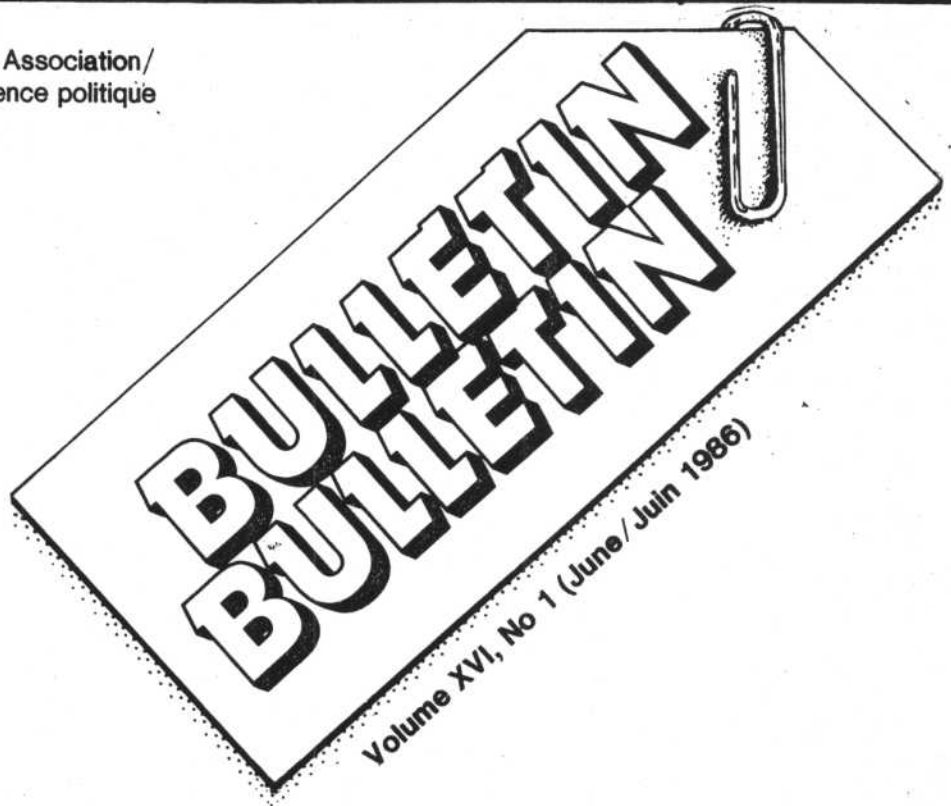


The Canadian Political Science Association/  
Association canadienne de Science politique



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Information/renseignements: CPSA/ACSP, 1-613-564-4026

# PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Since I reported to you around Christmas, two important events have taken place. The first was the chairpersons' meeting, which took place at York University on January 31 and February 1 and was well attended. In addition to the many perennials these very useful meetings discuss, there were two workshops. One dealt with "The Teaching of Political Science in the High Schools and Its Impact on Introductory University Courses in Political Science"; the topic of the other was "How to Motivate Colleagues to Become Productive." The latter led to a spirited discussion of the general state of the academic profession in Canada.

The second event was the first live meeting of your Executive in Edmonton on May 3. This meeting, so much more rewarding than the conference telephone calls we had to resort to in recent years, was made possible through the generosity of the University of Alberta and particularly of our colleague Peter Meekison, the Vice-President (Academic).

Some of you may have noticed that I was out of the country for two months. Since I will retire on August 31, this was my last opportunity for a paid study leave. I could not have taken it in good conscience had it not been for O.P. Dwivedi's selfless agreement to serve as acting president, and for the continuous attention Jean-Pierre Gaboury and Joan Pond give to CPSA business. To all three of these, my heartfelt thanks. And while I am on the subject of thanking, let me not forget the man who has the main scholarly job in this Association. From all I hear, Don Carmichael is doing a splendid job as Programme Chairman. Finally, it is with regret that we see the editor of this publication, Allan Tupper, give up the position from which he did so much to keep our profession together.

I see difficult days ahead for the Association because of what seems to be an inevitable impending cut-back in government funding. We may well be forced to ask the membership to shoulder a heavier financial burden to make our continuing functioning possible.

The past year has been rewarding for me, and I hope it has been a pleasant or at least a better than tolerable one for you. All of us, I trust, will support O.P. Dwivedi as he takes over as President in what we all wish were better times.

# AT THE CPSA

REPORT OF THE CO-EDITORS OF THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE/REVUE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE, FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1985 TO DECEMBER 31, 1985 \*

Volume XVIII of the Journal/Revue (1985) contained a total of 896 pages in its four issues. Of this total, 496 pages were taken up with English-language articles, notes, comments and replies, and field analyses, and 63 pages with French-language contributions. A total of 88 manuscripts were submitted to the Journal/Revue during the year, compared with 87 during the 1984 report year. Of these, 71 manuscripts were in English and 17 in French (compared to 69 and 18 respectively in 1984).

L'annee a ete une annee de reorientation pour le volet francophone de la Revue et la modeste part faite aux articles en francais au cours de 1985 laisse en contrepartie prevoir une presence beaucoup plus visible en 1986. Au moment ou ces lignes sont ecrites, la "recolte" 1986 s'annonce deja fructueuse. La ou, cependant, il reste encore a ameliorer, c'est au plan de la rapidite de l'evaluation des manuscrits. Avec une moyenne de 86 jours entre la reception d'un texte et la decision ou non de le publier, la prejudice cause aux auteurs frise l'intolerable. Le codirecteur francophone note cependant une tres nette amelioration depuis le debut de 1986; cette amelioration semble notamment due au recours a des evaluateurs hors des poles universitaires de Montreal et Quebec, certains universitaires de ces dernieres villes paraissant surcharges de travail au point de ne pouvoir accepter notre demande d'evaluation, de qui retarde d'autant le processus.

For 1985 the average turnaround time per manuscript in English was 74 days. The Tables in this report summarize data for the year relating to the handling and assessment of manuscripts, including reviewers for manuscripts.

A valuable feature of the 1985 volume was the publication of the Journal's Cumulative Index, which appeared in the December issue. This covers volumes I through XVIII, and replaces the Cumulative Index published in the December 1980 issue for volumes I through XIII. The present Cumulative Index runs to around 24 pages, in itself an excellent indication of the growth of our discipline. The Index was prepared at Wilfrid Laurier by John McMenemy, with the assistance of a graduate student funded through the Summer Employment/Experience Development (SEED) Program of the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission.

We would like to thank the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for continued support of the operations of the Journal/Revue.

Finally, we express our gratitude, once more, for the efforts of reviewers of both French- and English-language manuscripts submitted to the Journal/Revue. The relatively small size of our community means that we cannot follow the practice of some other journals of thanking assessors by name in a list in the Journal, while retaining the principle of anonymous review. This hidden labour, however, remains the foundation on which the Journal/Revue rests.

Robert Boardman (Dalhousie)  
Francois-Pierre Gingras (Universite d'Ottawa)  
Herman Bakvis (Dalhousie)

\* Tables I-IV are appended to the Bulletin.

## CJPS EDITORIAL TEAM

At the end of June 1987, the editorial team of the Canadian Journal of Political Science, Bob Boardman, Herman Bakvis, and Grace Skogstad, will step down after completing their three year terms. The Executive Committee and Board of the Association are beginning a search for their replacement. We are inviting all CPSA members/Departments to submit proposals.

You should consider the following requirements/conditions:

1. Due to the declining support of SSHRC for CPSA administrative functions, it is unlikely that the Association will be able to continue offering the editors an honorarium;
2. Since the editorial positions are labor-intensive, Departments should be willing to provide some teaching remission for the duration of the appointments;
3. The editorial team should be from the same department, or within reasonable geographic proximity;
4. Departments should provide some secretarial assistance. The secretarial workload in the past has run approximately 12-20 hours weekly;
5. Computing facilities are not a requirement, but they may reduce secretarial costs and make the editors' work more efficient;
6. Familiarity with French is helpful since there is considerable communication with the francophone editors.

Members/Departments wishing to obtain further information or to submit proposals should contact the Executive Committee through the CPSA Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Jean-Pierre Gaboury, Canadian Political Science Association, 12 Henderson Avenue, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 6N5 (tel: 613-564-4026).

We look forward to receiving your proposals.

K.J. Holsti  
Past-President, CPSA

# JOBS

## UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

### Scholar in Residence Competition, 1986-87

Applications and nominations are invited to select an individual to hold the position of "Scholar in Residence" with the University of Calgary's Faculty of General Studies. This programme is being financed through a gift from the RHW Foundation.

#### Eligibility

The competition is open to young Canadian scholars (or landed immigrants) who have received their last degree (preferably the Ph.D.) no more than five years prior to the date of their application. There are no disciplinary restrictions, but preference will be given to scholars who are pursuing interdisciplinary research that would be difficult to carry out within the confines of traditional discipline oriented departments.

#### Duration

Not less than six months and not more than twelve months. The appointment will begin no earlier than September 1, 1986.

#### Duties

Scholars in Residence are not assigned any formal teaching duties within the Faculty and are expected not to take on such duties elsewhere. They are expected to: (a) pursue an agreed upon topic of interdisciplinary research; (b) provide occasional lectures, where appropriate in courses offered by the Faculty of General Studies; (c) meet with students enrolled in degree programmes within the Faculty of General Studies, on an informal basis, to help enrich the intellectual environment of those students; (d) provide assistance and guidance to students enrolled in degree programmes within the Faculty of General Studies in relation to research topics, honours degree theses, etc.; (e) provide at least one public lecture during the term of the appointment, on the Scholar in Residence's research topic.

#### Stipend

Dependent upon the Scholar's experience and the length of the appointment, but generally in the twenty-seven to thirty thousand dollars per annum range.

#### Information, Application and Nominations

Contact: Dr. Robert G. Weyant, Dean, Faculty of General Studies, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 (tel.: 403-220-5885)

No application forms are necessary. Letters of application should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, names of three referees and a brief description of the candidate's proposed research topic.

#### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

The Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University invites applications for the position of Assistant Professor (Research) commencing July 1, or September 1, 1986. This position is a two-year contract within the University's Centre for Foreign Policy Studies. Applicants should have a strong specialization in strategic studies, preferably with an interest in questions related to maritime strategy. An interest in carrying out some teaching duties in the Department would also be an asset. Candidates should have completed, or be near completion of, the Ph.D. (An appointment may be made at the level of Research Associate until a successful candidate has completed the doctorate.)

Applications should be made to Dr. Robert Boardman, Director, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4H6, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Dalhousie University has a policy of affirmative action with respect to the employment of women.

#### UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Applications are invited for an 8-month replacement appointment at the assistant professor or lecturer level in political studies. Ph.D. is preferred. The appointee will be expected to teach courses in: (1) Public Administration and Public Policy - Canadian focus; (2) Introductory Politics - Ideas, Structures, Institutions - Canadian focus; (3) Canadian Politics or International Politics. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Send applications and curriculum vitae with the names of three referees to A. Gary Webster, Acting Chairperson, Department of Political Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, 550 University Avenue, Charlottetown, P.E.I. CIA 4P3.

Appointment effective September 1, 1986 (subject to budgetary approval). Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS

#### MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

\* Hugh J. Whalen, a long-time member of the Department and formerly from the Universities of Alberta, Western Ontario, and Toronto, is retiring this year. Among his other contributions to the discipline, Hugh was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Newfoundland and Labrador, whose report was the basis for a new municipalities act in the province. Hugh was also the first Head of the newly-founded Political Science department at Memorial in 1968.

\* Stephen G. Tomblin (Ph.D., UBC) has been appointed to a tenure track position as an Assistant Professor after spending a year with the department as a Visiting Assistant Professor.

\* Stephen Keller has returned from a year in Pakistan where he was working with the Afghanistan refugees.

\* The Department was very fortunate in having Ron Penney, the former Deputy Minister of Justice, with us for the year as a Channing Fellow. The fellowship is named after a former provincial civil servant and forms part of the Newfoundland government's executive development program. The Fellowship provides the equivalent of a year's sabbatical at the University for one senior civil servant each year.

\* Guy Beaulieu (ABD, Queen's) has been with the Department for the 1985-86 academic year as a Visiting Lecturer.

Peter G. Boswell  
Head of Department

#### UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

\* Professor Neil Swainson has retired from the University after many years of distinguished service.

\* Patrick G. (Gerry) Nixon (Ph.D., Western Ontario) was appointed Assistant Professor, effective 1 July 1985.

\* Professor Howard L. Biddulph will succeed Professor A.H. Birch as Chairman of the Department, effective 1 July 1986.

Warren Magnusson  
Associate Professor

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

\* Fred Judson and Alain Noël are joining the department in 1986. They hold tenure-track positions in international politics and comparative politics, respectively.

\* Fred Engelmann retires on 1 September 1986 and Elwood Murray retires on 1 July 1986.

Allan Tupper  
Chairman

#### LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

\* Geoffrey R. Weller has been appointed the Vice-President (Academic) at Lakehead University.

#### TRENT UNIVERSITY

\* Professor Margaret Doxey has an SSHRC leave Fellowship for 1987 to work on "The Role of the Commonwealth Secretariat", and will be the Barnette Miller visiting Professor of Political Science at Wellesly College in the fall semester 1986.

\* Professor David Kettler has worked with the Committee of Examiners for the Political Science test for the Graduate Records Examination and has co-edited Karl Mannheim, Conservatism (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1986).

#### YORK UNIVERSITY

Major publications include:

Albritton, Robert R.  
A Japanese Reconstruction of Marxist Theory (Toronto: Macmillan Press, 1986).

Brodie, M. Janine  
Women and Politics in Canada (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, 1985).

Byers, Roddick B. (ed.)  
Deterrence in the 1980's: Crisis and Dilemma (London: Croom Helm, 1985).

Byers, Roddick B. (ed.)  
The Denuclearisation of the Oceans (London: Croom Helm, 1986).

Leyton-Brown, David  
Weathering the Storm: Canadian-U.S. Relations, 1980-83 (Canadian-American Committee, Toronto-Washington, 1985).

Smiley, Donald V. and Ronald L. Watts  
Intrastate Federalism in Canada (University of Toronto Press, 1985).

Verney, Douglas V.  
Three Civilizations, Two Cultures, One State: Canada's Political Traditions (Duke University Press, 1986).

New Appointments (1985):

Tenure track: Stephen L. Newman (Ph.D. Cornell)  
Martin Thomas (Ph.D. Florida State)

Two-Year  
Sessional: C. Ian Greene (Ph.D. Toronto)  
Samuel V. LaSelva (D.Phil. Oxford)  
Margaret V. Royal (Ph.D. Queen's)

Visiting: Professor Yosef Olmert, Tel Aviv  
University, one year.  
Professor Ralph Miliband, Brandeis  
University, fall term.

Promotion: Harvey G. Simmons to full Professor,  
January 1, 1985.

Events: The CPSA Annual Chairperson's Meetings  
were hosted by York University at the end  
of January 1986. Professor Janine Brodie  
coordinated this event.

## ODDS & ENDS

#### NEW JOURNAL

Corruption and Reform: An International Journal

Corruption and Reform is a multidisciplinary journal with an international group of contributors and readers. It is intended to serve as a lively forum for rigorous scholarly research on political corruption, misconduct and policies for reform, presenting a diverse range of viewpoints and emphasising an international and comparative perspective. Corruption and Reform will publish research in a number of areas of interest, including studies of political finance and the role of money in politics, patron-client relations, maladministration, and the effects of such social phenomena as parallel economies and organised crime. Contributions will be welcomed from political scientists, and from scholars in other disciplines - such as sociology, economics, anthropology and law - as well as policy professionals and public servants. With a distinguished Editorial Board and well-known contributors, Corruption and Reform is an important addition to the libraries of academics and institutions alike.

#### Editorial Addresses

Michael Johnston, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, U.S.A.

Stephen Riley, Department of International Relations and Politics, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, College Road, Stoke on Trent, Staffs, ST4 2DE, U.K.

#### Books for Review

Alan Doig, Faculty of Social and Environmental Studies, University of Liverpool, The Roxby Building, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, U.K.

#### Subscription Information

Volume 1, 1986 (3 issues).  
Price per volume Dfl. 176.00/US\$62.00 (institutional subscription).  
Price per volume Dfl. 75.00/US\$26.00 (private subscription, for individuals associated with subscribing institutions, certifying that subscription is for personal use).

Further information (not subscription orders) can be obtained from the publishers: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, P.O. Box 989, 3300 AZ Dordrecht, the Netherlands.

Postage and handling is included. All issues are sent by surface mail with the exception of the USA/Canada and India/Japan where journals are shipped by bulk airfreight and surface/air lift, respectively, for further forwarding at no extra cost.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Call for Papers 1986

Annual Meeting, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

The 1986 annual meeting of the A.P.P.S.A. will be held at Dalhousie University on October 23 through October 25 (Thursday evening to Saturday afternoon).

The theme for this year's meeting will be "Regionalism and Nationalism in the Modern State." Our theme is meant to encompass philosophical, institutional and policy dimensions of these phenomena and national, international and comparative perspectives can be used.

Persons wishing to present a paper are invited to send a proposal to the conference coordinator. Proposals for papers that do not address our major theme will also be considered.

Proposals should be sent by June 15, 1986 to: Professor Peter Aucoin, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H6.

CANADIAN LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Law and Society Association will hold its second annual meeting at the Learned Societies Conference in Winnipeg on June 5. Six panels, a luncheon, and a business meeting are scheduled. Membership in the CLSA is \$25 Cdn annually, and includes a subscription to its newsletter and its new journal, the Canadian Journal of Law and Society. For more information about the CLSA, write CLSA, Research Unit for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. Manuscripts for the Journal should be sent to the Editor, Rainer Knopff, at the same address.

CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS DECISIONS REPRINTS

Supreme Court of Canada decisions involving the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms are now available in edited reprint forms. Decisions to date have involved issues such as freedom of religion and Sunday closing, right to counsel and the exclusion of evidence, Cruise Missile testing and "political questions", double jeopardy, substantive due process, and judicial censorship of pornography. Professors and students of Canadian government and/or constitutional law should find these decisions of interest. In 1985-86 these reprints were used in political science courses at ten different universities. The reprints average 12 pages in length, and are available on a single, subscription or bulk order basis. For more information, write: Leading Decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, Research Unit for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

CHALLENGES TO FEDERALISM IN CANADA AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: POLICY-MAKING IN THE 1980s

May 20-22, 1986 - McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

This conference will bring together some 50 academics and public servants from Canada and Germany in order to examine the workings and workability of federal arrangements. Introductory panels will deal with comparisons of federal institutions, intergovernmental relations and modes of negotiation-confrontation. Another panel will analyze the role of parties and administration within federal systems. Still others will be directed

toward policy issues in the following areas: industrial strategy, social policy, environmental policy, fiscal policy, telecommunications, municipal-provincial relations and foreign policy.

For further information please contact the coordinator: Professor William Chandler, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M4.

INTERNATIONAL BENTHAM SOCIETY

In the light of the expansion of Bentham studies in recent years, the Bentham Committee of University College London has decided to form an International Bentham Society.

The aims of the Society are wide. Its objects are to study and advance the knowledge of the life and works of Jeremy Bentham including the historical context and the subsequent development of utilitarianism. It is envisaged that the Society will, amongst other activities, arrange meetings, lectures, seminars and conferences, and publish their proceedings. The Society should form a focus for utilitarian studies in a wide sense.

Upon receipt of the subscription for the current year, members will receive a copy of the Bentham Newsletter and full information on current activities and publications in the field of Bentham studies. Members will also be entitled to purchase, at concessionary prices, volumes of the Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham and other publications as arranged by the Society. In due course, the Society hopes to establish a journal of utilitarian studies to replace the Bentham Newsletter.

Subscriptions

An individual subscription to the Society will be £10 a year, which will include the annual subscription of £5 for the Bentham Newsletter. Corporate membership will be £60 a year. The Society reserves the right to alter these rates at any time should this be necessary.

Subscriptions should be sent to The Secretary, International Bentham Society, Bentham House, Endsleigh Gardens, London WCLH OEG.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARADIGM HEGEMONY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN CANADA

October 9, 10, 11, 1986 - Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

October 9 -

"International Relations as Social Science"  
Steve Smith, Thomas Biersteker, Eckhardt Krippendorf,  
Thierry Hentsch

October 10 -

"International Relations and Canada's External Affairs"  
John Kirton, Raymond Hudon, Tom Keating, Duncan Cameron

October 11 -

"Canadians' Public Perceptions of International Politics,  
Critique of International Relations Paradigms & Round-  
table Discussion"  
Michael Dolan, Peter Buck, Richard Ashley, Fred Halliday

For information please contact Gregg Legare, c/o Department of Political Science, Carleton University, 1231 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 (tel.: 613-564-2697)

Don Rowat (Carleton) raised this issue at the 1984 Mini-Conference on Teaching Public Administration (Montreal). Those involved in Schools of Public Administration may want to respond; if so, please feel free. L.B.J.

A NOTE ON THE SEPARATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE\* - by Donald C. Rowat

In recent years there has been developing in Canada an unfortunate separation of public administration from political science. This has been caused mainly by changes in the organization of graduate programs in public administration at Canadian universities. Historically, as Doern,<sup>1</sup> and Pross and Wilson<sup>2</sup> have shown in recent articles on the teaching of public administration, these programs have gone through three stages. In the early years, the approach was what one might call the political science or environmental approach. Later came the management approach, and the most recent stage is what one might call the policy-management approach - a slight move back to the old environmental approach.

The early teaching of public administration in Canada was closely associated with political science and considered the administrative system as part of the system of politics and government. Similarly, the first school of public administration, organized at Carleton University in 1953, had a program based on this approach. It had, in addition to public administration, courses on Canadian history, government and politics, economics, and administrative law. This was an approach which considered the whole historical, political and economic environment of public administration, and was heavily influenced by the British approach, which favoured a broad-based education for those recruited to the British administrative class.

The environmental approach was gradually supplanted by the management approach stemming from the United States, which stressed internal business-like management, and was based on the literature of business administration with courses on organization, financial and personnel administration, administrative behaviour, statistics, the use of computers, and the like. Faculties of business or administrative studies sprang up which included programs in public administration that stressed the management approach, and gradually education for public administration began to be taken over by these faculties. Only a few additional schools of public administration were organized, such as those at Dalhousie, Queen's, Regina, the University of Victoria, and Quebec's Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique (ENAP), and all of them included management courses, though to a varying extent. Also, Carleton University reorganized its School of Public Administration in 1972 in order to add more management-oriented, economics and policy courses to its program.

The third development, the policy-management approach, overlapped the second. It represented a swing back to the political science approach by adding courses on public policy to programs in public administration, and mainly affected the schools of public administration. However, the swing was minimal, because most schools of public administration were by now quite separate from departments of political science. The result has been an unfortunate separation of public administration as a discipline from political science.

This has led to some serious problems. One is that political scientists in Canada are losing their interest in public administration, and fewer of them are doing research on it. Similarly, departments of political science offer few courses on public administration and few students take a Ph.D. in this field. At the same

time, the schools of public administration do not offer a Ph.D., so fewer and fewer scholars are graduating in the field. The combined result is that public administration is becoming neglected as an area of research and writing. Another problem is that schools of public administration have become too dependent on the market for their graduates, and this tends to narrow their programs even more to specialized management courses useful to graduates entering middle-management jobs in the public service, instead of more general courses in the social sciences which would give students a full appreciation of political, social and economic problems. More serious, they get a type of training which does not stress administrative responsibility, public service ethics, and serving the public interest. Colin Campbell's recent comparative study of officials in the central agencies of Britain, the United States and Canada revealed that in Canada they lacked a sense of serving the public interest, and seemed more concerned with personal ambition.<sup>3</sup> A closely related problem is that more and more of the students entering the public service are graduates of faculties of business or administrative studies. Since the public administration programs within these faculties are relatively small, these programs tend to be dominated by the interests of the professors of business administration.

These developments lead to the conclusion that a much stronger swing back toward the old political science or environmental approach is needed. We must recognize that public administration is fundamentally different from business administration. Many university recruits to a government will one day be in senior policy-advising positions where a knowledge of Canadian government, politics and society is essential. Also, there is a serious danger that the management approach, even supplemented by the policy approach, will ignore the need for responsibility and accountability in public administration. At the same time, political science has tended in the last twenty years to stress political behaviour and inputs into policy-making rather than policy outputs and implementation. A swing back by public administration programs to the political science approach would help to remedy this imbalance by focusing the attention of more scholars on policy outputs and problems of implementation, where the bureaucracy plays a crucial role.

My specific recommendations for the future, then, are as follows. First, more courses dealing with the environment of public administration (i.e., more general courses in the social sciences, especially political science) ought to be offered in the schools and in the public administration programs of the business faculties. One of the problems with the schools, however, is that most of them have only a one-year program for the M.A. Unless these are turned into two-year programs, it will be difficult to work in the necessary number of both management and environmental courses. Second, the schools and the programs in the business faculties ought to offer more courses in, or at least put more emphasis on, bureaucratic responsibility and accountability, and they should include courses on the Constitution, stressing the Charter of Rights, and on administrative law, so that potential senior officials (and also junior ones, for that matter) will have a clear understanding of the federal division of powers and its problems, of the human rights protected under the Constitution, and of fair administrative procedures. Third, there ought to be a much closer liaison between the schools and faculties, on the one hand, and the political science departments on the other, so as to promote more research and writing in the field. Fourth, more of the schools and faculties ought to offer a Ph.D. in public administration, and they should do so in collaboration with political science departments. It will really be the responsibility of the schools to do this because the business faculties, with their orientation toward the private sector, are unlikely to stress the Ph.D. in public administration, even if they offer one.

Carleton University has recently taken up this fourth proposal by working out a joint program in public administration between the School of Public Administration and the Department of Political Science. Although the School has an impressive staff who do much research and writing on public administration, the present program of the School does not go beyond the Master's degree. Hence their services are lost to the Ph.D. program in the Department of Political Science, which has failed to attract many students into public administration as a field of concentration. The new program, which is likely to begin in the fall of 1986, will make it possible for students in the Department of Political Science who wish to major in public administration as one of the two fields for the Ph.D., to take a heavier concentration of courses in public administration. This will make available to them a number of policy, interdisciplinary and specialized courses given in the School to which they formerly had little access. At the same time, they will have the benefit of being taught and supervised by a number of the School's specialists in public administration. It is to be hoped that other political science departments and schools of public administration, and perhaps even some business faculties, will set up similar collaborative programs.

Notes

\* This Note is based on Professor Rowat's comments as a panelist at a conference of the Committee of Schools and Programs in Public Administration, Montreal, August 28, 1984.

1. G. Gruce Doern, "The Teaching of Public Administration in Canadian Universities," in W.D.K. Kernaghan, ed., Executive Manpower in the Public Service (Toronto: Institute of Public Administration of Canada, 1975).
2. A. Paul Pross and V.S. Wilson, "Graduate Education in Public Administration," Canadian Public Administration, 19(4) (1976), 515-541.
3. Governments under Stress: Bureaucrats and Political Leaders in Washington, London and Ottawa (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1983), 311.

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Reproduced from: Committee of Schools and Programmes in Public Administration, Newsletter II, 1 (Autumn, 1985).

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TABLE II

1985 Manuscript Fields

	<u>English</u>		<u>French</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
(1) Canadian Politics, Institutions, Behaviour, Provincial	37	42	4.5	26
(2) Political Thought	18	20	3	18
(3) Comparative Politics	9	10	2.5	15
(4) Methodology, Epistemology	7	9	3.5	21
(5) International Relations, including Canada-U.S.	5	6	1	6
(6) Political Economy	4	5	2	12
(7) Canadian Foreign Policy	1	1	0.5	3
(8) Women's Studies	1	1	-	-
(9) Other (including local government, public administration and public policy)	5	6	-	-
	<u>87*</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>100</u>

\*Total is higher than manuscripts received because some manuscripts fit into more than one category.

