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COMMANDEZ MAINTENANT POUR 1974-1975 VOIR
PAGE 18 POUR LA LISTE DES ARTICLES DIS-
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au sujet du bulletin
devrait être envoyée à la rédactrice:*

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SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

PROGRAMME DES STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES

A la suite d'une sélection qui s'est effectuée en deux étapes (d'abord étude du dossier universitaire et examen des lettres de recommandation, et ensuite entrevues), les huit stagiaires pour l'année 1974-75 ont été choisis:

- MM. Claude Baillargeon, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.
Marcel Barthe, étudiant en Journalisme à l'Université Laval.
Jean Bernard, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université Laval.
- MME. Edith Dupont, étudiante en Science Politique à l'Université de Montréal.
- MLLE. Michelle Galarneau, étudiante en Science Politique à l'Université Laval.
- MM. Denys Laliberté, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université du Québec à Montréal.
Michel-C. Lord, étudiant en Droit à l'Université de Sherbrooke.
Guy Roussel, étudiant en Science Politique à l'Université d'Ottawa.

Les stages débuteront le 3 septembre 1974, et se termineront le 30 juin 1975. La première partie de ces stages sera consacrée à une familiarisation des stagiaires avec le milieu parlementaire et gouvernemental. Après quoi chacun sera affecté à un député pour l'assister dans son travail de législateur et de représentant. A la fin du stage, le stagiaire doit remettre un mémoire dans lequel il approfondit un aspect du fonctionnement de l'Assemblée Nationale ou du parlementarisme québécois.

Nous félicitons les huit stagiaires choisis pour l'année 1974-1975, et leur offrons nos meilleurs vœux de succès dans ce nouveau programme.

Louise QUESNEL-OUELLET
Directeur des stages parlementaires
à l'Assemblée Nationale

26 mars 1974.

CONGRES DE L'ACFAS

Le congrès annuel de l'ACFAS se tiendra à Québec, les 8, 9 et 10 mai prochain. Certaines sections du programme sont déjà établies.

8 mai, l'après-midi - Colloque sur l'analyse des politiques gouvernementales.

8 mai, 20:00hres - Panel sur la science politique.

Les sujets suivants seront traités, soit à l'intérieur des tables-rondes, soit dans les communications:

- la théorie marxiste de l'Etat
- le protecteur du citoyen
- la Communauté Economique Européene
- la mission Yamaska
- la prise de pouvoir par les partis communistes en Europe orientale
- la politique étrangère chinoise
- le bureau de la Maison Blanche
- la rationalisation des choix budgétaires
- les sondages d'opinion
- le Ralliement des Créditistes du Québec
- les processus politiques et bureaucratiques au Canada
- le bilinguisme dans la fonction publique fédérale
- etc...

9 mai, 20:00hres - présentation d'un film, La Richesse des Autres - Production de l'Office Nationale du Film, 1973 (tourné au Québec et au Chile).

9 mai, 16:00hres - Assemblée générale de la Société canadienne de science politique.

L'inscription aura lieu au Pavillon de Koninck, le 8 mai à partir de 8:30 a.m.

Pour d'autres renseignements sur le congrès de l'ACFAS, contactez:

Louise Quesnel-Ouellet
 Secrétaire de la section science politique
 Département de science politique
 Université Laval
 Québec 10, Québec

ANNUAIRE DES MEMBRES

A l'occasion de son dixième anniversaire, la Société canadienne de science politique a publié un Annuaire de ses membres indiquant leurs domaines d'intérêt et de spécialisation. L'Annuaire vient d'être envoyé à tous les membres de la Société. Pour ceux qui n'ont pas reçu l'Annuaire, ils peuvent s'adresser à:

François Bouvier, secrétaire-trésorier
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
Département de science politique
Université du Québec à Montréal
Case postale 8888, Montréal 101, Québec

RESEARCH NOTE:A Question of Ethics in Survey Methodology

Dr. Conrad Winn
Wilfrid Laurier University

A scholarly paper delivered at a recent convention of the CPSA reported that a survey of legislative opinions upon which it was based had employed a surreptitious code to identify its ostensibly anonymous respondents. Other behavioural scientists have revealed - and have sometimes boasted about - their use of postage stamp codes and other stratagems to deprive respondents of their promised anonymity.

These procedures are of course unethical. Just as importantly, the use of coding systems seriously threatens the prospect of future social research by diminishing the confidence of potential respondents. So much of social science research depends upon the goodwill and co-operation of citizens who lack a gainful interest in the investigation being conducted. Yet, there is some tentative evidence that the reservoir of public goodwill is being eroded, particularly among the political elites.

During the spring of 1973, James Twiss¹ and I conducted a survey of the Ontario Legislature. During the course of the survey, several MLA's revealed their considerable anxiety about the prospect of broken confidence. Returning incomplete questionnaires, these respondents reported that their confidence had been broken in the past, and that responses in apparently anonymous interviews had somehow been put into the service of political opponents. It is impossible to estimate how many non-respondents were motivated by similar fears. Yet, it seems clear that the prospect of successful surveys in the future may diminish if the image of the profession becomes tarnished.

The usual justification for breaking the anonymity of respondents is that a sufficient response rate is only made possible by a follow-up reminder to delinquent cases and that the identity of early respondents is required in order to single out individuals in the delinquent category. In point of fact, there are at least two ethical and viable alternative methods of maximizing response rates. The "sponsor" method, possible in elite surveys, is to secure the cooperation of a respected individual in each elite sub-group to sponsor the investigation. He may write to his colleagues on behalf of the project or may even redistribute the questionnaire material. The "inducement" method is to offer each respondent a statement of research goals, a summary of findings, and/or copies of published work. Respondents are invited to record their requests on a stamped card, addressed to the researcher. The respondent's request for scholarly information and his completed questionnaire are returned in separate mailings.

In the Queen's Park study, the inducement technique was used for all members of all parties. The sponsor method was employed in the Liberal and NDP cases in order to ensure a high response rate for their comparatively small caucuses.⁽²⁾ The final rate of return was 50%, 59% and 84% for the Progressive Conservatives, Liberals, and New Democrats with an overall rate of 57%.

1 Mr. Twiss is a graduate student in Political Science at Wilfrid Laurier Univ.

2 The caucus sizes were 76, 22, and 19 for the Progressive Conservatives, Liberals, and New Democrats, respectively.

It is quite conceivable that the apparent fears of respondents in the political elite are out of proportion to the degree of real threat to their privacy. Nevertheless, any use of surreptitious codes to penetrate the anonymity of respondents poses a threat to future research which is difficult to justify.

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CHILEAN REFUGEES

The CPSA president, John Meisel, received a reply from Mitchell Sharp, in answer to the telegram sent in support of the CAUT's position on the question of Chilean refugees (see the Bulletin of January for a copy of the CPSA letter).

As part of his reply, the Minister included information concerning the number of people coming to Canada. This information is given below:

(Chileans and non-Chileans, in Chile and elsewhere, affected by the September 11 coup., as of January 16, 1974)

(Persons)

	Chileans	Non-Chileans	TOTAL
Applications received	4,098	382	4,480
Authority granted to enter Canada	409	65	474
Arrived in Canada	176	48	224
Applications in process	3,546	170	3,716

This includes: UNHCR refugees in Chile (Non-Chileans)
 Chileans in Canada Embassy
 Chileans in Chile (outside Embassy)
 Chileans in other Latin-American Countries
 Non-Chileans in other Latin-American Countries

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ST-MARY'S UNIVERSITY (HALIFAX)

A conference was held at St-Mary's on March 8-9 on the Political Economy of the Atlantic Provinces and, more specifically, on the Metropolis-Winterland thesis as applied to the Atlantic provinces. Participants were asked to explore the implications, social, economic and political, of the thesis within the context of the historical experience of the Atlantic Provinces and their inter-connections to the larger Canadian and international scene.

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A graduate student in International Relations at the London School of Economics has written to the Association indicating his interest in acting as a buyer for academics interested in the new, Second-hand, or antiquarian book markets. His most intensive knowledge is in the field of Political Science and, to a lesser extent, History but would be willing to cater to demands for books in any discipline. Arrangements as to the fee could be made by writing to the following address:

Christopher J. Terry
2 Eldon Grove
London, England
NW3 5PS

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CANADIAN REVIEW OF STUDIES IN NATIONALISM/LA REVUE CANADIENNE DES ETUDES SUR LE NATIONALISME

The Canadian Revue of Studies in Nationalism is a journal dedicated to the study of nationalism from comparative and multi-disciplinary perspectives. The Review welcomes regional, topical or theoretical articles as well as book reviews and review essays. It will regularly be published in English and French, although manuscripts in German and Spanish are also welcome.

Subscriptions are \$8.00 for one year, \$12.00 for two years. Please make cheques payable to CANADIAN REVIEW OF STUDIES IN NATIONALISM and mail to Professor Walter Isenor, Business Manager, CRSN, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PEI.

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CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE DOCUMENTATION PARLEMENTAIRE

Le Centre international de documentation Parlementaire publie, annuellement, une Chronique des élections parlementaires. La VII chronique vient d'être publiée, couvrant la période du 1er juillet 1972 au 30 juin 1973.

Tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la vie parlementaire y trouveront d'utiles informations concernant à la fois les modifications essentielles apportées aux institutions représentatives, du 1er juillet 1972 au 30 juin 1973, et les 27 élections législatives qui ont eu lieu dans le monde dans cette même période.

Pour commander cette publication, écrire à:

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