating the requirements of both theory and those of political action. The key to finding the means of creating a correct articulation between science, industry, and government can only be found in the following formula: in no case should the presumed social utility of a theory have precedence over the accredited canons of science. And it is the university that is the current depository of this key. However, it

remains for universities to learn to use this key in a way that no politicians, or union and business leaders, or leaders of any other sector can be justified in turning against the universities. Our first task, then, is to set to work on a redefinition of the university in its singular role as guardian of science within the framework of a renewed political democracy. If we fail in this task of conciliating science and this new democracy--which in the present circumstances I consider to be our obligatory priority--we can be certain that others, whether they be politicians, pseudo-scientists or pseudo-moralists, will set themselves up as grand inquisitors to dictate what science should be and scientists should do. This totalitarian outlook is indeed daily gaining ground in contemporary society. What a glorious mess our silence or our shortsightedness will then have permitted. How can we be pardoned, especially we who are political scientists, for leaving other people to do our work in our stead, and even more fundamentally, for having forgotten the elementary fact that henceforth, here as elsewhere, it will be on the political battleground that the struggle for science must be fought.

DOSSIER

CPSA Bulletin SCSP

V,4 / March 1976

SURCHARGE TO BE LEVIED ON AGM REGISTRATION FEE

In October, the CPSA President, Don Rowat, received a letter from the International Political Science Association asking if the CPSA was in a position to make a donation toward the travel of third world delegates to the World Congress of the IPSA in Edinburgh next August. The letter stressed that it is of utmost importance to have adequate third world representation at the international congress but that soft currency countries, in particular, developing countries, are not able to finance their scholars to such meetings. Social Science professors especially tend to get low priority. The IPSA was requesting the political science associations in all the industrialized countries to consider making a donation toward third world travel so that this effort at internal financing would give the IPSA some leverage in obtaining further funding from international organizations.

The Board of Directors' of the CPSA has considered this request and decided that, as the Association is itself in a period of financial stringency, it would not be possible to make a donation from the Association's regular budget. However, it was unanimously agreed that such a request strongly merited the support of Canadian political scientists. It was decided that the least onerous and simplest way of raising the funds for a \$1,000.00 donation to the IPSA travel fund is to place a \$3 surcharge on registration fees at the Annual General Meeting at Laval in June. The surcharge will be \$1 for students. The Board of Directors hopes that the members of the Association are willing to support this initiative but decided that this article should be placed in the Bulletin to provide members the opportunity, if they so wish, to register their disagreement with the decision. If there were such a reaction, the Board would reconsider its position. Thus, pending members' reactions, the registration fee at the Annual General Meeting will be the regular \$6 plus a surcharge of \$3 for a total of \$9. The students' registration fee will be \$3 plus a surcharge of \$1 for a total of \$4. The Société canadienne de science politique is holding its annual meeting at the same time at Laval and an arrangement has been made with the Société that those members wishing to obtain the programmes to both meetings may do so by paying an additional \$1. The additional programmes will be available at the CPSA/Société information desk to be located in the registration area behind the registration desk of the Learned Societies.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANNUAL MEETING

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting is being held during the Learned Societies Meetings at Laval from May 30 to June 2. As in previous years the SSRCC is using P. Lawson Travel (2 Carleton Street, Suite 706, Toronto, M5B 1K2; (416) 366-2781) to coordinate travel arrangements for the Annual Meeting. They have recently pointed out, however, that since flights to and from Québec City are limited and since the runway cannot accommodate large aircraft, it is very important to make travel reservations at an early date.

Lawson has also noted that in 1975 there were two cases of a department coordinating the travel arrangements of its members. Lawson has pointed out that this departmental coordination worked extremely well, making their own responsibilities easier and providing considerable convenience to the departmental members.

Suggestions for Action

In order to assist your members in making travel arrangements for the 1976 meetings, we would suggest that:

- a) need for early reservations through Lawson Travel be brought to the attention of members;
- b) local representatives of the Association in departments might consider coordinating the travel arrangements of the departmental members and thus should serve as the department's link with the local office of Lawson Travel.

If it is impossible to arrange any charter flights, persons travelling from both Eastern and Western Canada will have to change flights in Montréal and Toronto. Thus flights into Québec City may be very heavily booked, at least for a few days in the middle of the meetings.

Travel to the 1976 World Congress of the
International Political Science Association,
Edinburgh, August 16th-21st

The Association has investigated the possibility of arranging a charter flight to the Congress from Canada. However, it does not appear to be feasible. First, while you will be interested to know that Canadians will be the second largest national grouping participating in the Congress, there are not sufficient number going from Canada to warrant a charter flight. Second, the restriction with which the airlines have surrounded charter flights now are so numerous and render the individual travel arrangements so inflexible that it is hardly worth the while. Finally, many persons will be spending additional time in Europe for research or travel, and so, for persons spending between 22 and 45 days in Europe the APEX fares (advanced booking excursion) or even the advanced booking charter fares (ABC) are almost as cheap as charter flights.

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The American Political Science Association are arranging a CAB charter flight that will make it possible to go to and return from London at a cost below the regular economy class fare. The flight is open to anyone as long as seats are available. It is a strictly first come, first serve opportunity and is not restricted to APSA members.

All correspondence about the flight should be with Cunningham and Sargent Travel Service Inc., 1200 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.



NINTH ESSEX SUMMER SCHOOL IN SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ANALYSIS

Session 1: 15th July to 30th July
Session 2: 30th July to 13th August
Session 3: 13th August to 27th August

**DO YOU WANT TO KNOW
WHAT TO DO ONCE YOU'VE
COLLECTED YOUR DATA?
THEN READ ON . . .**

The European Consortium for Political Research will be sponsoring the ninth school, to be held at Essex in three continuous but independent sessions from 15th July to 26th August.

Special emphasis will be on introductory courses for participants who lack any training in statistics or computing.

Among the courses offered will be:

Introductory level

ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS COURSE
INTRODUCTION TO DATA ANALYSIS (SPSS-based)
RESEARCH DESIGN
MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Intermediate level

REGRESSION: THEORY and APPLICATIONS
BASIC SCALING
COMPUTER-BASED SIMULATION
CAUSAL MODELLING
FACTOR ANALYSIS
CONTENT ANALYSIS

Advanced level

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SCALING
NETWORK ANALYSIS
POLICY ANALYSIS
ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL PROCESSES
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS AND HIERARCHIES

Instruction will particularly emphasise the application of these techniques to data collections held by the School. Full supporting interactive computer facilities will be available. Special tuition in mathematics will be offered to participants who request it.

Financial support may be available to participants from their own Institutions or National Research Councils. The organizers particularly wish to attract graduate students, research assistants and junior staff. Interested persons should write to:

The Organizing Secretary
Ninth Essex Summer School
Department of Government
University of Essex
Colchester CO4 3SQ
England

E.C.P.R.

Form No.GSS.2 (OCT 75)

Applicants should also contact the Canadian Political Science Association, c/o University of Ottawa, K1N 6N5 concerning possible financial support to attend the summer school. The Association has applied to the Canada Council for a grant to support four (4) Canadians at the school. Please send a curriculum vitae along with your letter of application.

CANADIAN COLLECTION

OF REPRINTS IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Please order your reprints for your September classes now.

c/o University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Jacques Benjamin: La minorité et Etat bicommunautaire: quatre études de cas (IV,4) \$1.00 _____	K.J. Holsti: Retreat from Utopia: International Relations Theory, 1945-70 (IV,2) \$1.00 _____
Alan C. Cairns: The Electoral System and the Party System in Canada, 1921-1965 (I,1); J. A. Lovink: On Analysing the Impact of the Electoral System on the Party System in Canada (III,4); Alan C. Cairns: A Reply to J.A. Lovink (III,4) \$1.00 _____	A.W. Johnson: The Treasury Board of Canada and the Machinery of Government in the 1970s (IV,3) 75¢ _____
Alan C. Cairns: The Judicial Committee and Its Critics (IV,3) \$1.00 _____	Georges Lavau: Partis et systèmes politiques: interaction et fonctions (II,1) \$1.00 _____
Alan C. Cairns: Alternative Styles in the Study of Canadian Politics with replies by Norman Ward, J.R. Mallory and R.J. van Loon and M.S. Whittington (VII,1) \$1.00 _____	Arend Lijphart: Cultural Diversity and Theories of Political Integration; S.J.R. Noel: Consociational Democracy and Canadian Federalism; Gérard Bergeron: Commentaire de la communication du professeur Arend Lijphart (IV,1) \$1.00 _____
Paul-André Comeau: Acculturation ou assimilation: technique d'analyse et tentative de mesure chez les Franco-ontariens (II,2) \$1.00 _____	J.A.A. Lovink: Is Canadian Politics too Competitive? (VI,3) \$1.00 _____
C.E.S. Franks: The Dilemma of the Standing Committees of the Canadian House of Commons (IV,4) 75¢ _____	R. Simeon and D.J. Elkins: Regional Political Cultures (VII,3) \$1.00 _____
Gad Horowitz: Conservatism, Liberalism and Socialism in Canada (CJEPS XXXII,2) \$1.00 _____	Tom Truman: A Critique of Seymour M. Lipset's Article, "Value Differences, Absolute or Relative: The English-Speaking Democracies" (IV,4) \$1.00 _____
	John Wilson: The Canadian Political Cultures (VII,3) \$1.00 _____
	John Wilson and David Hoffman: The Liberal Party in Contemporary Ontario Politics (III,2) \$1.00 _____

Note to Bookstore managers:

A 20% reduction in price on quantity orders (10 copies of one article minimum) and a 100% return policy apply to all bookstore orders. The Association hopes bookstores will keep a supply of reprints on hand as the articles have been chosen with regard to their long term utility. There is no one year return deadline.

VACANCIES IN CANADIAN DEPARTMENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE/
POSTES VACANTS DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

NUMBER CODE: 1. University/Université. 2. Title of position/Titre attaché au poste. 3. Qualifications required/Conditions requises. 4. Nature of duties i.e. area/Nature des fonctions (Spécialisation). 5. Salary/Traitement. 6. Type of appointment/Catégorie de nomination. 7. Effective date of appointment/Date où la nomination entre en vigueur. 8. Closing date for receipt of applications/Date de clôture pour la réception des demandes. 9. Person to whom inquiries should be sent/Personne à qui il faut s'adresser.

1. University of Alberta. 2. Visiting Assistant Professor. 3. PhD. 4. Research design and methods, Introduction to Political Science, either political philosophy or Canadian Government. 5. up to \$19,000. 6. Sessional, 1 year. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 1, 1976. 9. R.E. McKown.

1. University of Alberta. 2. Visiting Assistant or Associate Professor. 3. PhD and some teaching experience and evidence of research publication. 4. Canadian Government and politics. Undergraduate and graduate teaching and supervision and participation in usual departmental committee work. 5. up to \$24,730. 6. 2 years. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. April 1, 1976. 9. R.E. McKown.

1. University of Alberta. 2. Research Director, Centre for Strategic Studies. 3. PhD and proven research and publication record in the area of strategic studies. 4. Major responsibility is research in Canadian Defence Policy in the north and Canadian resource policy with additional responsibility for a seminar in the areas of research. 5. Salary competitive and commensurate with qualifications. 6. 2 years with possible extension for another 3 years. 7. July 1 or earlier if successful applicant is available. 8. April 1, 1976. 9. R.E. McKown.

1. Brock University. 2. Associate Professor. 3. PhD, teaching experience, publications. 4. Political Philosophy, knowledge of Canadian politics will be an asset. 5. Competitive. 6. Permanent. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. until position is filled. 9. Chairman, Recruitment Committee, Department of Politics.

1. Brandon University. 2. Sessional Lecturer. 3. Post M.A. 4. Teach courses in International Relations. 5. Salary commensurate with experience. 6. 1 semester 1st September to 30 December 1976. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. open. 9. Dr. M.V. Naidu, Head, Department of Political Science.

1. Carleton University. 2. Senior specialist, rank open. 3. PhD. and have a proven record of active research and significant publication. 4. Canadian government and politics. Considerable teaching experience as both undergraduate and graduate levels is essential as well as the ability to supervise students at the doctoral level. 5. Salary in accord with scales for appropriate rank. 6. N/A. 7. Open until filled. 8. July 1, 1976. 9. Chairman, Appointments Committee.

NOTE: In some cases, due to the Bulletin's publishing dates, the announced closing dates for applications have already been passed. However, we have been informed that applications may still be accepted by the departments concerned.

NOTE: Vous remarquerez que la date limite pour certaines candidatures est déjà passée, cela à cause de la date de publication du Bulletin. Toutefois, on nous a laissé savoir que les candidatures peuvent toujours être présentées aux départements en question.

1. Concordia University, Loyola Campus, 7141 Sherbrooke St. West, Montréal, P.Q., H4B 1R6. 2. Assistant or Associate Professor. 3. N/A. 4. Specialist in empirical theory and decision making with an interest in urban politics or international relations. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 6. Permanent. 7. June 1, 1976. 8. N/A. 9. Chairman.

1. Concordia University, Sir George Williams Campus, 1455 de Maisonneuve West, Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1M8. 2. Assistant or Associate Professor. 3. PhD with teaching experience. 4. Canadian Government and Politics; Comparative or Urban. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. June 1, 1976. 8. February 15, 1976. 9. Horst Hutter, Chairman, Department of Political Science.

1. Université Laval. 2. Selon l'expérience et les qualifications du candidat, il s'agit d'un poste régulier et permanent. 3. Doctorat complété ou en rédaction de thèse. 4. Méthodologie et études électorales. 5. Traitement selon les qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. Juin 1976. 8. aucune. 9. Le directeur.

1. Université Laval. 2. (2 postes) Selon l'expérience et les qualifications du candidat il s'agit d'un poste régulier et permanent. 3. Doctorat complété ou thèse presque achevée. 4. Administration publique. 5. Traitement selon les qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. Juin 1976. 8. Aucune. 9. Le directeur.

1. Université Laval. 2. N/A. 3. Doctorat ou rédaction de thèse en cours. 4. Forces politiques. 5. Traitement selon les qualifications. 6. Professeur invité 1976-1977. 7. Septembre 1976. 8. Juin 1976. 9. Le directeur.

1. Université Laval. 2. N/A. 3. Doctorat ou en rédaction de thèse. 4. Introduction aux relations internationales et système politique des Etat-Unis. 5. Traitement selon les qualifications. 6. Professeur invité 1976-1977. 7. Septembre 1976. 8. Juin 1976. 9. Le directeur.

1. McGill University. 2. Associate or Full Professor. 3. PhD, teaching experience and publication record. 4. Teaching the history of political thought and supervising graduate work in that area. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications and rank. 6. Visiting academic year 1976-77 (may be renewable). 7. September 1976. 8. March 10, 1976. 9. Dr. F.A. Kunz, Chairman, Department of Political Science.

1. McGill University. 2. Associate or Assistant Professor. 3. PhD preferably with some teaching experience and publication record. 4. West European Government and Politics. 5. Salary in accord with the scales for appropriate rank. 6. Visiting, academic year 1976-77. 7. September 1976. 8. March 10, 1976. 9. Dr. F.A. Kunz, Chairman.

1. McGill University. 2. Assistant Professor. 3. PhD preferably have teaching experience and some publications record. 4. Canadian Politics. 5. \$2,600. 6. Summer course. 7. N/A. 8. March 10, 1976. 9. Dr. F.A. Kunz, Chairman.

1. McMaster University. 2. Professor or Senior Associate Professor. 3. PhD and a proven record of active research and significant publications. Administrative experience would be a distinct asset. Considerable teaching experience in Canada at both the undergraduate and graduate levels is essential. 4. Specialists in comparative politics (preferably Western Europe) and a substantial knowledge of Canadian politics. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. N/A. 9. Dr. Adam Bromke, Chairman, Department of Political Science.

1. McMaster University. 2. Lecturer or Assistant Professor. 3. Open. 4. Methodology/Canadian. 5. Commensurate with qualification. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. N/A. 9. Dr. Adam Bromke, Chairman.

1. McMaster University. 2. Lecturer or Assistant Professor. 3. Open. 4. International relations and Canadian foreign policy. 5. Commensurate with qualifications. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. N/A. 9. Dr. Adam Bromke, Chairman.

1. University of Ottawa. 2. N/A. 3. PhD or equivalent. 4. Methodology and Canadian Politics or Political Theory, Strong interest in teaching and research; ability to teach in French. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 1, 1976. 9. André Vachet, Chairman.

1. University of Ottawa. 2. N/A. 3. PhD or equivalent. 4. Canadian Politics, strong interest in teaching and research. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 1, 1976. 9. André Vachet, Chairman.

1. University of Ottawa. 2. N/A. 3. PhD or equivalent. 4. Political Philosophy and Study of Ideologies, strong interest in teaching and research and ability to teach in French. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 1, 1976. 9. André Vachet, Chairman.

1. Université du Québec à Montréal. 2. Professeur adjoint ou professeur agrégé. 3. PhD, curriculum vitae, lettre de candidature, trois lettres de référence envoyées directement au Directeur, liste des publications. 4. Politiques québécoise, canadienne et comparée. 5. Traitement selon les qualifications. 6. 2 ans. 7. 1er juin 1976. 8. 15 mars 1976. 9. André P. Donneur, Directeur, Département de science politique.

1. Queen's University. 2. Possibly 2 positions - lecturer or assistant professor. 3. PhD or near completion. 4. Some combination of (a) statistics and formal modelling, (b) public administration, (c) Soviet politics, (d) foreign policy, with expectation that a candidate teach 2 of these areas. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. 1 year (renewable). 7. July 1, 1976. 8. April 1, 1976. 9. Professor J.A.W. Gunn, Head, Department of Political Studies.

1. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 2. Assistant Professor. 3. Candidates should have completed their PhD or its equivalent and will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and graduate level, carry out research and participate in the academic community. 4. Comparative government; political processes. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. 1 year. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. N/A. 9. David Smith.

1. St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 2. Lecturer. 3. PhD or its equivalent. 4. American government, comparative governments. 5. Salary to be negotiated. 6. 1 year. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. open. 9. S. Farnell.

1. Simon Fraser University. 2. Assistant Professor. 3. PhD with teaching experience and some research accomplishment. 4. Teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in the areas of Canadian Government and Politics plus some other areas. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. February 28, 1976. 9. Secretary, Department of Political Science.

1. Simon Fraser University. 2. Assistant Professor. 3. PhD with teaching experience and some research accomplishment. 4. Teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in public administration, urban politics and some other areas. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. February 28, 1976. 9. Secretary, Department of Political Science

1. University of Victoria. 2. Visiting Assistant, Associate or full professor. 3. N/A. 4. Teaching Canadian Government and Politics. 5. N/A. 6. 1 year. 7. N/A. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. W.D. Young.

1. University of Victoria. 2. Associate or full Professor. 3. PhD or equivalent. 4. Teaching and research political philosophy. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. W.D. Young.

1. University of Toronto. 2. Associate or full professor. 3. PhD or equivalent and record of active research and publication. 4. Canadian government, public administration and public policy at Erindale campus and graduate course at St. George campus. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. July, 1, 1976, if possible or July 1, 1977. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. Professor H.C. Eastman, Chairman, Department of Political Economy.

1. University of Waterloo. 2. lecturer or assistant professor. 3. Completion of at least M.A. 4. Quebec politics and one other term course. 5. Salary to be negotiated in relation to 1976-1977 scales for appropriate rank. 6. Part time. 7. Open to discussion. 8. open. 9. Professor John Wilson.

1. University of Waterloo. 2. Visiting professor (rank open). 3. PhD, teaching experience, publications. 4. Comparative politics, with emphasis on the developing areas. 5. Salary to be negotiated in relation to 1976-1977 scales for appropriate rank. 6. 1 year. 7. Open to discussion. 8. March 1, 1976. 9. Professor John Wilson.

1. York University. 2. Full professor. 3. PhD and research and publication work. Teaching experience at undergraduate and graduate levels. 4. International relations. 5. Salary commensurate with qualification. 6. Permanent. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. Until filled. 9. Harvey G. Simmons, Acting Chairman, York University, Downsview, Ontario.

1. Carleton University (2 positions). 2. Open. 3. PhD completed or near completion. 4. Canadian politics with 1 or 2 of the following sub-fields; Policy, public administration, inter-governmental relations, provincial government, constitution and federalism, to teach graduate and undergraduate courses. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 6. 2 year appointment/1 year appointment. 7. open. 8. open. 9. The Chairman.

1. Carleton University. 2. Assistant professor. 3. PhD. 4. International relations, methodology, teaching graduate and undergraduate students. 5. Minimum \$14,500. 6. 1 year. 7. open. 8. open. 9. The Chairman.

THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES ARE CONTINGENT ON BUDGETARY APPROVAL:

1. University of Calgary. 2. 2 positions - instructor or assistant professor. 3. PhD. 4. Teaching and research, interests in Alberta politics, politics of energy, federal-provincial relations, Africa, methodology. 5. Instructor \$11,490 - 14,790, Assistant Professor \$14,840 - 19,390. 6. N/A. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. April 15, 1976. 9. Dr. A. Parel, Head.

1. Memorial University. 2. 1 to 3 positions rank open. 3. PhD or ABD with significant teaching/research record. 4. Canadian politics-parties, provincial, local-urban, policy analysis specialists preferred. Participation in development of Canadian studies curriculum. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. 1 year or visiting professorship. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. M.W. Graesser, Head.

1. Memorial University. 2. Lecturer or assistant professor. 3. PhD or ABD with significant teaching/research record. 4. International relations, secondary field in comparative Western or Communist politics desirable. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. 1 year or visiting professorship. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. M.W. Graesser, Head.

1. University of Victoria. 2. Assistant or Associate Professor. 3. PhD or equivalent. 4. Teaching and Research, Public Policy, Canadian Politics. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. Permanent. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. March 31, 1976. 9. W.D. Young.

1. University of Winnipeg. 2. Rank commensurate with qualifications and experience. 3. PhD with some teaching experience. 4. Public administration and/or Urban Affairs. 5. Salary commensurate with qualifications. 6. 1 year with possibility of renewal. 7. September 1, 1976. 8. When selection is made. 9. Richard Veatch.

1. University of British Columbia. 2. Senior rank open. 3. N/A. 4. Political psychology and decision-making, candidates should have a strong orientation to both teaching and research. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. N/A. 8. N/A. 9. Professor R.S. Milne.

PROBABLE VACANCIES:

1. Université du Québec à Montréal. 2. 3 à 4 postes seront disponibles en relations internationales, méthodes quantitatives et administration publique. 3. N/A. 4. N/A. 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7. N/A. 8. N/A. 9. André Donneur.

1. McMaster University. 2. Lecturer or assistant professor. 3. open. 4. Canadian politics, public administration or federal-provincial relations. 5. Commensurate with qualifications. 6. open. 7. July 1, 1976. 8. open. 9. Adam Bromke, Chairman

The following universities replied that no vacancies existed:

Guelph University
 Laurential University
 University of New Brunswick
 University of Windsor
 University of Western Ontario
 Mount Allison University
 University of Toronto (Scarborough Campus)

Lakehead University
 University of Manitoba
 St. Francis Xavier University
 Trent University
 Bishop's University
 University of Lethbridge
 York University (Glendon College)

No public advertising of positions have been received from the following universities:

College of Cape Breton
 Dalhousie University
 Université de Montréal
 St. Mary's University
 Wilfrid Laurier University

Acadia University
 University of Moncton
 Royal Military College
 St. Thomas University
 York University (Atkinson College)