

APPENDIX VIII

Recommendations to the Board of the Canadian Political Science Association

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Based on the Report on the Status of Women in the Discipline (Report presented to the Canadian Political Science Association in May, 1997 by Diane Lamoureux, Université Laval, Linda Trimble and Miriam Koene, University of Alberta)

A. Recommendations for Further Research by the Board:

As stated in the introduction of our report, the survey regarding the status of women in the discipline was conducted in two parts. Our report summarizes the findings from Part I - the survey of female members of the Association. But we could not analyze results from Part II - the survey of departments, which was distributed to Chairs of all Political Science/Political Studies departments in Canada - because less than half of the departments responded. This two page survey was designed to gather information on the gender distribution of male and female staff and students, the availability of gender politics and/or women and politics courses, research and thesis work conducted on gender-related topics and the existence of equity committees and/or equity plans.

Only 18 out of 50 departments responded to this survey, and many of these did not provide complete information. The poor response rate illustrates a rather remarkable lack of concern about the issues under discussion.

The departments which did respond are as follows: British Columbia; Northern British Columbia; Simon Fraser; Alberta; Regina; Saskatchewan; Manitoba; Wilfred Laurier; Guelph; Ryerson; McMaster; Western; Bishop's; Laval; Montréal; Saint Mary's; St. Francis Xavier; and Mount St. Vincent.

The departments which did not respond include: Victoria; Calgary; Lethbridge; Winnipeg; Brock; Carleton; Lakehead; Laurentian; Ottawa; Queen's; Royal Military College; Toronto; Trent; York; Windsor; Waterloo; Concordia; McGill; Québec à Montréal; Acadia; Cape Breton College; Dalhousie; Mount Allison; Moncton; New Brunswick (Saint-John and Fredericton); St-Thomas; Memorial; and Prince Edward Island.

1. Therefore we recommend that the Canadian Political Science Association conduct the departmental section of the survey again, at the January 1998 Chair's Meeting in Edmonton, Alberta. At this occasion, the President of the Association should distribute the survey to Chairs and request that the data be compiled by Chairs, by the end of February, 1998. The CPSA should tabulate and analyze the data prior to the 1998 Learned Societies Conference.

The analysis should include comparisons with the 1982 Report on the Status of Women in the Discipline written by Janine Brodie, Caroline Andrew and David Rayside.

2. As well, the Canadian Political Science Association should analyze the rates of participation of female scholars at the Learned's by updating Table 4 of the Brodie report, 1982; this table documented participation by women as section heads, chairs, paper-givers and discussants in 1973, 1979 and 1981. Data should be gathered for the 1990s by selecting two conferences for analysis (for instance, 1991 and 1996).

3. The Board should instruct the Editors of the Canadian Journal of Political Science should to compile and analyze the following information: the number of authors, co-authors and reviewers, by sex, since 1980. (The Brodie report, referred to above, tabulates the data to 1980). The editors should also determine how many articles on gender/women and politics/feminism have appeared in the Journal since 1971, by year and as a proportion of the total.

All of the above data should be disseminated at the Learned's and via the *CPSA Bulletin*.

B. Recommendations Regarding the CPSA Meetings at the Learned's:

1. The survey of female members of the association revealed that a large proportion of women in political science experience discrimination in a number of forms. The Women's Caucus provides a forum for discussing these experiences but there is little sense that broader political science community is at all concerned. As stated in our report, the task of eradicating sexism in political science should be embraced by all members of the CPSA/ACSP, not just the women and feminist members of the Association. Therefore, we recommend that the CPSA require conference organizers to include at least one (and preferably more) sessions at the Learned's designed to discuss the various aspects of the problem (hostility to the presence of women; lack of gender analysis in course content; differential treatment of women; devaluation of feminist scholarship, in their different manifestations (teaching, scholarship, departmental climate).

2. The CPSA organizers should co-sponsor at least one session annually with the Canadian Women's Studies Association.

C. Recommendations for the Representation of Women

1. The CPSA Board should adopt a policy requiring at least one woman on the Editorial Board of the Canadian Journal of Political Science.

2. The CPSA Board should adopt a policy requiring at least one representative of the CPSA Women's Caucus on the Board of the CPSA.

D. Recommendations regarding the Canadian Journal of Political Science

1. At last year's Women's Caucus meeting (1996, St. Catharine's), many women political scientists said they believe the Association's journal to be fairly hostile to feminist analysis, judging from the quantity of feminist scholarship published by the CJPS. Therefore, we recommend that the CPSA Board instruct the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* to devote an entire issue to the subject of feminism and its impact on the discipline of political science.
2. The Journal should invite feminist scholarship on a regular basis and ensure that feminist political scientists are included in the list of reviewers.

E. Recommendations for the CPSA Bulletin

1. The Bulletin should be used as a forum for the discussion of matters related to sexism in the discipline and feminist scholarship.