



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 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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Pour des renseignements additionnels,
veuillez communiquer avec le bureau de
l'Association, ACSP, Université d'Ottawa,
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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:

Comparative and Canadian

Students are exposed to both Comparative and Canadian analysis in their major field. They examine individual policy fields across countries. These include, at a minimum, the political economy of macro economic, social and industrial policies. In addition, they are required to take Comparative Politics and Canadian Politics as their two minor fields in the Ph.D. program.

Politics and Economics

While the integrated stream is a doctoral program in political science with the majority of courses taught by political scientists, economics is a key required part of the curriculum. Compulsory courses must be taken in advanced micro-economics for policy analysis and in cost-benefit analysis. (Prior to admission to the program, students also must have completed a basic micro-economics course.)

Policy, Organization and Implementation

The core courses and subsequent tutorial preparations for the comprehensive examinations require students to deal critically with the seamless web between policy, organization and implementation that constitutes the real world of public policy and public administration. The study of theories of administration therefore include an understanding of comparative administrative systems, of comparative complex organizations (e.g. public agencies, private corporations, volunteer bodies,) of instrument choice, of the role of the courts and of comparative and Canadian public sector industrial relations.

Research and Teaching

The integrated stream is premised on the traditional goal of doctoral level programs, namely to produce high quality researchers and teachers. But, more than most existing Ph.D. programs, students will be given specific opportunities to develop teaching and communication skills and to obtain feedback on their performance in this area. These are essential skills as well for graduates who do not go on to teaching positions, since the clear communication of ideas and alternatives verbally and in written form is vital in other employment settings as well.

A Structured Approach

In comparison with many other doctoral programs, students will find that the integrated stream is quite structured. The nature and rigour of the program require that there be a well defined core. While one optional course can be taken and while there is considerable scope for choice in the thesis topic and in faculty to work with, the core courses are quite numerous, and are all compulsory. Advanced standing will not be granted for any of them.

The Core Courses

The attached chart shows the core courses at a glance and thus gives a sense of the basic content of the entire program.

Canadian Public Administration and Policy

- Basic Theories Applied Applied to Canada (See Comparative)
- Ideas and Policy
- Federalism and public policy including comparative provincial policy studies
- Evolution of and substantive content of major policy fields
 - * Macro economic
 - * Social
 - * Industrial and regional
- Policy instruments
 - * Taxation
 - * Spending
 - * Regulation
 - * Public Enterprise
- Bureaucracy and Applied Policy Advising
- Bureaucracy and Public Service Ethics

Theories of Administration

- Comparative Theories (Weber, Riggs, etc)
- Comparative Administrative Systems (U.S., U.K., France)
 - * Representation
 - * Ethics
 - * Education
- Development Admin.
- Comparative Complex Organizations
 - * Corporations
 - * Churches
 - * Armies
 - * Voluntary
- Theories of Organizational Behaviour
 - * Scientific Management
 - * Human Relations
 - * Conflict
 - * Contingency
- Organizations, Clients and Implementation
- Organizations and Restraint

Comparative Public Policy

- Basic Theories and Approaches Implicitly or Explicitly Comparative:
 - * Public Choice
 - * Class analysis
 - * Interplay/Pluralist
 - * Elite-mass
- Role of State
- Comparative Input Process, Output (2 or more countries) in policy fields:
 - * Macro economic
 - * Social
 - * Industrial
- Comparative Policy Instruments
 - * Taxation
 - * Spending
 - * Regulation
 - * State Enterprise

Public Sector Investment and Pricing

- Economic Foundation of Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)
- Shadow Pricing
- Consumer's and Producer's surplus
- Valuation of non-Marketed commodities
- Distribution
- Discounting
- Risk and Uncertainty
- Benefit-Cost and Public sector decision making
- Politics and benefit-cost analysis
- Analysis as a social interactive process

Advanced Micro-Economics for Policy Analysis

- Efficiency and Equity
- Individual Choice and Public Policy
 - * Transfers
 - * Consumers surplus
 - * Compensation principles
- Production and Cost
 - * Social opportunity cost
 - * Organization of firms
 - * Non-profit organizations
 - * Public enterprise
- Policy and Markets
 - * Tax analysis
 - * Externalities
 - * Public goods
 - * Non-price rationing
- Allocation over time (e.g.)
 - * Consumption/savings
 - * Renewable/non-renewable
 - * Human Capital

Québec: La démolition tranquille

Donald C. Savage

CAUT Executive

Secretary

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Has Bill Bennett been reborn on the banks of the St. Lawrence?

This summer, after the Quebec National Assembly was prorogued, the Bourassa government released, during a period of six days, three dramatic reports on the future of Quebec written by prominent businessmen closely associated with the regime.

The first report was sponsored by Pierre Fortier, the minister responsible for privatization. It recommends sweeping privatization of government agencies. The second, headed by Reed Scowen, parliamentary assistant to the Premier, recommends deregulation. The third, headed by treasury board chief Paul Gobeil, studies administrative efficiency and recommends the regrouping, abolition or fusion of some 200 agencies.

In essence, the reports argue that the intervention of the Quebec state during the Quiet Revolution was necessary to defend the interests of the Québécois. Now, however, with the development of a viable francophone presence in the private sector, this structure is no longer necessary.

Jacques Parizeau, the former Finance Minister of the Parti Québécois, has stated that the reports are the most important since the Parent Commission revolutionized education 20 years ago.

The three committees charged with producing the reports were composed of businessmen and those who support their views. There were no representatives from other groups in Quebec society.

At first glance, it might seem that these reports have little to do with the universities. However, the Gobeil Report addressed education in general and universities in particular. Mr. Gobeil, it should be noted, wants to reduce the deficit to zero by 1990. His report has received by far the greatest play in the Quebec press.

The general thrust of the Gobeil Report's section on education is to encourage a free market, to impose quality from the top, and to increase the workload of all teachers and professors. At the primary and secondary school level and eventually at the CEGEPs, this would involve adopting a system choose to educate their children in private or public institutions. At the university level it would involve tripling the fees to discourage frivolous students while increasing the availability of loans and grants.

The report recommends that the workload of primary and secondary school teachers be increased by 15%, that the workload of CEGEP (similar to community colleges elsewhere in Canada) teachers be adjusted so that it is in line with that of secondary school teachers, and that the workload of university professors

be increased to nine hours of teaching per week. This would save \$135 million on the university budget by eliminating redundant professors.

Despite the enthusiasm of the authors for decentralization and deregulation, they recommend the creation of a provincial agency to control quality in education. At the university level, the report also recommends the abolition of the central agency of the Université du Québec and the transformation of each campus into an autonomous institution.

Other changes would also touch the universities and their faculty. The authors of the Gobeil Report wish as much as possible to remove the province from cultural undertakings. The report proposes a slow death for Radio Québec. It also proposes the transfer of many institutions such as museums to the municipalities. It recommends the abolition of virtually all consultative agencies, including those for universities and colleges, as well as those for science and technology, the arts, public libraries, research on forestry and on the environment, and the like. Some would be absorbed into existing ministries.

In the area of research and development, it recommends restructuring. Seven organizations involved in various areas of research would be abolished, as would be a number of institutes. The report then proposes the creation of two new organizations, one to finance fundamental and applied research and the other research and development.

It demands the rationalization of health education and the abolition of one faculty of medicine, without suggesting which one.

Faculty members would be personally affected by the recommendation that the first \$2,000 of health care be treated as a taxable benefit.

Finally, the Scowen Report would affect unionized faculty in the sense that the report favours diminishing the power of unions while enhancing that of management. In particular, it recommends far-reaching suggestions to diminish the effect of occupational health and safety legislation and to introduce "more flexible standards". It would also affect the ability of professional groups such as lawyers to set minimum fees and to regulate advertising.

On the university front, FAPUQ immediately protested the total lack of consultation with the university community. CAUT supported this protest. Both student groups (RAEU and ANEC) opposed the proposal for dramatically increased fees.

François Tavenas, the Dean of the Faculty of Science and Engineering at Laval, replied to the recommendation on workload in *Le Devoir* (for full text, see Canadian Association of University Teachers Bulletin (CAUT), vol. 33, no. 7, 1986).

Dr. Tavenas observed that the Gobeil committee had a very narrow view of universities and had proposed a rudimentary analysis of workload. He pointed out that faculty/student ratios in Quebec were among the

highest in Canada and that the number of university students has grown dramatically in recent years, while professorial posts have remained frozen. He suggested that the figure in Quebec in 1983/84 (the last available data) was 18:34 and was now certainly even higher. This compared with 9:13 in the major universities in the United States, 8:10 in Britain (despite the Thatcher cuts), and 6:8 in Japan. In his view, the proposals would reduce the quality of education, particularly in science and engineering, an area which demands a high faculty/student ratio.

Dr. Tavenas also pointed out that, while Quebec has caught up with the rest of the country in the registration of undergraduates, it has not done so at the graduate level. The reduction in the number of professors would inevitably cripple this area since it is highly labour intensive. He underlined the point that at Laval the university faculty attract large research grants and thus have an important effect on the local economy. Cutbacks in faculty and increased teaching hours would mean fewer research contracts.

Finally, he stated that the analysis of the committee was a caricature. The criteria chosen ignored some of the essential work of the university, namely the creation of researchers and the development of knowledge. If the measures proposed were carried out, he said, the result would be to make Quebec incapable of meeting its needs in highly specialized manpower and the development of technology. Quebec would then have no hope of being competitive in world markets.

In a separate article in *Le Devoir*, Pierre Sormany pointed out one of the results of such proposals not noted by the press: the concentration of power in the hands of the ministers and senior bureaucrats. Certainly, if the recommendations were followed up, the scope of the state would be reduced. At the same time, however, the measures would lead to the abolition of virtually all consultative agencies such as those for universities and colleges and the absorption of specialized agencies by existing ministries. The power of the regular civil service and that of the ministers would be immensely increased in the areas in which they continued to be involved. The consequences would be a more traditionally bureaucratic approach and, perhaps, a more political one as well.

University researchers, Mr. Sormany said, recall with horror the days when the program for research assistance was part of the higher education division of the Department of Education. Each research proposal had to go through 17 stages of approval, including that of the deputy minister.

Where does all this leave the parliamentary commission on higher education which will be starting its work this fall? Claude Ryan, the minister responsible, has been somewhat upstaged in his own domaine. In addition to the three reports, there have been cuts to the university budgets and covert fee increases despite Liberal electoral promises to the contrary. Only time will tell whether the President of the Concordia University Students Association was correct in his reaction: "Why bother with the hearings now. It appears to have been decided." FAPUQ will, nevertheless, be appearing before the Commission.

The reports also generated an immediate and vigorous debate on the general theme of the role of the state in Quebec society. Catchy slogans appeared immediately - "La démolition tranquille", "de l'état providence à l'état Proviso (the President of the Treasury Board was formerly head of the Proviso grocery chain). The Conseil du Patronat wanted more, particularly the effective dismantling of all health and safety regulations.

But the most vigorous attack from the Right came in a series of four articles in *Le Devoir* by Pierre Lemieux, the Director of the Institut économique de Paris à Montréal and author of *Du libéralisme à l'anarcho-capitalisme*. Mr. Lemieux characterized the reports as timid tinkering without a true philosophic basic grounded in neo-liberalism. The state, he argued, should only be involved in public protection such as the police, the courts and the military and, perhaps, assistance to the truly poor. All else should be left to the sovereign individual. The fundamental error of the reports was the failure to abolish such constraints on liberty as environmental legislation, to limit the powers of trade unions and to end public control of health and education which are the most expensive functions of the provincial government. Bill 101 should be abolished. There is no such thing as "l'intérêt du Québec" but only the interests of individuals.

Jean-Paul l'Allier, a former Liberal cabinet minister, noted that the Gobeil Committee made recommendations concerning 300 structures and functions of government with, at most, 50 hours of work, i.e. ten minutes for each subject considered. In the editorial columns of *Le Devoir*, there were complaints that ideology had supplanted reason and proof, and that in areas such as labour relations the reports were superficial and pretentious. The government needed to correct excesses, not lead a crusade.

Lise Bissonnette a former editor of *Le Devoir* and now a columnist and writer, responded to the reports in several scathing articles. The first, which is reprinted elsewhere in the CAUT Bulletin, suggested that the authors themselves were quick to use relatively free access to higher education and good jobs in the civil service to create their reputations, which in turn has allowed them to secure well paid posts in the private sector. Now that they have arrived, they wish to slam the doors behind them. She suggested that the authors have learned the trick of subsuming the public interest with their own, in recommending, for instance, an advisory council on private education and increased state subsidies for private schools where they, of course, send their children. The authors, she said, have criticized the level of subsidies for agriculture but ignored the constraint on the free market involved in giving tax preference to Quebec shares - which has allowed among other things, Proviso to develop as it has.

In a second article devoted to the neo-liberals such as Pierre Lemieux, she noted the tendency of the Québécois to substitute secular religion for revealed ones. Philosophy becomes a doctrine to exclude all other thought; economics a catechism.

In a third article, Ms. Bissonnette pointed to the miserly contributions to culture given by Quebec companies such as

Proviso and the Banque Nationale. "En tous cas", she said, "à la place de M. Bourassa, je créerais un quatrième comité d'entrepreneurs, chargé cette fois de se demander ce que l'entreprise fera pour le Québec, quand le Québec aura fini de faire des choses pour elle.

Jacques Parizeau offered another perspective to the issue in *La Presse*. He applauded that part of the report which called for specific measures to make the state more efficient, more competitive and more responsive. He had already supported the attempts of the Liberals to curb the use of the welfare system, favouring user payments to cut down frivolous abuse. But, Mr. Parizeau poured cold water on the assumptions of the authors which led them to their recommendations for massive privatization, reduction of services, and deregulation. He pointed out that virtually all comparisons had been made with Ontario and the United States, but that the annual percentage increase of privately invested funds has remained about the same since 1979 in the two provinces, as has the percentage of provincial gross product invested privately.

Mr. Parizeau noted that it was true that taxes were lower in the United States but, he pointed out, health costs were higher and had to be paid by Americans privately in addition to their taxes. President Reagan, he noted, is committed to private enterprise but, in fact, subsidizes business through a vastly increased defence budget. It is still a government subsidy, whatever label one puts on it. He might have added that foreigners are excluded from these contracts and that they also provide a very substantial sum of money for basic and applied research. The Americans are more pragmatic than they seem. One should, he concluded, defend the social gains of Quebecers and also the areas in which the government has intervened successfully in the economy through such agencies as the Caisse de dépôt. "Évitons de jeter le bébé avec l'eau du bain".

For his part, Premier Robert Bourassa has remained largely enigmatic in his response to the issue. Before the reports came out, he said, in an interview with *La Presse* that "l'état n'est pas un business" and that, in judging the reports, he would have to use other aspects of reality whether social, political or cultural. It should be noted that, unlike Bill Bennett, he has not introduced a barrage of legislation, but rather a series of reports. Nor has he set himself up as the leader of a campaign against the civil service, education and public health. In this light, he has been quick to distance himself from the notion of health costs as a taxable benefit. Meanwhile, he is evidently waiting to see the reaction.

The reports are clearly the wish list of the business community. The Premier can hardly afford to ignore them since he recruited the authors and other prominent businessmen into his party before the election. Will these reports simply produce an orderly and more civilized version of Bill Bennett's dream, or will the government actually maintain and develop the essential core of social services, such as education, while pruning the excesses of the past?

But the Premier must also consider political reality.

What is that political reality. The reports certainly would suggest that Mr. Bourassa has closer affinities to Brian Mulroney than to John Turner. The situation also leaves the Parti Québécois in an awkward position. Pierre-Marc Johnson has been trying to rebuild the PQ as a moderate conservative party. If the Liberals move massively to the Right, will the PQ have to rediscover social democracy? Mr. Bourassa will certainly recall that such was the route to power for the PQ in the 1970s.

Est-ce que Bill Bennett se serait réincarné sur les rives du Saint-Laurent? Cet été, après la prorogation de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, le gouvernement Bourassa a rendu public trois rapports, en l'espace de six jours, sur l'avenir du Québec. Ces rapports sont l'oeuvre de gens d'affaires bien en vue, étroitement associés au gouvernement. Le premier rapport, dirigé par Pierre Fortier, le ministre responsable de la privatisation, recommande la privatisation radicale des organismes gouvernementaux. Le deuxième, dont Reed Scowen, adjoint parlementaire du premier ministre, était responsable, recommande la dérèglementation. Enfin, le troisième, dirigé par Paul Gobeil, le président du Conseil du Trésor, se penche sur l'efficacité administrative et recommande le regroupement, l'abolition et la fusion de quelque 200 organismes. Par essence, les rapports soutiennent que l'intervention de l'Etat québécois pendant la Révolution tranquille était nécessaire pour défendre les intérêts des Québécois. Cependant, cette intervention ne l'est plus puisque que les francophones sont de plus en plus présents dans le secteur privé.

Le présent article commente les conséquences des recommandations des trois rapports sur le milieu universitaire ainsi que les réactions qu'ils ont suscitées dans la province.

Did Plato Use a Computer?

Gernot Köhler (Research Centre, Sheridan college) is an active member of this association. He is, for instance, currently doing important work for the Board as a member of the Jacek Committee on Membership. He has also agreed to undertake a survey to determine, as he expresses it, the high-tech pulse of our Association. These findings will be of interest both to the work of the Research Communications Committee but also in helping us to define ourselves and our needs to funding Councils and to government.

You will find, inserted in this 'Bulletin', an envelope containing a brief identifying questionnaire. We urge you to respond.

A titre de membre du comité Jacek, Gernot Köhler (Centre de recherche, Sheridan College) est à compléter une étude majeure sur les membres de l'association pour le comité de direction. A cet effet, Mr. Köhler a accepté d'administrer et de compiler un questionnaire sur l'utilisation de la technologie avancée par les membres de l'association. Cette enquête est à la fois importante pour les délibérations de notre comité de recherche sur les communications et pour nos représentations auprès des conseils de recherche et des gouvernements.

Prière de compléter le questionnaire que vous trouverez joint au présent "Bulletin".

JOBS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFRES D'EMPLOIS

University of Prince Edward Island

The following two positions are expected to open up in Political Studies at UPEI

1. Public Administration, Public Policy and Canadian (tenure track).
2. Political Theory and International.

The University of British Columbia

Applications are invited for a tenure-track Assistant Professor who will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate courses and to do research in public policy/state and society. A Ph.D. or equivalent is required. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience; the position is subject to final budgetary approval; and in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Send a curriculum vitae, publications, and names and addresses of at least three references to:

Prof. David J. Elkins, Head
Department of Political Science
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Closing date for receipt of applications will be January 5, 1987.

Applications are invited for a tenure track Assistant Professor who will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate courses and to do research in the field of political theory, starting July 1, 1987. A Ph.D. or equivalent is required. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience, the position is subject to final budgetary approval and in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Send a curriculum vitae, publications, and names and addresses of at least three references to:

Prof. David J. Elkins, Head
Department of Political Science
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

The Department of Political Science anticipates an opening (possibly tenure track) at the level of Assistant Professor. A completed Ph.D. is required for appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor. Salary will be commensurate with relevant experience. The position will involve undergraduate and graduate teaching as well as research in the areas of (1) Soviet Government (2) Soviet Foreign Policy, (3) Politics in Eastern Europe, (4) Marxism-Leninism and (5) the Communist Party and the Communist Revolutionary. Applications, including a current curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees should be sent to:

The Chairperson
Department of Political Science
University of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 4400
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3

Applications will be received until the position is filled. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

York University

The Department invites applications for a tenured/tenure track appointment in International Relations, specializing in one or more of the following areas: major powers foreign policy; international political economy; international relations theory; international organization and institutions; Third World foreign policy. Rank open. It is possible that teaching and supervision in the graduate programme in political science will be required. Appointment to commence July, 1987. Requirements: Ph.D. or equivalent. Demonstrated research and teaching abilities and strong publication record. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications. Deadline: December 1, 1986. To apply, forward curriculum vitae with names of three referees to:

Professor R.J. Drummond, Chair
Department of Political Science
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ontario M3J 1P3

York University is implementing a policy of employment equity. Qualified women and men are invited to apply. All appointments are subject to budgetary approval. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Trent University

1. 12-month sessional in Comparative (Advanced, Third World, Planning);
2. 12-month sessional (subject to budgetary approval), in Federal Provincial Relations and Canadian-American Relations.

University of Alberta

The Department of Political Science, University of Alberta, invites applications for a tenurable position at the junior assistant professor level in the fields of Canadian Public Administration and Public Policy. Applicants should have a completed Ph.D., and a commitment to effective teaching and research. The minimum salary for assistant professors for 1986-87 is \$31,612. A curriculum vitae, three confidential letters of reference and transcripts should be sent to:

Professor Allan Tupper, Chairman
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4

by the deadline of February 1, 1987. The position is subject to confirmation of funding. The University is an equal opportunity employer, but, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

The University of Calgary

The University of Calgary, Department of Political Science, may appoint one or more sessional lecturers in 1987-88. Applications are invited from all subfields of political science, especially political theory and international relations. Ability to teach in more than one subfield is highly desirable. Teaching assignments will be mainly in junior-level courses. Applicants may have completed Ph.D. or be working on dissertation. Experience as instructor or teaching assistant is desirable. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. These appointments will be at either full-time or part-time sessional lecturer level. Remuneration is \$4,000 per course per term, to a maximum of \$24,000. It may be possible to earn additional income by teaching in spring/summer 1988. The University will pay travel, but not moving, expenses for instructor and spouse. The effective dates of appointments will be September 1, 1987 to April 30, 1988. Single-term appointments are also possible. Applications will be received until March 1, 1987. Please forward applications, including c.v. and names of three referees to:

Head
Department of Political Science
The University of Calgary
2500 University Drive, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Dalhousie University

The Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University invites applications for a probationary tenure track position at the rank of Assistant Professor commencing on July 1, 1987. The appointment would be in the field of Comparative Politics with a preference for an area specialty in Soviet/East European studies; specialists in South East Asian or Caribbean studies are also encouraged to apply. Applicants should be both qualified and willing to teach at the introductory level. Completed Ph.D. and publications are preferred. The closing date for applications is November 30, 1987. Applications should be made to:

Professor G.R. Winham, Chair
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H6

A curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be included. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this ad is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Dalhousie has a policy of affirmative action with respect to employment of women.

University of Toronto

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

- I POLITICAL THEORY
Assistant Professor
Tenure Stream
- II COMPARATIVE POLITICS/WESTERN EUROPE
Assistant Professor
Tenure Stream
- III CANADIAN POLITICS
Assistant Professor
Tenure Stream
Erindale College
- IV POLITICS OF DEVELOPING NATIONS/
LATIN AMERICA OR S.E. ASIA
Assistant Professor
Tenure Stream
Scarborough College
- V INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OR POLITICAL
THEORY
Assistant Professor
Three-Year Contractually Limited
Appointment
Scarborough College

PLEASE SEND LETTER OF APPLICATION, CURRICULUM VITAE AND NAMES OF THREE REFEREES TO:

PROFESSOR BENNETT KOVRIG, CHAIR
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
100 ST. GEORGE STREET
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M5S 1A1

DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 1987.

Publications

University of Victoria

Warren Magnusson, R.B.J. Walker, et. al.,
After Bennett: A New Politics for British
Columbia (Vancouver: New Star Books, 1986).

University of Prince Edward Island

David Milne, Tug of War Ottawa and the
Provinces Under Trudeau and Mulroney: (James
Lorimer November 1986).

The University of Manitoba

Professeur A.R. Kear "La Constitutionnalité de la langue française et ses conséquences", colloque du collège Universitaire de Saint-Boniface "Demain, la francophonie en milieu minoritaire?" à paraître.

Concordia University

Nouvelle publication du programme de maîtrise en administration publique et analyse des politiques:

Liane Ottmann-Clish, Accessibility of Health and Social Services for Cultural Communities in the Montreal Metropolitan Area September 1986, Occasional Paper #2, M.A. Program in Public Policy and Administration - Department of Political Science, Concordia University, 111 p.

Institut canadien de recherche sur le développement régional Centre universitaire de Moncton.

Clermont Dugas, Les disparités socio-économiques au Canada, à paraître en 1987.

Donald J. Savoie et Benjamin Higgins (édit.), Regional Economic Development: Essays in Honour of François Perroux, à paraître chez Allen & Unwin.

Tom Webb, Co-operative Movements and Regional Development, à paraître.

Donald J. Savoie et Maurice Beaudin, Etude analytique du développement régional du Nord-Est du Nouveau-Brunswick, à paraître en 1987.

Robert Young, Development Policy in Ontario, à paraître.

Fernand Mattart, L'impact du commerce extérieur sur la production et la main-d'oeuvre de la région atlantique, rapport de recherche, à paraître en octobre 1986.

Gaston LeBlanc, Applying Marketing Research in the Hospitality Industry: Results of a Study on the Basis of Hotel Choice and Evaluation, rapport de recherche, à paraître en novembre 1986.

The University of Calgary

Mark O. Dickerson & Thomas Flanagan, An Introduction to Government and Politics (Toronto: Methuen, 1986 -, 2nd edition).

Mark O. Dickerson, Thomas Flanagan & Neil Nevitte, eds. Introductory Readings in Government and Politics (Toronto: Methuen, 1987 -, 2nd edition).

Ronald C. Keith, ed., Energy, Security and Economic Development in East Asia (London: Croom Helm, 1986).

Donald I. Ray, Ghana (London: Frances Pinter, 1986).

Tareq Y. Ismael, ed., The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: The Politics of Socialist Transformation (London and Boulder: Frances Pinter Ltd. and Lynne Rienner Publishers Ltd., 1986) with J.S. Ismael.

Barry Cooper, The New Science: Essays on Eric Voeglin's Political Philosophy (Toronto: Edwin Mellen, 1986).

Shadia B. Drury, The Political Ideas of Leo Strauss (London: Macmillan, 1987)

Leslie A. Pal, Public Policy Analysis: A Canadian Introduction (Toronto: Methuen, 1987)

Neil Nevitte, ed., Ethnic Preference and Public Policy in Developing States (Boulder: Lynn Rienner, 1986) with Charles H. Kennedy.

Dalhousie University

Robert Boardman: Pesticides in World Agriculture: The Politics of International Regulation; (London: Macmillan, 1986).

Southern Africa after the Nkomati Accord: regional confrontation and liberation (Boulder: Westview, 1987) (Ibrahim S.R. Msabaha and Timothy Shaw).

Newly Industrializing Countries and the Political Economy of South-South Relations (London: Macmillan, 1987) (Jerker Carlsson and Timothy Shaw)

Coping with Africa's Food Crisis: comparative cases and popular responses (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1987) (Naomi Chazan and Timothy Shaw)

Corporatism in Africa: State-Society relations in a continent in crisis (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1987) (Julius Nyang'oro and Timothy Shaw).

University of Alberta

Larry Pratt (ed.) Socialism and Democracy in Alberta: Essays in Honour of Grant Notley (NewWest, November 1986).

Garth Stevenson, The Politics of Canada's Airlines: From Diefenbaker to Mulroney will be published in January 1987 by the University of Toronto Press.

Trent University

Robert Campbell - Grand Illusions: The Politics of the Keynesian Experience in Canada 1945-75 (Broadview Press, Winter 1987).

Robert Paehlke - The Politics and Ideology of Environmentalism (forthcoming).

Margaret Doxey - ed. International Sanctions in Contemporary Perspective (Macmillan, winter 1987).

Carleton University

DARBY, T., Sojourns in the New World (Carleton University Press, 1986).

BENNETT, S.E., The Quantitative Approach in Political Science: An Introduction (Queenston, Ontario: Edwin Mellen Press, 1986).

BOCIURKIW, B.R., "The Formulation of Religious Policy in the Soviet Union," Journal of Church and State (Fall, 1986).
The Soviet State and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (ECD 1987) forthcoming
The Politics of Religion in the Ukraine: The Orthodox Church, the State and Social Change (1917-1939) (ECD 1987-88) forthcoming

GAGNON, A.G. (ed.), Intellectuals in Liberal Democracies (New York: Praeger) forthcoming

JACKSON, R.J., JACKSON, D. & BAXTER-MOORE, N., Politics in Canada: Culture, Institutions, Behaviour and Public Policy (Prentice-Hall, 1986).

_____, (editor and author) Continuity of Discord: Questions and Responses in NATO (Praeger, 1986).

_____, JACKSON, D. & BAXTER-MOORE, N., (authors and editors) Contemporary Canadian Politics (Prentice-Hall, 1987) forthcoming.

_____, VAN SCHENDELEN, M.P.C.M., (authors and editors) Politics and Business in Western Europe (Croom Helm, 1987) forthcoming.

_____, Canadian Parliamentary Tradition for conference and volume (above) current research.

_____, Introduction to Comparative Politics (for Prentice-Hall) current research.

_____, Power and the Canadian Prime Minister (for Prentice-Hall) current research.

McRAE, K.D., Conflict and Compromise in Multilingual Societies: Vol. 2, Belgium (Waterloo: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1986) (Vol. 1, Switzerland was published in 1983).

LYNN K. MYTELKA (works in progress) "The Alliance Strategies of European information technology firms and the role of ESPRIT" - being written for the Journal of Common Market Studies.

"Multinational Corporations and Regional Integration in the Third World" being prepared as a review article for the Journal of Common Market Studies.

LYNN K. MYTELKA (publications forthcoming) "Knowledge-Intensive Production and the changing Internationalization Studies of Multinational Firms." in J. Caporaso (ed.) International Political Economy Yearbook, Vol. 2 (Boulder, Colo., Lynne Rienner, 1986).

"L'Industrie Textile - Habillement", Rapport du Groupe de Travail de la Commission Prospective des échanges Internationaux, à paraître (Paris: La Documentation Française, 1987).

SUBRAMANIAM, V., Problem Recognition in Public Policy and Business Management (New Delhi: Ashish, P.H. 1986)

_____, Public Administration in the Third World (Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press) forthcoming.

_____, Hindu Syncretism: Cause, Context and Concrete Expression (New Delhi: Ashish, P.H.) forthcoming.

_____, Multivalued Choice in Policy Making current research

_____, Theories of Comparative Administration: The Middle Class current research.

_____, Marxism and Management current research.

ROWAT, D. (ed.), Public Administration in the Western World, (New York: Marcel Dekker, Fall 1987).

_____, The Ombudsman Plan: The Worldwide Spread of an Idea, (University of America Press, 1986).

_____, (ed.) Bureaucracy in Developed Democracies: Comparative Essays, Carleton University (Dept. of Political Science), 1986.

Queen's University

The Institute of Intergovernmental Relations Relations at Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6) announces the following new publications, part of Phase Two of their series Aboriginal Peoples and Constitutional Reform:

David C. Hawkes, Negotiating Aboriginal Self-Government: Developments Surrounding The First Ministers' Conference (1985, \$5.00); John Weinstein, Aboriginal Self-Determination Off A Land Base, (1968, \$7.00); Marc Malone, Financing Aboriginal Self-Government In Canada, (1986, \$7.00); Jerry Paquette, Aboriginal Self-Government and Education in Canada, (1986, \$10.00); Richard Bartlett, Subjugation, Self-Management, And Self-Government, Of Aboriginal Lands and Resources, (1986, \$10.00).

The publications examine the practical problems in designing mechanisms and making arrangements for implementing self-government agreements. This will include the public administration and financing of aboriginal self-government agreements, as well as their legal/legislative frameworks.

Council of Maritime Premiers

The Council of Maritime Premiers/ Conseil des premiers ministres des Maritimes recently published a Report on Atlantic/ Maritime Interprovincial Cooperation Between 1950-1971 (1985, 212 p.). The Report, prepared by Paul H. Evans, is an examination of the cooperative efforts of the Atlantic/Maritime provinces in the twenty-year period preceding the creation of the Council of Maritime Premiers. It discusses the period between 1951 and 1971 in four phases: the creation of APEC (1951 to 1955); the establishment of the Atlantic Premiers Conferences and APEC's influential role in regional cooperation (1956 to 1961); the region's response to federal government initiatives (1962 to 1965); and finally, the period of Maritime consensus-building (1966 to 1971). Copies may be obtained from:

The Council of Maritime Premiers
Box 2044
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2Z1

On peut également obtenir la version française de ce rapport en écrivant à l'adresse mentionnée ci-haut.

National Library of Canada

National Library of Canada/
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
Doctoral Research on Canada and Canadians 1884-1983.
Government of Canada. (\$38.75).

JAMES, Patrick, *Crisis and War*, Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's Press, 1987.

TULLY, James, "Governing Conduct" in E. Leites, ed., *Conscience and Casuistry*, Cambridge, Spring, 1987

"Samuel Pufendorf" in *Encyclopedia of Political Philosophy*, ed. David Miller, Basil Blackwell, 1986.

"Francisco Suarez" in above John Locke in *Cambridge History of Political Thought*, ed. James Burns Cambridge, 1987.

(editor), *Meaning and Context: Quentin Skinner and his critics*, Political Press, Spring 1987.

TAYLOR, Charles, "The Hermeneutics of Conflict", in *Meaning and Context: Quentin Skinner and his Critics*, Polity Press, Spring 1987.

Conference calendar Colloques et congrès

"Québec France and the U.S.A.: Two Special Relationships", Workshop/Conference, Centre for European Studies, The City University of New York, Graduate Centre, November 20-21, 1986.

Organizers: Ivo Duchacek
P.O. Box 634
KENT, Connecticut
U.S.A. 06759

OR Daniel Latouche
Political Science
McGill University
Montréal, Québec
Canada

OR Panayotis Soldatos
Université de Montréal
Montréal, Québec
Canada

Boise (USA)
February 13-15, 1987

The Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology will be holding its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting in Boise, Idaho, U.S.A. The theme of the conference: *Friends and Neighbors/U.S. and Canada - Social, Economic, and Political Trends.*

Information: Patricia K. Ourada
(Canadian Studies), Boise State University,
Boise, Idaho, U.S.A. 83725 Tel:
(208) 385-3406 (cf. Newsletter, Summer
1986)

The twelfth annual meeting of the multi-disciplinary Social Science History Association will be held October 29-November 1, 1987 at The Monteleone, 214 Rue Royale, New Orleans, LA 70140; Phone: 504/523-3341. Those wishing to participate or offer suggestions for the program should contact Program Committee Chair, Barbara Hanawalt, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; Phone: 814/335-6934 (Office); 812/335-7581 (secretary), or Co-Chair, Michael Les Benedict, c/o School of Law, New York University, New York, NY 10003. Submission by October 1, 1986 of early paper proposals and ideas for panels and sessions are encouraged; the deadline for proposals for papers and/or panels in final form is February 15, 1987. Papers and panel proposals (including roundtables) should include a short description of the paper(s) and the names, departments, and institutional affiliations of all proposed participants. Panel organizers please include telephone number.

IF SPACE ALLOWS: Papers and panels dealing with constitutional topics viewed in a historical and comparative context are welcome, given the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution being celebrated at the time of the meeting.

British Association for Canadian Studies

Papers are solicited for the next meeting of the British Association for Canadian Studies, to be held at Birkbeck College, London, April 8-10, 1987. Papers are invited in all areas. Suggested topics include social policy and administration, industrial relations and labor history, women, work and welfare, the evolution of federal-provincial relations since 1887, and Canadian writers and the "vision of Europe." For details, contact

Professor James L. Sturgis
Department of History
Birkbeck College
Malet Street
London, England W1E 7HX

American Culture/ Popular Culture Associations

The American Culture Association and the Popular Culture Association will hold their conference in Montréal March 25-29, 1987. The Association invites scholars on Canada in the various disciplines of the humanities to share their interests and scholarship. The deadline for submission of proposed papers is September 1, 1986. Those interested in submitting papers or attending the conference itself should address any questions to:

Ray Browne
Popular Culture Department
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403
U.S.A.

Comparative Federalism

"The Role of State (Component Unit) Constitutions in Federal Systems," Comparative Federalism Study Group, Philadelphia, U.S.A. March 12-14, 1987. For information:
Dr. Lloyd Brown-John, Dept. of Political Science,
University of Windsor.

The Third World Conference Foundation cordially invites your participation in the 13th Annual Third World Conference, April 9-11, 1987, at the Americana Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The theme of this interdisciplinary conference is: DEVELOPMENT FOR A BETTER WORLD: CRISES, ASSESSMENTS AND STRATEGIES FOR THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT. The Third World Conference provides a unique interdisciplinary forum where international scholars in the social sciences, humanities and arts, policy analysts and the general public can meet to discuss theoretical, substantive, creative and critical issues confronting the third world.

The Foundation extends this invitation to all those who have research, teaching and/or professional interests in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Central and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as third world communities in the U.S., Canada and Europe.

Original papers of publishable quality, panels and projects which address the following areas will be given primary consideration:

DEBT AND THIRD WORLD ECONOMICS
YOUTH AND THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS:
THIRD WORLD PERSPECTIVES
LABOR CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IMPACT OF HIGH TECH ON
DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
EXCHANGE: VIEWS FROM THE
THIRD WORLD
CRISIS IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
WOMEN, WORK, AND DEVELOPMENT
DEVELOPMENTAL THEMES IN THIRD
WORLD LITERATURE AND ARTS
MILITARISM, DESTABILIZATION
AND PEACE
IMPACT OF CIVIL RIGHTS
MOVEMENTS ON THIRD WORLD
LIBERATION
TERRORISM: THIRD WORLD
PERSPECTIVES
LEADERSHIP, LEGITIMACY
AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Abstracts of original papers or proposals for panels/projects will be accepted through December 1, 1986. Panels and Project Proposals should include names and institutional affiliations of all participants and discussants. (Chairpersons and discussants are required to submit resumes.) If you are interested in presenting a paper, organizing a panel, serving as a panel chairperson, discussant, or organizing an exhibition please contact:

Dr. Janice Monti-Belkaoui
Associate Professor of Sociology
Third World Conference Foundation
P.O. Box 53110
Chicago, Illinois 60653
(312) 366-2490/ (312) 241-6688

OR

Dr. Roger K. Oden, President
Third World Conference Foundation
P.O. Box 53110
Chicago, Illinois 60653
(312) 241-6688/ (312) 534-5000,
ext. 2429.

Le premier d'une série de colloques annuels sur les leaders politiques du Québec contemporain se tiendra à l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Ce colloque portera sur Georges-Emile Lapalme.

Renseignements: Jean-François Léonard
département de science politique
(514-282-4521) ou Richard Desrosiers,
département d'histoire (514-282-8305),
UQAM, c.p. 8888, succ. A, Montréal,
Qc H3C 3P8. (cf. Bulletin, été 1986).

CALL FOR PAPERS

June 4-5, 1987

Siena College is sponsoring its second annual multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus for 1987 will be 1937 - though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcomed. Topics welcomed include, Fascism and Naziism, Ethiopia, Spain, Literature, Art, Film, Diplomatic and Military History, Popular Culture and Women's and Jewish studies dealing with the era. Obviously, the Sino-Japanese War will be particularly appropriate.

Replies and inquiries to:

Thomas O. Kelly, II
Head, Department of History
Siena College
Loudonville, NY
12211

SEMINAIRE de
RECHERCHES SOCIOGRAPHIQUES
LE QUÉBEC RURAL EN MUTATION

Recherches sociographiques organise un séminaire de recherches sur la société rurale en mutation au Québec, qui se tiendra à Québec au mois d'octobre 1987.

Où est le Québec rural, en cette fin des années 1980? L'agriculture n'est plus un mode de vie, mais bien plutôt une entreprise. Entreprise comme les autres? Il faudra scruter plus avant ce qui la caractérise: capitalisation massive, baisse de la productivité, hausse de l'endettement, dégradation de l'environnement et exploitation abusive du sol, etc. Mais le Québec rural ne se réduit pas au monde agricole. Quelles sont les transformations sociales, économiques ou culturelles qui l'ont marqué ces dernières années? Dépopulation et vieillissement, centralisation d'activités connexes à l'agriculture en dehors des régions de production, mais aussi industrialisation de certaines régions agricoles, mutations des modes de vie, des valeurs et des représentations sociales: voilà autant d'aspects à analyser, autant de questions à scruter. Il faudra bien sûr y répondre en faisant longuement appel à l'histoire, en retraçant la genèse de ces transformations.

Seront exposés au cours de ce séminaire les travaux des chercheurs appartenant à diverses disciplines. Les personnes désirant présenter une communication à ce séminaire sont priées d'écrire à l'un ou l'autre des deux organisateurs: Gary Caldwell (IQRC, Montréal) ou Simon Langlois (département de sociologie, Université Laval), avant le 31 décembre 1986.

IPSA World Congress

IPSA World Congress, Washington, D.C.,
Summer 1988; Comparative Federalism Study
Group "Theory and Research Methodology
Meeting." For information: Tr. Lloyd
Broyn-John, Dept. of Political Science,
University of Windsor.

CALL FOR PAPERS

FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

PUBLIC POLICY
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

APRIL 10-11, 1987

This conference is designed to encourage exchange of ideas on such topics as themes and concepts of public policy and administration, case studies in public policy approaches/processes, the administrative state and public policy, comparative studies in public policy/administration, and teaching and research in public policy/administration.

Conference Publication:

A selection of the papers will be published by the University of Guelph in a book titled Public Policies and Administrative Studies. Previous volumes included papers on Administrative Theory, Policy Rationality and Policy Analysis, Political Economy of Public Policy, Influences Shaping Canadian Public Administration, Framework for Canadian Public Policy and Administration, Public Policy and Intergovernmental Relations, cases in Environmental Policy, cases in Communications Policy, Comparative Public Policy, Comparative Policy Output Analysis, Ethics and Public Policy, Administrative Values, Public Sector Management, Policy Developments and Administrative Changes in U.K. and Teaching Canadian Public Administration.

Deadline for Proposals: January 30, 1987.

Send one page abstract to:

Professor O.P. Dwivedi
Chairman
Department of Political Studies
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1
Telephone: (519) 824-4120
Ext. 6503/2184.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION

Quebec City, March 1987

Sponsored by the SSHRC and the CPA

CONTACT PERSON: Robert J. Jackson

The University of Calgary

CANADIAN REFLECTIONS
ON
THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Sept. 24 - 27, 1987

The Canadian Centre for Policy
Alternatives (CCPA) is planning a major
international conference for the fall of
1987 on the theme Social Democratic Futures.
For information contact the

CCPA
251 Laurier Ave., W.
Suite 901
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5J6
(613) 563-1341

TWELFTH ANNUAL
EUROPEAN STUDIES
CONFERENCE

October 8, 9 and 10, 1987

Omaha, Nebraska

The Twelfth Annual European Studies Conference, sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha, is to be an interdisciplinary meeting with sessions devoted to the scholarly exchange of information, research methodologies and pedagogical approaches.

SAMPLE AREAS OF INTEREST: Arts and Literature; Science and Technology; Current Issues and Future Prospects in Cultural, Political, Social Economic or Military Areas; Education and Socialization; Business; International Affairs; Religion; Ideology; Philosophy; Languages; Information Sciences; Planning; Public Administration; Regional Science; Urban Affairs; Europe and the Third World.

PROCEDURE AND DEADLINE: Abstracts of papers and a curriculum vitae should be submitted by March 15, 1987, to

Bernard Kolasa, Political Science,
or Patricia Kolasa, Teacher Education,
Conference Coordinators, or Louise
Morgan, Conference Secretary, College
of Continuing Studies, PKCC, University
of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska
68182-0361. Phone (402) 554-3617,
(402) 554-3484, or (402) 554-8300.

CALL FOR PAPERS ON 1837 REBELLION

The Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh, invites submissions for participation in a seminar to mark the 150th anniversary of the 1837 Rebellions. The Seminar will be held in Edinburgh on May 8-10, 1987.

Scots played a major role in the events leading to the 1837 rebellions. Contributions are especially invited discussing the connections between contemporary issues in Scotland and British North America.

While the main focus of the seminar will obviously be historical, contributions are invited from such disciplines as economics, geography, law, literature and politics which may throw light on British North America in the Atlantic world in the time of the rebellions. There will be a combination of papers, both in plenary sessions and in workshops. Presentation of workshop papers will be limited to 30 minutes.

An excursion is planned to visit places associated with William Lyon Mackenzie, Robert Gourlay, John Strachan and Lord Elgin.

Proposals for papers, in English or French, accompanied by a summary of about 250 words, should be submitted to:

Dr. Ged Martin,
Centre of Canadian Studies,
21 George Square,
Edinburgh EH8 9LD
Scotland

Conference Report

On October 9-11, 1986 an international 3 day workshop was held at Carleton University on the influence of the Realist and Neo-Realist paradigm on the Study and Practice of International Relations in Canada. It featured international relations specialists from England, West Germany and the United States, several scholars of international relations and Canadian foreign policy from across Canada, as well as officials from the Department of External Affairs and representatives of several NGO's and interest groups with an interest in Canadian foreign policy. Organized by a group of senior graduate students in the Department of Political Science at Carleton University who were dissatisfied with the state of both international relations theory and the study and practice of Canadian foreign policy, the workshop explored the relationship between these two aspects of international reality and what research directions hold promise for making international relations and foreign policy study in Canada more self-critical and relevant to the needs of people rather than states. Of particular relevance to new research directions in international relations was a prolonged and provocative examination of political realism as a privileged discourse of power and domination, employed by statesmen and those who monitor them in the academy, as well as the role of the realist hegemony in excluding alternative discourses and claims for a different organization of international politics. The differing analyses and world-views of practitioners and academics was also very apparent in a sustained debate on the structural features which have given rise to the Canadian government's initiative to negotiate a free trade agreement with the U.S. The symposium also featured a session on the role of graduate studies in, and the nature of media presentations of, international politics in propagating and reinforcing a technocratic and power politics view of the world in the public both within and beyond Canada. The proceedings of the workshop will be published by Carleton University Press and plans are underway for a course reader on international relations incorporating the themes and critiques which emerged at the symposium. Anyone wishing further information on the symposium or the ongoing project is invited to contact Gregg Legare, Department of Political Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., K1S 5B6.

Brief News

Nouvelles Brèves

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Appointment:

Dr. Colin J. Bennett (B.Sc., M.Sc. Wales, Ph. D. Illinois, 1986); Comparative Pol. and American Politics; Information and Communications Policy.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Donald Barry is seconded to External Affairs, to edit a volume of documents.

Thomas Flanagan is going to lecture on Canadian studies in Korea, November 1986.

Peter Lougheed is Honorary Professor of Political Science and is teaching a course with Roger Gibbins on Executive Federalism.

Canadian diplomat William Warden is spending a sabbatical here and helping to teach Canadian foreign policy.

Walid Kazziha, American University of Cairo, and Rafael Vago, Hebrew University, are visiting Professors.

SSHRC Sabbatical Leave Fellowships, 1986-87: T.Y. Ismael, Harriet Critchley, Roger Gibbins, Bohdan Harasymiw.

Killam Leave Fellowship, 1986, Shadia Drury; 1987, Ronald Keith.

Calgary Institute for Humanities Fellowship, 1986-87: Rainer Knopff, Barry Cooper.

Department of National Defense, Strategic Studies programme grant, renewed 1986; ca. \$100,000 p.a. for five years.

F.L. Morton, Charter of Rights Database, SSHRC, \$78,200, 1984-87.

INSTITUT CANADIEN DE RECHERCHE SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE DE MONCTON

Centre de documentation et d'information.

Centre spécialisé en matière de développement régional. Le centre compte au-delà de 750 documents, surtout des documents gouvernementaux. L'Institut a publié au début de 1986 une bibliographie sur le développement régional, qui consiste en une base de données informatisée d'au-delà titres. La bibliographie sera mise à jour périodiquement.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE
AT THE FACULTE SAINT-JEAN
(FACULTE SAINT-JEAN TO
HOUSE-IMPORTANT COLLECTION)

The Institut de recherche at the Faculté Saint-Jean, University of Alberta, signed an agreement with the Société historique héritage franco-albertain establishing the framework for future joint ventures. The Société and the Institut have a common aim: to foster research on the Franco-Albertan community in order to attain a better understanding of its evolution.

The Institut and the Société agreed to undertake several joint projects. Two projects currently under discussion are an inventory of archives related to the French-speaking community and an index of *La Survivance*, a French weekly published in Edmonton since 1928. The Institut and the Société plan to produce basic research tools, including data bases to house, sort and retrieve information on the Franco-Albertan community.

The Société is located in St. Paul, Alberta. Over the last seven years, it has accumulated an important collection of audio-visual and written documents on the day-to-day life of the community. As a result of the agreement, the collection will be deposited at the Faculté Saint-Jean and used for teaching and research purposes.

For more information contact L'Institut de recherche, Faculté Saint-Jean, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8.

J.W. DAFOE FOUNDATION BOOK PRIZE

The John W. Dafoe Foundation congratulates Professor D.J. Hall of the University of Alberta on winning the foundations annual prize for his book, *Clifford Sifton: The Lonely Eminence 1901-1929*.

The \$5,000 prize, established in memory of John W. Dafoe, editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press* from 1901 to 1944, is awarded each year for distinguished writing in the field of Canadian public and international affairs.

Authors and publishers are invited to submit entries for the 1986 prize. Three published copies or publishers proofs should be sent by November 1, 1986, to The Secretary, J.W. Dafoe Foundation, Department of History, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN PROFESSOR WINS PRESTIGIOUS AWARD

Professor John Courtney, University of Saskatchewan, is one of five scholars to receive a prestigious Canadian Studies Writing Award from the Secretary of State. The awards, each worth \$10,000, support research and writing for the preparation of textbooks. Professor Courtney, who is with the Department of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, is writing a book to be entitled *Party Conventions and Canadian Political Leadership*. He will use the award while on sabbatical leave as a visiting scholar at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.

In 1973, Professor Courtney completed a book on leadership selection in Canada. Since then, four major party leadership conventions have been held and the dynamics of national conventions have changed markedly. A key element in this change has been the media, particularly television, which has come to play an increasingly larger role in leadership selection. This role, which has not been fully examined, is one of the features of leadership selection that Professor Courtney intends to scrutinize.

The book will be written with undergraduate students and informed non-university readers in mind.

Professor Courtney may be contacted at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0, (306) 966-5206.

Un étudiant de l'Université de Sherbrooke, Michel Sarra-Bournet, est le récipiendaire du prix Edmond-de-Nevers pour 1986. M. Sarra-Bournet a reçu les éloges du jury pour *L'affaire Roncarelli et la "guerre sans merci" du Québec duplessiste contre les Témoins de Jéhovah, 1946-1959*. L'Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture a institué le prix Edmond-de-Nevers en 1981 pour encourager la formation des jeunes chercheurs. Il est présentement inscrit au département de science politique à l'Université Carleton.

University of Alberta

The Department is pleased to announce the addition of two new members: Professor Fred Judson (International) and Professor Alain Noel (Comparative).

Fred Engelmann retired last spring, but will continue as professor emeritus.

Department officers include: Allan Tupper (Chair), Don Carmichael (Associate Chair), Jack Masson (Graduate Chair) and Juris Lejnicks (Honours Advisor).

Garth Stevenson is currently engaged in research on federal-provincial relations from 1867 to 1896 with the aid of a three-year grant from SSHRC.

Trent University

Margaret Doxey - Barnette Miller visiting professor of Political Science, Wellesley College.

Magnus Gunther - Associate Director, Parliamentary Interns Programme.

Concordia University

RAY CHARRON - Concordia University Fellowship

ROBERT COLLINS - Concordia University Teaching Fellowship

John R. Williams

Carleton University

- Glen Toner (Political Science)
"Canada & the IEA: An Analysis",
Imperial Oil (\$7,500)
- Willard Mullins (Political Science)
The Political Philosophy of Ernst
Cassirer, SSHRCC (\$5,962)
- Jane Jenson (Political Science)
State of Discourses and Political
Action, SSHRCC (\$8,733)

Linda Freeman (Carleton University) just returned from a field trip to Egypt, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Cameroon and Algeria. She is currently writing a book on the nature of Canada's involvement in Africa. She will be attending an international conference on Aid and African agriculture next Spring in Dakar, Senegal.

Dalhousie University

ROBERT BOARDMAN, Director: on behalf of the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, received a five-year grant for approximately \$450,000 under The Military and Strategic Studies Program of the Department.

DALE POEL: received an amount of \$11,000 from the Department of Justice, Government of New Brunswick for a Feasibility Study for an Adult Alternative Measures Program in St. John.

ROBERT EDEN: received a Leave Fellowship of U.S. \$27,500 for 1986-87 from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the United States.

Timothy Shaw served as the first Director of Pearson Institute at Dalhousie University.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Peter M. Leslie was recently reappointed Director of the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, for a further period of three years to August 31, 1989.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Professor Michael Brecher received the Fieldhouse Prize for excellence in teaching. (1986).

The University of Manitoba

Research and Publications Committee
Faculty of Management
\$500, 1986 to Professor Kear

John R. Williams, educator and administrator at West Virginia University died March 26, 1986 following a short illness. He was 66.

Dr. Williams was born in Detroit, Michigan on November 21, 1919, the son of the late Ralph Hill Williams and Myrtle Ryan Williams. Williams earned an Arts Bachelor degree from Lawrence College in 1944, a Master of Arts degree from Johns Hopkins in 1947, and a Doctorate of Philosophy from Duke University in 1951.

Williams had been associated with West Virginia University since 1949. He served as chairman of the Political Science Department from 1961 to 1972. Under his leadership the faculty of that department doubled, the number of Political Science majors quadrupled, and a Doctorate Program and a Master of Public Administration Program were established. In 1973 Williams was appointed Coordinator of the University's Honors Program and supervised that Program's transformation from a social program into an academic program of merit for superior students. He was an architect of the West Virginia University Faculty Constitution.

Williams studied extensively overseas. He was a Haynes Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1951-52, and returned there as an Academic Visitor in 1972. He was the recipient of the Fulbright Research Fellowship which was taken at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia in 1958-60.

Dr. Williams was a member of the American Political Science Association, West Virginia Political Science Association (Vice-Pres. 1967-68, Pres. 1968-69), the Canadian Political Science Association, Australasian Political Studies Association, Australian Institute of Political Science, the Conservative and Unionist Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, and Delta Tau Delta. He was the author of The Conservative Party of Canada, 1920-1949, and John Latham and the Conservative Recovery from Defeat as well as various articles appearing in newspapers and scholarly publications.

Dr. Williams was honored many times for excellence in teaching. In the centennial year of the University's existence, he was named one of six outstanding faculty members. In 1984 he was honored by the Golden Key National Honor Society as an outstanding faculty member. In 1985 Williams was again selected as an outstanding teacher of the University.

Indeed, the hallmark of Williams' tenure at West Virginia University was his devotion to, and pride in, his students. He often expressed the opinion that West Virginia University was attended by as bright and capable students as any other institution in the country. He instructed and advised 7 Rhodes Scholars from West Virginia University. Fittingly, the Political Science Department's annual award to the most outstanding undergraduate student was named after him in 1972. He served on the University's selection committees for the Rhodes, Marshall and Truman Scholarships.

Dr. Williams is survived by his wife Madeleine, his two sons Jacques and Mark, and two grand-daughters. His sister Mary Urban resides in Clarendon Hills, IL.

Parliamentary Internship Program

Stages parlementaires

Press release

This year's Parliamentary Interns have completed their orientation period and have begun their first session working with Members of Parliament. Following the long-standing rules of the Program, 5 interns are assigned to government Members, 3 to the Official Opposition, and 2 to the NDP. Those now assigned to government Members will switch to the opposition side in early 1987.

The following are the interns and the Members with whom they are currently assigned:

David Blatt, resident of Edmonton, a graduate in political science of the University of Alberta, has been assigned to Mr. Nelson Riis, M.P., Room 437-WB (995-6931).

Graeme Clark, native of Ottawa, a graduate of the University of Toronto and Oxford, has been assigned to Mr. David Kilgour, M.P., Room 454-S (995-8695).

Randy Colwell, resident of Winnipeg, a graduate of the University of Manitoba, has been assigned to Mr. David Daubney, M.P., Room 774-CB (995-6411).

Sarah Dougherty, resident of Montreal, a graduate of the University of Vermont and a McGill law graduate, assigned to Mr. Jim Hawkes, M.P., Room 142-CB (995-2901).

David Dubinski, resident of Waterloo, a graduate of the University of Waterloo and finishing a doctorate at Cambridge University, assigned to Mr. Bill Blaikie, M.P., Room 658-D (995-6339).

Roland Lavoie, resident of Hull, Québec, and a graduate of the University of Ottawa, has been assigned to Mr. Patrick Boyer, M.P., Room 449-WB (992-5036).

Janique LeBlanc, native of Moncton, New Brunswick, a graduate of the University of Moncton, assigned to Madame Lucie Pépin, M.P., Room 668-CB (992-8585).

Heather MacIvor, native of Halifax, a graduate of the University of King's College, Halifax, and Queen's University, assigned to the Honourable Bob Kaplan, Room 253-S (992-4323).

Kevin McGilly, native of Montreal, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., assigned to Mr. Jim Edwards, M.P., Room 183-CB (992-3046).

Alex Shprintsen, born in USSR, resident of Toronto and a graduate of the University of Toronto, assigned to the Honourable Don Johnston, Room 115-EB (995-0284).

For more information, please contact:

Alex Shprintsen at 995-0284 or
Conrad Winn, Director, at 564-6610

Communiqué de presse

Suite à une période d'orientation, les stagiaires parlementaires de cette année ont commencé leur travail avec différents députés. Une tradition de longue date du programme veut que 5 stagiaires soient affectés aux députés ministériels (du gouvernement) alors que 3 oeuvrent avec des députés de l'Opposition officielle et 2 le Nouveau Parti Démocratique. Ceux qui sont présentement affectés aux députés ministériels travailleront de l'autre côté de la Chambre au début de 1987.

Les stagiaires de même que les députés auxquels ils ont été affectés sont les suivants:

David Blatt, originaire d'Edmonton, diplômé en science politique de l'Université de l'Alberta, a été affecté au député Nelson Riis, pièce 437-WB (995-6931).

Graeme Clark, originaire d'Ottawa, diplômé des universités de Toronto et Oxford, a été affecté au député David Kilgour, pièce 454-S (995-8695).

Randy Colwell, originaire de Winnipeg, diplômé de l'Université du Manitoba, a été affecté au député David Daubney, pièce 774-CB (995-6411).

Sarah Dougherty, originaire de Montréal, diplômée de l'Université du Vermont et graduée en droit de l'Université McGill, a été affectée au député Jim Hawkes, pièce 142-CB (995-2901).

David Dubinski, originaire de Waterloo, diplômé de l'Université de Waterloo et étudiant de 3ième cycle en congé de l'Université de Cambridge, a été affecté au député Bill Blaikie, pièce 658-D (995-6339).

Roland Lavoie, originaire de Hull, diplômé de l'Université d'Ottawa, a été affecté au député Patrick Boyer, pièce 449-WB (992-5036).

Janique LeBlanc, native de Moncton, diplômée de l'Université de Moncton, a été affectée au député Lucie Pépin, pièce 668-CB (992-8585).

Heather MacIvor, native d'Halifax, diplômée de l'Université de King's College d'Halifax ainsi que diplômée de l'Université Queen's, a été affectée à l'honorable Bob Kaplan, pièce 253-S (992-4323).

Kevin McGilly, natif de Montréal, diplômé de l'Université St. Francis Xavier d'Antigonish, Nouvelle-Ecosse, a été affecté au député Jim Edwards, pièce 183-CB (992-3046).

Alex Shprintsen, né en Russie, demeurant à Toronto, diplômé de l'Université de Toronto, a été affecté à l'honorable Don Johnston, pièce 115-EB (995-0284).

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec

Alex Shprintsen, au numéro 995-0284, ou
Conrad Winn, directeur, au numéro 564-6610.

Parliamentary Internship Program

Stages parlementaires

The Canadian Political Science Association, in collaboration with the Speaker of the House of Commons and the House Leaders, announces the competition for the Parliamentary Internships Programme.

L'Association canadienne de science politique, en collaboration avec le président de la Chambre des communes et les leaders de la Chambre, annonce le concours des stages parlementaires.

PROGRAMME

This work-study programme has a threefold aim. It provides back-bench Members of Parliament with highly qualified assistants. It gives university graduates an opportunity to supplement their theoretical knowledge of Parliament with a practical experience of the day to day work of the Members. The graduates of the programme are better able to make a significant contribution to Canadian public life.

The interns' responsibilities include working with Members of the House of Commons, conducting scholarly research, and undertaking study travel.

ELIGIBILITY

The internships are open to Canadian citizens who are recent graduates of a Canadian university.

TENURE AND STIPEND

From September for a period of 10 months.
Stipend plus travel subsidies.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

We expect to offer 10 internships. Completed applications must be received no later than December 31.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

AND
APPLICATION FORMS,
WRITE TO:

Director, Dr. Conrad Winn
Parliamentary Internships Programme
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6
Tel.: (613) 564-6610

PROGRAMME

Le but de ce programme est triple. Il rend service aux parlementaires canadiens en mettant à leur disposition des assistants compétents. Il donne aux stagiaires l'occasion d'améliorer leurs connaissances théoriques du Parlement par la pratique du travail quotidien des députés. Les stagiaires sont en mesure de mieux servir la société politique canadienne.

Les stagiaires travailleront avec les députés, feront de la recherche académique et participeront à des voyages d'études.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Les candidats doivent être de nationalité canadienne et avoir récemment reçu un diplôme d'une université canadienne.

DUREE ET TRAITEMENT

Dix mois, à compter de septembre.
Traitement en plus des frais de voyage.

DATE LIMITE

Nous choisirons probablement dix stagiaires. Les candidatures doivent être présentées au plus tard le 31 décembre.

POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS OU DES FORMULAIRES DE CANDIDATURE, VEUILLEZ ECRIRE A:

Directeur, Conrad Winn, Ph.D.
Programme des stages parlementaires
Université Carleton
Ottawa (Ontario)
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Tél.: (613) 564-6610

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