

# NEWSLETTER

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

VOL. II - No 4

March 1973

H A V E   Y O U   D E C I D E D   Y E T . . .

whether or not to come to the IXth triannual World Congress of the International Political Science Association being held this summer in Montreal at Sir George Williams University from August 20th to 25th. It is being preceded on August 18th and 19th, also at Sir George Williams, by the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Political scientists to which political scientists of other countries are being cordially invited.

If you have decided to come, but have not as yet registered, please send in your registration form as soon as possible so that the Canadian Organization Committee will be able to make adequate arrangements for the Congress. These cannot be made at the last minute. If you do not have a copy of the preliminary programme and registration forms they can be obtained from the Canadian Political Science Association, 30 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

The final programme, including a list of the papers being presented at the principal sessions of the Congress, will be available by the end of May and can also be obtained from the above address.

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

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Ottawa K1N 6N5

The State of the Discipline

We received from Neil Swainson (University of Victoria) a copy of this memo on the state of Canadian political science. It was written in 1950 by R. MacGregor Dawson for the Social Science Research Council and it describes the current state of the teaching of political science in Canada. We decided to publish the memo in the hopes that other members of the C.P.S.A. will find it as interesting as we did. 1950 is not so long ago but there have certainly been changes in political science in Canada. What is the state of political science teaching in Canada now?

Secretary,  
Canadian Social Science Research Council,  
166 Marlborough Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

Re: Political Science Teaching in Canada.

In accordance with the request of the Council I have during the past eighteen months been in touch with the following thirty-one colleges and universities in Canada and discussed with them the teaching of political science. I was unable to go to Bishop's at Lennoxville (I made two attempts), but I interviewed the President in Nova Scotia. Nor did I see St. Paul's in Winnipeg, although I had a chat with the man who is responsible for the political science there. I visited all the remaining twenty-one institutions.

Newfoundland  
Memorial

Nova Scotia  
Dalhousie  
St. Francis Xavier  
Acadia

Prince Edward Island  
Prince of Wales  
St. Dunstan's

Ontario  
Toronto  
Queen's  
Royal Military College  
Western  
McMaster  
Ottawa  
Carleton  
St. Patrick's

New Brunswick

New Brunswick  
Mount Allison

Quebec

Laval  
McGill  
Montreal  
Sir George Williams  
Bishop's

Manitoba

Manitoba  
Brandon  
St. Paul's  
St. John's  
United

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan

Alberta

Alberta

British Columbia

British Columbia  
Victoria  
Royal Roads

I took as my primary objects the investigation of the teaching of political science in each institution and the presentation of suggestions which might lead to more time and attention being devoted to the subject. I usually mentioned that the Social Science Research Council was somewhat perturbed at the comparative neglect which political science has suffered, and believed that in view of the importance of the subject, particularly under modern conditions, it deserved a much more prominent place on the curriculum than it has heretofore enjoyed. The discussion usually touched on such things as course prescriptions, teaching personnel (quality and number), teaching loads, institutes of public administration, library facilities, and even occasionally salaries. I received in every instance a most cordial reception; and I encountered no reluctance whatever to discuss any of the questions which were even indirectly related to the investigation.

I find it extremely difficult to draw generalizations in such a report as this. I made brief summaries of conditions at most of the institutions I visited, and on reading those over I am most strongly impressed with the wide variety of conditions which were encountered, I have, however, jotted down a few comments which may be of use, although I suspect they are known to most of the Council. My greatest endeavour on my tour was to shake up the presidents and deans a bit and to stimulate them to do something more about the teaching of political science. Whether that was successful or not will not appear here; it must wait on the events of the next few years.

1) There is no doubt that political science is a neglected subject; and this bears singularly little relation to the size of the institution, though it is not entirely divorced from it. British Columbia, for example, has only one full-time man teaching political science (with one other course being offered by the President), yet St. Francis Xavier has one full-time man teaching the subject. The University of British Columbia has roughly ten times the enrolment of St. Francis Xavier; and offers (I am told) 862 courses of which no less than 78 have been added very recently. It is only fair to say that

the University of British Columbia would be the first to plead guilty; though whether an enlargement of staff is possible at a time when enrolment is dropping, is another matter.

There are several colleges on my list which do not teach political science at all, e.g. Victoria (B.C.), St. John's (Manitoba). Carleton College is nominally at the other extreme and heads the list with no less than 22 courses in the calendar, although 13 of them were not given last year. Carleton is, of course, in an unusual position both because of the potential demand for the subject and the college's ability to secure part-time assistance. Last year it had two full-time and five part-time instructors in the field. One gets the impression that the programme is far too ambitious for the resources in both personnel and money; it is the only institution in Canada where too much political science is attempted.

2) There are several instances where the teaching of political science at one institution depends primarily on the policy followed at another.

Royal Roads does not teach the subject because it gives only the first two years of the Royal Military College course, and R.M.C., does not offer it there. The Department at R.M.C. bears the encouraging title of the Department of Political and Economic Science; but their provisional curriculum for the first three years of all their courses contains no mention of political science. Four courses in economics and three in commerce are already on the curriculum, and it is understood that this will be augmented by two political science and two more in economics. The staff is to be composed by two economists (one to get a maximum salary of \$6600) and one in commerce; and political science is probably to be taught under some arrangement with Queen's. For a supposedly broad course to train future officers of the armed forces, the proposed prescription in political science would appear to be fragmentary indeed.

In Manitoba the teaching at the affiliated colleges takes the university prescription as the maximum offering, and it may be substantially less. Inasmuch as the major or entire effort in these colleges is in the first two years and as heretofore the University of Manitoba has not offered political science until the third year, the subject has had little opportunity to develop. In 1950-51, however, politics has been placed in the second year at the University, and this will probably result in Brandon, United and St. Paul's (but not St. John's) offering it in the second year also.

The same situation occurs in British Columbia and Victoria, but there seems to be no immediate prospect that politics will be offered in the second year. This is unfortunate because:

- (a) It is impossible for a student (particularly if the introductory course is an prerequisite for later ones) to take any large number of courses in political science or any of an advanced nature - even if they were to be made available.

- (b) Students elect their honour courses at the end of their second year. A student who might want to elect political science would thus have to make his choice in complete ignorance of the subject in which he expects to specialize. He will in all likelihood take something else.
- (c) The Law School demands the first two years of arts before entrance. A law student who enters with the minimum requirement is therefore unable to secure political science, though the faculty of law are desirous of having the subject taken before the students enter their course. It was pointed out to me that the situation is not entirely to be regretted, in that the student's two years of art might thus be a bit less closely related to his speciality and hence more broadening, or, as an alternative, he might be induced to complete all the work for the arts degree.

3) There is no doubt that there has been a marked stirring of interest in the study of political science within the past two years. Honesty compels me to state that I found tangible signs of this on my arrival at a number of places, so that I can lay claim to no credit for the movement. In most instances I found that I was knocking on a door that was already ajar, and that administrative or financial difficulties were the chief barrier to a programme of expansion. In saying this, I think my informants were sincere. There was, moreover, concrete evidence of growing interest. St. Francis Xavier, for example, had just shifted over to one full-time man in the subject; Acadia was awaiting an opportunity to introduce the subject (which it has done this September); Alberta was beginning to prepare the ground for its expansion a year from now.

4) This "Stirring of interest" has been most marked in two of the French-speaking universities - Laval and Ottawa. Both of these are about to institute Schools of Political Science and to offer much more undergraduate and graduate work than heretofore. In Ottawa, at least, these courses owe much to the Canadian civil service, which is creating a demand for such courses, and to the feeling that a disproportionately small number of French-speaking Canadians are being taken into the service at the higher entrance level. At both universities, however, it would appear that the new course, though still tentative, show signs of being unduly specialized and descriptive, a tendency which is likely to cater to a regrettable predisposition of some of the federal departments in favour of narrow technical information rather than a broad training before admission. If these fears are well-founded, it would seem that the duty of the universities is to educate the departments to take the broadly-trained student and not to train the students to fit in with ill-conceived departmental ideas. The students will eventually get the narrow and short-sighted ideas fast enough without any aid from us.

5) Public administration and municipal government are for the most part neglected subjects, and little has been done, (as at Dalhousie and Queen's) to tie the university teaching in with the work of the provincial or municipal government. I endeavoured to put this idea forward on a number of occasions,

and to hint that the university might in such an event be able to find a source of additional funds. The more acquisitive members of the administration were apparently impressed with the need for such a venture, and had, I suspected, even thought of that phase of the matter before I had mentioned it. Attention might be called to an innovation at Prince of Wales at Charlottetown. The new principal is a graduate in political science; and he has already begun two courses for government employees (given in alternate years) one on the Government of Canada, the other on public administration.

6) The all important question is, of course, teaching personnel, and in particular, to secure the appointment of at least one full-time person in the subject. The situation is, I think, well-known. I found at McMaster only two half-courses were being offered in political science, each half-course being given by a different person of junior rank in a different field. (There had been an attempt made to secure a person who was trained in political science, and he would have taken these two half courses and probably others as well). At Western, while there are more courses offered than at McMaster, they are virtually all given by one person, although his major interest is economics. The University of New Brunswick offers nine courses in politics, but not one person is free to teach political science alone. In all these three universities there would appear to be no legitimate excuse for not having a full-time instructor in politics. In only two universities, I think (Alberta and Acadia) is part-time political science given by a person whose major interest is in that field, and the Acadia situation arose only this year. In all other cases, the major interest is elsewhere, usually in history or economics. It is very obvious that political science will have a very slippery foothold indeed until one full-time instructor - preferably of senior or intermediate rank - is established at each major institution in Canada.

7) Another sign of the comparative neglect of political science is the common lack of balance between the course offered in political science and those in allied subjects. Thus McMaster offers 15 courses in history, 11 in economics, and 1 (2 half-courses) in politics; Alberta 14, 12, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  (also 12 graduate courses in economics, 1 in politics); British Columbia 25, 17 and 6. In contrast to these one may look at Queen's with 14 history courses, 14 economics, and 8 politics; Saskatchewan 24, 13 and 10; Dalhousie 16, 13, and 8. These figures may not be absolutely comparable because of different types of courses; but they are not so far out of line that the comparison loses much - if any - of its significance.

8) In only one instance that I recall was the reason given for the deficiency in staff that they were unable to secure properly trained men. At several colleges the question was asked, and I replied that I thought that any foreseeable demand could be taken care of. In one case I was asked for suggestions, and a year later the candidate recommended most highly was given the appointment. There is a very real danger, however, that men without an adequate preparation may be appointed, and there has been one recent case where, superficially at least, the appointee has no special qualification for the position. This idea that anyone can teach political science acceptably if his activity

has been anywhere in the social science field - and not necessarily conspicuously successful at that - is a very real danger to the future progress of the subject. In recent years Canadian universities have been producing a substantial number of first class men whose major interest has been political science. It is discouraging to find that when teaching openings are available men trained in other subjects - and possessing no greater ability - are given the positions.

9) There is a wide variation in teaching loads in the different institutions, although I did not check this in all my visits. Fourteen to 16 hours a week do not seem to be uncommon. One president stated unblushingly that they could not afford to give their instructors time for writing or research; that was left to the large universities which could afford the luxury.

10) Library facilities varied enormously with the institution, and it was not always easy to find out how political science had fared in the spending of appropriations. In a few places where one person teaches another subject in addition to political science, the appropriation is shared between the two subjects. The suggestion that this placed political science under an additional handicap was well received, although that under the circumstances the subject would not get a 50 - 50 break; but that the major interest of the instructor would almost certainly give that interest the major share of the library grant which, in all likelihood, was inadequate at best. All libraries, so far as I could ascertain, have increased their expenditure considerably in recent years, and all are inclined to preen themselves on this accomplishment. In some instances, the pride is undoubtedly well founded; but I think there is a tendency to be unduly complacent in this respect.

11) I am not aware that political science - and I am thinking primarily of Canadian government - is generally taught in the normal schools, where it would appear to be an indispensable requirement for all teachers. Prince of Wales has begun to offer it in Prince Edward Island, but so far as I know no other province does so. I have not, however, made a check in all provinces.

12) My concluding observation is that there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind as to the great value of inquiries of this kind. They are especially appreciated by the small colleges, who feel that the work they are doing in receiving some attention elsewhere, and they are unusually eager to ask questions and request advice. It would appear to be a very sound policy for the Social Science Research Council to send an emissary a year for the different social sciences in turn, and also to be mindful of the desirability, when possible, of selecting him from outside the charmed Montreal - Kingston - Toronto area.

(Signed)

R. MacGregor Dawson.

CENSURE BY THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

- AN EXPLANATION

There are, at the present time, four university administrations censured by the C.A.U.T. They are Simon Fraser University, University of Victoria, Mount Allison University and l'Université du Québec à Montréal. These decisions come out of the C.A.U.T.'s concern for academic freedom and tenure. A committee of the C.A.U.T. investigates, at the request of a faculty member or a local faculty association, alleged breaches of good practice, harassment, or any other unfair treatment. As well as handling individual cases, the committee formulates general policy and procedures, the adoption of which will ensure fair treatment for faculty.

The committee in recent years has considered over 100 cases a year, the vast majority of which were settled privately. If the committee considers that a case is sufficiently grave, it may appoint an ad hoc investigating committee and it may, on the basis of a report and information supplied to it by all the interested parties, recommend sanctions against the offending institution to the Board.

The Board may then recommend sanctions, including censure, to the federal council which has the sole authority to impose or lift censure. Once censure has been imposed, the C.A.U.T. makes this known through a number of means of publicity. The C.A.U.T. Bulletin will publish a full account of the history of the events and the grounds for censure. Prospective candidates for positions at the censored university will be advised in the Bulletin to apprise themselves fully of the local situation before accepting employment.

If after a further reasonable period of time has elapsed proper corrections of difficulties or abuses has not been accomplished, the C.A.U.T. may as a second step in implementing censure elect to advertise its vote of censure in the following ways:

- (1) with the faculty associations of other countries and in their journals or bulletins.
- (2) in bulletins or journals in which the censored university is likely to advertise academic vacancies. It may; further, take the third step of recommending that no member of a faculty association should accept employment with the censored university. The censored university administration will have been warned in advance of these further implementations of a vote of censure.

A vote of censure against a university administration will be reviewed at every Council meeting, and will be lifted by vote of the Council of the C.A.U.T. When it is satisfied that any particular wrong has been redressed and that proper policies and procedures are effected in order to prevent recurrences or continuations of similar complaints.

Further information about the C.A.U.T.'s policies on censure can be found in their "Guidelines concerning procedures relating to censure" on paper 41-42 of the C.A.U.T. handbook.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Members of the Canadian Political Science Association Committee on the Teaching of Political Science in the Community Colleges and High Schools

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Atlantic Provinces

Memorial - Rick Butler  
UPEI -  
Acadia - Marsh Conley  
Dalhousie - Jim Aitchison  
St. Francis Xavier - G.P. Smith  
St. Mary's - Ron Levesque  
Mount Allison - J.G. Greenslade  
UNB - C.R. Grondin  
St. Thomas - Philippe Doucet

Western Provinces

Brandon - Leo Liu  
Manitoba - Paul Thomas  
Winnipeg - R.A. Khan  
Saskatchewan - Neil McCormick  
Alberta - Jim Lightbody  
Calgary - Bohdan Harasymiw  
Lethbridge - David Elton  
UBC - Walter Young  
Simon Fraser - Martin Robin  
Victoria - Mark Sproule-Jones

Ontario

Brock - Jim Anderson  
Carleton - Jill Vickers  
Guelph - Fred Vaughan  
Lakehead - G.R. Weller  
Laurentian - E.E. Mahant  
McMaster - Roman March  
Ottawa - Michael de Salaberry  
RMC - D. Moore  
Toronto -  
Trent - Vaughan Lyon  
Waterloo - Jo Surich  
Waterloo Lutheran - Toivo Miljan  
Western - Graham Murray  
Windsor - Lloyd Brown-John  
York - Rudy Grant  
Queen's - Hugh Thorburn

CHAIRMAN - John Wilson (Waterloo)

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFILE OF THE PROFESSION

The Committee on the Profile of the Profession will be sending out questionnaires very shortly to all members of departments of political science.

The questionnaire is designed to provide the Committee with information it needs in order to draw up a description of the political science profession in Canada. The success of the Committee depends therefore on the collaboration of all the political scientists in Canada. Please fill out and return the questionnaire as rapidly as possible. As members of a profession that uses surveys as much as political science does, we should be able to count on a high rate of reply to the questionnaire. It is important to find out more about the make-up of the profession; please cooperate by answering your questionnaire.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY  
KINGSTON  
ONTARIO  
CANADA

SKELTON-CLARK POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN CANADIAN STUDIES

1973-74

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Canadian Studies tenable at Queen's University.

The Fellowship (which is biennial) is open to young scholars of exceptional promise who have completed or will shortly complete their Ph.D. dissertations in a topic related to Canadian public policy or public affairs. The purpose of the Fellowship is to provide a period of uninterrupted work in an academic environment so that the holder may prepare the dissertation for publication as a book or write a series of articles based upon the research. The Fellowship will not be granted to enable the applicant to complete his dissertation.

The applicant's discipline should normally be political science but applicants from related disciplines (e.g. sociology, history or economics) will be considered provided their dissertations relate primarily to Canadian public policy and affairs.

The Fellowship, which carries a stipend of \$10,000, will be tenable in the Department of Political Studies from 1st September 1973 until 31st August 1974, and the Fellow will be expected to be present in the Department for a substantial part of the year and to participate in its intellectual life. A small additional sum may be available for research expenses.

The Fellow will be chosen by a Selection Committee chaired by the Head of the Department of Political Studies.

Letters of application, together with a complete curriculum vitae, the names of two academic referees, and a full abstract of the dissertation, should be sent to:

Professor J.W. Grove, Head  
Department of Political Studies  
Queen's University  
Kingston, Ontario  
Canada

The closing date for applications is 31st March 1973. Copies of the dissertation should not be forwarded with the application but may be requested later.

The Selection Committee reserves the right to withhold the Fellowship if none of the applications is of sufficiently high quality. The Committee's decision is subject to approval by the Advisory Board of the Skelton-Clark Memorial Foundation.

Please Post

NOTICE RE ANNUAL MEETING

On an exceptional basis, the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association will not be held in June along with the other Learned Societies. Instead, it will be held at Sir George Williams University in Montreal on August 18th and 19th, the two days preceding the World Congress of the International Political Science Association which runs from August 20th to the 25th. In addition, this year's annual meeting will be sponsored jointly by the Société canadienne de Science politique and the programme will consist of French, English and bilingual sessions. It is our current expectation that a usual grant made to us by the Canada Council to support travel to the Learned Societies meetings will be transferred to the August meeting. In addition, we have requested a special additional grant this year to help defray some of the extra costs associated with the long stay in Montreal for the World Congress.

These funds are particularly designed to help younger members on the assumption that those presenting, discussing or chairing papers will be subsidized by their own university. Those requesting CPSA grants are urged to obtain finance from their own institutions 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 Secretary-Treasurer, Professor John Trent, Canadian Political Science Association, c/o University of Ottawa, 30 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5, by May 30th, 1973. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

Please Post