



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de Science politique

Volume XVI, No. 4 (June/juin 1987)

- . ANNUAL REPORTS/RAPPORTS ANNUELS
- . PROGRAMMES D'ETUDES ET LES SUJETS SPECIAUX TOUCHANT LA DISCIPLINE/PROGRAMMES OF STUDY AND OTHER SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE DISCIPLINE
- . YOUR HOST DEPARTMENT/LE DEPARTEMENT A MCMASTER

Publisher _____ The Canadian Political Science Association
Editeur _____ Association canadienne de Science politique

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Information _____ CPSA
Renseignements _____ ACSP ☎ 613 564-4026

Editor's Corner

Dans le but de faire du Bulletin le meilleur outil d'information possible chacun des numéros mettra l'accent sur des thèmes précis. Dorénavant le numéro de la fin mars offrira le sommaire des communications du congrès de l'ACSP, ainsi que les biographies des candidat(e)s pour Le Conseil d'administration. Le numéro de juin sera composé de contributions spéciales sur les programmes d'études et les sujets spéciaux touchant la discipline. Quant au numéro de décembre, on y retrouvera des contributions spéciales, tout en mettant l'accent sur les publications des chercheurs au Canada. Naturellement, chacun des numéros sera complété par des informations relatives aux conférences, aux offres d'emplois et aux nouvelles des départements.

Alain G. Gagnon, rédacteur du Bulletin
Directeur adjoint
Département de science politique
Université Carleton
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Le mot du rédacteur

In order to assure that "The Bulletin" serves in the best way possible the information needs of the community, each of the issues will accent a specific theme. The March issue will include the Preliminary Programme and the material related to the Election. The June issue includes of course the Annual Reports but will also put its emphasis on programmes of study and other subjects of special interest to the discipline. As for the December issue, it will invite special contributions with the accent on research publication in Canada. Naturally, all of the issues will include the ongoing items such as conference information, job openings and news from the departments.

Alain G. Gagnon, "Bulletin" Editor
Assistant Chairman
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

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ELECTRONIC MAIL



Display

Advertising

Rates: 2 column page (column width 3"),
\$5.00 a column inch.
Camera-ready art work is required.

Advertising will be accepted at November 1, and April 1 for the two related issues of the "Bulletin" (November 30 and May 31).

Further information may be obtained from the CPSA central office.
CPSA, 12 Henderson Avenue, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
Tel: 613-564-4026

Annonces

Publicitaires

Tarifs: Page de 2 colonnes (colonne de 3"),
5.00\$ le pouce-colonne.

Les annonces publicitaires acceptées pour le 1^{er} novembre et le 1^{er} avril, seront incluses dans les numéros de novembre et de mai.

Pour des renseignements additionnels, veuillez communiquer avec le bureau de l'Association, ACSP, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
Tél: 613-564-4026

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

RAPPORT DU PRESIDENT

The Association's activities during the year 1986-87 have largely focussed on the problems raised by some changes in the research funding policy of SSHRC, the suggested fee-structure for SSFC, and internal issues facing the community of political scientists. In addition, the Association expressed concerns or support of several measures relevant to the discipline. Also, in October 1986 the Association co-hosted an International Political Science Association Round Table on "Crisis in Political Thought: In Search of New Directions." Other specific items are detailed below.

1. The Journal

An able team of co-editors (Professor Robert Boardman and François-Pierre Gingras) and their associates along with Professor John McMenemy, Managing Editor, have continued to bring out a highly professional and reputed scholarly journal. By the end of summer 1987, the English component of The Journal moves to Toronto when Professor Ronald Manzer as English Language co-editor and his team consisting of Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) and William Coleman (McMaster) will pilot the affairs of our Journal. The French language component will have the stewardship of Professors Lucille Beaudry (UQAM) co-directrice and Stéphane Dion (Montréal). Our Association is greatly indebted to the editors who devoted much time and effort to the success of The Journal, and we wish Ron Manzer and his colleagues every success.

2. The "Bulletin"

In September 1986 the editorship of CPSA "Bulletin" came to Professor Alain Gagnon of Carleton. Under his able editorship, it has grown into substance and continues to keep our membership up-to-date on not only CPSA affairs but also information about the profession, forthcoming conferences, job opportunities, and related matters. I would like to express on behalf of the Association, our thanks to Professor Gagnon for his energy and enthusiasm in producing a very good "Bulletin".

3. Internship Programmes

The Parliamentary Internship Programme, under the capable stewardship of its new Director, Conrad Winn, has not only survived some financial burdens but has improved its image and funds due to several initiatives taken by Professor Winn, and his associates particularly Mr. Richard Bertrand. We at the Association are very appreciative of the tremendous help which Mr. Bertrand made particularly in raising the status of funding and recognition of the program externally. Intellectually and financially, affairs of PIP appear to be in good shape.

In addition to the Parliamentary Internship Program, the Association assists in the management of the Ontario Legislature Internship Program (OLIP). During 1986-87, Professor Fred Fletcher, Director OLIP, has been on leave. During his absence, Professor Graham White (Toronto) directed the program. Professor Fletcher's final year of his final term will be (1987-88). A search committee will be appointed to seek a replacement.

Both PIP and OLIP Directors deserve our gratitude for the excellent work done, particularly in securing funds and attracting an enviable quality of interns to their respective programs. It is hoped that they may consider bringing their interns to participate in our Annual General Meetings in the future.

4. Political Science Departments
Chair Meeting:

The Political Science Departments Chairpersons meeting was held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. on 13-14 of March 1987. It was well attended. In addition to several perennial issues, the assembly discussed (a) the impact of restraint on the quality of graduate and undergraduate programs, research work, and faculty morale; (b) methods of evaluating chairperson's performance; and (c) raising the profile of our political science departments. Also included in the discussion was a report by the Women's Caucus. Comments and recommendations have been forwarded to the Women's Caucus.

5. Honouring Retired/Retired
Political Scientists

Recently some of our colleagues have retired, and a few more are retiring. Their scholarship, dedication and pioneering spirit have opened vistas of research to a younger generation of scholars who have come to eminence in the field of political science. The present generation of Canadian scholars owes a considerable debt of gratitude to our retired/retiring political scientists. In order to acknowledge its indebtedness for years of teaching commitments and pioneering research which these distinguished colleagues have given so ably and generously the Association is hosting a banquet on 6th June 1987 to honour them.

6. CPSA Conference Program 1987

Professor Vince Wilson, Program Chairperson and members of his Program Committee worked long and hard to produce an excellent conference programme. Several initiatives were taken by Wilson and his colleagues, particularly including a non-university based political scientist, special plenaries, and collaborative sessions with sister organizations. When I attended a part of their planning meeting I was struck with their candour and forceful comments which culminated in a highly comprehensive and well put together program. They all deserve our sincere thanks, and I am gratified for their efforts.

7. Observations

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to my associates who manage the Association. In particular, Dr. Jean-Pierre Gaboury our Secretary-Treasurer has worked efficiently, and with a remarkable flair for tact and pleasantness. He has acted as an effective watchdog to protect the interest of our Association, especially in dealing with SSHRC, SSFC, and the Société québécoise de science politique.

Mrs. Joan Pond, Administrator, has been, as usual, running a highly efficient office with a small but very capable staff. Her knowledge of our profession, her wisdom, and remarkable competence is second to none. We are equally grateful to Shelley Berezin and Rachel Desjardins both of whom help the

Association with hard work, unusual dedication, and good spirit.

I thank the Association for the honour it has given me to serve. I have enjoyed the opportunity to get to know my colleagues across the country and to collaborate with them in the work of the Association. I have learnt a great deal in my year as President and I have enjoyed the experience. My best wishes are for John Courtney who succeeds me, and sincere thanks to all of those who have been so helpful to me.

O.P. Dwivedi
Guelph University
April 24, 1987

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

RAPPORT DU SECRETAIRE-TRESORIER

As you might recall, we managed to have a surplus in 1985 but we were forecasting much more difficult times ahead. That is why we had to resort to a membership fee increase for 1987. As expected we have a deficit of \$5,415, for 1986 which brings our accumulated deficit to \$11,167. This deficit is mainly due to unavoidable increases in Association expenses. As we told the AGM, we expect with the fee increase in 1987 to be able to come up with a surplus and be able to reduce our accumulated deficit over the next two years.

Vous remarquerez que le Programme de stages parlementaires accuse un sérieux déficit en 1986, (63533,\$). Celui-ci a été largement, mais non entièrement, absorbé par le surplus dont disposait le Programme. Le Programme, est-il besoin de le rappeler, repose sur des contributions du secteur privé et exige un effort considérable de ce côté.

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REPORT OF THE CO-EDITORS OF THE CJPS

RAPPORT DES CO-REDACTEURS DE LA RCSP

The Journal/Revue saw an increase in the number of new manuscripts submitted by authors during 1986. A total of 104 manuscripts were sent in during the year, an increase of 16 over the 1985 figure of 88. Of papers submitted, 87 were in English and 17 in French (the corresponding figures for 1985 being 71 and 17). The four issues of Volume XIX (1986) contained 19 articles, one Field Analysis, 9 notes, 6 comments and replies, a Review article, and 159 book reviews. This year also saw preparations for changes on the editorial side of the Journal/Revue. Du côté de la rédaction française, Lucille Beaudry de l'UQAM succédée à François Pierre Gingras à la co-direction, alors que Stéphane Dion (Université de Montréal) succédera à Lucille Beaudry comme responsable des recensions. At its December meeting, the Board of the Association appointed a new English co-editor. Professor Ronald Manzer takes up this position in June 1987 for the period 1987-90, with

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin as Assistant Editor. This new team, from the University of Toronto, will be joined by Professor William Coleman (McMaster) as Review Editor. The present members of the Editorial Board wish the new members a warm welcome. Thanks, too, to Professor Kal Holsti for preparing the ground for the changeover.

Les années 1986 et 1987 représentent un tournant pour la Journal/Revue: onze manuscrits français ont été acceptés en 1986 et sept seront probablement publiés en 1987, ce qui est un nouveau sommet. En 1986, la Journal/Revue a publié deux articles et trois notes en français. De 1982 à 1985, le taux d'acceptation des manuscrits a été en moyenne de 22%, mais, en 1986, il a fait un bond à 65%. Par comparaison, du côté anglophone, les taux d'acceptation ont été en moyenne de 24% de 1982 à 1985 et de 29% en 1986. Nous laissons aux lecteurs de la Journal/Revue le soin de décider si le saut quantitatif de 1986 (qui sera visible en 1987) témoigne d'une meilleure qualité de manuscrits ou manifeste une plus grande tolérance chez les évaluateurs.

The Journal/Revue could not operate without the hard work of our assessors, who have provided many thoughtful and critical evaluations of manuscripts. Finally, a special word of thanks to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for continued support.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BOOK REVIEW EDITORS'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1986

In the four issues of the Journal published in 1986, 103 books were reviewed by 98 reviewers. Reviewers were drawn from 33 Canadian universities and colleges and 3 non-university institutions. The largest number of books reviewed were in the field of Canadian politics, but as indicated by Table 3 below, books reviewed included titles from every subfield of the discipline.

In completing my tenure as the English-language book review editor, I want to thank the many members of our discipline across the country who responded positively and punctually to my requests to review. You helped to make my editorship an interesting and enjoyable period. Finally, I would like to wish my successor, Bill Coleman, the same ready co-operation that I have enjoyed.

Table 1. Reviewers by Province

	N	%
British Columbia	5	5
Alberta	15	15
Saskatchewan	3	3
Manitoba	6	6
Ontario	43	44
Quebec	6	6
Nova Scotia	10	10
New Brunswick	4	4
Newfoundland	3	3
Non-university	3	3
Total	98	99%

Table 2. Reviewers by Sex

	N	%
Male	78	79.6
Female	20	20.4
Total	98	100.0

Table 3. Books Reviewed by Subfield

	N
Canadian Politics	25
Provincial Politics	8
Political Thought	20
Political Behaviour and Sociology	15
Comparative (Western) Politics	7
Comparative (Third World and Communist) Politics	13
IR and International Organization	7
Political Economy	10
Canadian Foreign Policy	5
Women's Studies	3
Public Administration and Policy	13
Local Government	1

Rapport d'activité de la responsable
des recensions à
la Revue canadienne de science politique
1986

1. Numéro de mars 1986:

Recensions publiées:
Françaises: 18
Anglaises: 25
Total: 43
(41.8%)

Provenance des ouvrages recensés:
Editions québécoises: 4/18
Editions françaises: 14/13

Provenance des auteurs des recensions:
Université de Montréal: 1
Concordia University: 1
Université du Québec à Montréal: 4
University of Sussex: 1
Bibliothèque du Parlement: 1
Université d'Ottawa: 1
Université Laval: 3
University of Denver: 1

2. Numéro de juin 1986:

Recensions publiées:
Françaises: 14
Anglaises: 28
Total: 42
(33.3%)

Provenance des ouvrages recensés:
Editions québécoises: 3
Editions françaises: 11

Provenance des auteurs des recensions:
University of Waterloo: 1
Université de Montréal: 1
Université d'Ottawa: 2
University of Denver: 1
Université Laval: 2
Université du Québec à Montréal: 6
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières: 1

3. Numéro de septembre 1986:

Recensions publiées:
Françaises: 10
Anglaises: 23
Total: 33
(30.3%)

Provenance des ouvrages recensés:
Editions québécoises: 4
Editions françaises: 6

Provenance des auteurs des recensions:
Université Laval: 3
Université d'Ottawa: 1
Université du Québec à Montréal: 3
Université de Moncton: 1
Université de Montréal: 1
Glendon College York University: 1

4. Numéro de décembre 1986:

Nombre de recensions publiées:
Françaises: 13
Anglaises: 23
Total: 36
(36.1%)

Provenance des ouvrages recensés:
Editions québécoises: 5
Editions françaises: 8

Provenance des auteurs des recensions:
Glendon College York University: 1
Université du Québec à Montréal: 7
Université Laval: 2
Université Laurentienne: 1
Université d'Ottawa: 1
Collège de Sherbrooke: 1

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BRIEF NEWS

NOUVELLES BREVES

Recent publications, members of Department
of Political Studies, Lakehead University

JEREMY RAYNER

"The Legend of Oakeshott's Conservatism:
Sceptical Philosophy and Limited Politics,"
Canadian Journal of Political Science, v.18
(1985), pp. 313-38.

"The English Face of Ideology," Canadian
Journal of Political and Social Theory,
v. 9 (1985), pp. 109-115.

"Philosophy Into Dogma: The Revival of
Cultural Conservatism," British Journal of
Political Science 16(4), 1986.

GEOFFREY WELLER

"Regional Development in Canada: The Case
of the Provincial Norths" in Timothy M.
Shaw and Yash Tandon (eds.), Regional
Development at the National Level: Volume 1,
Canadian and African Perspectives, Lanham,
MD. University Press of American, 1985,
pp. 127-164.

"Universities Politics and Development in
Northern Ontario and Northern Sweden: A
Comparative Analysis," Canadian Journal of
Higher Education, Vol. XV, No. 3, 1985,
pp. 51-72 (with Dr. R.G. Rosehart).

"Political Disaffection in the Canadian
Provincial North," Bulletin of Canadian
Studies, (U.K.), Vol. IX, No. 1, (1985),
pp. 58-86.

"Common Problems: Alternative Solutions: A
Comparison of the Canadian and American
Health Systems" Politicly Studies Journal
Vol. 14, No. 4, June 1986, pp. 604-620.

STEPHEN McBRIDE

"Corporatism, Public Policy and the Labour
Movement: A Comparative Study," Political
Studies, v. 33, no. 3 (1985), pp. 439-456.

"Mrs. Thatcher and the Post-war Consensus:
The Case of Trade Union Policy," Parliamentary
Affairs, v. 39, no. 3 (1986).

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TABLE I

Geographical Summary of Manuscripts and Assessors

January 1 - December 31, 1986

English
French

	British Columbia	Praries	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic	U.S.A.	Europe	Other Foreign	Total
Manuscripts Submitted	8	14	29	9	11	13	1	2	87
	0	0	4	11	1	0	1	0	17
Manuscripts Accepted	5	4	13	1	1	1	0	0	25
	0	0	3	7	1	0	0	0	11
Manuscripts Rejected	3	8	17	7	7	12	1	2	57
	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	6
Manuscripts being Revised	1	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	10
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Readers Requested	22	24	90	7	20	48	5	2	218
	0	0	22	16	0	0	0	0	38
Readers Accepted	17	23	74	3	11	23	2	1	154
	0	0	21	13	0	0	0	0	34

TABLE II

1986 Manuscript Fields

	English		French	
	N	%	N	%
(1) Canadian Politics, Institutions, Behaviour, Provincial	50	49	5	29
(2) Political Thought	25	25	2	12
(3) Comparative Politics	8	8	4	24
(4) Methodology, Epistemology	3	3	1	6
(5) International Relations, including Canada-U.S.	5	5	0	0
(6) Political Economy	2	2	2.5	15
(7) Canadian Foreign Policy	5	5	1.5	9
(8) Women's Studies	1	1	0	0
(9) Other (including local government, public administration and public policy)	3	3	1	6
	102*	100%	17	100%

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

TABLE IV

Statistiques comparées 1983 à 1986

		French			English				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nombre de manuscrits									
a) présentés		25	18	17	17	82	69	71	87
b) acceptés		5	3	4	11	20	12	19	25
c) en révision		8	2	2	0	15	14	8	10
Nombre de pages publiées		99	150	63	89	483	558	496	525
Nombre d'évaluateurs									
a) demandés		54	*	35	38				
b) ont acceptés		43	*	24	34				
Number of manuscripts									
a) submitted									
b) accepted									
c) under revision									
Number of pages published									
Number of Readers									
a) requested									
b) accepted									

*Not available

TABLE III

Summaries, January 1, 1986 - December 31, 1986

(i)	English language manuscripts submitted	87
	English-language manuscripts accepted	25
	French language manuscripts submitted	17
	French-language manuscripts accepted	10
(ii)	Number of universities and colleges represented (English):	
	Canadian	28
	US	8
	Other	2
(iii)	Nombre d'établissements différents auxquels les auteurs sont affiliés (français):	12
	The highest number of English-language manuscripts submitted by a Canadian university was six (Calgary and British Columbia) followed by Toronto with five manuscripts.	
(iv)	Average turnaround time per manuscript:	
	English	59 days
	French	92 days
(v)	Total number of manuscripts published:	
	English:	
	17 articles, 6 notes, 6 comments,	
	1 field analysis, 1 review article	
	French:	
	2 articles, 3 notes	

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986

	1986	1985
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 9,248	\$ 13,108
Accounts receivable	52,233	49,318
Prepaid expenses	2,080	-
Due from Parliamentary Internship Programme	2,250	4,000
Due from Ontario Legislative Internship Programme	3,000	13,000
Fixed (note 4)	3,467	2,968
	<u>72,278</u>	<u>82,394</u>
TRUST ASSETS		
Cash - Parliamentary Internship Programme (note 2)	116,103	108,177
- Ontario Legislative Internship Programme (note 3)	19,387	25,458
- Thomas Levy Award Fund	591	540
	<u>136,081</u>	<u>134,175</u>
	<u>\$208,359</u>	<u>\$216,569</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 37,941	\$ 38,237
Deferred revenue	44,320	48,725
Life memberships	1,184	1,184
	<u>83,445</u>	<u>88,146</u>
TRUST LIABILITIES		
Parliamentary Internship Programme	116,103	108,177
Ontario Legislative Internship Programme	19,387	25,458
Thomas Levy Award Fund	591	540
	<u>136,081</u>	<u>134,175</u>
	219,526	222,321
MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Balance - beginning of year	(5,752)	(11,981)
Revenue in excess of expenditure (expenditure in excess of revenue) for the year	(5,415)	6,229
Balance - end of year	(11,167)	(5,752)
Approved on behalf of the Board:	<u>\$208,359</u>	<u>\$216,569</u>
Director		Director

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

BILAN

AU 31 DECEMBRE 1986

	1986	1985
ACTIF		
Encaisse	\$ 9,248	\$ 13,108
Comptes à recevoir	52,233	49,318
Frais payés d'avance	2,080	-
A recevoir du programme de stage parlementaire	2,250	4,000
A recevoir du programme de stage parlementaire ontarien	3,000	13,000
Actif immobilisé (note 4)	3,467	2,968
	<u>72,278</u>	<u>82,394</u>
ACTIF DU FONDS EN FIDUCIE		
Encaisse - programme de stage parlementaire (note 2)	116,103	108,177
- programme de stage parlementaire ontarien (note 3)	19,387	25,458
- le prix Thomas Levy	591	540
	<u>136,081</u>	<u>134,175</u>
	<u>\$208,359</u>	<u>\$216,569</u>
PASSIF		
Comptes à payer	\$ 37,941	\$ 38,237
Revenus reportés	44,320	48,725
Cotisations à vie	1,184	1,184
	<u>83,445</u>	<u>88,146</u>
PASSIF DU FONDS EN FIDUCIE		
Programme de stage parlementaire	116,103	108,177
Programme de stage parlementaire ontarien	19,387	25,458
Le prix Thomas Levy	591	540
	<u>136,081</u>	<u>134,175</u>
	219,526	222,321
AVOIR DES MEMBRES (DEFICIT)		
Solde au début de l'exercice	(5,752)	(11,981)
Excédent des revenus sur les dépenses (excédent des dépenses sur les revenus) pour l'exercice	(5,415)	6,229
Solde à la fin de l'exercice	(11,167)	(5,752)
Approuvé au nom du conseil:	<u>\$208,359</u>	<u>\$216,569</u>
Directeur		Directeur

MCCAY, DUFF & COMPANY, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
 ETAT DES RESULTATS

POUR L'EXERCICE TERMINE LE 31 DECEMBRE 1986

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
REVENUS		
Frais d'adhésion et souscriptions (note 5)	\$102,486	\$100,397
Subventions - Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (note 6)	79,006	73,596
Autres (note 7)	<u>15,923</u>	<u>15,344</u>
	197,415	189,337
DEPENSES		
La Revue (note 8)	108,020	107,586
Association (note 9)	79,093	68,222
Ecole d'étg à Essex	7,300	7,300
Projet spécial	<u>8,417</u>	<u>-</u>
	202,830	183,108
EXCEDENT DES REVENUS SUR LES DEPENSES (EXCEDENT DES DEPENSES SUR LES REVENUS) POUR L'EXERCICE	<u>(\$ 5,415)</u>	<u>\$ 6,229</u>

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
 STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1986

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
REVENUE		
Membership fees and subscriptions (note 5)	\$102,486	\$100,397
Grants - The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (note 6)	79,006	73,596
Other (note 7)	<u>15,923</u>	<u>15,344</u>
	197,415	189,337
EXPENDITURE		
Journal (note 8)	108,020	107,586
Association (note 9)	79,093	68,222
Essex Summer School	7,300	7,300
Special Project	<u>8,417</u>	<u>-</u>
	202,830	183,108
REVENUE IN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE (EXPENDITURE IN EXCESS OF REVENUE) FOR THE YEAR	<u>(\$ 5,415)</u>	<u>\$ 6,229</u>

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT JUNE 30, 1986

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 7,727	\$29,849
Prepaid expense	<u> </u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>\$ 7,727</u>	<u>\$32,849</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable Due to Canadian Political Science Association	\$13,859	\$17,212
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>
	15,859	38,212

MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Balance - beginning of year	(5,363)	(3,340)
Revenue in excess of expenditure (expenditure in excess of revenue) for the year	<u>(2,769)</u>	<u>(2,023)</u>
Balance - end of year	<u>(8,132)</u>	<u>(5,363)</u>
	<u>\$ 7,727</u>	<u>\$32,849</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
PROGRAMME DE STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE

BILAN

AU 30 JUIN 1986

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
ACTIF		
Encaisse	\$45,162	\$ 2,046
Certificats de dépôt	<u> </u>	<u>61,075</u>
Intérêt couru à recevoir	<u> </u>	<u>940</u>
	<u>\$45,162</u>	<u>\$64,061</u>

PASSIF

Comptes à payer	\$ 9,396	\$12,642
Revenus reportés (note 2)	45,155	-
DD à l'association canadienne de science politique	<u>2,725</u>	<u> </u>
	57,276	12,642

AVOIR DES MEMBRES (DEFICIT)

Solde au début de l'exercice	51,419	67,285
Excédent des revenus sur les dépenses (excédent des dépenses sur les revenus) pour l'exercice	<u>(63,533)</u>	<u>(15,866)</u>
Solde à la fin de l'exercice	<u>(12,114)</u>	<u>51,419</u>
	<u>\$45,162</u>	<u>\$64,061</u>

Approuvé au nom du conseil:

Directeur

Directeur

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME ONTARIEN DE STAGE LEGISLATIF

The programme continues to enjoy the active support of the Members and staff of the Ontario Legislature. MPPs remain eager to have interns assigned to them, and are very positive about the work the interns perform for them.

As in the past, the programme receives its principal funding from the Assembly. At its meeting in March 1987, the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy authorized a grant of \$137,300 to the Association in support of the programme, an increase of 4.0 per cent over the previous year. The grant from the Assembly covers the stipends for the eight interns and related administrative costs plus funds for constituency visits. External funding pays for exchange visits and seminars. The stipend for 1986-87 has been set at \$12,000 for the ten month internship.

Private sector grants for 1986-87 have been received from Bell Canada (\$5000), Manulife (\$1000), Xerox (\$1000), Molsons (\$1000), Imperial Oil (\$1000) and Sunoco (\$1000); in addition, we have a commitment from the Jackman Foundation and our requests for funding are being considered by a number of other organizations. We have also received assistance of various kinds from several organizations, most notably the Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy, the Institute for Political Involvement, the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union, Susan Murray Consultants and the Ontario Wine Council.

Professor Fred Fletcher was on research leave this year, so that I have served as Acting Director (though Professor Fletcher was a constant source of advice and assistance). I was assisted by three staff from the Assembly designated by the Speaker to act as co-ordinators for the programme: Douglas Arnott of the Clerk's Office (a former intern); John Eichmanis, a political scientist employed in the Legislative Research Service, and Ellen Schoenberger, Director of the Human Resources Branch.

The 1986-87 interns have visited Parliament and the Quebec National Assembly; the latter trip was timed to coincide with the Canadian Study of Parliament Group/Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference on the Canadian Parliamentary Tradition. In May, the interns will be visiting the California Legislature, the Nova Scotia House of Assembly and the Massachusetts Legislature. Each visit involves several days of meetings with elected officials, senior bureaucrats, journalists, academics and others with specialized knowledge of the legislature and its political environment. The Ontario interns have hosted visits from the federal interns and the Alberta interns, and will play host to the British Columbia interns later in the year.

As in past years, the interns have organized an active programme of seminars, seeing a wide range of public officials, interest group representatives, journalists as well as politicians and officials of the Assembly. The interns have also taken part in various party gatherings, union conventions and other events sponsored by

various groups. These activities, however, are supplemental to the interns' primary responsibility: their day-to-day work on behalf of the MPPs to whom they are assigned. Most of the members for whom interns work take a strong personal interest in involving their interns in a broad range of their activities.

An election is expected in Ontario in 1987. During past elections, interns have generally continued to work for the members to whom they were assigned when the election was called; occasionally, interns have also worked for central party campaigns or for media organizations. The next Ontario election will be the first conducted with spending limits for parties and for candidates. Accordingly, a ruling was sought from the Commission on Election Finances, which oversees the campaign spending legislation, as to the interns' status in a campaign. The commission decided that interns should be considered in the same exempt category as members' other personal staff; in other words, the possibility of their working for their MPPs has not been constrained by the new legislation.

Intern assignments for 1986-87 were:

Jennifer Cole; B.A. (Hons.) Political Science, M.A., Political Science, McMaster University; Evelyn Gigantes (NDP, Ottawa Centre) Elinor Caplan (L, Oriole).

Janet Edwards; B.A., Political Science, University of Toronto; Gilles Morin (L, Carleton East), Don Cousens (PC, York Centre)

Susan Forestell, B.A. Political Science, Queen's University; Christine Hart (L, York East), Phil Gillies (PC, Brantford).

David Harvey, B.A. (Hons.), Political Science (University of Western Ontario); M.A. in progress, Political Science, Dalhousie University; Mike Harris (PC, Nipissing) David Ramsay (L, Timiskaming)

Gayle Laws, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. in progress, Political Science, University of Waterloo; Jean Poirier (L, Prescott-Russell), Phil Andrews (PC, Lincoln).

Sine MacKinnon, B.J. (Hons.), Journalism, University of King's College; Chris Ward (L, Wentworth North), Richard Johnston (NDP, Scarborough West).

Carolyn Thomson, B.A. (Hons.), History, Trent University; M.A. in progress, University of Ottawa; Susan Fish (PC, St. George), Joan Smith (L, London South).

Stan Szulc, M.A., Law, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan Poland; B.A., M.A., Political Science, University of Western Ontario; David Warner (NDP, Scarborough Elsmere) Jim McGuigan (L, Kent-Elgin).

The selection committee for 1987 consisted of the Acting Director, Douglas Arnott and John Eichmanis from the Legislature, Jennifer Cole, an 1986-87 intern, and two CPSA representatives: Professors Fred Fletcher and Sandra Burt (University of Waterloo). More than 110 completed applications were received from candidates across Ontario and the country. The quality of the applicants was very high, and the committee found the selection process particularly difficult.

The following have been offered and have accepted internships for 1987-88:

Bohdana Dutka, B.A. (Hons.), Political Studies and Economics, University of Manitoba; M. Phil. in progress, Development Studies, University of Sussex.

Doug Greenwood, B.A., Political Science and History, University of Toronto.

Jeffrey Nankivell, B.A., International Relations, University of Toronto; M.Sc. in progress, Politics, London School of Economics.

Victor Nishi, B.Sc., Biology, Queen's University; MEdes., Environmental Science, University of Calgary.

Jerald Owczar, B.A. (Hons.), Political Studies, University of Manitoba.

Alison Pipa, B.A., Economics and Commerce, University of Toronto; M.Sc. in progress, Public Administration, London School of Economics.

Laurie Savage, B.A. (Hons.), Political Studies, University of Saskatchewan.

Kimberly Weslak, B.A., Political Science and French, University of Toronto; M.A., Political Science, McMaster University.

In 1986-87, the Programme continued to benefit from enthusiastic support from the MPPs and the staff of the Legislature. Special thanks are due to the Hon. Hugh Edighoffer, MPP, Speaker of the Assembly; Mr. Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House; Mr. Thomas Stelling, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. Robert Fleming, Director of Administration. The Programme also received significant support from the Clerk's Office and from York University which donated office space and other services.

I extend my personal thanks to Fred Fletcher, to Phyllis Feldman, the Programme's secretary, to Douglas Arnott, John Eichmanis, Ellen Schoenberger and Sandra Burt for their fine work and to Joan Pond and the CPSA staff for their assistance. The interns themselves have taken on a large share of the organizational work and the fund-raising and deserve special mention in making 1986-87 a highly successful year for the Programme.

Graham White

PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM
SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1986-87 YEAR

1. The Basic Annual Cycle

The normal annual cycle of events did not change significantly during my first year in office: fundraising in winter, 1985-86, followed by selection in Spring, 1986, followed by orientation in September, first assignment in October, some educational travel in the fall, reallocation to MPs in January, and some more educational travel in Spring.

2. Fundraising - Overcoming Some Difficulties

Fundraising is not easy at the best of times. The Internship program has some additional strikes against it. First, to the extent that corporations give altruistically, they like to give either to hospitals or educational institutions. The program is neither. Secondly, in the wake of

government constraint, business is being inundated with financial requests with the result that competition for support is tight. Thirdly, senior executives, anxious in the face of increased executive turnover, are becoming "hardnosed" about giving. Incumbents of high office want to be able to show that corporate contributions produce some benefit for the company. Fourthly, the Internship Program cannot properly offer its donors any material benefits with the result that fundraising diplomacy becomes especially important.

It was necessary to augment revenue in 1986-87 after annual deficits in the two preceding years. In 1986-87, the estimated revenue is approximately \$190,000 up about \$60,000. Much of the credit goes to the program's first campaign chairman, Richard Bertrand, Partner in Executive Consultants Ltd. and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University of Ottawa.

3. Stipends - Planning Incremental Increases

Over the course of this year, we have been gradually increasing stipends beyond the \$9,000 level, which has not changed in about a decade. Our medium-term goal is to at least match the SSHRCC doctoral fellowship of approximately \$12,000.

4. An Associate Academic Director

Some colleagues in the profession have expressed a little concern that the academic content of the program should be stronger and that non-Ottawa professors should be involved to the extent that it is practicable to do so. Magnus Gunther, Professor of Political Studies at Trent University, has helped us work towards both goals. He has been instrumental in assisting with seminars and research papers.

5. From Research Papers to a Potential Anthology

Since the inception of the program, interns have been writing one research paper a year. But, most papers reached a limited audience. As an experiment, a common theme was assigned to the interns in 1986-87 -- the McGrath reforms -- in the hope that a publishable anthology might ensue.

6. The Alumni

Many former interns stay in touch with the program and help plan some of its activities. The Globe and Mail's Jeff Simpson is chairman of the alumni community and helpful in many ways. Former intern Greg Fyffe, now chief of staff to Hon. Bill McKnight and chairman of the chiefs of staff committee, contributed an essay to the interns' anthology.

7. Candidates for 1987-88

From a slate of 103 candidates with complete application files and 25 candidates brought to Ottawa for interviews, ten finalists were chosen. The candidates consist of 4 francophones and 6 anglophones; 4 from Quebec, 3 from Ontario, and 3 from the prairies; 6 males and 4 females; 5 completing a Bachelor's degree, 4 a Master's, and one a Ph.D.; 6 graduates in political science, 3 in the other social sciences, and one biologist (M.Sc. with many publications).

Among all the candidates taken as a whole, the regional distribution was

Atlantic (7)¹, Québec (36), Ontario (36), Prairies (22) and B.C. (2). Seventy-one were anglophones while 32 were francophones. Males accounted for 58, females for 45. Five lawyers or law students applied; two Ph.D. students; 33 Master's students or graduates; and 62 B.A. students or graduates.

8. Would Comparative Politics Profs Drop Us a Line

One of the dangers of the Internship Program is a potential parochialism. We attempt to maintain a watching brief on other Parliamentary democracies and urge colleagues in the profession with an interest in other liberal democracies, particularly France, to let us know if and when they expect to be in Ottawa.

9. New Secretary at PIP

Mme. Paule Gregory is the executive secretary of the program. Her varied work experience includes a stint with the French embassy and with a former Canadian Prime Minister.

Conrad Winn

LE COIN DES OPINIONS

A CORNER FOR YOUR OPINIONS

Academic Freedom of Political Scientists under Israeli Occupation and the Canadian Political Science Association

by

Glen Williams (Carleton)

Fifteen members of Carleton's Political Science Department unsuccessfully petitioned the CPSA Board of Directors in November of 1986 to assist two Palestinian political scientists who were soon to face trial before Israeli military courts for 'incitement'. The Board reportedly acted in its December 6th meeting without discussing the substance of these cases after being instructed by some of its members that the CPSA constitution forbade such assistance. A January 1987 request for CPSA assistance in the cases of two additional Palestinian political scientists who had also been prevented from carrying out their academic duties by the Israeli occupation authorities was denied on the same basis. Yet, in 1983, the CPSA Board had previously supported without controversy the eventually successful campaign launched by Carleton political scientists to free a former Carleton doctoral student, Tariq Ahsan, who was teaching political science in Pakistan at the time of his arrest on political charges.

In all four of the current Palestinian cases brought to the attention of the CPSA Board, the pursuit of activities directly related to their academic responsibilities led to a collision with the Israeli military authorities. Dr. Sa'eb Erakat was arrested following the publication of an article and an editorial in Al Najah University's English-language newsletter describing and condemning the detention, beating and torture of Al Najah students by the Israeli military during the spring of 1986. Dr. Abed Sattar Qasem, also a member of Al Najah's Political Science

Department, was arrested after the publication of his book, Prison Experience, which documents Israeli mistreatment of political prisoners and is based on extensive interviews with Palestinians released in exchange for Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon. Dr. Mohammad Shadid, Chair of the Political Science Department at Al Najah University, ran into difficulties after he failed to renounce the results of a public opinion survey he conducted on the West Bank and Gaza for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Newsday, and Jerusalem's Al-Fajr (see Al-Fajr's account of Shadid's case on page 14). This internationally-reported survey showed that over 90% of the 1000 respondents supported the PLO as 'Their sole and legitimate representative'. Dr. Saleh Abdul Jawad, variously identified as a political science and/or history lecturer at Bir Zeit University, was imprisoned on December 4, 1986 on charges of inciting people to disobey a military order to end a demonstration. Bir Zeit University's own published account makes it clear that Jawad's arrest, while he was trying to defuse a student/military confrontation, triggered a chain of events which resulted in the shooting deaths of two Bir Zeit students and the serious wounding of ten others.

In the intervening months, all four of these cases have had unfavourable and unfortunate outcomes. While we cannot say whether CPSA representations could have produced any positive effect in these instances, we can be certain that by remaining silent our Association has foregone an opportunity to offer assistance where assistance was clearly needed. On April 6, Dr. Erakat, who the New York Times acknowledged holds 'a reputation as a moderate', was convicted of 'incitement, on the basis of a phrase in the Al Najah newsletter which stated that 'Palestinians must learn how to endure and reject and resist' all the forms of occupation. He is awaiting sentencing which could be as much as three years in prison. Unconfirmed reports indicate that in early 1987 Dr. Qasem was placed under 'town arrest' for six months. If true, this would effectively prevent him from teaching during this period. Dr. Shadid is still living in the West Bank with his family but his work permit has been taken away and so cannot fulfil his teaching duties at Al Najah. After spending 39 days in prison, Dr. Jawad, an advocate of non-violent resistance, plea-bargained by admitting the charge of not handing in his identity card immediately when asked to do so and of not helping the military to disperse the crowd. He received a fine of approximately \$CDN 2100 and a six month suspended sentence.

Those who seek academic freedom to practise the profession of political science are often among the first targets of repressive governments. We, as political scientists in a relatively tolerant society, have a clear responsibility to speak out in solidarity with others in our profession courageous enough to resist state attempts to direct their research and teaching into officially approved channels. In at least one instance in the past, that of Tariq Ahsan, the CPSA has acted to fulfil this responsibility. Professor Caroline Andrew, then CPSA President, wrote to the Pakistani Ambassador that "our fundamental concern is to help to ensure the conditions that allow political scientists to exercise their profession... Students of political science are in particular threat

Israel Revokes Najah Professor's Work Permit

by Daoud Kuttab

Israeli military authorities ordered the most senior Palestinian faculty member of An-Najah National University in Nablus Muhammad Shadid to stop teaching at the university November 9. The order, effective immediately, was issued after Shadid refused to publicly retract the results of a public opinion poll that he directed in the occupied territories last summer. Officials also accused Shadid of "political activity" and cited as an example his meeting with the US Undersecretary of State for Human Rights Affairs October 27.

Najah University administration, faculty and students strongly protested the decision against Shadid, who is one of the most popular and respected professors at the university.

Muhammad Shadid, 42, a Palestinian from the Hebron district town of Dura and a naturalized US citizen, has been an associate professor of political science at the largest Palestinian university in the West Bank for the past seven years. Over the years he has conducted a number of social and political surveys, most recently for sponsors and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The results of the poll, which were announced September 8, showed tremendous support for the PLO in the occupied territories and strong opposition to Jordanian and Israeli rule over the area.

The poll, which was widely denounced in Israel, angered both Israel and Jordan. Palestinian observers see the decision to cancel Shadid's work permit as part of the Israeli-Jordan campaign to stamp out PLO influence in the occupied territories. The campaign, which began last winter after Jordan broke off relations with the PLO, has accelerated recently.

Shadid was first summoned to the office of the Israeli military governor's in Nablus October 26, where he was interrogated for about an hour by a civil administration officer named Chaim. Officer Chaim told Shadid that the results were inaccurate and charged that the

poll is "an incitement for terror." Shadid denied the officer's allegation, insisting that the poll was conducted in accordance with strict academic standards. Moreover, Shadid reminded the officer that before he held a press conference in Washington, DC to announce the results September 8, he and an American colleague, Rick Seltzer from Howard University, publicly condemned the recent attacks in Istanbul and Karachi.

In addition to asking about the poll was conducted, Chaim wanted to know when Shadid's visa was due to expire. Shadid told him the visa would run out at the end of September. In cases of faculty members at West Bank Universities who hold non-Arab passports, the authorities issue verbal, not written, permission to work. Such individuals remain in the country on tourist visas. In Shadid's case, the verbal permission to work was withdrawn verbally and it seems unlikely that his tourist visa will be renewed.

Chaim told Shadid to return to the military governor's office in a week with the original copy of the results and the text of his September 8 press conference.

The Najah professor returned November 4 and met with the Israeli military governor of Nablus, Major Yoni. Once again, the one-and-a-half hour grilling session focused on the public opinion poll. Major Yoni cited a recent meeting with the US Undersecretary of State for Human Rights Affairs, Richard Shifter, that Shadid held along with *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinlora and Gazan advocate Fayez Abu Rahmeh as proof of Shadid's political activity. He accused Shadid of acting on behalf of a PLO faction.

Shadid insisted that he is an independent thinking Palestinian who has no affiliation to any PLO faction. He stressed that the public opinion poll was academic and that he met with the US official in response to an invitation from US Consul General Morris Draper. Draper had invited the three Palestinians and the US official for dinner at his

home.

The Israeli military officer also indicated that the head of Jordanian intelligence, Tareq Ala'eddin, was angry at Shadid for conducting the poll. Major Yoni said that his superiors intended to punish Shadid for conducting the poll illegally but that he personally had intervened and asked them to delay punishment. Major Yoni then suggested to Shadid that he publicly retract his poll results in an article in the pro-Jordanian weekly *Al-Nahar*.

The Palestinian-American professor responded that the legal aspects of the poll were the responsibility of its sponsors, not his. He had only carried it out on their behalf, he said. He further noted that *Al-Fajr* had issued all the interviewers special two-week press cards to ensure their legal status.

Shadid then refused to retract the poll results. Major Yoni asked Shadid to give the idea some more thought and to return November 9 with an answer. When he returned, Shadid told the Israeli official: "I cannot carry out the demand as a matter of principle and conscience."

Four days later on November 13 Shadid was again summoned by an officer with the name of Charlie and ordered to stop teaching at the university immediately. He was also forbidden to work anywhere else in the occupied territories. Shadid requested an opportunity to appeal the decision. When he called the military governor for a meeting, Major Yoni was "unavailable." Later when a prominent Nablus resident intervened on Shadid's behalf, Major Yoni reportedly laughed and said, "Let Shadid take his wife and three children and go to America."

Shadid lost his West Bank residency in 1967 because he happened to be at school in the US when the war broke out. Since he came back to the area in 1979, he has applied for residency within the family reunion scheme. Although his wife is a Nablus resident and his mother and siblings are Dura

residents, Shadid's application has been repeatedly refused. He told *Al-Fajr* that the Israeli deci-

sion is a big blow to him and his family. "We are happy here and we would like to continue our work," he said. Shadid's wife, Sana, is a physician at Saint Luke's hospital in Nablus.

Shadid has informed the US Consulate in Jerusalem of the Israeli order and is consulting his lawyer to see if he has any legal recourse to stop it.

Shadid received his MA and Ph.D. in political science from George Washington University in Washington, DC. He taught at Shaw and Howard Universities in the US for eight years. In 1980, he returned to the West Bank and has taught at An-Najah for the past six years.

Shadid is the author of *The United States and Palestinians* which was published by St. Martin's Press in New York and Croomhelm Press in London. He is currently working on a new book on religious and social change in the West Bank and Gaza since the territories were occupied by Israel in 1967. The book is based on a number of surveys Shadid supervised.



Muhammad Shadid/AFP photo.

Al Fajr
November 21, 1986

(ened) because academic freedom, a principle that all civilized people must support, in their case means that they must be free to study and to comment on the political environment in which they study or teach." The twenty year Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, and the five Palestinian universities currently operating in these territories - (in spite of periodic closures, censorship of academic materials, and detentions and deportations of students, faculty and administrators) - present the CPSA with a unique challenge in this regard. As Israel does not have sovereignty over these territories, the international community has a special responsibility to exercise continuing vigilance in ensuring that the rights of the civilian population are protected according to the provisions of the Geneva Convention (IV) of 1949. Abba Eban, former Israeli Foreign Affairs minister and current member of the Knesset, has recently written that "the (occupied) Arabs cannot vote or be elected at any level, have no degree of juridical control over the government that determines the conditions of their existence, have no right of appeal against the judgements of military courts, are not free to leave their land with assurance of a right to return, are not immune from judgements of expulsion from their birthplace and homeland, have no flag to reverse, do not possess the same economic and social conditions as their Jewish neighbours, nor the same status for their newspapers and universities."

It is in this context that we must consider shameful the December 1986 decision of the CPSA Board which had the effect of avoiding the substance of these cases through the employment of a flimsy procedural device. To my knowledge there was no prior consultation by the Executive with the Carleton signatories before the Board reached their decision that "the question being raised was political in nature" and therefore was forbidden by Article 3.2 of the Association constitution which states that the CPSA "will not assume a position upon any question of public policy." The Board's negative decision was not even communicated to the petitioners until two months later and after I sent two further letters during January and February to the President.

Most tellingly, even after the Ahsan precedent was made clear in my follow-up letters, there was neither comment on the glaring contradiction between the 1986 Board decision in the Palestinian cases and the previous 1983 academic freedom appeal by the CPSA to the Pakistanis nor any suggestion that the Board might reconsider its stand in light of the new information presented about this contradiction.

Three courses of action now suggest themselves. Individual CPSA members can follow the example of twelve members of the York University Political Science Department in asking our Association's Board to re-consider its stand. Writing in mid-April, the York political scientists noted that "we find it curious indeed that academic freedom is characterized as a 'political' question in this case, although not in others...Academic freedom is not divisible - to be defended in some cases but not in others (especially on 'political' grounds)." Individual CPSA members can also directly appeal for the speedy reinstatement of Drs. Erakat, Qasem, and Shadid by writing to His Excellency Eliashiv Ben-Horin, Ambassador, Embassy of Israel, 410 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 601, Ottawa K1R 7T3.

In the long term and outside of the disposition of these specific current cases involving Palestinians, the CPSA needs to create a human rights committee which can gather and distribute information on governmental threats to the academic freedom of political scientists wherever

they might emerge, work in association with other national and international academic associations as well Amnesty International, and when necessary advise the Executive to respond speedily in the name of all CPSA members to pressure offending governments to respect the academic freedom of political scientists.

Date: 1 May 1987

From: D.J. Bellamy
Carleton University

Re: Creation of a Political Science
Association for Ontario

There has been a substantial increase over the last few years with regard to the teaching and research in Ontario Government and Politics. Virtually all the universities of Ontario have courses in Ontario Provincial Affairs.

It would therefore appear relevant that an association be established for the coordination, promotion of teaching and research in Ontario Government and Politics. I am proposing that this organization be affiliated with the Canadian Political Science Association.

I would appreciate correspondence with regard to this consideration.

AT THE IPSA / AUPRES DE L'AISSP

At the IPSA Council Meeting in Paris, France - July 1985, John E. Trent announced his resignation as Secretary-General of the International Political Science Association effective 1988.

John Trent has been Secretary-General of the IPSA since 1976. Under his leadership the IPSA has grown and developed. The membership has increased from 400 to almost 1600 members and has gone from being almost entirely a North Atlantic club toward genuine international status with 40 Collective Members and major representation from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

John Trent will be remembered by many of our readers from his time as Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Political Science Association. He will continue as a Professor of Political Science and Co-Coordinator of the Canadian Studies Programme at the University of Ottawa. He is also very active in the Council of Canadians as National Policy Chairman.

Professor Trent's successor, Dr. Francesco Kjellberg from the University of Oslo, was acclaimed at the Executive Committee Meetings in Berlin, East Germany, April 4, 1987. Dr. Kjellberg was Chairman of the IPSA's Programme Committee from 1982-1985 and is presently a member of the Programme Committee for 1985-1988 in preparation for the XIV IPSA World Congress Washington D.C., August 28 - September 1, 1988.

BRIEF NEWS

NOUVELLES BREVES

(continued/suite)

"Trends and Priorities in Job Creation Programs: A Comparative Study of Federal and Selected Provincial Policies," in Jacqueline S. Ismael (ed.), The Canadian Welfare State: Evolution and Transition (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1987).

CONFERENCE CALENDAR /

COLLOQUES ET CONGRES

Fall Meeting of the Canadian Study of Parliament Group/Réunion d'automne du Groupe Canadien d'étude des questions parlementaires.

First or Second Week of October 1987 /
Première ou deuxième semaine d'octobre 1987.

Topics: Can Deficits Destroy Parliament?
Tax Reform
Thème: L'influence du déficit sur le rôle
du Parlement et la réforme fiscale.

For more information please write to:
Pour plus de renseignements écrivez à:

Canadian Study of Parliament Group
Groupe canadien d'étude des questions
parlementaires
Box 198
Centre Block
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A9

The Section on Military Studies of the International Studies Association invites the submission of papers for its annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 24-26, 1987. This meeting will take place concurrently with the first Secretaries of Defense meeting sponsored by the Southern Center for International Studies. Papers are invited in the following areas: Central America, Middle East and South-West Asia, Southern Africa, Europe and NATO, Far East and Pacific (ANZUS), terrorism, alternate approaches to security, arms control, and other topics.

For additional information and for submission of proposals, contact either:

Dr. Linda Brady
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Atlanta, GA 30307
(404) 522-8900

Dr. Edward Davis
Dept. of Pol. Science
The Citadel
Charleston, SC 29409
(803) 792-5072

OUR HOST DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Michael M. Atkinson, Associate Professor
and Chair
Howard Aster, Associate Professor
George Breckenridge, Associate Professor
Adam Bromke, Professor
Barbara Carroll, Assistant Professor
William Chandler, Associate Professor
William Coleman, Associate Professor
Marshall Goldstein, Professor
Henry J. Jacek, Associate Professor
Thomas J. Lewis, Associate Professor
Roman R. March, Associate Professor
Gordon Means, Professor
Stefania Miller, Assistant Professor
Kim Richard Nossal, Associate Professor
Klaus Pringsheim, Professor
John Seaman, Assistant Professor
Mark Sproule-Jones, Professor
Michael Stein, Professor
Peter Potichnyj, Professor

THE FOLLOWING JOURNALS ARE FOR SALE

Canadian Public Policy, complete from Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter, 1975 to Vol. 111, No. 4 Winter, 1977.

American Political Science Review, incomplete, three missing from Vol. LIX, No. 2, June, 1965 to Vol. LXXI, No. 2, June 1977.

PS, (quarterly published by APSA), complete from Vol. I, No. 1, Winter, 1968 to Vol. X, No. 3, Fall, 1977.

Biographical Directory, APSA, 1968.

Canadian Tax Foundation, many publications, including the annual National Finances from 1960-61 to 1982-83.

Political Studies, Vol. XXII, No. 2, June, 1974 and Vol. XXII, No. 4, December, 1974.

Parliamentary Affairs, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1-4, Winter to Autumn, 1976, and Vol. XXX, No. 1, Winter, 1977.

PLEASE CONTACT:

Professor Paul W. Fox
91 Langley Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4K 1B4

Telephone: 416-462-9309

PROGRAMMES D'ETUDES
ET LES SUJETS SPECIAUX
TOUCHANT LA DISCIPLINE/

PROGRAMMES OF STUDY AND OTHER
SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
TO THE DISCIPLINE

LE POLITICOLOGUE ET
L'EVALUATION DE PROGRAMMES

par

Benoît Gauthier

Gestionnaire principal de l'évaluation des programmes
Ministère des communications du Canada

Cet article présente les avantages que la formation du politicologue lui accorde par rapport au rôle d'évaluateur de programmes dans la fonction publique fédérale. La thèse défendue est que, bien que la formation du politicologue soit largement théorique, plusieurs de ses dimensions préparent très bien son détenteur au poste d'évaluateur de programmes.

La première section présente brièvement la fonction d'évaluation de programme dans la fonction publique fédérale et le rôle de l'évaluateur. La seconde passe en revue les éléments de la formation du politicologue qui sont pertinents à ce rôle.

LA FONCTION D'EVALUATION

En 1977, le Cabinet fédéral ratifiait la politique d'évaluation du Gouvernement du Canada. Celle-ci, en essence, accorde une place importante à l'analyse régulière et systématique des programmes existants sous l'angle de leur raison-d'être, de leur efficacité et effets secondaires, et de leurs alternatives possiblement plus efficaces et plus efficientes.

Dans cette optique, l'évaluation de programmes se place à l'intérieur d'un cycle de formulation-implantation-évaluation des politiques et programmes. La formulation des politiques et programmes est la phase où sont établis des options diverses pour solutionner un problème. Une fois fait le choix d'une politique et des programmes qui lui sont liés, la phase d'implantation actualise cette décision en activités de programmes. Après un certain temps, l'évaluation fournit les informations stratégiques requises pour que le sous-ministre soit en mesure de faire des recommandations au ministre quant au maintien, à la modification ou à l'élimination des programmes ou de la politique à la lumière de résultats de recherche crédibles déterminant le bien-fondé de l'action gouvernementale, les résultats obtenus, les autres effets documentables et les options disponibles.

L'évaluateur de programmes est l'individu qui doit actualiser cette politique d'évaluation dans les faits. Il doit établir quelles sont les priorités d'évaluation du sous-ministre, dans quelle séquence les évaluations devraient être menées et quel extrait est attendu par le client principal (le sous-ministre). Il doit établir des plans d'évaluation pour chacune des études d'évaluation à mener, et compter les administrateurs des programmes à l'intérieur de ce processus. Il doit analyser les raisons pour lesquelles le gouvernement s'est senti obligé d'agir et juger si ces conditions existent toujours, quelques années après l'instauration

du programme. Il doit s'assurer que le programme s'inscrit toujours dans les priorités gouvernementales. Il doit établir les designs de recherche à mener pour étudier les enjeux d'évaluation. Les circonstances ne permettant jamais d'utiliser les plans de recherche fournissant une validité interne optimale, il faut au mieux mettre sur pied des recherches quasi-expérimentales s'adaptant aux conditions existantes. L'évaluateur doit rédiger des rapports d'évaluation qui seront lus par les plus hauts fonctionnaires du ministère et qui pourraient avoir un impact déterminant sur de vastes sommes d'argent, de nombreux employés et un public encore plus large. Il doit défendre ses conclusions face à ces administrateurs qui ne sont pas nécessairement réceptifs. Il doit sentir le contexte organisationnel et réagir de sorte que les conclusions de ses recherches soient utiles à la prise de décision stratégique.

LA FORMATION DU POLITICOLOGUE

A plus d'un égard, le politicologue peut être bien préparé pour remplir les tâches d'un évaluateur de programme. Les cours de base en administration publique fournis à tout étudiant au baccalauréat lui permettent de comprendre la place de l'évaluation des politiques et programmes au sein du cycle de prise de décision. En même temps, les cours de théories politiques positives fournissent un cadre pour mieux apprécier les motivations des acteurs dans l'enceinte politico-administrative et, dès lors, être plus à même de manipuler dans les labyrinthes de la prise de décision.

Les cours d'économie publique établissent les critères de base pour apprécier le caractère approprié d'une action gouvernementale. Ils présentent aussi les outils fondamentaux permettant de comprendre les effets de réglementations et autres activités gouvernementales sur les conditions sociales et de marché.

Il est évident que les cours de recherche empirique constituent un bagage essentiel à tout politicologue voulant faire carrière en évaluation de programmes. Ils fournissent le cadre requis pour comprendre les principes de l'acquisition de la connaissance, les lois de la preuve en recherche appliquée, l'utilisation de la théorie comme moteur à l'action sociale, etc. Les cours de statistique appliquée sont aussi nécessaires pour être à même de contrôler la rigueur et la robustesse des résultats obtenus à la suite d'enquêtes sur le terrain.

Bien sûr, les cours orientés davantage vers des problématiques spécifiques peuvent être d'un secours particulier. Les séminaires en politique sociale, relations internationales, relations inter-gouvernementales ou fédérales-provinciales, et autres, donnent l'occasion d'approfondir des sujets qui pourraient bien devenir la dominante du ministère client. Dans tous les cas, ils donnent l'occasion d'apprendre à approfondir un problème sur une base objectivée et systématique.

C'est le caractère de généraliste même du politicologue qui le rend polyvalent dans la mesure où il a appris à appréhender de nouveaux problèmes de façon systématique et objective avec ses outils d'analyse de "social scientist".

1988

LEARNED SOCIETIES/SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

June/juin 10,11,12, 1988

L'INSTITUT QUÉBÉCOIS DE RECHERCHE SUR LA CULTURE
ET LA RECHERCHE POLITIQUE

par

Fernand Harvey
Directeur de chantier

L'Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture a été créé à l'automne 1979 en vertu d'une loi de l'Assemblée nationale. Son objectif principal est de réaliser des recherches dans le domaine culturel vu dans le sens anthropologique du terme. C'est donc dire que les préoccupations de l'Institut débordent l'étude des manifestations artistiques et littéraires pour englober les modèles de comportement tant sur le plan économique, politique et social que culturel et religieux.

Depuis sa fondation, l'Institut a réalisé un nombre important de recherches sur plusieurs questions et a publié quelque 80 titres, allant des instruments de travail aux ouvrages d'analyse et de synthèse. Ces travaux s'articulent autour de cinq axes ou chantiers de recherche:

1. les communautés ethnoculturelles;
2. les âges et les générations;
3. les tendances socioculturelles;
4. la création et la diffusion de la culture;
5. les histoires régionales.

Bien que les recherches de l'IQRC ne soient pas orientées dans le sens des études politiques proprement dites, la dimension du pouvoir et des institutions n'est pas absente de ses préoccupations.

Si l'on considère que les études politiques débordent la stricte relation de l'Etat pour englober l'ensemble des rapports de pouvoir dans une société, on peut dès lors considérer que plusieurs études en cours ou déjà réalisées à l'Institut présentent un intérêt pour les spécialistes des sciences politiques.

Ainsi, le chantier sur les communautés ethnoculturelles pose tout le problème des relations entre la majorité francophone du Québec, la minorité anglophone et les Québécois de nouvelle souche provenant de l'immigration contemporaine. Une Histoire du Québec anglophone de 1759 à 1980 (Rudin, 1985) permet de mieux comprendre le rôle décisif joué par la minorité anglophone dans la construction du Québec contemporain. Quant aux rapports entre francophones et allophones, notamment les Juifs, ils posent tout le problème des relations interculturelles et de la capacité de la société francophone d'intégrer des apports extérieurs. Sur ce sujet précis, une attention particulière a été accordée à l'étude de l'évolution des politiques québécoises en matière d'immigration.

Un autre secteur de recherche s'intéresse indirectement à la dimension politique de la réalité sociale. Il s'agit de recherches qui se préoccupent des relations entre la société québécoise et le monde extérieur. Un colloque franco-québécois sur les industries culturelles a été réalisé en 1984 à Québec et à Montréal. Les relations culturelles entre le Québec et les Etats-Unis ont aussi retenu l'attention de l'Institut qui a publié les Actes d'un colloque sur le sujet (Savary, 1983). Un livre-diagnostic sur la question du libre-échange vient également s'ajouter à l'étude des relations

avec nos voisins du sud (Blouin, 1986)

Les synthèses d'histoire régionale en cours de rédaction comprendront également une dimension politique. En plus de certains chapitres qui seront consacrés à l'activité politique dans des régions telles que le Bas-Saint-Laurent, le Saguenay/Lac-Saint-Jean, les Cantons de l'Est, les Laurentides et l'Outaouais, c'est tout le niveau intermédiaire entre la localité et l'Etat québécois qui sera mieux décrit et expliqué grâce à ces histoires régionales qui seront publiées au cours des prochaines années.

Par ailleurs, dans la mesure où la dimension culturelle devient de plus en plus présente dans les études politiques, l'ensemble des recherches de l'IQRC est susceptible d'intéresser les politicologues.

Il convient de préciser en terminant que l'IQRC est une institution péri-publique qui jouit d'une large autonomie. Doté d'un budget annuel d'environ 2 millions de dollars, l'IQRC possède son propre conseil d'administration et détermine lui-même ses priorités de recherche tout en développant des relations de collaboration avec les universités et les collèges, de même qu'avec certains ministères du gouvernement du Québec et du gouvernement fédéral. Sur le plan de la responsabilité administrative, l'IQRC est rattaché pour l'instant au ministre des Affaires culturelles du Québec.

LE GRIDEQ

par

Bruno Jean
Directeur du GRIDEQ
et
Jean Larrivée
Agent de recherche

Depuis plusieurs années, l'Université du Québec à Rimouski privilégie deux axes institutionnels de développement tant au niveau de l'enseignement que de la recherche. Il s'agit de l'océanographie et du développement régional. La situation géographique de l'Université, juste en face de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent, favorisa l'identification des sciences de la mer comme étant la priorité de l'institution d'autant plus que les pêcheries constituent une activité économique très importante dans l'Est du Québec. Quant au deuxième axe sur le développement régional, il devenait presque une nécessité dans une région où l'exode démographique, le chômage et l'assistance sociale avaient atteint des sommets souvent inégalés au Québec. Les membres du GRIDEQ participèrent activement à l'identification et au développement de la seconde priorité institutionnelle de l'UQAR.

HISTORIQUE DU GRIDEQ

C'est en septembre 1974 que quatre professeurs de l'UQAR (historien, géographe, sociologue, économiste) fondent le Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en développement de l'Est du Québec. Rapidement, d'autres professeurs se joignent au noyau initial et concrétisent l'interdisciplinarité du regroupement. Réfléchir sur la problématique du développement et du sous-développement des petites régions marginales au Canada, tel était l'objectif des membres.

Ces régions étaient alors identifiées à des régions périphériques dans un sens à la fois géographique, économique, politique et culturel.

Jusqu'en 1979, le GRIDEQ était un regroupement spontané et volontaire de chercheurs; à ce moment une certaine forme d'institutionnalisation s'opérait à travers sa reconnaissance comme "groupe institutionnel de recherche". A ce titre, un regroupement de chercheurs se voit offrir par l'Université un ensemble de moyens pour mieux assurer sa gestion et son développement.

Dès sa fondation, le GRIDEQ déclare vouloir "sensibiliser le milieu universitaire au développement régional au moyen de colloques et conférences; élaborer, à l'intérieur de l'équipe, une problématique commune en matière de développement régional; entreprendre des recherches concernant les problèmes liés aux régions périphériques; collaborer aux expériences de développement avec les mouvements populaires". La région privilégiée d'études était l'Est du Québec, un vaste laboratoire d'expérimentation sociale aux portes de l'Université.

La conjoncture idéologique régnante rendait possible de penser l'institution universitaire comme un outil au service des "luttres populaires" et non au service du pouvoir et de la reproduction de l'ordre social.

Au tournant des années 1980, le GRIDEQ redéfinit ses orientations dans une brochure destinée à une large diffusion¹. Le discours du GRIDEQ sur lui-même apparaît en continuité avec les précédents; il se dit "un groupe interdisciplinaire de type coopératif de professeurs-chercheurs-intervenants qui entend consacrer ses énergies et ses ressources à l'étude du développement des régions rurales et semi-rurales en situation de périphérie par rapport aux grands centres urbains et industriels". Plus loin, on parle de la recherche et de l'intervention dans les régions périphériques comme de deux temps d'un même mouvement aussi nécessaires l'un que l'autre. Le GRIDEQ souhaite "élargir son champ de recherche à l'étude d'autres régions périphériques dans les pays industrialisés ou en voie de développement pour fins de comparaison". Finalement, la volonté de répondre aux demandes des mouvements populaires est clairement réaffirmée.

Si cette définition du mandat du GRIDEQ met l'accent sur la recherche-action ou la recherche et l'intervention et le caractère rural des régions auxquelles il s'intéresse, il est implicite que les travaux doivent s'inspirer de la grande référence théorique encore à la mode, soit les théories tiers-mondistes de "centre-périphérie", de la dépendance et de l'échange inégal.

Le plan triennal de recherche au GRIDEQ (1982-1985)² a tenté de resituer les travaux du groupe dans une perspective plus universaliste en identifiant trois chantiers de recherche donnant cohérence à des projets de recherche passablement éloignés les uns des autres. Dans le premier chantier, se trouvaient les études des facteurs de développement, de sous-développement ou de marginalité sous la rubrique de l'étiologie du développement des ensembles sociaux marginalisés ou dépendants. Le second chantier regroupait les études sur les conséquences des situations de marginalité ou de dépendance, soit les recherches sur les conséquences culturelles, politiques et économiques de certains processus de développement sur les populations, les individus, les groupes. Finalement, le troisième chantier concernait l'étude des interventions ou des

initiatives de développement et d'aménagement; c'est ici que se retrouvaient les études sur les mouvements ou les associations mettant de l'avant de nouvelles orientations ou pratiques de développement.

Depuis quelques années, une réflexion s'est poursuivie au sein du GRIDEQ quant aux objectifs scientifiques du groupe et à son organisation institutionnelle. Suite à ces réflexions, le statut institutionnel du GRIDEQ a été, à l'été 1986, révisé de manière à constituer une masse critique de chercheurs réguliers d'une dizaine de professeurs avec autant de chercheurs associés. Les chercheurs réguliers devront désormais situer la majorité de leurs activités de recherche dans la programmation scientifique du groupe, programmation qui fait d'ailleurs, depuis 1982, l'objet d'une mise à jour. Ces changements organisationnels ont entraîné une réduction du membership. Une programmation scientifique étoffée devrait permettre au groupe d'obtenir, en 1989, le statut de Centre de recherche sur le développement régional.

Il est clair que la nouvelle programmation scientifique restera dans le champ des sciences humaines du développement régional; comme première définition générale de notre champ d'étude, nous parlons de "l'étude multi-dimensionnelle des processus socio-économiques conduisant aux inégalités spatiales de développement". De nouveaux axes de recherche se confirment en prenant appui sur notre propre tradition, par exemple, les recherches sur les structures économiques et sociales des petites régions marginalisées, la place de la ruralité dans la conceptualisation des modèles de développement régional, le rôle de la petite production primaire dans les régions périphériques, la dimension historique du phénomène régionaliste, l'analyse des nouveaux processus de gestion territoriale de l'Etat, l'analyse des discours scientifiques en développement régional.

LA DIFFUSION DES TRAVAUX

Dès ses débuts, le GRIDEQ s'est donné un outil de diffusion de ses travaux, Les Cahiers du GRIDEQ, et une autre collection pour les documents à plus petit tirage, Actes et instruments de la recherche en développement régional qui reprend une collection initialement intitulée Documents généraux du GRIDEQ. Le nombre de titres parus à ce jour dépasse la trentaine. De plus, en collaboration avec le programme de Maîtrise en développement régional, le GRIDEQ publie un petit bulletin de liaison, le Bulletin des sciences humaines du développement régional qui donne une foule de renseignements sur nos activités, sur les acquisitions du Centre de documentation, sur les publications des membres, les mémoires de maîtrise qui se terminent, etc... et qui semble fort apprécié par ceux qui veulent se tenir au courant de nos travaux. Chaque année, le GRIDEQ publie un rapport annuel faisant état des réalisations des membres du groupe au titre des diverses composantes de la recherche universitaire: recherche subventionnée ou commanditée, publications d'ouvrages ou d'articles, communications, etc...

Les publications du groupe traitent de différents sujets tels les communications, la forêt, l'agriculture, la ruralité, le régionalisme. Quatre importants colloques ont été organisés par le GRIDEQ:

- La problématique du développement en milieu rural (1975)
- Animation sociale et entreprises coopératives et communautaires (1978)
- L'impact des lois 90 et 125 (1981)
- Les études en développement régional au Québec: un champ unifié? (1984)

Les actes des trois premiers colloques ont été publiés et largement diffusés.

Plusieurs recherches fortement avancées devraient donner lieu dans un avenir prévisible à de nouvelles publications (sur l'histoire du Bas-Saint-Laurent, sur l'économie des régions périphériques, sur le phénomène de la colonisation des arrières-pays, sur la question du développement rural dans les régions marginalisées, sur les nouveaux espaces intermédiaires de pouvoir avec les M.R.C. entre autre); au nombre des projets en cours, celui de l'écriture collective d'un volume qui se veut un genre de "manuel" d'une sociologie du développement régional est particulièrement stimulant. Après une dizaine d'années de recherche et d'enseignement en développement régional, nous sommes en mesure de produire un tel ouvrage de synthèse qui tout en faisant l'état de la question tenterait de contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances dans un champ du savoir qui reste, malgré tout, relativement jeune.

Les membres, les étudiants et le public ont accès à un centre de documentation qui regroupe plus de 2,000 ouvrages sur le développement régional dont plusieurs ne se trouvent pas dans les bibliothèques. Il s'agit de rapports d'organismes, de coopératives, d'entreprises et de dossiers ministériels à petit tirage. Le centre recueille systématiquement le matériel utilisé lors des recherches menées par les membres.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT: LA MAITRISE EN DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL

En 1978, le GRIDEQ mettait sur pied un programme de Maîtrise en développement régional qui repose sur une interdisciplinarité à partir de quatre disciplines des sciences humaines présentes dans le groupe de recherche et mentionnées plus haut. Le programme répond depuis à une demande sociale qui ne s'est jamais démentie puisque nous accueillons chaque année une nouvelle cohorte d'une douzaine d'étudiants à partir des demandes d'admission qui approchent parfois la trentaine.

Voici les orientations de la maîtrise telles que définies dans une brochure de l'UQAR:

Ce programme vise à habilitier les étudiants à l'analyse scientifique des diverses dimensions du développement régional. Il ne correspond pas à une maîtrise professionnelle; il vise cependant la formation d'analystes capables de soutenir des processus de changement et de développement.

Compte tenu de l'aspect multidimensionnel du développement, le programme est offert à des candidats ayant une formation de premier cycle en sciences humaines ou sociales. Il demeure toutefois ouvert à des étudiants ayant une formation dans d'autres domaines.

Le développement régional dans tous ses aspects conceptuels, méthodologiques et pratiques constitue l'objet du programme. Une attention particulière est cependant accordée aux problèmes de développement des régions périphériques.

Une trentaine de mémoires ont été complétés par les étudiants des différentes cohortes. Le GRIDEQ a diffusé cinq de ces thèses dans la série Cahiers du GRIDEQ et s'apprête à publier celle de Martin Harrisson qui porte sur deux entreprises communautaires agricoles.

LES ECHANGES SCIENTIFIQUES AU GRIDEQ

Sans faire une analyse des activités entreprises à ce niveau, nous pouvons signaler certaines initiatives aux échelons québécois, canadien et international.

Au Québec, c'est surtout avec les chercheurs de l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC) regroupés dans le GRIR (Groupe de recherche et d'intervention régionales), un groupe de recherche proche du GRIDEQ dans ses orientations et animant une Maîtrise en études régionales, que les relations les plus suivies se sont établies. Ces activités impliquent souvent des étudiants de nos programmes de formation: au cours des deux dernières années, nous venons de réaliser à la suite de recherches et de colloques conjoints deux publications en co-édition: Du local à l'Etat: les territorialités du développement (1986) et Vers de nouveaux intermédiaires? (1986). Les chercheurs du GRIDEQ maintiennent aussi une présence significative sur la scène scientifique québécoise en participant régulièrement aux colloques de la section "Aménagement et urbanisme" de l'ACFAS.

Avec l'INRS-Urbanisation, nous avons réalisé une étude conjointe sur la question de la pauvreté en milieu rural. Depuis quelques années, nous participons à une réflexion commune dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un programme de doctorat dans le champ des études en développement urbain et régional, réflexion à laquelle se sont associés d'autres partenaires.

Nous avons aussi ressenti la nécessité de faire un bilan de la recherche en développement régional au Québec. Danielle Lafontaine du GRIDEQ a ainsi coordonné une vaste enquête menée avec l'aide des chercheurs de l'INRS-Urbanisation, de l'UQAC et de l'UQTR, qui a donné lieu à la publication d'un Répertoire de la recherche en développement régional.

Sur le plan international, c'est probablement l'existence de programmes de coopération universitaire entre le Québec et la France qui a suscité l'une des premières activités d'échanges scientifiques du GRIDEQ alors naissant, soit un "projet intégré" d'échanges avec l'Université de Pau. Récemment le GRIDEQ a participé activement à la mise au point d'un autre "projet intégré" de recherche comparative sur les questions de décentralisation régionale et de la revitalisation des espaces ruraux; ces échanges qui devraient aboutir à la rédaction d'un ouvrage collectif impliquant des chercheurs du GRIDEQ, du GRIR et du Département de géographie de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières et des homologues des trois universités des Pays de la Loire, Nantes, Angers et Le Mans.

Le GRIDEQ s'est associé à l'Université coopérative internationale (UCI), genre d'université itinérante, saisonnière et sans murs lancée par le professeur Henri DESROCHE du Collège coopératif de Paris en 1977. Nous avons organisé en 1978 une importante session de l'UCI sur le thème de l'animation sociale et des entreprises communautaires

et coopératives. Le livre des actes de ce colloque est paru peu après aux Editions coopératives Albert Saint-Martin; il s'agit encore aujourd'hui d'un document de première main pour une histoire récente des mouvements populaires régionaux au Québec. Nous continuons de participer au réseau de l'UCI; en janvier 1987, quelques chercheurs du GRIDEQ se sont rendus au Sénégal où se tenait un important colloque sur le développement local dans les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Une hypothèse de colloque UCI à l'UQAR en 1988 est à l'étude; il s'agirait de faire le bilan des stratégies de développement régional autocentré qui ont été au coeur des mouvements régionaux ici comme dans le pays en voie de développement depuis une quinzaine d'années.

Dans l'avenir, nous pensons qu'il nous faudra renforcer nos liens avec des instituts de recherche universitaire en Amérique latine et en Asie. Nous avons constaté tout l'intérêt de ces échanges en répondant, grâce à l'aide du CRDI (Centre de recherche en développement international), à une invitation de l'Université de l'Île Maurice pour collaborer à la mise sur pied d'un groupe de recherche comparable au nôtre dans son fonctionnement et ses finalités. Notre expertise en matière de développement régional devrait être davantage accessible aux pays en voie de développement dans le cadre de l'aide publique au développement de l'ACDI.

NOTES

1. GRIDEQ, Orientations générales. Statuts et règlements, Université du Québec à Rimouski, septembre 1981, 54p.
2. GRIDEQ, Plan de développement du GRIDEQ 1982-1985, Université du Québec à Rimouski, septembre 1982, 116 p.
3. Université du Québec à Rimouski, Maîtrise en développement régional, septembre 1985, 15 p.

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN DE RECHERCHE SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL: UN APERÇU

Pour rappeler brièvement ses origines et ses objectifs, l'Institut canadien de recherche sur le développement régional a vu le jour en 1983. Financé conjointement par l'Université de Moncton, où il est situé, et par le gouvernement du Canada, il a pour mandat de promouvoir la recherche dans le domaine du développement régional grâce à un certain nombre de programmes. Il utilise à cette fin son propre personnel ou d'autres chercheurs, de l'Université de Moncton ou d'ailleurs.

Ses objectifs sont les suivants:

- susciter un débat public éclairé sur le développement régional;
- effectuer des recherches et inciter les universitaires à entreprendre des recherches en ce domaine;
- parrainer et organiser des conférences et des colloques sur le développement régional;
- fournir à tous les intéressés des informations et des données objectives à ce sujet;
- participer à la vie intellectuelle de l'Université de Moncton.

L'Institut est un organisme indépendant sans but lucratif. Il est régi par un Conseil d'administration composé de représentants de l'Université de Moncton, de l'administration fédérale, d'autres établissements et du secteur privé.

En ce qui a trait aux recherches, l'étude du développement régional est pluridisciplinaire, intéressant aussi bien les spécialistes de l'administration gouvernementale que de la politique sociale ou économique. Les travaux effectués sous l'égide de l'Institut doivent répondre à des normes d'excellence très strictes qui favorisent l'originalité des idées et l'intégrité intellectuelle.

L'Institut peut signaler des projets à ses collaborateurs. Ceux qui le jugent à propos peuvent cependant proposer d'eux-mêmes des projets de recherche susceptibles d'être parrainés et publiés par l'Institut.

L'Institut s'intéresse tout particulièrement à la population de l'Acadie et des provinces atlantiques, mais il ne néglige pas pour autant les autres régions du Canada.

Outre ses activités normales de recherche, l'I.C.R.D.R. collabore avec d'autres centres de recherche à l'échelle du pays.

Le directeur général, M. Donald J. Savoie, est membre du Conseil consultatif de l'Institut des affaires intergouvernementales à l'université Queen's et participant aux recherches de ce centre. De plus, M. Savoie est membre de l'exécutif, du Comité de rédaction de la Revue d'administration publique du Canada. Par ailleurs, l'I.C.R.D.R. parraine la Revue canadienne des sciences régionales, conjointement avec l'INRS-Urbanisation (Montréal) et le Hanson College (Dalhousie).

L'Institut se compose de cinq programmes dont voici une description.

1. Programme de publication

Le programme de publication constitue la plus importante contribution de l'Institut au développement régional. C'est pourquoi l'Institut exige des auteurs une très grande rigueur sur le plan de la recherche et de la rédaction. Nous mettons davantage l'accent sur la qualité des publications que nous produisons que sur leur nombre.

Par ailleurs, l'Institut ne s'engage pas à publier les travaux exécutés par son personnel ou ses collaborateurs, ni même à parrainer leur publication. Tous les manuscrits sont examinés par au moins deux personnes jugées compétentes dans le domaine étudié.

Le programme est dirigé par un membre du personnel de l'Institut, qui préside un comité interne sur les publications. Les examinateurs communiquent leurs recommandations au comité, et c'est lui qui décide de l'acceptation ou du rejet des manuscrits. Dans le cas de la série Presses universitaires, la décision finale appartient à la maison d'édition et non à l'Institut.

Le programme de publication se divise en trois parties:

a) Presses universitaires

L'Institut favorise la publication de travaux originaux sur le développement régional en subventionnant des maisons d'édition universitaires. Etant donné que les ouvrages publiés à l'Institut sont souvent commandés par lui, le recours aux presses universitaires est un moyen de publier des ouvrages qui sont produits indépendamment de l'Institut. En outre, ce format permet à l'Institut de publier ailleurs les travaux qu'il produit ou parraine. Le fait de publier par le biais de presses universitaires permet aussi une plus grande diffusion des ouvrages.

b) Série sur le développement régional

L'Institut publie aussi ses propres travaux sur le développement régional auxquels théoriciens et praticiens sont invités à contribuer.

c) Collection rapports de recherche

Le but de cette collection est de produire et diffuser des études d'envergure qui sont de nature technique.

2. Programme de conférences et de colloques

A l'occasion, l'Institut parraine des conférences et des colloques sur le développement régional, qui permettent de réunir théoriciens et praticiens. Il publie le résumé des délibérations afin de diffuser les propos éclairés qui ont été échangés sur des questions d'actualité ayant trait au développement régional. L'Institut peut aussi inviter d'autres organismes de recherche à parrainer des conférences. Ces conférences pourront être d'envergure régionale, nationale, ou encore, internationale.

3. Programme de boursiers en résidence

Ce programme s'adresse aux personnes qui occupent ou ont occupé un poste de direction dans l'administration publique, le milieu universitaire, le secteur privé ou un syndicat et qui, au cours de leur carrière, se sont intéressées au développement régional.

Les modalités du programme tiennent compte de la situation particulière de chaque boursier. Tout au long du stage, qui dure de trois mois à deux ans, le boursier est considéré comme un membre du personnel de l'Institut.

4. Programme de bourses de recherche

L'Institut octroie chaque année un certain nombre de bourses de recherche à des étudiants de maîtrise qui s'intéressent au développement régional. Tous les boursiers sont tenus de s'inscrire à l'Université de Moncton et sont appelés à contribuer au programme de recherche de l'Institut.

5. Centre de documentation et d'information

Notre centre de documentation et d'information est composé de deux principaux éléments: un centre de documentation destiné à appuyer la recherche menée à l'Institut et d'une banque de données sur le développement régional.

Lors de la mise sur pied de centre de documentation, l'accent a été placé sur les documents gouvernementaux. Le centre compte présentement au-delà de 1500 documents.

De plus, nous sommes abonnés aux revues les plus importantes dans le domaine du développement régional.

La bibliographie sur le développement régional consiste en une base de données informatisée comprenant environ 4000 références qui se rapportent à la recherche sur le développement régional. La bibliographie sera mise à jour périodiquement.

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE
L'INSTITUT CANADIEN DE RECHERCHE SUR
LE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL

M. Louis-Philippe Blanchard - Président du Conseil d'administration et recteur de l'Université de Moncton

M. Patrice Blanchard - Vice-président du Conseil d'administration et président du Secrétariat du Conseil des Ministres du Nouveau-Brunswick

M. Léonard LeBlanc - Secrétaire de l'Institut et vice-recteur à l'enseignement et à l'Université de Moncton

M. Médard Collette - Trésorier de l'Institut et vice-recteur à l'administration à l'Université de Moncton

M. Robert Bourgeois - Membre du Conseil d'administration et directeur exécutif régional au Nouveau-Brunswick, ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale, Gouvernement du Canada

M. Donald J. Savoie - Membre du Conseil d'administration et président directeur général de l'Institut canadien de recherche sur le développement régional

M. Robert Young - Membre du Conseil d'administration et professeur de science politique à l'université Western Ontario.

The 1988 Programme Chairperson will be /
Le président du Comité du programme 1988
sera:

Professor Marsha Chandler
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto
100 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1

She invites your suggestions and your
participation. Watch the September 1987
issue of The Canadian Journal of Political
Science for the Call for Papers /
Elle vous prie de faire des suggestions
et de participer. Surveillez le numéro
de septembre 1987 de la Revue canadienne
de science politique pour l'invitation
à soumettre un projet de communication.

MINUTES/PROCES VERBAL

REUNION GENERALE ANNUELLE/ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1986

University of Manitoba

June 7, 1986/7 juin 1986

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

MOTION: John Meisel (Queen's) / William Hull (Brock) CARRIED

That the agenda of the meeting be approved as presented.

APPROVAL OF THE 1985 MINUTES

MOTION: V. Seymour Wilson (Carleton) /Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

That the Minutes of the 1985 Annual General Meeting be approved as presented.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

The President referred the meeting to the Motion passed by the 1985 AGM with regard to the location of the 1988 meetings and reported that the matter had been resolved. The Learned Societies will meet at Windsor in that year, Memorial having been "disinvited" as long as the CAUT censure remains in place.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President Engelmann, in his role as President of the Nominating Committee, reminded the assembly of the new arrangement for managing the Association's election process as it was set out in the Constitutional revisions that had been presented to this meeting through "THE BULLETIN" and which would be voted on at item 9 of this agenda. As an interim measure the Board had asked Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's), former president of the Association, to act as Scrutineer for the 1986 Election and he had, as the membership knew, received the ballots. The President now called on Professor Black.

Professor Black reported that, in response to the Call for Nominations published in the September JOURNAL, there had been two (only) nominations from the membership for the 5 members - at-large positions to be elected. The Nominating Committee had filled out the slate to meet the requirements of the Constitution (regional representativeness, etc.). Professor Black now read into the record the slate of 5 names that were acclaimed:

André-J. Bélanger (Montréal)
Douglas G. Long (UWO)

Kim Richard Nossal (McMaster)
Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone (Carleton)

Jennifer Smith (Dalhousie)

The Scrutineer went on to say that 287 ballots had been received, that of these 4 were spoiled and 10 had arrived too late. He referred also to the proposed changes to the Constitution in this area, and of Board's current consideration of the obvious question of whether indeed the Nominating Committee, should the situation ever reoccur, should be asked to ensure an election for members - at-large.

Professor Black noted that, also unusual in Association history, there had been an election for President-Elect. He introduced to the assembly

Professor John C. Courtney (Saskatchewan)

who would now take up that office. Professor Courtney was at this point escorted to the dais to the applause of the meeting.

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Professor Engelmann referred those present to his Annual Report as it was published in the current "BULLETIN" and said that he would take the opportunity now before him to underline some major appointments that had been made during his term of office:

Professor Conrad Winn (Carleton) had accepted appointment as Director of The Parliamentary Internships Programme where he would succeed Professor Robert J. Jackson.

In the sense of regret that he felt that Professor Sharon Sutherland (Carleton) had had to take the decision to resign at the end of the second year of what all hoped would be a three-year (renewable) appointment - her work in the post being most appreciated - he expressed himself as, however, being the more grateful that Professor Jean-Pierre Gaboury, long a most active and distinguished participant in both CPSA and Sqsp affairs, had felt that he could "step into the breach".

Professor Engelmann spoke of these as difficult times for all who were involved in things fiscal and pointed with considerable pride to the influence that the Board's work had had in helping the Council, itself beleaguered, to deal with the Crocker recommendations in such a way that, while there could be no miracles, did assure that peer review, on the frontline of the Association's

concerns, had been made more secure. He noted in passing that maximal opportunity was afforded to this scholarly community for real exchange of ideas by the ongoing participation in the CPSA of distinguished members of ongoing Councils who had also a long history of most active participation in Association life.

MOTION: John Trent (Ottawa) / Kim Richard Nossal (McMaster) CARRIED

That the Report of the President be received.

President Engelmann now moved to the ceremony of the passing on of the symbol of Association authority: the silver tankard that had been presented to the CPSA by The British Political Science Association, in honour of the occasion, at our 50th anniversary in 1978. In wishing him very well indeed, Professor Engelmann told his successor that he had guessed that it would be an honour to serve the CPSA but that now he really knew. He said that it was with regret that he had heard that Professor J.E. (Ted) Hodgetts was unable to be at the meetings for he knew that he would as much as anybody have enjoyed this moment. Professor O.P. Dwivedi, the new President, had been one of Professor Hodgetts first and most successful students. He went on to remind those present of some of the highlights of Professor Dwivedi's career as a Canadian political scientist and of his high profile outside of Canada, concluding by noting that he was in fact the second public administration specialist to become Association President. Professor Engelmann ended by saying that the Association was assured of concerned, imaginative and vigorous leadership in the year ahead.

In response, President Dwivedi thanked Professor Engelmann for the warmth of his introduction and said that, however, the presence here today of four of his other former teachers (Professors Meisel, Rowat, Thorburn, Watts) would work to keep him humble!

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MOTION: Peter Meekison (Alberta) / Ronald Watts (Queen's) CARRIED

That the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer be received.

Professor Gaboury said that he was the purveyor of the legendary "good and bad" news! The good news was that the Association had managed a surplus of \$6,229. for the fiscal year 1986. The bad news was that it could not continue and that he was here this afternoon to introduce the Board's Motion for an increase of fees. He asked at this point for the traditional Motion to rename the auditors whose work, he assured the meeting, continued to serve well the Association's needs.

MOTION: D.C. Rowat (Carleton) / Edwin R. Black (Queen's) CARRIED

That McCay, Duff and Company be appointed Association auditors for another year.

Professor Gaboury told the meeting that the Board's fees Motion that he now introduced had come from the Finance Committee to the Board and thence to this meeting, as well the usual procedure in these matters. He summarized the situation that was behind the Board's position. Grants revenues, long under difficulties in the face of inflation everywhere, were now going into a period of absolute decline. Grant notices had officially informed the Association that support for The Association's JOURNAL would be reduced by significant actual dollars over the next two years. In the same period administrative and travel support would face reductions tied to the new granting formula that no longer took levels of activity into account as it had in the past. At the same time, expenses would necessarily increase. He noted, as one example of special current problems that could be described as beyond the normal inflationary pressures, the fact that the University of Ottawa had informed all of the associations housed there that they would have to assume something closer to a real rent share for accommodation. For the Association this would mean an immediate increase from \$1,200 to \$5,000. Another was the impending significant increases in SSFC fees.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented the meeting with a picture of growing accumulated deficits over the next three years. With the proposed increase there would be a reduction of accumulated deficit such that there would be a small surplus in 1988, that it would begin to decline again in 1989, with the affect that he could assure the membership that he would, thus, not - under any foreseeable circumstances - have to come back to the membership for another fees increase until 1990.

In response to a question from Professor Wilson, Professor Gaboury said that the Liaison Committee had already discussed the situation and there had been agreement there to raise fees and subscription rates.

The Board had also referred to the Finance Committee the much more difficult question about the cost of institutional subscriptions. Individual membership was - though relatively low - very stable in its composition at the present time and the Board had a strong sense that it could continue to count on that support even at the new fees levels. There was less certainty on the other question. Professor Dwivedi told the meeting that the Association was in real financial crisis and that the Board was, in the most direct sense, seeking the advice of this body.

There followed a concerned and difficult discussion of the implications of raising institutional rates. Professor Laponce made the point of the hardship that an increase would work on libraries, already under funding pressures.

Professor John Trent made reference to surveys of which he had knowledge through IPSA that indicated that an increase of \$7. American would not be out of line with increases which other journals, with the same sense of regret, had had to impose. He and others underlined the real increases tied to increased postal rates for out-of-country mailings.

There was, lead by Professors Banting and Meisel, a discussion of the implications of

discrimination both in terms of its negative effect on Third World libraries and the morality of what Professor Meisel described as a pernicious discrimination on the basis of nationality. He suggested that the Association might consider raising the general price to \$70. and setting aside a fund to be used to subsidize certain libraries.

Professor Holsti and others underlined the President's statement of real crisis.

MOTION: Donald C. Rowat (Carleton) / Conrad Winn (Carleton) CARRIED

That the individual fees be raised as proposed:

		From	To
CPSA - only:	Full	\$ 50.	\$ 65.
	Student	\$ 20.	\$ 25.
Joint:	Full	\$ 60.	\$ 75.
	Student	\$ 30.	\$ 35.
Institutional subscriptions:			
Canadian subscribers:		\$ 45.	\$ 50.
Foreign subscribers:		\$ 55.	\$ 60.

The President thanked the assembly for what could be taken as a vote of confidence in a stressful and difficult situation. He agreed that the international agencies would again be approached on behalf of Third World libraries.

THE CONSTITUTION

The President of the Committee to Revise the Constitution, Professor R. Kenneth Carty (UBC), was now invited to take the floor to introduce the revisions on which the meeting would vote. He reminded those present that the other members of the Committee were Professors Donvald V. Smiley (York) and Professor Gaboury. The Committee was well-seized of a sense that there was no invitation to change for change's sake. On the other hand there had developed certain discrepancies between Constitutional expression and evolved practice that marked the document as in need of modification. The headquarters of the Association, for example, was no longer at Kinston; the notion of a Secretary-Treasurer-Elect had proven an impracticable one; the description of the posts of THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE did not reflect the modern journal's evolved situation.

The Board had also given the Committee a strong sense of the need to assure inclusive language and invited the Committee, in the accomplishment of this, to make the revisions in stylistic matters that would make The Constitution, in both language versions, a more modern document.

In addition to the changes needed to accomplish the above the Committee was also recommending a changed quorum to the effect that an Executive Committee could not, in fact, establish itself as constituting one. It had also done some work toward improving the functioning of the Nominating Committee. The old Constitution described its role as largely passive. The Constitution as submitted to the membership in the March BULLETIN would create a Nominating Committee appointed by the President and would give it an active mandate in assuring a broadly-based, representative slate. These, with the introduction of a slightly longer lead - time for the AGM, constituted the changes on which the meeting would, after any questions it might have, be asked to vote.

MOTION: R. Kenneth Carty / Donald V. Smiley / Jean-Pierre Gaboury CARRIED

That the Constitution be revised as presented in the March 1986 BULLETIN.

After a very brief discussion the Motion was carried. The President thanked Professor Carty, complimenting him on an excellent presentation.

REPORT: THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Robert Boardman (Dalhousie) English Language Co-Editor of THE JOURNAL presented the Annual Report on behalf of The Editorial Board. He described 1986 as a very good year at CJPS. Twenty-two articles, three Notes, 6 Comments and 140 book reviews had been published. The Editors had received 71 new submissions and the flow of good material remained strong.

Speaking of the balance of articles across the subfields, Professor Boardman asked persons contemplating publication in the comparative field to think of CJPS. He also noted that, in the Book Review area 42 had been in comparative politics to 28 in Canadian so that the balance there was tipped the other way.

In terms of the regions it was interesting to note that Ontario had submitted 36, The Prairies 9, The Atlantic Provinces 6 and Quebec 3. The University of Calgary had submitted the most: 6, and Toronto and Wilfrid Laurier were not far behind with 4 each.

Turnaround time was getting worse and worse, Professor Boardman said. Assessors were urged to keep in mind the urgency of returning evaluations.

Professor Kear asked about how reviewers were chosen. Professor Boardman replied that there were different processes on the English and French sides but that the goal continued to be to find the best reviewer possible.

MOTION: Robert Boardman (Dalhousie) / André-J. Bélanger (Montréal) CARRIED

That the Report of The Journal Editors be received.

Professor Kal Holsti was now invited to say a few words about the Search Committee of which he was Chair and which would seek the successors to Professors Boardman, Bakvis and Skogstad, whose mandate would end at June 1, 1987. He said that the mechanism of the Search Committee was a formalization of a process which had formerly worked more behind the scenes. The search was being made more difficult as time went on not only by factors of dwindling resources in the departments which would house these teams, but also by the associations' need to cut down on their expenses. A letter had been circulated which had been carefully couched so that it could not be taken as an invitation to a competition but was rather an invitation to the departments to make an informed study of their own resources and to indicate interest if they had a team to put forward. The Committee, Professor Holsti continued, could obviously not be bound by submissions since the major criteria remained the traditional academic ones.

REPORT: THE PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

The outgoing Director of The Parliamentary Internship Programme was not in attendance at the meeting. In Professor Jackson's regretted absence, the President was pleased to introduce Professor Caroline Andrew who he said was, in her role as Chair of the Policy Committee and former Association President, well-placed to represent the Programme. She agreed to take questions. After some preliminary discussion of one or two elements, the following was put:

MOTION: Peter Meekison (Alberta) / seconded by the applause of the meeting CARRIED

That the Association offers a vote of thanks to Professor Robert J. Jackson for his 9 years of exemplary service as Director of The Parliamentary Internship Programme.

Professor Andrew now introduced to the meeting the incoming Director, Professor Conrad Winn (Carleton), and he was invited to say a few words.

Professor Winn spoke of his sense of the task ahead. Since finances were always a subject of first concern, he addressed that subject first, telling the meeting of a Committee of Sponsors that was now mounted better to assure the Programme's financial stability over the long term. Richard Bertrand, the President of one of Canada's most successful consulting firms and long associated with the governing bodies of The University of Ottawa, had agreed to chair a Committee which would be helpful to the Association in fundraising...but also in protecting the neutrality of the Programme in that it would be well-placed to describe not only what professors do, but also what they do NOT do.

There was also in place for the first time a Committee of Former Interns, chaired currently by Jeffrey Simpson of "The Globe and Mail". It would have a role in fundraising but would also act as a resource body.

Another innovation at the Programme would be the involvement of a broad range of persons representing the discipline at a variety of points. As a beginning, the appointment of an Assistant Director responsible, with the Director responsible, with the Director, for enriching the academic nature of the internship experience had been made and would help to assure the Association's interests there. Professor Magnus Gunther (Trent) who had a reputation as an excellent teacher and was also an experienced administrator had been recruited. Many others would be involved.

Professor Winn concluded by introducing the Programme's publicity pamphlet, the cost of which was another contribution of the CLHIA which acted as one of the major sponsors of the Programme. He underlined the fact that everything in the end would depend upon the departments which he encouraged to continue to draw the rich opportunities offered by the Programme to the attention of their excellent students.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

OLIP Director, Professor Frederick J. Fletcher (York) began, as Professor Winn had ended, by thanking the departments for continuing to bring forward their fine students. The OLIP was now in its tenth year and as part of that celebration would be bringing out a volume of essays.

The Programme continued to benefit from deserving applications, many more in number than there were places. In 1985/86 there had been 120 completed applications and these had come, he was proud to say, from over 30 universities. In terms of quality, fully 60 of these could easily have been accommodated.

The small deficit registered by the Programme was the result of an uneven cash flow, rather than of any real funding shortfall. The Legislature had easily recommended a 4% increase in this funding for 1986/87 and the Programme was now seeking about \$20,000. in private funding to permit it to continue its programme of visits and so on.

MOTION: Frederick J. Fletcher (York) / Caroline Andrew (Ottawa) CARRIED

That the Report of the Director of The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme be received.

Professor Fletcher reminded the assembly that his role would be carried out during his sabbatical year by Professor Graham White (U of T) who had been Assistant Director during the last period and who had connections to the Programme going back to his role in the research facility of The Legislature. Professor Dwivedi said that the warm applause of the assembly could be taken both as thanks for an excellent job and best wishes for an rewarding sabbatical year.

REPORT: THE BULLETIN

Professor Alan Tupper underlined his sense of the role that the Association saw for its newsletter. He had, he said, taken his instruction from the AGM which had clearly defined the dual roles of the newsletter as being a conduit for the business of the community and also an avenue of communication about the practices of the discipline. He noted the publication of the note by

D.C. Rowat as a step in a direction in which he felt it might be interesting to move, but reiterated his sense that the newsletter should not attempt to be in any way another level of journal.

MOTION: Jean Laponce (UBC) / Frederick J. Engelmann (Alberta) CARRIED

That the Report of the BULLETIN Editor be received.

Professor Dwivedi noted that Professor Tupper had indicated to the Board that he could not accept another term at THE BULLETIN and invited any interested person or department to contact his or the Secretary-Treasurer. The President moved a vote of thanks for a job very well done indeed and the meeting seconded it with its applause.

REPORT: THE CHAIR OF THE 1986 PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Professor D.J.C. Carmichael (Alberta) introduced his successor, Professor V. Seymour Wilson (Carleton). He wished him luck and offered to be of any help that he could. Professor Carmichael drew the attention of the meeting most particularly to the second page of his report where he thanked the many persons who had made helped him in his undertaking. To his friend and colleague, Professor Tom Pocklington (Alberta), who had been responsible for the special sessions which had so enriched these meetings - and who had provided such important moral support to the Programme Chair - Professor Carmichael spoke a special word of thanks.

Professor Carmichael said that he had been himself surprised to note that fully 374 participants had taken part in 101 Programme sessions. He noted also the comments he had had on the richness and the balance of The Programme, credit for which he offered directly to the Section Heads. He concluded by drawing to the Association's attention the strength this year of sections for which there had formerly been concern.

MOTION: D.J.C. Carmichael / R. Kenneth Carty

That the Canadian Political Science Association offers its thanks and appreciation to Local Representative Davis Daycock, to the Department of Political Science and to the University of Manitoba for an excellent three days of meetings.

Professor Wilson said that Professor Carmichael had set him both an example and a challenge! He hoped to present a Programme that would be both rich and innovative and that he very much looked forward to working with the excellent Committee that had agreed to work with him. He referred the members to the Call for Papers that would appear in the September JOURNAL.

MOTION: V. Seymour Wilson (Carleton) / Seconded by the applause of the meeting CARRIED

That the Association most warmly thanks Professor Donald J. Carmichael for a job very well done.

OTHER BUSINESS

The International Political Science Association

Professor John Trent (Ottawa) in his role as Secretary-General of the IPSA spoke to the meeting to urge members to begin planning their participation in the 1988 IPSA Congress which would take place in Washington. The Programme, a two-tier one, which would take as one of its major themes: Toward One Global Political Science, would invite the broadest participation possible. Membership forms are always available by writing to the Secretariat at (also) 12 Henderson Avenue, through which source information was also available on any of the IPSA's activities.

Professor Trent concluded by noting the October Colloque being jointly sponsored by the IPSA, the CPSA and La SqSp. It was being held to coincide with the Ottawa meeting of the IPSA Executive. The IPSA will write to the departments to let them know of the availability of the visitors for visits to departments.

The President noted the presence at the meeting of Professor Taylor Cole of Duke University. Professor Cole, he said, was often called the "godfather" of Canadian Public Administration and is the author of a well-known book on the Canadian bureaucracy. He is a former President of The American Political Science Association, Editor of APSR and one of the founders of the Canadian Studies Programme at Duke University. Professor Dwivedi thanked Professor Cole most warmly for honouring us with his presence, and his words were warmly seconded by the applause of the meeting.

Adjournment