

BULLETIN

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SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
&
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

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Des changements.....

Le Newsletter devient le Bulletin, publication conjointe de la Société canadienne de science politique et de l'Association canadienne de science politique.

Did you notice.....

The Newsletter is now the Bulletin, published jointly by the Société canadienne de science politique and the Canadian Political Science Association?

*Toute correspondance
au sujet du bulletin
devrait être envoyée à la rédactrice:*

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

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Politique linguistique du Bulletin/Bulletin Language Policy

A partir de ce numéro, le Bulletin devient publication conjointe des deux associations de science politique et, donc, publication bilingue. Le Bulletin remplace les Lettres Circulaires de la Société canadienne de science politique, ainsi que le Newsletter de l'Association canadienne de science politique.

Le bureau de direction de la Société Canadienne de science politique et le comité de direction de l'Association canadienne de science politique ont décidé que le Bulletin publiera dorénavant toute information dans la langue ou des langues dans laquelle cette information sera reçue par la rédactrice. Autant que possible, il n'y aura pas de dédoublement (sauf pour cette explication).

Nous croyons que cette nouvelle politique permettra au Bulletin de mieux servir les intérêts des politicologues francophones. Nous espérons qu'ils répondront en nous faisant parvenir des informations pour le Bulletin. Le Bulletin, donc, sera ce que les gens voudront bien qu'il soit.

The language policy of the Bulletin has changed. Up to now, the policy has been to publish everything in English, in accordance with the protocol established between the CPSA and the Société canadienne de science politique. Now that the Bulletin is a joint publication of the two groups, it becomes bilingual. It replaces the Lettres Circulaires of the Société canadienne de science politique and the Newsletter of the CPSA. All information will be published in the language, or languages, in which it is sent to the editor. We hope as much as possible, to avoid duplicating material in the two languages (as can be seen, this rule is being broken here, but hopefully this will not often occur).

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS/RAPPORTS DES DEPARTEMENTS

Nous remercions les personnes qui ont bien voulu nous envoyer des renseignements au sujet de leurs départements. Comme nous l'avons dit, c'est la seule façon de savoir ce qui se passe vraiment en science politique. Nous espérons continuer à recevoir ces nouvelles et nous suggérons même d'ajouter les renseignements supplémentaires; en plus de nous dire les changements de personnel il serait intéressant de connaître les subventions de recherches, les publications, les colloques, etc...

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We hope that this section on departmental news will become a regular feature of the Bulletin. Up to now it has dealt almost totally with staff changes, I hope that it can be expanded to include news about departmental seminars, research grants, publications, etc... This can be done if people let their departmental correspondent know about things that they feel should be in the Bulletin. Many thanks to the correspondents who've been sending in material.

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BISHOPS:

Dr. G. Tucker has joined the department in 1972-73 as an assistant professor. In 1973-74 he is the Chairman of a new interdisciplinary program, North American Studies. Dr. E. Prince, also a member of the Department, is Chairman of the Division of Social Science, for 1973-74.

DALHOUSIE:

- J.H. Aitchison has retired as Chairman of the Department of Political Science, but continues his association with the Department as Eric Dennis Professor of Political Science.

- Peter C. Aucoin has been granted a year's leave of absence on secondment to with the Science Council of Canada.

- David M. Cameron has returned from a two-year leave of absence during which he served as policy adviser with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. He has been appointed Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of Programmes in Public Administration.

- K.A. Heard has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Political Science.

- Miss Margaret Meagher has been attached to the Department of Political Science by the Department of External Affairs to serve as Foreign Service visitor for the academic year, 1973-74.

- A. Paul Pross has retired as Co-ordinator of Programmes in Public Administration.

- Timothy M. Shaw has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve with the Department of Political Science, University of Zambia.

- Denis W. Stairs has returned from sabbatical leave spent at Carleton University, and has resumed his position of Academic Director of the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies.

- Research fellows appointed to the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, for 1973-74, are Thomas Levy, John McDonnell and John McDougall.

- Brian Cuthbertson has been appointed a research associate in Maritime Policy Studies.

GUELPH:

New Appointments

Red Eidlin
Robert Simmons
Brian Woodrow

Sabbatical Leave, 1973-74

Patrick Kyba

McGILL:

New Faculty: Visiting Professors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Home University</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Courses taught</u>
Andrew Axline	Ottawa U.	one year	International Politics.
B.E. Brown	City U. of New York	one year	Int. to Comp. Pol. Comp. Pol. (Grad courses) Comp. Pol. (Grad seminar)
Khayyam Paltiel	Carleton	one year	Canadian Political Process
E.M. Schreiber	McGill Dept. of Sociology	one year	Techniques of Social Research Empirical Methods (Grad. courses)
Pamela Butler	(part time)		Intern. Relations.

On Leave:

Michael Brecher
Samuel J. Noumoff (Sabbatical)
J. Stein (Sabbatical)
M. Stein (Sabbatical)
Pauline Vaillancourt

McMASTER:

New Appointments

Chairman: Adam Bromke (from Carleton).

Field: International Politics and Eastern Europe.

Sessional Appointment: Nicholas Sidoruk (completing Ph.D. at York).

Field: Methodology, Statistics, Canadian Politics.

Sabbatical Leave: For the whole of 1973-74, George Breckenridge, at the Australian National University, Canberra.

For first term: Henry Jacek.

For second term: Howard Aster, London School of Economics and School of Socialism, Amsterdam.

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL:

a) Corps professoral 1973-74:

1. Professeurs plein temps

André Bernard	PhD (Montréal)
Jacques Bourgault	MA (Montréal)
François Bouvier	MA (Montréal)
Kenneth Cabatoff	PhD (Sussex)
Bonnie Campbell	MA (Sussex)
Edouard Cloutier	MA (Rochester)
Claude Corbo	MA (Montréal)
Roch Denis	DEP (Grenoble)
André Donneur	Doct ScPol (Genève)
Pierre Fournier	MA (McGill)
Jean-Maurice Granger	Doct Sociologie (Paris)
Cary Hector	PhD (Berlin)
Daniel Holly	PhD (Denver)
Denis Lacorne	MA (New Haven)
Jacques Léveillé	MA (Montréal)
Jacques Lévesque	Doct ScPol (Paris)
André Liebich	MA (Harvard)
Guy Lord	Doct Philosophie (Oxford)
Henri Nouvellement	DEP (Paris)
Jean-Marc Piotte	Doct Sociologie (Sorbonne)
Pauline Vaillancourt	PhD (Berkeley)

2. Professeurs à temps partiel

Pierre Broué	Doct Histoire (Nanterre)
André D'Allemagne	MA (Montréal)
Georges Langrod	Doct Droit (Paris)
Hung Nguyen Tu	DES (Paris)
Ginette Truesdell	DEP (Grenoble)

- b) Le département accueille à l'automne 1973 Monsieur Pierre Broué, Doct (Hist.) spécialiste des études sur les mouvements socialistes européens.
- c) Le département a au moins deux postes à combler pour 1974-1975. Les candidatures seront reçues jusqu'à la fin de décembre 1973. Pour les renseignements particuliers, voir la section "postes vacants".

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS:

Professor G. Roseme of Carleton University is a visiting professor for 1973-74.

ST-THOMAS:

John Dreijmanis chaired the panel "The Political Science Labor Market" at the 1973 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, September 4-8.

WINDSOR:

Ronald Wagenberg has been re-elected Head of the Department for the term 1974-77. He is on sabbatical in Britain for this year working on a project on comparative federalism.

Lawrence LeDuc is on sabbatical and is working both on the federal election project as well as a comparative Canada-Britain-U.S.

Ralph Nelson is Acting Head of the Department for 1973-74.

Lloyd Brown-John has been promoted to Associate Professor.

Maureen Covell has joined the Department for a one year period as an Assistant Professor. Maureen, a Canadian, came to us from Vasser where she taught from 1970-73. Her teaching interests include Political Development, African politics and Comparative politics. Her research interests have focused primarily upon Centre-local languages in Madagascar, and on political integration in Africa. To this end she has had research experience in Paris and in Madagascar.

Report of the Committee on Canadian Content

The Committee to study Canadian Content in Political Science was created by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association at its meeting in Montreal on June 5, 1972. The Board appointed a chairman of the committee, Paul Fox, and instructed him to form a committee composed of himself and four members, the latter to be chosen preferably from a short list of seven names given to the chairman by the Board. The final membership of the committee was to be submitted to the Steering Committee of the Association for its approval. Four of the individuals whose names appeared on the list were approached first by the chairman and each agreed to serve. In alphabetical order they were: Phyllis Clarke, Daniel Drache, Harold Kaplan, and Donald Smiley. The Steering Committee subsequently ratified the composition of the committee.

The Committee on Canadian Content was given an extensive subject to investigate but very specific and limited terms for reporting. The committee was asked to inquire into "the facts regarding the Canadian content of the teaching of political science in Canadian universities" but it was instructed to report upon facts only and not to draw conclusions or to make recommendations. The implicit assumption was that once the committee had reported the facts to the Board and to members of the Association, the committee's work would be concluded and any further action would be left to the Board or to the CPSA. The chairman accepted his role on this understanding and all members of the committee agreed to serve on these terms and have adhered to them.

The committee would have liked to present a more extensive factual report than that now offered. It was the committee's intention originally to report upon the Canadian content of the teaching of political science in Canadian universities in regard to the following: the faculty, post-graduate students, and curriculum (re undergraduate, post-graduate, and extension courses). The committee feels it has fulfilled its expectations in regard to the first two categories but not in regard to the third.

Information in the report was obtained from questionnaires sent to the chairmen of the departments of political science at all Canadian Universities and some colleges. The questionnaire was sent to 57 departments and it was answered and returned by 48 departments. These departments represented a total faculty of 472 full-time political scientists in 1972-73.

The major findings of the committee are as follows:

- 1 Approximately two-thirds of the full-time political scientists in Canadian universities are Canadian citizens. This percentage has probably declined in the past six years, since roughly 54 per cent of the political scientists appointed by Canadian universities during the past six years have been Canadians. The largest group of non-Canadians are U.S. citizens, who account for about 23 per cent of the political science positions at Canadian universities in 1972-73.⁽¹⁾ In other words, during 1972-73 the ratio of Canadian to U.S. citizens in Canadian political science departments was roughly three to one.

TABLE 1

Distribution by Percentage of Full-time Faculty Teaching Political Science in Canadian Universities, according to Citizenship, 1972-73. *

	West	Ontario	Quebec English	Atlantic	All Eng. Spkg.	French	All Univs.
Canada	58.9	66.1	63.0	58.0	62.8	82.4	65.2
United States	31.9	21.0	21.0	27.1	24.9	8.6	23.0
United Kingdom	4.0	6.8	--	5.4	5.4	--	4.8
France	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	0.6
Others	4.8	5.8	15.7	9.0	6.4	3.5	6.1
N	122	219	19	55	415	57	472

* The University of Toronto provided data relevant to this table only, which is as follows: total number of full-time political scientists 49, of whom 37 were Canadian citizens and 12 were "other than Canadian citizens". If the data from Toronto are included, the relevant percentages for Canadian citizens for Ontario is 67.8, for English-speaking universities 64.2, and for all universities 66.2.

2- In the period of six years for which we obtained data Canadians received the smallest percentage of new political science appointments in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70. These were important years in terms of the aggregate number of new appointments. More recently, Canadians have been receiving an increasing percentage of new appointments, but the total number of new appointments has been diminishing rapidly. In other words, in the last three years, Canadian citizens have been receiving a larger and larger share, in percentage terms, of a shrinking job market.

Trends in the appointments made by universities in the West reflect the average trend for English-speaking universities, although universities in the West began from a smaller than average percentage of Canadians hired and moved, by 1972-73, to a much larger than average percentage of Canadians hired. There is relatively little variation over the six years in the percentage of Canadians hired by Ontario universities. In the Atlantic universities, the percentage of Canadians hired increased notably during 1968-70 and decreased thereafter.

The French-speaking universities are unique in that the percentage of Canadians appointed has steadily decreased in each year since 1967, although it should be remembered that these universities began from a base almost entirely dominated by Canadian appointments. Only among the French-speaking universities was the percentage of non-Canadians appointed higher in 1972-73 than in 1967-68.

3- "Larger" universities have a greater percentage of non-Canadian political scientists on their staff than do "other" universities. A "larger" university has been defined arbitrarily as a respondent having a department of political science with 13 or more full-time faculty members in 1972-73; "others" are the remaining institutions among our respondents.(2)

"Faster-growing" universities have a larger percentage of non-Canadian political scientists on their staff than do the "other" universities. The "faster growing" universities were defined arbitrarily as the 10 universities that ranked highest in the hiring of the largest number of full-time political scientists during the period 1967 to 1973.(3) "Others" are the remaining institutions among the respondents.

TABLE 2

Distribution by Percentage of Full-time Faculty Teaching Political Science in Canadian Universities, according to Citizenship and Type of Institution, 1972-73.

	"Larger"	Others	"Faster Growing"	Others	All Univs.
Canada	65.0	65.4	60.5	68.0	65.2
United States	23.3	22.5	28.2	19.6	23.0
United Kingdom	6.2	2.2	4.3	5.0	4.8
France	0.9	--	1.6	--	0.6
Others	4.1	9.4	4.9	6.8	6.1

4- Although Canadians received approximately 54 per cent of all new political science appointments during 1967-73, they received only about 21 per cent of appointments at the associate professor rank.

TABLE 3

Rank and Canadian Citizenship of Political Scientists Hired by Canadian Universities, 1967-73.

	West		Ontario		Quebec English		Atlantic		All Eng. Speaking		French		All Univs.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lecturers	22		83		5		18		128		16		144	
Canadians		31.8		63.8		80.0		38.8		56.2		87.5		59.7
Assistant Professors	52		94		8		35		189		38		227	
Canadians		44.2		51.0		50.0		42.8		47.6		71.0		51.5
Associate Professors	6		16		2		3		27		2		29	
Canadians		50.0		6.2		--		33.3		18.5		50.0		20.6
Professors	2		8		1		2		13		1		14	
Canadians		100.0		37.5		100.0		--		46.1		100.0		50.0

- 5- Our information does not allow us to predict with any assurance the citizenship composition of political science departments in the next few years. We would expect the Canadian component to increase. Some of the non-Canadians can be expected to acquire the citizenship of the country. Also, if the trends of the period since 1970 continue, those who are Canadian citizens will receive a higher proportion of appointments than in the 1960's. However, if the decline in new appointments experienced in 1972-73 continues in the immediate future new appointments will not have a major effect on citizenship composition.
- 6- There is a smaller percentage of Canadians in graduate political science programmes in Canadian universities than there are Canadians on the faculties of these universities. Roughly two-thirds of the political scientists teaching at Canadian universities in 1972-73 were Canadian citizens; in the same year just over half of the graduate students in political science were Canadians.

Carleton, Toronto

(Of course, we should repeat our earlier warning that these figures do not include data on three large graduate programmes which failed to respond to our request for information.)

TABLE 4

Citizenship and Major Area of Study of Ph.D. Students in Political Science at Canadian Universities, 1972-73, by Percentages.

	West	Ontario	Quebec English	Atlantic	All Eng. Spkg.	French	All Univs.
Can. Citizens Whose Primary Interest is Canadian Studies	35.7	34.0	--	25.0	34.0	75.0	37.8
Non-Can. Citizens Whose Primary Inter- est is Can. Studies	19.0	13.6	--	--	14.9	--	13.7
Can. Citizens Whose Primary Interest is Not Canadian Studies	2.3	21.5	--	25.0	14.9	--	13.7
Non-Can. Citizens Whose Primary Inter- est is not Canadian Studies	42.8	30.6	--	50.0	35.6	25.0	34.7
N	42	88		4	134	12	146

7- A quantitative assessment of course content based on information supplied by departmental chairmen indicates that roughly 30 per cent of all the undergraduate and graduate political science courses in Canadian universities have entirely or predominantly Canadian content. About half of all the courses are entirely or predominantly non-Canadian in their content. (In this latter category are included not only courses on governments other than Canada but courses on political theory and many courses on international relations.) Approximately 20 per cent of all the courses have both Canadian and non-Canadian content.

- 8- We recognize that our enquiry into course content was only a modest beginning. The committee feels that much more research could be done on the nature of political science courses being offered at Canadian universities; but we feel that this would require a more intensive qualitative (rather than quantitative) analysis.
- 9- The French-speaking and English-speaking universities in Canada produce such different results on all of the topics we have studied that one must use any Canada-wide data with great caution. The variations among the English-language universities on the axes we examined (region, "larger/other", "faster-growing/other") were less marked in almost every case than the differences between English-language and French-language universities.
- 10- It should be emphasized again that all our percentages and conclusions are based on less than a complete survey of all political scientists teaching at Canadian universities in 1972-73. Our data are based on the information supplied by the chairmen of 48 universities/colleges who responded to our Questionnaire and our data deal only with full-time faculty.

The Committee recommended that further analysis be done on the information on course content. The members suggested that the CPSA consider providing for further investigation of the material, including qualitative as well as quantitative analysis.

At the 1973 CPSA annual meeting a resolution was passed to continue the work of the Committee as outlined above. The committee is presently being reestablished by the Board of Director.

The Committee's report has been very considerably abridged for the Bulletin. Any one who would like a copy of the full report should contact the C.P.S.A. office.

hand
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REFERENCES

(1)

Statistics Canada gave the following data re citizenship for full-time staff members in the Social Sciences in Canadian universities/colleges in 1970-71: Canada, 61.8 per cent; United States, 15.2 per cent; United Kingdom, 10.2 per cent; France, 2.9 per cent; others, 10.2 per cent.

(2)

By this criterion the "larger" universities are alphabetically: Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Dalhousie, Laval, Manitoba, McMaster, Ottawa, Québec (UQAM), Queens, Saskatchewan, (Saskatoon), Waterloo, Western, Windsor, York (Faculty of Arts).

(3)

By this criterion the "faster growing" universities are alphabetically: Alberta, Dalhousie, Glendon College (York), Laval, McMaster, Ottawa, Québec (UQAM), St. Mary's, Waterloo, York (Faculty of Arts.)

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE - NOUVELLES

Etat de la documentation en science politique "québécoise".

A la suite d'une résolution de l'assemblée générale de la ScSp d'octobre 1970, plusieurs membres ont travaillé à un inventaire des ressources documentaires disponibles dans les différentes universités particulièrement du point de vue de la science politique "québécoise". Il ressort de cet inventaire qu'il n'y a pas de coordination des efforts en ce domaine, et que le développement des collections se fait plutôt au hasard, souvent en confondant "recherche et documentation".

Suite à un rapport présenté par M. André Bernard et dont les membres intéressés peuvent se procurer une copie au secrétariat de la ScSp, le Bureau de direction a résolu qu'un prochain cahier de la ScSp contienne une description des ressources documentaires disponibles dans les différentes universités. D'autre part, copie du rapport Bernard sera adressée aux principaux responsables de bibliothèques intéressés à la documentation politique.

Congrès de l'ACFAS (mai 1974)

Comme par les années passées--sauf en 1974 où à cause de la tenue du Congrès international de science politique à Montréal, le congrès annuel a été fixé en août---la ScSp tiendra son congrès annuel dans le cadre de l'ACFAS en mai 1974. La documentation adéquate et les formulaires d'enregistrement de communications seront expédiés sous peu aux membres de la ScSp.

Le congrès de l'ACFAS ayant lieu à Québec, deux collègues de l'Université Laval, Mme Louise Quesnel-Ouellet et M. Guy Gosselin assumeront les tâches d'organisation. Toutefois, il y aura une certaine décentralisation par sections avec des responsables pour chacune.

Administration publique: Mme L. Quesnel-Ouellet
Analyse politique : M. V. Lemieux
Relations internationales: M. A. Legault (C.Q.R.I.)

Les membres désireux de présenter une communication sont priés d'entrer en communication au plus tôt avec les différents responsables.

