



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de Science politique

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NEWS FROM THE SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF
CANADA/INFORMATIONS DE LA FÉDÉRATION DES SCIENCES
SOCIALES DU CANADA

DOCTORAL EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION: THE CARLETON INTEGRATED STREAM

QUÉBEC: LA DÉMOLITION TRANQUILLE

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Editor's Corner

As the new editor of the CPSA "Bulletin", I am pleased to thank my predecessor, Allan Tupper, for his excellent work during the three years he served in that capacity.

As an information bulletin dealing with contemporary aspects of political study, the "Bulletin" should provide its readers with comprehensive information on the current topics of study, published or soon-to-be published works, forthcoming symposia, research grants and other relevant points of interest. In this connection, I would be grateful if you could provide me with any relevant information.

Moreover, if you have any suggestions for both further changes to the existing format of the "Bulletin", I would be glad to receive your comments.

I am proposing to slightly restructure the past format by including brief scholarly contributions, notes on current debates pertaining to the discipline, recent institutional developments, new programs of study, all of which are of interest to our members.

With thanks in advance for making this effort a success.

Alain G. Gagnon, "Bulletin" Editor
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Le mot du rédacteur

A titre de nouveau rédacteur pour le Bulletin, je me dois de remercier mon prédécesseur Allan Tupper, pour l'excellente besogne qu'il a réalisée au cours de son triennat.

Comme vous le savez, le Bulletin se veut un outil d'information portant sur les principaux aspects de la science politique et, comme tel, doit offrir à ses lecteurs des informations aussi exhaustives que possible sur les travaux récemment publiés (ou à paraître), les symposiums, les projets de recherche, les offres d'emploi, ainsi que sur d'autres aspects touchant notre discipline. Pour cette raison, je vous serais reconnaissant de m'envoyer toutes informations qui pourraient y être pertinentes. De plus, si vous avez des suggestions à me faire concernant des changements éventuels à la facture actuelle du Bulletin, je vous saurais gré de m'en faire part. J'ai réarrangé quelque peu le format du Bulletin, J'espère qu'il vous plaira. J'aimerais inclure davantage de notes critiques, de textes courts portant sur les débats touchant l'avenir des sciences politiques en tant que discipline, des informations sur les développements institutionnels ou sur les nouveaux programmes d'études. Tous ces aspects représentent un intérêt certain pour nos membres.

Merci de votre collaboration.

Alain G. Gagnon, rédacteur du Bulletin
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Display

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Pour des renseignements additionnels,
veuillez communiquer avec le bureau de
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Tél: 613-564-4026.

FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER/ DU BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE-TRÉSORIER

Jean-Pierre Gaboury

1. OUR NEWSLETTER

"The Bulletin" has a new Editor, Professor Alain Gagnon of Carleton University, Alain has accepted appointment for the usual three-year term: 1986-1989. He has been an active participant in Association life over the years and we look to an interesting period for our newsletter, the main vehicle of in-house communications in our political science community. We wish Alain good luck and know that you will be interested to see the changes in design and content that a new editorship always brings.

We take this opportunity, as well, to thank Professor Allan Tupper (Alberta) for his distinguished three years as Editor. He took in hand a publication that had fallen into "rudderless" times, gave it a regularity of publication, both in format and in dates, that it had lost and built up an excellent network of contacts across the nation so that interesting information flowed well and on time. Alain will have the proverbial "hard act to follow":

2. 1986 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

351 persons registered at our Annual Meetings at the University of Manitoba. There were 374 participating in the Programme, amongst whom fully 162 were paper-givers. It was a remarkable conference by any measure and the persons attending were very pleased. Our thanks and congratulations go out to Don Carmichael and his Programme Committee and to Davis Daycock, the local organizer, as well as to The Department of Political Science at the University of Manitoba.

3. 1986 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Two major decisions were taken at the 1986 AGM: amendments to our Association were approved and membership fees were increased.

The Constitutional amendments were as presented in our last "Bulletin". As you will recall, their trust was to update the document in terms of bringing it into line with evolved practice. The role of the Secretary-Treasurer-Elect was, for example, seen as quite impossible to manage in practical terms and was, therefore, abolished!

"Inclusive" language was also introduced, to give clear expression to Association attitudes.

As you will know, our Association has been for some time on a financial path from precarious to grave. The AGM agreed with a careful proposal brought forward by The Board of Directors and gave solid support to the raising of membership fees. For 1987 they will be:

CPSA-only

Students, retired or unemployed individuals, and any other person earning under \$15,000 annually. \$25.

All other members \$65.

JOINT MEMBERS (CPSA-SQSP)

Students, retired or unemployed individuals, and any other person earning under \$15,000 annually \$35*

All other members \$75*

* These fees include \$5. which is not joint revenue but which belongs to the SqSp-only for its publication POLITIQUE.

We all, I know, share the strong sense of the difficulty of these times. We must also be very frank in facing up to the fact that the effectiveness of efforts to defend our mutual interests rests very heavily on the numbers of political scientists whom we can claim to represent. A strong, energetic and united front is in the best interests of us all. Your membership dollars are both a demonstration of that solidarity and the enabling means.

4. La réunion du Comité exécutif de l'Association internationale de science politique et la table ronde de l'AISP sur la crise de la pensée politique

Notre Association et la Société québécoise de science politique furent les hôtes de l'Association internationale de science politique en septembre à Ottawa. Nous avons accueilli le comité exécutif de l'AISP et nous avons patronné le colloque sur la crise de la pensée politique. Les membres de l'Association internationale ont été semble-t-il satisfaits de notre hospitalité.

5. NEW INITIATIVES

Our Association has a new standing committee: The Scholarly Publications Committee. Proposed by the Managing Editor of our Journal, John McMenemy, the Committee chaired by Professor Duff Spafford (Saskatchewan), who will be joined by Professor Guy-Antoine Lafleur (Laval), representing La Société, Board member and Professor Douglas G. Long (UWO), Professor Jon Pammett (Carleton), and Managing Editor, Professor John McMenemy (WLU) will advise the Board on steps to be taken to improve scientific communications for our members.

Professor Kenneth D. McRae of Carleton University has been asked to undertake a study of research done by Canadian political scientists. To estimate political science research in this country we usually have to rely on the number of grants given by the SSHRC to political scientists. We feel that this does not give us an accurate picture of our collective research effort.

6. La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales

La Fédération mène présentement une bataille pour préserver son Programme d'aide à l'édition savante. Nous l'appuyons dans cette démarche et tentons de l'aider. Elle fait face elle aussi à une situation financière difficile et elle devra prochainement augmenter nos frais d'adhésion, ce qui aura la conséquence malheureuse que vous devinez pour nos membres.

7. Suggestions?

Should you have any comments or suggestion to make concerning any activity of your association please do not hesitate to get in touch with your secretariat.

News from the Social Science Federation of Canada

Informations de la fédération des sciences sociales du

Canada

Aid to scholarly publications

As you are perhaps already aware, the future of the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme is at stake. Over the past few months, increasing pressure has been put on the Social Science Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, which jointly administer the ASPP. This pressure, coming from both SSHRCC and the Secretary of State, aims to impose radical cuts on the administrative budget of the Programme. The Federations certainly agree that administration of the Programme must be as economical and efficient as possible. However, we are equally convinced that the level of services offered presently by the Programme must be maintained.

The situation is as follows: the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme receives 400-500 applications and/or enquiries a year, of which 300 fit into the eligibility criteria and go through the peer review process. Of these 300, approximately 150 receive small publication grants (the maximum grant is presently \$8,000). This whole review process is controlled by two committees of 60 plus academics, nominated by the learned societies, in all the social sciences and humanities disciplines.

However, the Programme does much more than just award grants. During the more than 45 years of its existence, the Programme has developed a unique expertise in the field of scholarly publishing. The small secretariat in Ottawa which coordinates these activities has been progressively more involved in enterprises far beyond the awarding of grants. Programme officers spend much time in:

- consulting with authors and publishers in order to improve the quality of the manuscript;
- the organization of workshops and seminars on scholarly publishing (particularly during the Learned Societies Conferences);
- the compilation and updating of a statistical data base on scholarly publishing in Canada;
- research and monitoring activities on the scholarly publishing industry and on government policy in this area;
- the organization of national conferences, such as the recent Symposium "Publishing and Innovation", March 1986, Ottawa.

Programme d'aide à l'édition savante

Comme vous le savez peut-être, l'avenir du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante est en jeu. Depuis quelques mois, les pressions exercées sur la Fédération des sciences sociales et sur la Fédération des études humaines, qui administrent conjointement le Programme, se sont accentuées. De la part du C.R.S.H.C. comme du Secrétariat d'Etat, ces pressions visent à couper radicalement les frais d'administration du Programme. Bien que les Fédérations soient entièrement d'accord pour rendre l'administration du Programme la plus efficace et la plus économique possible, elles sont également convaincues que l'ensemble des services présentement dispensés par le Programme doivent être maintenus.

En bref, voici comment se présente le problème: le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante reçoit 400-500 soumissions et/ou demandes de renseignements par an. De ce nombre, environ trois cents manuscrits sont évalués, dans toutes les disciplines des sciences sociales et des humanités de ce dernier nombre, environ cent-cinquante reçoivent des subventions à la publication: ces subventions ont la particularité d'être très modestes (le montant maximum est maintenant de 8000 \$), mais de n'être accordées qu'après évaluation de chacun des manuscrits par des pairs. L'ensemble du processus d'évaluation est contrôlé par un Comité composé d'une soixantaine d'universitaires, choisis par les sociétés savantes, dans toutes les disciplines des sciences humaines.

Le Programme fait beaucoup plus que donner des subventions, cependant. Au cours de ses quelque quarante-cinq années d'existence, le programme a développé une expertise unique dans le domaine de l'édition savante, et le petit secrétariat qui assure la coordination des activités, à Ottawa, s'est progressivement engagé dans des activités connexes à l'attribution des subventions. Ainsi, outre l'évaluation des manuscrits, les agents du Programme consacrent beaucoup de temps à:

- la consultation avec les auteurs et les éditeurs, en vue d'améliorer la qualité des manuscrits;
- l'organisation d'ateliers et de colloques sur l'édition savante (en particulier lors du Congrès des sociétés savantes);
- la compilation et la mise à jour d'une base de données statistiques sur l'édition savante au Canada;
- les activités de recherche et de "monitoring" sur l'industrie du livre

These various services are offered by the Programme's staff at a cost which certain government observers, ill-informed of the scope of the services furnished by the Programme, have judged excessive. So it is that the authors of the Nielsen Report (Culture and Communication) which deals, as we all know, with possible reductions in government expenses, estimate that the administrative costs of the Programme are too high. They suggest that the possibility be studied of SSHRC administering the Programme which, according to the report's authors, would be both more efficient and economical.

Following publication of the Nielsen Report, Council has put great pressure on the Federations to reduce drastically the administrative costs of the Programme if we (SSFC and CFH) wish to continue its administration. The preliminary indications that we have at this stage lead us to believe that SSHRC wishes to see administrative costs cut in half. At the present time, the Programme spends approximately 28% of its total budget of \$1.2 million on the gamut of services mentioned above. This proportion may seem high but it must be borne in mind that, on the one hand, it covers much more than simple evaluation costs and, on the other, the proportion of administrative costs is inversely related to the size of the grant awarded: thus, it costs as much to review a manuscript which will eventually receive a \$5,000 grant as it does to evaluate a \$100,000 project. Any comparison of administrative costs among different programmes can therefore only be unrealistic and artificial.

Aware of the political realities faced by both SSHRC and government departments (particularly Secretary of State), the Federations are examining the possibility of responding to the pressures and veiled threats of the last few months in the following manner:

- on one hand, the administrative costs of the present Programme will be reduced significantly, by limiting services to manuscript review and assistance to authors only;
- on the other hand, the Federations will create a new programme of activities relating to research communication. This new programme will include those services cut out of the ASPP, as well as other activities relating to research communication. SSHRC will be invited to subsidize this new programme, into which the Federations will also invest their own resources.

We believe that, in this way, we will be able to respond to political pressure to reduce the administrative costs of the ASPP while, at the same time, maintain and even improve the whole range of services within the new, clearly defined programme; services which are so important for the development of scholarly publishing in Canada.

The Federations have prepared a document for submission to SSHRC detailing the two programmes (the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme in its "reduced" version, and the new Programme).

savant et sur les politiques gouvernementales dans ce domaine;

- l'organisation de conférences nationales, telles le récent Symposium sur l'édition et l'innovation, en mars 1986, à Ottawa.

Ces divers services offerts par le personnel du Programme à des coûts que certains observateurs gouvernementaux - mal informés de la gamme des services rendus par le Programme - ont jugé excessifs. Ainsi, les auteurs du Rapport Nielsen (Communications et Culture) qui porte comme chacun sait sur les possibilités de réduction des dépenses gouvernementales, estiment que les coûts d'administration du Programme sont trop élevés; ils suggèrent que l'on étudie la possibilité que le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines administre le Programme, ce qui, selon les auteurs du rapport, serait plus efficace et plus économique.

Suite à la publication du rapport Nielsen, les Fédérations ont été soumises à de vigoureuses pressions, de la part du CRSHC, pour qu'elles réduisent de façon draconienne les coûts administratifs du Programme, si elles voulaient continuer à l'administrer. Les indications préliminaires que nous avons, à ce stade-ci, laissent penser que le CRSHC voudrait voir réduire les coûts d'administration de moitié, environ. A l'heure actuelle, le Programme consacre environ 28% de son budget total de 1.2 millions de dollars à l'ensemble des services énumérés ci-dessus. La proportion peut certes paraître élevée, mais il convient de se rappeler qu'il s'agit de beaucoup plus que de simples frais d'évaluation, d'une part, et que d'autre part, la proportion des coûts administratifs est, en général, inversement reliée à la dimension des subventions accordées: il en coûte autant pour faire évaluer un manuscrit auquel on accordera finalement une subvention de quelque 5000 \$ que de faire évaluer un projet de recherche de 100,000 \$. Il n'est donc pas possible de procéder, sinon de façon très artificielles, à des comparaisons de coûts administratifs.

Toujours est-il que les Fédérations, conscientes des réalités politiques auxquelles font face le CRSHC aussi bien que tous les ministères fédéraux (en particulier le Secrétariat d'Etat), étudient la possibilité de répondre aux pressions et aux menaces plus ou moins voilées auxquelles elles sont soumises depuis quelque temps de la façon suivante:

- d'une part, elles réduiront de façon significative les coûts administratifs du Programme actuel, en limitant les services offerts à l'évaluation des manuscrits et aux services d'aide aux auteurs;
- d'autre part, les Fédérations créeront un nouveau programme d'activités reliés au domaine de la communication de la recherche. Seront regroupés dans le cadre de ce nouveau programme les services qui auront été supprimés du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante, ainsi que d'autres activités portant sur la communication de la recherche. Le CRSHC sera invité à subventionner ce nouveau programme, dans lequel les Fédérations investiront également de leurs ressources propres.

Nous croyons que, de cette façon, nous pourrions à la fois répondre à la pression politique pour réduire les coûts d'administration du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante, tout en maintenant, et même en améliorant, dans le cadre d'un nouveau programme, claire-

The Federal Matching Grants Policy

The proposed matching grants policy for the granting Councils was published by the government in July. These new guidelines were presented for consultation, with the aim of bringing out a definitive policy in October.

First the good news: once one gets by the bureaucratise of the Ministry of Finance, it is astonishing to discover how simple and flexible the rules are. Following upon the Federation's recommendation, the rules provide for very broad definitions of the 'private sector' (including crown corporations and non-profit organizations) and the eligibility of money and in-kind contributions given directly to either the universities or the granting councils; as well as an evaluation process limited in most cases to certification of the eligibility of both contributor and activity.

The social sciences have, however, lost out, so far, on a critical point: social science R&D will still not be counted for the purposes of tax incentives. As things stand now, private sector contributions to research in the human sciences are not eligible for tax credit, whereas contributions given to all other areas of scientific research are. This discriminatory treatment of the human sciences is totally unacceptable particularly since it implies that social scientists will be seriously hampered in their efforts to attract private sector funding at the level the government expects over the next five years.

The SSFC is concentrating its energies on persuading decision-makers to rethink this policy. In addition, we are working on a method to make human science R&D eligible for tax incentives within the matching grants scheme.

The Federation is also focusing on

- (i) the eligibility within the definition of 'private sector' of school boards municipal governments and international organizations such as the U.N., and
- (ii) the necessity for the granting councils to define at the outset what incentives will be offered to universities and researchers.

The Facts is published by the Canadian Union of Public Employees, 21 Florence St. Ottawa K2P 0W6. This important publication is available, free of charge, upon request from CUPE. It provides good commentary and research on public affairs in a highly readable form. Special issues (like the recent response to the Macdonald Commission) are well suited for classroom use.

ment défini, l'ensemble des services qui se sont avérés si importants pour le développement de l'édition savante au Canada.

Les fédérations ont élaboré un document, soumis au CPSHC au début d'octobre et contenant la description des deux programmes (le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante, dans sa version "réduite", et le nouveau programme).

La politique d'appariement

En juillet dernier, le gouvernement fédéral soumettait à la consultation les règles de mise en oeuvre de la politique d'appariement en vue du financement de ses agences subventionnaires.

D'abord les bonnes nouvelles: quiconque réussit à voir claire à travers le jargon propre au ministère des Finances découvre que les règles proposées sont étonnamment simples et souples. Tel que le recommandait la Fédération, les règles prévoient une définition large du secteur privé (sociétés de la couronne, organismes sans but lucratif), l'admissibilité des contributions versées aux universités aussi bien qu'aux agences subventionnaires, l'admissibilité des contributions en nature, et un processus d'évaluation limité le plus souvent à la certification de l'admissibilité du contribuable et de l'activité.

Cependant, les sciences humaines n'ont pas eu gain de cause sur une question décisive: le traitement fiscal des contributions privées au titre de la recherche et du développement. Dans l'état actuel des choses, les contributions du secteur privé à la recherche en sciences humaines ne sont pas admissibles au crédit d'impôt, alors que les contributions dans tous les autres domaines scientifiques le sont. Ce traitement discriminatoire est inadmissible, d'autant plus que cela hypothèque sérieusement la capacité des sciences humaines d'attirer les fonds prévus par le gouvernement aux cours des cinq prochaines années.

La Fédération a donc concentré ses énergies à faire valoir l'importance de cette question auprès des décideurs. Elle s'apprête également à proposer un moyen de rendre les sciences humaines admissibles au traitement fiscal pour la R&D dans le cadre de la politique d'appariement.

Les règles définitives de mise en oeuvre de la politique seront rendues publiques au mois de novembre. Outre la question du traitement fiscal de la recherche en sciences humaines, on pourra alors juger de l'impact de nos représentations concernant l'inclusion, dans la définition du secteur privé, des commissions scolaires, des gouvernements municipaux et des agences internationales telles que les Nations unies, ainsi que sur la nécessité pour les trois conseils de préciser dès le début la nature et l'ampleur des incitations offertes aux universités et aux chercheurs.

AGM 1986 attendance

The University of Manitoba has reported to us that 331 persons registered for the CPSA meetings within the Learned Societies meetings.

**Doctoral Education for Public Policy
and Public Administration:
The Carleton Integrated Stream**

G. Bruce Doern

**School of Public Administration
Carleton University**

In the past 15 years the focus of educational change in the field of public administration and public policy has been at the Masters level. This article outlines the rationale for, and the main features of, a major initiative at the Doctoral level, the Carleton University Integrated Ph.D., offered jointly by the Department of Political Science and the School of Public Administration. This development at the doctoral level is a product of evolving changes at the Masters level as well as of changes in both the nature and scope of research.

As a field of graduate study and research, the study of public administration first crystallized at the Masters level. In the 1950s and 1960s public administration was essentially a part of political science departments, even where, as at Carleton, a separate School had existed since 1953. The intellectual concerns were focussed on general but vital issues such as the political accountability and power of bureaucracies, administrative law and discretion, and the normative responsibility of public officials. These issues were examined in both the Canadian context and in comparison with other countries (especially western countries, but later also developing countries as well.) Where managerial issues were examined, they tended to be at a general level such as on the issues of merit in personnel systems and legislative scrutiny and control of spending. The foundations of the study of public administration in Canada, centred in the work of scholars such as Ted Hodgetts and Don Rowat, were firmly established and are a permanent legacy as are the inherent normative and democratic concerns they stressed.

In the 1970s, public administration and public policy were increasingly grouped together. At the Masters level they were intellectually joined in various ways in new or reorganized graduate schools at Carleton, Queen's, Dalhousie, Victoria and Ecole nationale d'administration publique. These initiatives reflected three broad influences on both research and teaching in this field. These were: the introduction of

more detailed concerns about management; the influence of academic disciplines such as economics as well as changes within the discipline of political science; and the consequent study of several public policy fields such as economic, social, energy and health care policy. These influences, of course did not emerge only out of intellectual inquiry. They also reflected changes in society, not the least of which was the growth of government and the state.

Managerial concerns included a basic understanding of accounting, financial management and organizational behaviour but they also embraced such important areas as public sector collective bargaining. In the economics discipline the application of economic theory to non-market decision making led to extensive research on policy and bureaucracy under the broad rubric of "public choice" theory. Key books by economists have become increasingly required reading for doctoral study in political science programs. All of this led to a substantial increase in the nature of analytical content in both policy and management.

Within political science, the rebirth of political economy, including the importance of broader interpretations of the role and structure of the modern state and detailed studies of federalism, soon rubbed shoulders with the broadening work being done on bureaucracy in public administration, including the extensive study of particular departments and agencies and their place, not only in the overall policy making process but also in relation to their clientele interests.

A further vital feature of this work was that it helped to crystalize different ideological and analytical interpretations about such vital areas as macro economic policy and economic management. The role of Keynesian policy, monetarism and incomes policy received as a result, a healthier and more contentious range of interpretations across discipline boundaries than had existed within economics.

This development within political science departments has led to the establishment of Masters degree programs in public policy at various universities including Manitoba, Concordia, and Guelph-McMaster. It also meant that it was more difficult to identify who precisely were the faculty to be labelled as being "in the field" of public policy and public administration. For some scholars these developments were seen as evidence of the "decline" of public administration within political science departments. For others, including myself, they reflected a broadening of public administration both within political science as a discipline (since political scientists were members of both schools and departments) and in an even larger interdisciplinary sense. At the masters level, these influences both broadened the curriculum (to deal with many policy fields and to understand the larger political economy) and added specific knowledge needs to it (to deal with and understand modern financial and personnel systems.)

While the broader developments significantly influenced changes at Carleton University, it is evident that each university also has its own set of institutional pressures and traditions which help shape the particular approaches used or programs developed. The Integrated Ph.D. Stream

described below reflects therefore a particular institutional evolution within Carleton. Since the integrated stream involves very close collaboration between a large school and a large department, it is useful at the outset to keep in mind several basic facts about the two cooperating entities.

The School of Public Administration operates three basic programs. About 100 students are enrolled in an undergraduate honours degree program. But most of the courses in the undergraduate program are those of the social science departments. In the M.A. program there are about 100 full-time students and 200 part-time students in the two year program. The school also offers in cooperation with the School of International Affairs, an M.A. Development Administration stream involving about 40 full-time students drawn from a wide diversity of third world countries as well as Canadian students.

The School has a faculty complement of 16 full-time members drawn fairly evenly from backgrounds in political studies and economics, but including persons with academic backgrounds in law, management, sociology, and social psychology. In addition to covering the functional areas of subject matter, the combined faculty have extensive research experience in over 10 major policy fields. These include industrial, regional, macro economic, social, energy, corrections and justice, occupational and environmental, health care, labour relations, communications, and science and technology policies. The School also draws on faculty from other departments at Carleton and from the extensive managerial and policy expertise located in the national capital area.

The Department of Political Science at Carleton operates undergraduate, M.A. and doctoral programs. There are about 850 students in undergraduate honours study, 35 at the M.A. level, and 60 doctoral students. Its 40 faculty members bring a range of expertise and an extremely active research and publication record to a diverse range of political issues. Doctoral level study can be pursued in five fields -- comparative politics, international relations, political theory, Canadian politics, and public administration and public policy.

The development of the integrated stream reflected important research - based dynamics as well. For example, the school's research experience in producing its annual review of national budgets and priorities, *How Ottawa Spends*, now in its seventh year, influenced the content and structure of the Ph.D. initiative. The research involves several faculty in a process of annual collaboration that requires the meeting of quite rigid deadlines, and the need to communicate findings to a lay audience in a clear and economical way. Over the years, research on over 25 different departments and policy fields has been published. The work on *How Ottawa Spends*, also involves a wide network of personal research relationships, as opposed to jurisdictional relationships, with at least ten other Carleton faculty members in the departments of political science and economics. Many of these faculty are active in the new integrated stream and are far more prepared to enthusiastically identify themselves with the field of public policy and public administration than would have been the case a few years ago.

This experience also brought out the

need, as one studied taxing and spending in diverse policy fields, for stronger interdisciplinary links to understand the micro political economy. By this I mean not just how economists think about the micro economy but also about just how much public policy analysts actually know about the practicalities of the micro political economy. Masters programs in public administration had given some recognition to this vital terrain and the new Integrated Stream at Carleton, as we see below, reflects an effort to build it in more firmly at the doctoral level both in teaching and research.

There were equally important dynamics within the Department of Political Science that also eventually intersected in the mid 1980s to produce the collaborative stream. One of these developments was the broadening within the Canadian politics faculty at Carleton (which has always had considerable nationally recognized strength) to include research concerns about the political economy of the Canadian state. Not only did this energize the study of Canadian politics but it also readily lead to research on various parts of the administrative state by persons who would not otherwise have regarded themselves as being in the field of public administration and public policy. This kind of political economy was also more inherently comparative and thus bridges were built with faculty engaged in research on comparative politics and international relations.

In portraying these changes, I do not wish to convey that some kind of gushy harmonious synthesis has emerged. Strong views obviously exist across the disciplines as well as within the department and the school. But there is a sense in which it is true, at least in the Carleton context, that a sufficient consensus has been produced by these dynamics and crosscurrents to launch into a doctoral level educational enterprise which we think can contribute further to the development of the field.

Our overall view is that over the past decade at the doctoral level in Canada there has been little overt change in program content in the policy and administration field. Public administration and public policy were certainly being studied as a field at the doctoral level in political science departments, and individual faculty were certainly using the broadened multi-disciplinary literature now available. But no program existed that could be said to have been explicitly structured to offer a full fledged opportunity for doctoral study in public administration and public policy. The Carleton initiative is also based on a desire to ensure that young scholars are educated to supply future teaching and research needs in the field.

KEY FEATURES OF THE INTEGRATED PHD STREAM IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY

The Integrated Stream at Carleton University reflects many of the intellectual dynamics and developments traced above. Using the combined resources of both the Department and the School, the integrated offering has the following key features:

