

# BULLETIN

PUBLICATION CONJOINTE DE / JOINT PUBLICATION OF  
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
&  
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

MARS 1974

Vol. III no 4

MARCH 1974

CANADIAN COLLECTION OF REPRINTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

COLLECTION CANADIENNE DE REIMPRESSIONS EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE

\* \* \* \* \*

COMMANDEZ MAINTENANT POUR 1974-1975 VOIR  
PAGE 18 POUR LA LISTE DES ARTICLES DIS-  
PONIBLES.

\* \* \*

ORDER NOW FOR SEPTEMBER CLASSES SEE PAGE  
18 FOR AVAILABLE TITLES.

\* \* \* \* \*

---

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

Caroline Andrew  
Département de science politique  
Université d'Ottawa  
Ottawa, K1N 6N5

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

Caroline Andrew  
Department of Political Science  
University of Ottawa  
Ottawa, K1N 6N5

## 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 Twiss<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 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

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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:

Centre international de documentation  
parlementaire  
Place du Petit-Saconnex  
1211 Genève 19  
Le prix est de Fr. S. 30

POLITOLOGY \* - John Dreijmanis (St. Thomas University)

Students of politics have long been preoccupied with terminology. Although the discipline has become more developed, very little attention has been devoted to providing it with a more sophisticated and less controversial name. Here, like in many other areas of political science, the American influence has been considerable. The founding fathers of American political science did not spend much time on definitional problems and were content to call it political science.(1) Many had studied at German universities where it was then called STAATSWISSENSCHAFT, meaning literally "state science" or "science of the state". In the Anglophone world the study of politics as an academic discipline is variously called "government", "politics", "political studies", and "political science", the latter being the most commonly used term.

On the Continent science has been traditionally regarded as knowledge acquired by study and thus equated with scholarship. In the Anglophone world science has been more narrowly defined as empirical study, the aim being to establish general laws. Within political science, the question as to what extent it is possible or even desirable to make of politics a scientific study has caused considerable controversy and division. The two definitions of science have been a part of this controversy.

More developed and less controversial terms for the study of politics and its practitioner would be politology and politologist. The term POLITOLOGIE was first used by Eugen Fischer-Baling in 1948.(2) Technically, it would be better to use politicology, but that is too cumbersome.(3) Politology is used in both German states, although other terms are used - POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT, POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT (Political science), WISSENSCHAFT VON DER POLITIK (science of politics).(4) The latter is quite awkward and raises the problem as to what to call its practitioners. The Dutch use the terms POLITIKOLOGIE and POLITIKOLOOG, respectively. In French it is science politique and also its plural SCIENCES POLITIQUES, but a practitioner is called a POLITOLOGUE.

Politology would have a number of advantages over political science. First, it is a shorter term and thus more nearly uniform with the other social sciences - anthropology, demography, economics, psychology, sociology. Second, it provides a one-word description of its practitioner. Third, it would also achieve greater uniformity with some of the newer studies, such as futurology and urbanology. Fourth, it would be an international term. Fifth, it would be a more unifying term in view of the existing divisions within political science.

---

\* This is a slightly revised version of a research note which appeared in Politics, VIII, No. 2 (November, 1973), p. 360. I want to thank Gert von Eynern, Gerhard Lehmbruch, Heinz Fischer, John Meisel, Brigitte Schroeder-Gudehus, and John Trent for their helpful comments upon the earlier version.

- 1 Albert Somit and Joseph Tanenhaus, The Development of American Political Science: From Burgess to Behavioralism, Boston, 1967, 24.
- 2 Gert von Eynern, "Politologie", ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR POLITIK, Jahrgang I. Neue Folge, Heft 1, April, 1954, 85.
- 3 This term was coined by Gerhart Niemeyer in 1934, Ibid.
- 4 The West German introductory works on political science address themselves to definitional problems. See especially Otto Heinrich von der Gablentz, EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT, Köln und Opladen, 1965, 16; Gerhard Lehbruch, EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT, 3rd ed., Stuttgart, 1970, 15-16; Frieder Naschold, POLITISCHE WISSENSCHAFT. ENTSTEHUNG, BEGRÜNDUNG UND GESELLSCHAFTLICHE EINWIRKUNG, München, 1970, 32; Ernst-August Roloff, WAS IST UND WIE STUDIERT MAN POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT, Mainz, 1969, 12.

\* \* \* \* \*

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS/STATISTIQUES DEPARTEMENTALES

Many thanks to all the correspondents who answered my request for information on the numbers of students, courses and professors in each of the departments. As it took longer than expected to tabulate this material, it will appear in the May Bulletin rather than this one. Any correspondents still wishing to answer can do so.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mes remerciements à tous ceux qui ont répondu à ma lettre concernant le nombre d'étudiants, de cours et de professeurs. Ces renseignements seront publiés dans le prochain numéro du Bulletin. Les correspondents ont répondu très rapidement mais le dépouillement des statistiques a été moins rapide. Le Bulletin de mai en donnera les résultats.

\* \* \* \* \*

Report of the Manpower Committee to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association.

David Cox  
Queen's University

F.C. Engelmann  
University of Alberta

The following is a summarized version of the Report of the Manpower Committee. Any person wishing to see the entire report should contact the CPSA office, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5.

The report is divided into two major parts. The first deals with prospective demands for political scientists in Canada, as it appears in 1973. The obvious gap between prospective applicants for academic positions and positions likely to be available have prompted us to explore, or speculate about, alternate avenues of employment. The second part of our report deals with the available portion of the supply picture.

This report does not claim to offer scientific projections. Its empirical base is restricted to those now in Ph.D. programs. While we attempt to include those Canadians who are Ph.D. students in political science outside the country, our information on them is non-personal and restricted to a few items. Finally, we do not include students in M.A. programs. To include them would have kept us from doing as thorough a job as we were able to do on those who, by entering a Ph.D. program, indicate an investment in, and commitment to, some kind of professional career in our discipline. Also, the M.A. without further study is not considered sufficient education for teaching political science at Canadian universities.

## I DEMAND FOR PH.D.'S IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The demand picture is straightforward, if somewhat disconcerting. The description that follows is based upon questionnaires sent to Political Science Departments across Canada, and on conversations with the Federal Civil Service Commission.

### A. Appointments in Universities

The figures in Table 1 are drawn from responses to the following questions:

- Do you realistically anticipate being able to make new full-time appointments in 1973? 1974?
- If so, please indicate your cumulative estimate of such appointments for 1973 and 1974.
- Please give your current estimate of the field(s) in which you might make appointments in 1973 and 1974.
- If resources were no problem, in which additional areas would you like to be able to make appointments in the coming two years?

It should be noted that the phrase "new full-time appointments" may be open to more than one interpretation. In the context of the total questionnaire, however, the meaning is clear, namely, it refers to new appointments due to expansion or to the replacement of staff who have resigned or otherwise left. The responses are compatible with this meaning. Although the responses do not provide a total picture for Canada, they include all the major universities, with the exception of two of the larger ones in Ontario, which we hope to include in the final report.

TABLE 1  
Anticipated Demand for Political Scientists  
in Universities

1. Appointments in 1973	2. Appointments in 1974	3. Preferred Fields <sup>d)</sup> for Appointments in 1973-74 ranked by number of mentions	4. Fields <sup>d)</sup> in which Departments would like to expand, ranked by number of mentions and without reference to the pro- bability of job openings
28, of which 9 are sessional <sup>b)</sup> and at least 8 are in French- speaking uni- versities	16, of which 3 are regarded as low probability	Comparative Politics (including area specialties) 11 Canadian Politics 7 Methodology, (inclu- ding pol. behaviour, empirical appro- aches) 6 Political Philosophy 4 International Politics 4 Local Government (including urban politics) 4 Public Administration 3	Comparative Politics 13 International Politics 8 Canadian Politics 7 Political Philosophy 6 Public Administ- ration 6 Methodology 4 Local Government 3

a) Based on returns from 32 universities

b) It is probable that the number of sessional appointments is higher. Information on sessional appointments was not specifically requested; the number recorded here is based on information volunteered in the responses.

c) This figure excludes returns from bilingual universities.

d) The fields were not classified on the questionnaire, and the categories used here are based on the responses.

e) It is impossible from the questionnaire to break down column 2 by fields. Note that in describing job openings some Departments cite more than one field for the same position.

Of particular significance is column 2, including the high percentage of appointments filled by individuals still completing their degrees. The paradoxical nature of the situation is thus emphasized. We have a large number of positions filled mainly by ABD's in 1970-72, a strong decrease in the number of job opportunities in 1973-74 with little prospect at the moment of any improvement thereafter, and a rapid increase in the number of completed or near completed Ph.D.'s in the same period. This anomaly is strengthened by the responses described in column 3 of Table 2, to the question "Are you likely to appoint anyone to a full-time position without the completed Ph.D. degree?" In all, seven departments intimated categorically that they would require the Ph.D., although this response covered only four of the forty-four jobs in 1973-74. It is fair to say generally that these departments are amongst the smaller ones, who appear to have a relatively high percentage of staff without the Ph.D., and probably now see the opportunity to improve the credentials of the department as a whole. Although the factors cited by other departments in support of not excluding ABD's from available jobs varied in nuances, the common factor was a desire to appoint the most promising individual, regardless of whether he or she had finished the Ph.D. or not. On the other hand, no Department indicated a willingness to hire candidates who had not progressed beyond the M.A. level, and many stated that they had a policy of requiring the Ph.D. to be completed within a given time period, usually two years.

#### B. Non-degree granting Colleges

We find no information on the employability of political science Ph.D.'s by these institutions at the moment, but we feel that it should be collected. If the Association proceeds with the task, we recommend that a central part of the undertaking be to consider the requirements of the colleges. The highly specialized Ph.D. student may not be as valuable to a college, community college, junior college, or institute, as someone with a broader training. Should this be the case, it has broad implications for the curricula of graduate departments.

#### C. The Federal Civil Service

Outside the profession of teaching, the logical next step for Ph.D.'s in political science would seem to be the civil service. Here we must distinguish between appointments which come under the aegis of the Civil Service Commission, and those which do not. The latter include, for example, contract research, certain kinds of temporary appointments made by the individual departments, and, of course, all appointments which are political in character. There is no easy way to establish the number of political science Ph.D.'s who are employed in such capacities, and it is unlikely that the numbers involved would justify the effort required to find the information.

As far as the Civil Service Commission is concerned, the situation is clear, but, once again, does not give rise to any particular optimism. The Commission divides its jobs into six categories - Executive, Scientific and Professional, Administrative and Foreign Service, Technical, Administrative Support, and Operational. Within each of these categories employment is listed

by group. In the Scientific and Professional category the Social Sciences are represented by the following groups: Economics, Sociology and Statistics; Historical Research; Law; Psychology; and University Teaching (at the military colleges).

It is clear that Political Science is not as such a group, and a perusal of the selection standards of the social science groups makes it clear that, qua Ph.D. in Political Science, students and staff in our discipline are not in demand. This is confirmed by discussions with the Commission, who do not find the political scientist a professionally recognizable animal, and are not sure what skills he possesses that are relevant to the Civil Service.

On the other hand, the Commission is responsive to representation on this point, and a course of action does suggest itself, namely, to pursue discussion with the Commission with a view to improving the marketability of the political scientist. Conversely, the graduate schools might do well to take a long look at the requirements of the Civil Service, with a view to shifting their curricula towards more 'practical' subjects. This, of course, raises serious questions about the desirability of subordinating academic considerations to employment opportunities, and deserves more extensive discussion.

#### D. Provincial Civil Services

We have no information on this question at the moment, but consider that it should be explored further.

