

BULLETIN

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

NOVEMBRE 1974

VOL. IV - NO. 2

NOVEMBER 1974

- page 1 - Science Policy and the CPSA.
page 13 - Commission d'enquête sur les études supérieures dans les sciences
humaines.
page 21 - Rapports des départements.
page 35 - Employment of Political Scientists.

Science Policy : pgs. 1-7

*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

SCIENCE POLICY AND THE CPSA

One of the important issues relating to science policy at the present time is that of the new granting agency for the social sciences and the humanities that has been proposed by the federal government. Questions relating to the agency were discussed in the report done for the CPSA by Peter Meekison and Fred Engelmann (University of Alberta): Science Policy and the CPSA.

The report deals with a number of areas including the funding of independant scholarly oriented research versus policy oriented research, federal-provincial relations on science policy and research funding, and the quality of social science research for governments. The Meekison-Englemann reports brings up a number of important points for political scientists in Canada and we intend to return to a discussion of science policy in Canada in future issues of the Bulletin.

Although Meekison and Engelmann raise a number of questions related to the issue of the proposed granting council, the most crucial of these appeared to the CPSA to be that of the autonomy of the agency. For this reason the CPSA decided to write to the Prime Minister, explaining why the Association felt so strongly that the new granting agency must be independant. Because of the importance of this question to political science in Canada, the letter from the CPSA president is reproduced below in both english and french.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CABINET DU PRÉSIDENT

Le 4 octobre 1974

Le très honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau
Premier Ministre du Canada
Cabinet du Premier Ministre
Chambre des communes
Ottawa

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Au début de l'été, le Conseil canadien de recherches en sciences sociales (C.C.R.S.S.) vous écrivait afin de vous exposer le point de vue des spécialistes des sciences sociales face à la création projetée d'un Conseil dont le mandat serait de fournir des subventions dans le domaine des sciences sociales et des humanités. Il touchait aussi à la nature d'un tel Conseil. Nous désirons, à titre d'association membre du C.C.R.S.S., exprimer l'appui que nous apportons aux initiatives gouvernementales décrites dans le Discours du Trône de février 1974, ainsi qu'aux suggestions que vous a présentées le C.C.R.S.S.

Nous nous préoccupons toutefois d'un aspect particulier de ce nouveau Conseil, soit son degré d'indépendance. Le Conseil d'administration m'a demandé de faire de mon mieux afin de vous communiquer cette préoccupation. Vous le savez sans aucun doute, c'est la nature même de notre discipline qui nous rend à ce point sensible à cette question. Il s'agit vraiment de savoir si ce nouveau Conseil perpétuera la tradition établie par le Conseil des Arts du Canada, c'est-à-dire de ne pas être "une agence de Sa Majesté", ou si, comme le Conseil national de recherches et le Conseil de recherches médicales, il sera une société de la Couronne aux termes de l'Annexe B de la Loi sur l'administration financière. Nous recommandons fortement que le Gouvernement accorde toute l'attention possible à la possibilité de donner au nouveau Conseil la même indépendance que celle dont jouit le Conseil des Arts.

Les raisons pour lesquelles nous souhaitons ardemment que le nouveau Conseil jouisse du maximum d'indépendance compatible avec le fait qu'il sera une extension du gouvernement, ces raisons, dis-je, sont fondamentales et je n'en parlerai qu'en termes généraux. Si vous désirez que j'explique plus longuement le raisonnement de notre association, je me ferai un plaisir de le faire. Comme vous le savez, les sciences sociales diffèrent de la physique et des sciences de la vie en ce sens qu'elles essaient d'analyser,

d'expliquer et souvent de critiquer les circonstances sociales et politiques dans lesquelles nous vivons. Elles traitent des institutions et organismes de la société, les structures sociales et leurs valeurs sous-jacentes, ainsi que des grands démêlés sociaux et politiques. La recherche en sciences sociales peut donc toucher directement de nombreux intérêts, groupes, valeurs et croyances de la société.

Notre Association croit qu'on a démontré que la recherche en sciences sociales rapporte les meilleurs résultats pour la société lorsqu'elle est effectuée pour une portion importante, par des chercheurs indépendants appliquant à l'étude des problèmes sociaux un certain nombre de méthodes, d'expériences et de perspectives différentes. Loin de nous l'idée de suggérer que toute la recherche en sciences sociales ou presque devrait être exécutée en dehors des cadres gouvernementaux ou d'autres institutions sociales, ou encore qu'elle ne devrait pas être orientée vers ce qui est considéré par ces organismes comme étant les principaux problèmes de l'heure. Nous serions même d'accord sur les préoccupations éventuelles découlant du fait que les sciences sociales au Canada n'ont pas été suffisamment orientées vers nos principaux problèmes sociaux, tout en sachant que cette situation découle principalement des progrès assez récents atteints par ces disciplines et la pénurie de chercheurs qualifiés au Canada.

Le problème est donc la pénurie, au Canada et à long terme, de recherche indépendante en sciences sociales qui soit suffisante en qualité et en quantité. L'une des conditions permettant de remédier à cette situation consiste à fournir des fonds suffisants à une entreprise encore plus complexe et onéreuse. Nous croyons toutefois qu'il est tout aussi important que les sources de financement ne limitent pas la liberté de pensée et d'action des chercheurs. Un problème caractéristique au Canada est que nos spécialistes des sciences sociales dépendent beaucoup plus que ceux de la plupart des autres pays industrialisés d'une seule source de fonds, soit le Conseil des Arts du Canada. Bien qu'on puisse espérer, pour le plus grand bien de tous, trouver à l'avenir d'autres sources de financement, il faut croire que présentement les ressources offertes aux chercheurs indépendants seront fournies par ce nouveau Conseil, organisme de subventions.

Voilà pourquoi notre Association espère que ce nouveau Conseil sera très indépendant. Si nous voulons que notre recherche ait quelque influence, il faut que son financement soit, en apparence et en réalité, libre de tout contrôle du gouvernement qui financera le nouveau Conseil. Et ce commentaire ne porte pas atteinte au gouvernement actuel. Au contraire, nous savons gré à votre Gouvernement de bien vouloir offrir des structures de financement et de subvention plus adéquates. Nous nous préoccupons de la situation à long terme. Il ne nous est pas possible de prédire les conditions sociales et politiques à venir de notre pays. Nous croyons donc qu'il est de

notre intérêt comme de celui du présent gouvernement d'essayer de mettre sur pied un organisme visant à répondre à nos besoins à long terme plutôt qu'aux exigences administratives à court terme. Nous recommandons surtout que ce nouveau Conseil: 1) n'ait, comme unique relation à un ministre, que le devoir de faire rapport au Parlement par l'entremise de ce ministre; 2) n'ait aucune influence sur la publication et la diffusion des résultats des recherches; 3) soit indépendant quant aux modalités de recrutement et d'engagement de son personnel et de ses conseillers; 4) soit libre d'établir ses propres structures, comités et règlements; 5) soit administré par des personnes nommées par le Gouverneur général en Conseil après consultation avec les organismes représentatifs pertinents; 6) ait la liberté de recevoir et de disposer de dons en argent comme des fonds que lui accordera le Parlement, lesquels fonds ne seraient pas coupés à la fin de l'année financière et feraient simplement l'objet de rapports présentés au Parlement.

Ces recommandations précises s'ajoutent à notre commentaire plus général à l'effet que ce nouveau Conseil, comme le Conseil des Arts du Canada, ne devrait pas être considéré comme une agence de Sa Majesté. Compte tenu du respect qu'inspire généralement le Conseil des Arts par la liberté et l'indépendance dont il jouit, cet organisme a, au cours des années, très bien servi la collectivité canadienne. Nous espérons que le Gouvernement jugera bon de maintenir cet aspect de la tradition établie par le Conseil des Arts du Canada.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Le Président,

Léon Dion.

cc: l'honorable Hugh Faulkner,
M. Gordon Robertson et D^r Jan Loubser

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CABINET DU PRESIDENT

October 1, 1974

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau
Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The Social Science Research Council of Canada has already written you at the beginning of the summer to place before you the ideas of social scientists concerning the creation and nature of the Proposed Granting Council for the Social Sciences and Humanities. As a member association of the SSRCC we wish to express our general support for the government's initiatives as outlined in the Speech from the Throne in February 1974 and for the suggestions made to you by the SSRCC.

We are, however, concerned over one aspect of the new council - that is, its independence, and the Board of Directors has asked me to make a special effort to convey this anxiety to you. It is, as I am sure you know, the very nature of our discipline which makes us particularly sensitive on this point. At issue appears to be the question of whether or not the new council will continue the Canada Council's tradition of not being "an agency of her Majesty" or whether, similar to the National Research Council and the Medical Research Council, it will become a Departmental Corporation under Schedule B of the Financial Administration Act. We recommend in the strongest terms that the government give every possible consideration to providing the new Council the same independence enjoyed heretofore by the Canada Council.

The reasons for desiring that the new Council has the maximum independence consonant with being an appendage of the government are fundamental and I can only state them in broad terms here. Should you desire me to elaborate on the Association's reasoning, I would be pleased to do so. Simply put, the Social Sciences, as you know, differ from the physical and life sciences in that they attempt to analyse, explain and often criticize

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau

the social and political circumstances in which we live. They deal with the society's institutions and organizations, its social structures and the values that underlie them, and the major areas of social and political contention. Social science research may, then, directly affect many social interests, groups, values and beliefs.

Our Association believes it has been demonstrated that social science research best benefits a society when a sufficient proportion of it is carried out by independent researchers bringing to bear on social problems a number of different methods, experiences and points of view. We do not for the moment suggest that all or even most social science research should be done outside the service of governments or other social institutions, or that it should not be directed towards what these institutions consider to be the major problems of the day. We would even agree that there are grounds for worry that the social sciences in Canada have not been directed sufficiently towards the analysis of our major social problems, although we would contend that this can largely be accounted for by the relatively recent development of the disciplines and availability of competent researchers in Canada.

At issue, then, is the availability in Canada, over the long term, of a sufficient quality and quantity of independent social science research. One of the conditions for assuring such research is the provision of adequate funds for an ever more complex and expensive endeavour. However, we believe it is equally important that the sources of these funds do not limit the freedom of thought and action of the researchers. The particular problem is that in Canada to a greater degree than in most other industrialized countries social scientists have been dependent on one financial source - the federal government's Canada Council. While it is to be hoped that, for the benefit of all, alternative sources of funding will be developed in the future it is to be assumed that for the present resources for most of independent research will continue to come from the proposed new granting Council.

It is for this reason that our Association hopes the new Council will have the utmost independence. For the results of our research to have an influence it is of importance that the support for this research not only be, but appear to be, uncontrolled by the government which is financing the new Council. Nor is this, of course, any comment on the present government. On the contrary, we are indebted to your government for being willing to make available more adequate financing and funding structures. Our concern is with the long term. We cannot definitely predict the nature of future social and political conditions in our country. We therefore think it is not only in our interests, but in the interest of the present government, that it seek to establish an institution that is responsive to long term needs of the society rather than short term administration requirements. In particular, we recommend that the proposed granting council: 1)

The Right Honorable Pierre-Elliott Trudeau

has as its only relationship with a Minister its obligation to report to parliament through him; 2) has no influence over the publication and distribution of research results; 3) be independent as to the conditions of employment and the hiring of its employees and advisors; 4) be free to establish its own structures, committees and bylaws; 5) be governed by persons appointed by the Governor General in Council after consultation with appropriate representative organizations; 6) have the freedom to acquire and dispose of gifts of money as well as an appropriation from parliament, which would be non-lasping at year end, subject only to reports to parliament.

These specific recommendations are made in addition to our general suggestion that the new granting Council, like the Canada Council, be considered not an agency of her Majesty. From the point of view of generally acknowledged respect for its freedom and independence the Canada Council has, over the years, served the Canadian community very well. We hope the government will see fit to maintain this aspect of the Canada Council's tradition.

Sincerely,

Léon Dion
President
Canadian Political
Science Association

LD/fst

NOTICE

AVIS

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE CPSA

In accordance with the provisions of article VIII, section 2, of the constitution of the Canadian Political Science Association, the nominating committee invites nominations for the office of President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, six Members-At-Large on the Board of Directors, and three Members of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer (c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5) before January 15, 1975.

Nominations should take into consideration the geographical distribution that would include the following regions: the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia.

Only nominations received before January 15, 1975, will be included in the list proposed to the membership by the nominating committee. However, names of the other candidates may be placed on the ballot by any two members submitting a nomination paper, signed by themselves and the nominee, to the secretary-treasurer before midnight of the first day of the annual meeting.

NOMINATIONS DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE L'ACSP

Selon les provisions de l'article VIII, paragraphe 2, de la constitution, le comité de nomination invite les membres de l'Association canadienne de science politique à présenter des nominations au poste de président désigné, vice-président, secrétaire-trésorier, et conseiller (6) du Bureau de direction, et au poste de membres (3) du comité de nomination. Les nominations doivent parvenir au secrétaire-trésorier (a/s Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5), avant le 15 janvier, 1974.

Les nominations devraient tenir compte d'une répartition géographique qui comprendrait les régions suivantes: les provinces de l'Atlantique, le Québec, l'Ontario, les provinces de l'Ouest et la Colombie Britannique.

Seules les nominations reçues avant le 15 janvier, 1975 seront incluses dans la liste présentée aux membres par le comité de nomination. Cependant, le nom d'autres candidats pourra être ajouté à la liste des candidats par l'action conjointe de deux membres, qui à cet effet devront remettre au secrétaire-trésorier, avant minuit du premier jour de la réunion annuelle, un avis de nomination, signé par le candidat et par eux-mêmes.

CONFERENCE

Chairmen of Departments of Political Science

University of Waterloo

January 17th & 18th, 1974

The CPSA will host its third conference of department chairmen in January at the University of Waterloo. The meetings will be co-chaired by Professors John Meisel (Queen's) and John Wilson (Waterloo).

The meetings are meant to provide chairmen both with the opportunity to meet each other and to discuss mutual concerns. The agenda includes: 1) CPSA Study of graduate programmes for the Healy Commission; 2) Possible creation of an annual listing of political science graduates available for employment; 3) Consideration of producing an information brochure on political science for prospective students; 4) A project to provide (a) government internships and (b) post-doctoral fellowships; 5) Discussion of the Canadian Content Committee Report; 6) Departmental memberships in the CPSA.

If faculty members have other urgent matters they think should be discussed at this important meeting or if you wish to make an input to some of the items on the agenda, please get in touch right away with your department chairman or the CPSA.

DID YOU KNOW?????????????????

The CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has published a listing of all theses written in political science in Canada up to and including 1970?

AND

That the original listing is updated annually?

This book is an indispensable research tool for students and professors of political science and related disciplines. It can avoid duplication of research and places information on current and past research at your finger tips.

- Contents:
- graduate theses (M.A. and Ph.D.)
 - theses in Canadian political studies written at foreign universities
 - theses completed and in progress
 - some 1,400 separate entries.

CPSA members may purchase this book at special reduced members' rates:

	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>
Original Theses Listing.....	\$2.50	\$3.50
Annual Updatings (1971, 1972, 1973).....	\$2.00@	\$3.00
Binder for updatings.....	\$1.00	\$1.00

Send orders to: The Canadian Political Science Association
c/o University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

Travel grants for professors:

The Department of External Affairs is offering travel grants to Canadian university professors who have been invited by a foreign university to teach a subject for at least one month or to present an important paper.

The non-taxable grants will be awarded on the basis of a competition, which is open to Canadian citizens (landed immigrants will be considered). The grants consist of travel expenses covering the return economy air fare. If the period involved is for a full academic year, an additional travel grant may be offered to cover the air fare of spouse and dependent children. The maximum grant that may be offered a candidate is \$2,000.

Applications will be examined by a selection committee; the deadlines for their receipt are October 1, February 1 and May 1. Dossiers should be complete and contain the following documentation:

- a) Completed application form
- b) Proof of Canadian citizenship (or landed immigrant status)
- c) Photocopy of the letter of invitation
- d) Brief description of subject matter of proposed course or a synopsis of the proposed paper to be presented
- e) Biographical notes
- f) Letter of recommendation from dean of home faculty (or equivalent)

Applications may be obtained from the Awards Division, AUCC, 151 Slater, Ottawa K1P 5N1 or from the Cultural Affairs Division, Department of External Affairs, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

The dossiers should be sent to the Cultural Affairs Division.
(University Affairs, October 1974.)

* * * * *

The Conference for the Study of Political Thought held its annual meeting in Toronto April 19-21. The general theme of the meeting was Political Theory and Political Economy. The following papers were presented:

C.B. Macpherson (University of Toronto)
The Economic Penetration of Political Theory: Some Hypotheses

Abram Shulsky (Catholic University of America)
The Place of Economic Doctrines in Aristotle's Politics

Claude Lefort (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)
Economics and Politics in Machiavelli

J.A.W. Gunn (Queen's University)
Mandeville: Poverty, Luxury, and the Whig Theory of Government

Ronald Meek (University of Leicester)
Political Theory and Political Economy, 1750-1800

Iring Fetscher (Institut fur Politikwissenschaft)
Political Theory and Economy in Rousseau and Voltaire

Offices and administrative committee of the Conference 1974-75:

Melvin Richter (CUNY), Chairman
C.B. Macpherson (Toronto), Vice-Chairman
David Spitz (CUNY), Secretary-Treasurer
J.G.A. Pocock (Johns Hopkins), Member-at-large (USA)
Harold Sarf (McGill University), Member-at-large (Canada)
Lyman Sargent (Missouri-St. Louis), Editor, Newsletter

The papers presented at the meetings of the Conference are printed and distributed to all members. Anyone interested in joining should contact David Spitz, Department of Political Science, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

The Conference is organized into regional groups. The groups currently existing and the coordinators are as follows. Anyone interested should contact the coordinator:

AREA CONVENORS, C.S.P.T.
(as of May, 1974)

FOR CANADA

- MONTREAL: Professor John Drysdale
Department of Sociology
Sir George Williams University
1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard, West
Montreal, Quebec Canada. H3G 1M8
- TORONTO: Professor C. B. Macpherson
Department of Political Economy
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario Canada. M5S 1A1
- WESTERN CANADA: Professor Anthony Parel
Department of Political Science
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta Canada. T2N 1N4

* * * * *

N'OUBLIEZ PAS

LE CONGRES DE L'ACFAS à

UNIVERSITE DE MONCTON

7-9mai, 1975

Toutes les suggestions concernant le programme de science politique
peuvent être adressées à:

Michel St. Louis
Département de science politique
Université de Moncton

* * * * *

