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Association canadienne de Science politique

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The State of the Discipline / L'état de la discipline

Les programmes gradués / Graduate Programs

Research in Political Science / La recherche

La pratique de la science politique / The practice of Political Science

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**The Canadian Political Science Association
Association canadienne de science politique**

Editor / Directeur

**Gordon Mace
Département de science politique
Université Laval, Québec, G1K 7P4**

**☎ 418-656-7232
Fax: 418-656-2114
Bitnet: SCPOL@LAVALVM1**

Information / Renseignement: **CPSA/ACSP ☎ 613-564-4026**

LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / EDITOR'S CORNER

C'est avec grand plaisir que j'ai accepté l'invitation que l'on m'a faite de prendre la direction du **Bulletin**. Je l'ai fait d'abord et avant tout parce que je considère que le **Bulletin** est devenu un instrument indispensable d'échange entre les politologues canadiens.

Mon intention est de poursuivre dans le sens des efforts remarquables accomplis par Alain G. Gagnon, Allan Tupper et leurs prédécesseurs. Il faut continuer à construire à partir de ce qui a déjà été réalisé de façon à maintenir la régularité nécessaire à une publication de ce genre.

But building upon the past also means that we have to add to what has already been achieved. This is why some changes have been introduced in the overall presentation of the **Bulletin**. More specifically, I have introduced some new columns which I hope will appear as regularly as possible. This is the case in particular for the columns on the state of the discipline, on graduate programs, on research and on the practice of political science. The objective here is to have the **Bulletin** become a vehicle for exchange of ideas as well as an instrument for exchange of information. Of course, this will only be possible if people approached by the Editor accept to take some of their time to write for the **Bulletin**.

As of now, the answer in this regard has been quite encouraging.

Similarly, the **Bulletin** will not reach its goal of being a good instrument for exchange of information between us if the information does not reach me. I feel that the chairpersons of our departments have a particular responsibility in this matter. I do want to thank those who have already sent me very detailed information concerning their departments.

J'aimerais aussi remercier nos collègues Jean Laponce, Roger Gibbins, John Kirton et André Blais qui ont répondu généreusement à ma demande de collaboration pour le **Bulletin**. Merci également à John C. Courtney et à Les Macdonald pour les données concernant le CRSH.

Enfin, je veux remercier Joan Pond et André J. Bélanger pour leur appui constant ainsi que Marie-Pierre Ashby, Michel Roussel et Erick Duchesne qui m'ont aidé à préparer ce numéro.

J'espère que ce numéro plaira à ceux et celles qui le liront et, pour ma part, je m'efforcerai de tenir compte des suggestions que l'on voudra bien me faire pour améliorer le **Bulletin**.

Gordon Mace

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**FROM THE PRESIDENT /
LE MOT DU PRESIDENT**

Grâce à l'initiative et à la persévérance d'Alain G. Gagnon, le **Bulletin** a progressivement pris forme, puis est devenu un élément bien intégré dans la tradition de l'Association. Il est très heureux que Gordon Mace ait accepté de prendre la relève dans un double esprit de poursuite et de bonification, et pourquoi pas? de ruptures et de constantes. L'Association se félicite d'avoir obtenu le concours d'un internationaliste. Et ce, pour de multiples raisons. Il est bien évident que nous tenons toujours à servir de point d'ancrage à tous les champs de la discipline, non bien sûr pour les tenir liges, mais bien plutôt dans l'intention d'un enrichissement réciproque. Il est tout à fait normal qu'au gré de son développement la discipline se plie à des phénomènes de spécialisations qui en révèlent en quelque sorte la qualité.

Mais ce n'est certes pas dans une prétention d'autarcie que nous y trouverons notre compte. Nous risquerions dès lors de démultiplier les prétendues disciplines et de nous appauvrir autant à l'intérieur que dans la défense de nos intérêts à l'extérieur, pensons, en particulier, à notre présence reconnue auprès des agents subventionnaires. Les temps ne s'annonçant pas tellement fastes en cette matière, il est évident que nous avons avantage à nous tenir solidaires.

More than a vehicle for the diffusion of information about the life of the Association, the **Bulletin** is also conceived as a means by which the membership may be informed about the different departments of political science from coast to coast. However, the **Bulletin** should serve as a medium through which subfields find a place to exchange within their own networks, while letting the discipline at large know about their theoretical and research breakthroughs. If there is any change from the former content of the **Bulletin** it should be precisely regarding the part to be played henceforth by the different research networks that thread and sometimes threaten the discipline. The purpose is therefore to open the discipline to its various components and make them grow as part of the growth of the discipline.

May I thank Gordon Mace in the Association's name for having taken up this new challenge which happens to be also our own collective challenge.

André J. Bélanger

**LA FEDERATION /
THE FEDERATION**

Steen Esbensen
Directeur général / Executive Director
Novembre 1989 / November 1989

The Social Science Federation has been active during the fall semester reacting to and initiating policy recommendations for social science research in Canada.

SSFC POLICY INITIATIVES

In September, the Federation submitted a proposal to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Finance for an entirely new tax credit incentive for private enterprise to contribute and invest in social sciences and humanities research in Canada. The proposal entitled **Encouraging Business Support for Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities** was prepared by Professors Brian Arnold (University of Western Ontario) and Tom Wilson (University of Toronto), to provide the Minister of Finance a way to encourage the private sector to invest in social science and humanities research. "To encourage an appropriate level of business sector spending on social science and humanities research, public funding or special incentives are necessary. The tax incentive proposed would consist of a deduction from income and a refundable tax credit for taxpayers incurring qualifying expenditures." While the submission clearly offers the Minister two options, the second being a direct subsidy program, the Board of Directors of the SSFC prefers the tax credit option. In meetings with the Department officials, this preference has been underlined and although the response to our submission has been very positive, we anticipate numerous further meetings to press the case for this new initiative.

LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

The Goods and Services Tax

Following an analysis of the Technical Paper, the SSFC concluded that the proposed GST will be detrimental to the research enterprise in Canada. A brief prepared by the SSFC was presented to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance on September 14, 1989. Our brief dealt with two major points: 1) the effect on books and journals, and 2) the impact on the viability of learned associations. Copies of the brief are available from the Secretariat upon request.

The Networks of Centres of Excellence Programme

On October 26, the Federal Government announced the results of the Networks of Centres of Excellence Programme. The SSFC is very disappointed that social science research has been excluded. Following this announcement, the SSFC sent out a press release in which we stated "that by not recognizing the important contribution of social science research to Canada's international competitiveness and productivity, the government is jeopardizing the development of a comprehensive national science policy. To enhance its competitiveness, Canada will have to recognize that there exists an intricate link between the natural sciences and engineering and the social sciences. We urged the government to reexamine its national science policy to ensure that research focusing on the social and human aspects of life in Canada be funded". Furthermore, the SSFC has initiated a letter writing campaign targeting the Prime Minister as well as Ministers Winegard and Weiner.

Matching Grants

The Ministry of Industry Science and Technology has initiated a consultation on the results of the evaluation of the Matching Grants Program. The SSFC is analyzing the evaluation report and will be submitting a response to the ISTC before January 1, 1990. The Federation is convinced that an adequate level of funding of the Research Councils is necessary and the evaluation of the Matching Grants Program underlines this belief. Once again the Federal Government has been told by its own consultants that the Councils need more adequate funding and that the Research Councils are the best and most efficient structures to manage research grants in Canada.

SSRHC

On the Courtney Report, SSFC has been very concerned about the definition of young scholars, which in the Courtney report was in terms of number of years since obtaining degree. The Federation argued that two criteria should be used; years since obtaining the degree and years in a tenure track position. In addition, Council has agreed with the SSFC to recognize the special needs of women who have combined family responsibilities with their academic careers by including these people in the category of young scholars.

ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On October 12 and 13, 1989 over 100 members of the General Assembly of the Federation had an opportunity to dialogue with representatives from

the three political parties, the Presidents of the SSHRC and NSERC as well as Secretary of State, Gerry Weiner, who hosted a reception on Parliament Hill "to honour the Social Science Federation of Canada for its strong leadership role in furthering the many varied disciplines it encompasses".

The new SSFC President for 1989-90, our 50th Anniversary year, is Michel Allard, Professor of Education at the Université du Québec à Montréal.

....

Plusieurs dossiers ont retenu l'attention de la FCSS au cours de l'automne.

INITIATIVES DE LA FEDERATION

En septembre 1989, la FCSS a présenté un mémoire au Premier Ministre et au ministre des Finances proposant la création d'un tout nouveau crédit d'impôt pour la recherche en sciences sociales au Canada. Le mémoire qui s'intitule **Encouraging Business Support for Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities** a été préparé par les professeurs Brian Arnold (University of Western Ontario) et Tom Wilson (University of Toronto) afin de démontrer l'importance de créer une mesure fiscale visant à encourager l'investissement dans la recherche en sciences humaines. "Si nous voulons connaître un investissement accru, il sera nécessaire d'offrir des fonds publics ou des mesures fiscales qui viseront à encourager le secteur privé à investir davantage dans la recherche en sciences humaines. Les mesures fiscales qui encouragent la recherche scientifique ne s'appliquent pas à la recherche en sciences humaines (...). Ainsi, la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales recommande au gouvernement d'encourager les entreprises à investir dans la recherche en sciences humaines par le biais d'un crédit d'impôt." Suite aux réunions avec les représentants du ministère des Finances, nous sommes très optimistes par rapport aux possibilités de succès. Nous prévoyons toutefois rencontrer les fonctionnaires et les politiciens régulièrement pour faire valoir notre position.

ACTIVITES DE LOBBYING

La taxe sur les produits et services

Au cours des derniers mois, la Fédération a étudié de près la question de la taxe sur les produits et services pour déterminer quel impact elle risque d'avoir sur la diffusion de la recherche et sur la viabilité des sociétés savantes. La FCSS est d'avis que la nouvelle taxe aura un effet fort négatif sur la recherche au Canada et a donc cru

bon présenter un mémoire au Comité permanent sur les finances, le 14 septembre 1989. Le mémoire traite de deux questions principales: 1) l'effet de la TPS sur les livres et revues; et 2) l'effet de la TPS sur la viabilité des sociétés savantes. Vous pouvez vous procurer une copie de notre mémoire en communiquant avec le secrétariat de la FCSS.

Le Programme des réseaux de centres d'excellence

Le 26 octobre 1989, le gouvernement fédéral annonça les résultats du Programme des réseaux de centres d'excellence. La FCSS déplore la décision du gouvernement d'exclure la recherche en sciences sociales. La FCSS a diffusé un communiqué de presse dans lequel elle déclarait "en refusant de reconnaître la contribution importante de la recherche en sciences sociales pour la compétitivité internationale du Canada, le gouvernement compromet le développement d'une politique nationale forte en matière de science et de technologie." La FCSS a également encouragé le gouvernement à revoir sa politique scientifique pour assurer le développement des sciences sociales. De surcroît, la FCSS a amorcé une campagne de rédaction de lettres.

Politique des subventions de contrepartie

Le ministère Industrie, Science et Technologie vient tout juste d'entreprendre une consultation sur les résultats de l'évaluation de la politique des subventions de contrepartie. La FCSS a mis sur pied un comité pour analyser le rapport et sera en mesure de soumettre une réponse avant le 1er janvier 1990. La Fédération maintient qu'il faut augmenter le budget du CRSH et que les conseils de recherches ont les moyens qu'il faut pour administrer de manière efficace les subventions de recherche. Le rapport de l'évaluation confirme notre position.

CRSH

En ce qui concerne le rapport Courtney, la FCSS a été préoccupée par certaines recommandations dont celle touchant la catégorie des jeunes chercheurs. La FCSS a recommandé que deux critères soient pris en considération, soit le nombre d'années depuis le diplôme le plus élevé ainsi que le nombre d'années dans un poste universitaire menant à la permanence. Le CRSH a décidé d'élargir la définition de la catégorie des jeunes chercheurs pour y inclure les deux critères proposés par la FCSS. De surcroît, le Conseil reconnaîtra la situation particulière des femmes dont les carrières universitaires n'ont pas, pour des raisons familiales, suivi un mode de développement conventionnel. Ces femmes

feront partie de la catégorie des jeunes chercheurs.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

Les réunions annuelles de la FCSS ont eu lieu au mois d'octobre. Durant les trois journées de réunion, les participants ont eu l'occasion de rencontrer des membres des trois partis politiques fédéraux, la présidente du CRSH et le président du CRSNG, ainsi que le Secrétaire d'Etat, Gerry Weiner, qui a aimablement offert une réception sur la Colline du Parlement en l'honneur de la FCSS.

Notre nouveau président, pour l'année 1989-90, le cinquantième anniversaire de la FCSS, est Monsieur Michel Allard, professeur au département des sciences de l'éducation de l'UQAM.

THE STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE / L'ETAT DE LA DISCIPLINE

Using footnotes to trace the evolution of Political Science from 1935 to 1989*

J.A. Laponce
University of British Columbia

Like sociology, but unlike economics, political science makes a considerable use of findings, ideas, and models taken from other disciplines (Laponce, 1980). This justifies that we use the changes that occur in its pattern of intellectual imports to measure its evolution.

In the mid thirties, when there were only a few hundred scholars who considered themselves to be political scientists, it would have been sufficient to attend the meetings of the only three national political science associations that existed at the time (the American, the Canadian, and the Finish)¹, and additionally to talk to a few colleagues in Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, as well as read a few books and articles, to be able to describe accurately the state of the discipline.

¹ The Finish association was created in 1935. (See Anckar and Berndtson, 1988); the Canadian, after an aborted attempt in 1913, was established in 1929 (see Trent and Stein in Andrews, 1982); the American dates from 1903.

That is no longer possible. The **International Political Science Abstracts**, though selective, index more than 5000 articles per year, and the **International Bibliography of Political Science**, which lists books as well as articles, has over 7000 entries. The more recent of the major publications describing the state of the discipline, that by Madeleine Grawitz and Jean Leca (1985) was a cooperative project involving fifty specialists.² Singly, one can no longer have but a very partial and biased view of the field.³

Such a partial and biased view leads me to select three impressions to be tested here, impressions describing the evolution of political science in North America over the last generation. a) Originally rooted in Law and Economics (the latter in Canada, the former in the United States), political science has greatly diversified its imports since the 1930's; b) imports from Law and Economics declined after the second World War but increased again in the 1980's; c) imports from psychology and economics are so balanced that if the ones increase the others decline.

Let us test these non-remarkable impressions on the national journals of the two associations that have had, over the past 20 years, the largest number of participants at the world congresses of the IPSA, and have hence a claim to be the two leading associations in the field (other measures of leadership, such as the number of editorships of major journals, would put the United Kingdom ahead of Canada).

To simplify the testing of those assumptions, let us compare the **APSR** and the **CJEPS/CJPS**, for the period 1935-1989, at the following points in time: the mid-thirties, the mid-fifties, the mid-seventies, 1980, 1985 and 1989. For each period, let us select thirty (30) articles in each journal (if a given year, 1935 for example, does not give us the 30 articles needed, let us take the complement from the year that follows).

For each article in the corpus, let us record the academic journals that appear in its footnotes and let us assign these journals to their respective academic fields (economics, sociology, history, etc.), using Ulrich's (1989) as our guide for the assignment. If a given discipline appears at least once in an article, let us give that discipline

² Similarly, Greenstein and Polsby (1975) had parcelled out their coverage of the discipline to 50 scholars. Ada Finifter (1983), for a far less ambitious coverage, used 20 collaborators

³ See for example J. Burdeau (1980).

a score of 1; if it does not appear the score is zero. For example, if each of the 30 articles of the APSR of 1989 had quoted at least one economic journal, the score of economics would be, for that year, $30/30 \times 100 = 100\%$. But if only one of the thirty articles had mentioned economic journals (whatever the number) the score would be $1/30 \times 100 = 3\%$.

Interdisciplinary journals such as **BC Studies** and **Daedalus**, and other publications classified by Ulrich as "general social science" we ignored. Consequently, our statistics underestimate slightly the level of imports, but only slightly since the number of interdisciplinary journals cited by the articles we analyzed was remarkably small.⁴

The evolution recorded by Figure 1 shows that political science, at least the political science reflected by the APSR and the CJEPS/CJPS, has, over time, continued to diversify its sources of imports. The model of development evoked by this pattern is less that of a tree than that of a brain increasing rapidly the number of its synapses. That pleasing image may however be misleading since we cannot tell whether the increased number of links with the outside recorded by Figure 1 favors or hinders connections within the discipline, among its different sub-fields.

Note the expected move away from Law, then the return to it, especially in the case of the CJPS (how much of the rapprochement is contributed by Law and how much by Political Science, I cannot tell; no more than I can tell in the case of other disciplines). The greater need of Canadian researchers for Law imports is understandable. It results from factors exterior to the discipline, notably the constitutional debates and the Charter. But the increase of Law imports is also sizable in the APSR, and that is unlikely to be due to external factors. It is due more likely to the "rediscovery" of the state, a state that had never been truly lost but had been pushed back stage.

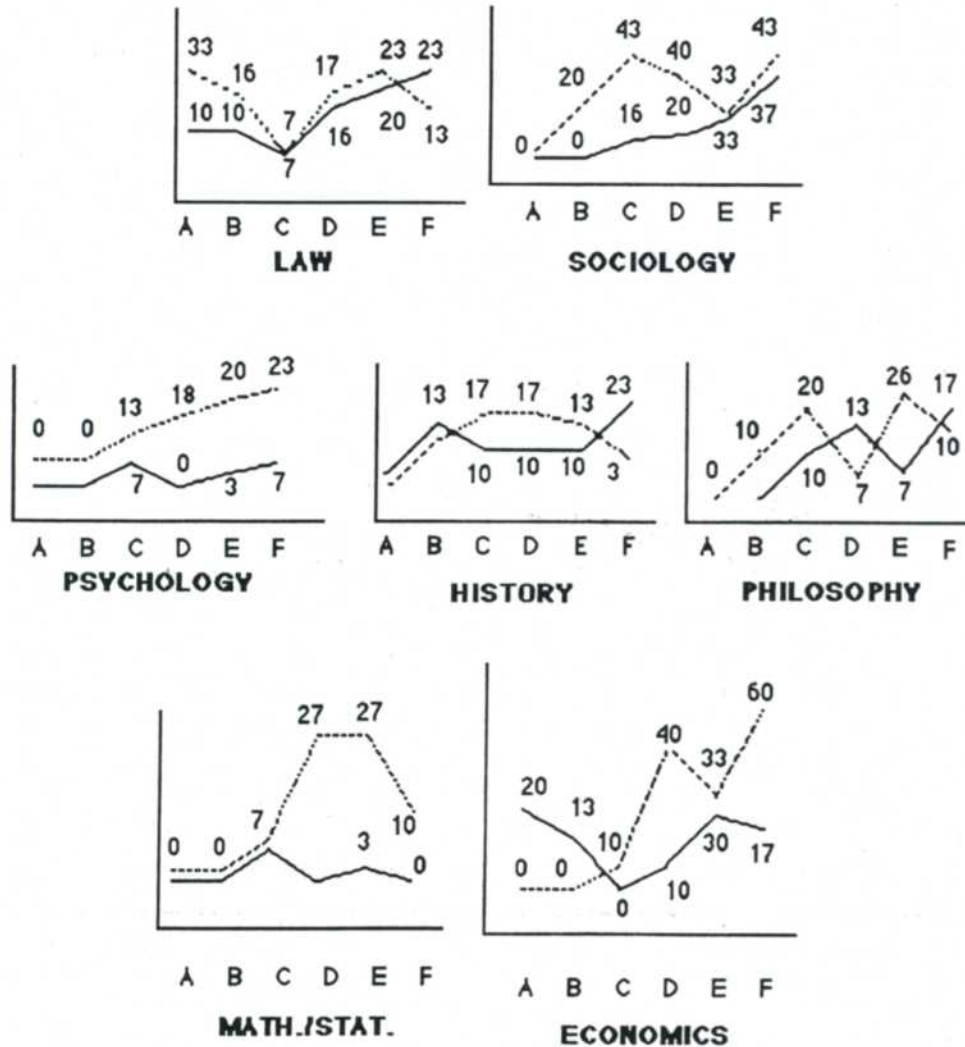
As expected, the graphs record a marked increase in imports from Economics, especially by the APSR where they reach the 60% mark in 1989, the highest percentage to appear on Figure 1.

But, contrary to expectation the rise of Economics in the APSR has not been at the

⁴ The CJEPS posed a problem since it was an interdisciplinary journal. The articles selected from that publication were those by authors whom I judged to be political scientists.

Figure 1

The Evolution of the CJPS and the APSR, from the mid 1930 to the late 1990s, measured by their quote of journals from other disciplines. In percent**

**Keys:**

A: mid 1930's
 B: mid 50's
 C: mid 70's
 D: 1980
 E: 1985
 F: 1989

----- : APSR
 _____ : CJPS/CJEPS*

* At the exclusion of the articles written by economists

** 100% = all articles in the sample for the year considered quoted at least one journal from that particular discipline.

expense of Psychology - at least when we measure gross rather than proportional imports. Psychology continues its steady progression in the American journal. I find that reassuring.

How should we interpret the fact that the **APSR** and the **CJPS**, which had similar import trends from Economics in the mid-70s and the mid-80s, diverge in 1989? A statistical quirk to be corrected by regression to the norm? I doubt that. The difference is so considerable as to suggest another interpretation. The **APSR** is not followed by the **CJPS** (and my impression is that it is not followed by other major journals either) in its heavy dependence on Economics. That might mean that the **APSR** is due for a correction, a correction that would result in lower imports from Economics.

A projection of the trends observed here leads one to predict that political science will continue to grow by proving true the Laswellian observation: looking ahead often means looking sideways. So doing might lead Political Science, one day, to pay more attention to the fields, such as Geography, that it has, thus far, practically ignored.⁵

* Much of the data used in this note is drawn from a text prepared for A. Donneur, M. Stein, and J. Trent **Political Science in Canada** (forthcoming).

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⁵ See Laponce (1983). In 1989 only 7% of CPSA and 3% of APSA articles quoted a geography journal.

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LES PROGRAMMES GRADUES / GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Graduate Education in Political Science at the University of Calgary

Roger Gibbins
Professor and Head
Department of Political Science
The University of Calgary

In the limited space available, I would like to sketch in the nature of our graduate program in as frank a manner as possible. It is not my intention to do a sales job for our particular program, although I certainly believe that we have a good deal to offer. Rather, I would like to focus on the experiences of a mid-size program at a mid-size Canadian university, in the hope that the Calgary experience will be some general applicability to students and faculty members wrestling with plans for graduate education in the 1990s.

Environmental Context

Calgary is an Alberta community of approximately 700,000 residents, hosting one of the province's four universities; the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, with approximately 29,000 FTE students overall, and the University of Calgary, with approximately 20,000 FTE students overall. Two contextual factors are of particular importance to the graduate program at the University of Calgary. First, Calgarians have the highest level of post-secondary education in Canada, and thus provide a large potential pool for graduate programs. Second, the provincial capital is in Edmonton, and thus the political science program does not have ready research and employment access to the seat of government. In their mental set, graduate students are not only a long way

from Ottawa; they are also a long way from Edmonton.

The Department of Political Science consists of 22 full-time faculty members, 9 full and part-time sessionals, and 4 support staff. Teaching and research fields span the gamut of contemporary political science. The Department enjoys a close working relationship with the Strategic Studies program, the Research Unit for Public Policy Studies, and the Research Unit for Socio-Legal Studies. In July, 1990, the Department will begin a three year term as host of the Canadian Journal of Political Science.

The Graduate Program

There are currently 41 students in the graduate program: 11 in the PhD program, 27 in the thesis-based masters program, and 3 in a part-time, course-based MA program. Eight of the current graduate students, including three in the PhD program, are women, a proportion well below the department's historical norm. Twenty-five students come from Alberta, and 11 from elsewhere in Canada. Five visa students are presently in the program.

Students in the thesis-based MA program are required to take six one-term courses, one of which is a methods course and no more than three of which can be in the same field as the thesis. Course work is normally completed within eight months, with the thesis taking anywhere from four additional months to several years to complete. The mean time in program for thesis-based MA students is 2.2 years, although the median time is considerably less. A "typical" MA student, should such a beast be found, would be likely to defend his or her thesis somewhere between December and April in the second year of the program.

The Department tries to offer financial support to all students, and succeeds in almost all cases. MA students generally receive three terms, or twelve months, of financial support, which may take the form of graduate teaching assistantships (GATs) or research assistantships (GARs); the former require 12 hours of service per week while the latter do not have any work requirement beyond the student's thesis. The total financial package comes to between \$11,000 and \$14,000, plus fee remissions, depending upon the mix of GATs and GARs. Financial support for PhD students is provided for the first three years of the program, with additional support contingent upon available resources.

Since 1968, 115 students have graduated from the program, including seven with PhDs. Over the last five years (1985-89 inclusive) alone, 54 students graduated including 4 with PhDs. Thirteen of the graduating MA students have gone on to PhD programs.

Commentary

Such are the bare bones of the Calgary program. In a more qualitative sense, the Department has traditionally enjoyed a strong MA program, strong in the sense that we have recruited good students from a diverse set of backgrounds, and that we have been able to place academically-inclined graduating students into reputable PhD programs across the continent and overseas (eg: Carleton, Claremont, Dalhousie, Duke, Edinburgh, King's College/London, LSE, Princeton, Syracuse, Toronto, UBC).

The development of our PhD program has been much more hesitant, in part because the market for graduating PhDs in political science has been so constrained over the past decade. Did Canada need, we asked ourselves, yet another PhD program in political science? Over the last few years, however, the market situation has improved, the national visibility of our faculty has increased, and the PhD program has moved from being small and static to being a reasonable size and increasingly dynamic. The Department now feels comfortable with a mid-sized PhD program (10-15 students), and will promote modest growth over the years ahead in response to demographic shifts within the professoriate. Although the Department has always received a high volume of applications to its PhD program, the traditional letter was of the "to whom it may concern" variety, mailed out to any and all graduate programs on the continent. More recently, applications are coming from students who are aware of the Calgary department, and who are interested in working with specific faculty members or within specific programs.

It should be stressed that problems remain. There is an ongoing concern that we have not yet achieved the right critical mass for the PhD program, that there are still too few students spread across too many courses, fields, and years of the program to provide adequate peer support and collegial interchange. Apart from directed readings courses, it has been next to impossible to offer graduate courses for PhD students alone, although here a reasonably sound pedagogic argument can be made for mixing MA and PhD students in the same seminar. (We face the same issues at the MA level, where some courses mix undergraduate and graduate students.)

More generally, the University of Calgary is discussing a substantial expansion in the size of its graduate program. As a Department, we hope to be able to participate in that expansion, although at the present time our financial resources and physical space are stretched to the limit. While we have the supervisory talent and interest to handle a larger program, additional space and financial support will have to be forthcoming.

Related to the proposed expansion is a desire to broaden the recruitment base for the graduate program. In part, this means casting a wider net across Canada and other countries, something for which the Faculty of Graduate Studies is offering its support and encouragement. In part, however, it also means being able to respond to the growing interest of mature students in part-time graduate work. There is little question that our program works best for traditional students in their early twenties who are relatively footloose and fancy-free. Our capacity, and indeed the University's capacity, to handle older, more heavily encumbered students needs to be improved.

In conclusion, the Department looks forward with considerable optimism to graduate education in the 1990s. Our own program is now well-established, well-financed, reasonably successful in its recruitment base, and reasonably successful in placing its graduates. While it is not clear that every department needs a graduate program, and that every graduate program needs a PhD program, our experience suggests that a mid-size department can offer an intellectually stimulating graduate program, that it can attract good students, and that it can prepare such students for academic and non-academic careers.

**RESEARCH IN POLITICAL
SCIENCE / LA RECHERCHE**

**The University of Toronto's
Centre for International Studies**

John Kirton
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto

Following its successful School of Graduate Studies review in the Spring of 1989, and the return of modest core funding from the University of Toronto, the Centre for International Studies has embarked upon a much expanded program of research and associated advisory activity. Managing this new program is the Centre's new

Director, Professor Len Waverman of the Department of Economics and Dr. Sylvia Ostry, who has joined the Centre as Senior Research Fellow and Chair of the Board, following her successful tenure as the Volvo Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Canadian Ambassador for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and the Personal Representative of the Prime Minister for the Economic Summit. Professors Janice Stein and John Kirton of Political Science continue to serve as the Centre's Co-Directors of Research. In addition, the Centre serves as the home each year of the Bissell Professor of Canadian American Relations and the Visiting Professorship of German and European Studies. Professor Allan Gotlieb, former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, and Ulrich Schlieper of the University of Mannheim respectively serve as the 1989-90 incumbents.

Over the next five years, the Centre's research activity will focus on five major interdisciplinary areas: international trade; technology and innovation policy; investment and multinational corporations; international law; and international policy co-ordination. In addition, the Centre's major ongoing research includes projects on the economics of peace in the middle east, Canadian space policy, and, together with its sister Centre's at York and Queen's, new conceptions of global security.

With its major financial support from the Province of Ontario, the Centre is developing a role in strengthening the ability of provincial government departments, the corporate and NGO community, and scholarly colleagues, to address contemporary international policy issues related to the changing global political economy. As part of this effort, the Centre sponsors ongoing seminar series in such areas as international policy co-ordination, international development, international economics, international law, and the transformation of Europe.

**LA PRATIQUE DE LA SCIENCE
POLITIQUE / THE PRACTICE OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

La recherche inter-universitaire

André Blais
Département de science politique
Université de Montréal

Je pratique depuis plusieurs années la recherche inter-universitaire. Cela suggère que j'y vois certains bénéfices. Soulève-t-elle par contre des

difficultés importantes? Y a-t-il lieu d'encourager davantage ce type de recherche ou faudrait-il mettre en garde contre certains problèmes qu'on risque de sous-estimer?

Il importe de bien distinguer les choix qui se posent. Il y a d'abord le choix entre la recherche individuelle et celle en équipe. Lorsqu'on opte pour la recherche en équipe, l'on peut alors se demander s'il est préférable d'avoir des collaborateurs provenant ou non de la même université. Le choix entre la recherche individuelle et celle en équipe dépend premièrement du domaine. Dans un secteur comme la philosophie politique, l'effort personnel de réflexion me semble être l'approche la plus féconde. L'analyse d'une élection, par contre, me semble exiger la collaboration de chercheurs avec des expertises différentes. Entre ces deux extrêmes, on retrouve toute une série de situations moins claires, où chacun des deux types de recherche présente certains avantages et désavantages. Dans ces cas, la personnalité de chacun entre en jeu. Pour quelqu'un qui, comme moi, aime bien ne pas travailler sur un seul sujet à la fois (la peur de l'abîme...), adore discuter des résultats et est capable de faire les compromis nécessaires (oui, oui...), la recherche en équipe va plus ou moins de soi.

Je pars du postulat que la recherche en équipe peut être féconde, pour autant que la dynamique inter-personnelle fonctionne bien. Ceci dit, la recherche inter-universitaire pose-t-elle des difficultés particulières? J'ai été impliqué dans des projets avec des collègues de mon département, avec des collègues d'autres départements et avec des chercheurs d'autres universités. Je dois dire que je ne perçois pas de différence énorme entre ces trois types de projets et je suis porté à croire que les problèmes spécifiques à la collaboration inter-universitaire ne sont pas considérables.

Bien sûr, les communications ne sont pas aussi faciles. Je mène présentement une recherche avec Donald Blake (U.B.C.) et Stéphane Dion, de mon département. Le fait que le bureau de Stéphane soit presque en face du mien est bien pratique. Chaque fois qu'une idée saugrenue me passe par la tête, que je dois prendre une décision sur une question de recherche, je peux cogner à sa porte et discuter avec lui des mérites et limites d'une idée ou démarche, et vice-versa. Les échanges avec les collaborateurs des autres universités ne peuvent être aussi continus.

Il ne faudrait cependant pas exagérer les difficultés. L'interaction directe est utile mais elle ne me paraît pas obligatoire. Il faut certes prévoir des rencontres de travail de l'équipe, pour fixer les grandes orientations, assurer la cohérence

dans la démarche et discuter à fond les premières versions d'articles ou de chapitres. Pour autant qu'on aura eu soin d'inclure ces rencontres dans le projet de recherche (ce type de dépense est généralement accepté par les organismes de financement de la recherche), il n'y a pas vraiment de problème. Et si, comme moi, vous appréciez les montagnes de Vancouver ou le charme de Québec, la recherche inter-universitaire présente beaucoup d'attrait... D'autant plus que dans plusieurs cas l'un des chercheurs pourra bénéficier d'une année sabbatique au cours du projet de recherche, année qui peut être passée dans l'université d'un autre membre de l'équipe.

Ces rencontres ne sont évidemment pas suffisantes. Plus ou moins à chaque semaine, des questions se posent, qui doivent être réglées sur le champ. Il est parfois frustrant de ne pouvoir discuter directement avec nos collaborateurs. Mais les frustrations sont de plus en plus rares. Le courrier électronique, en particulier, facilite énormément les choses. Chaque matin, je peux vérifier si j'ai reçu un message de Vancouver, ce qui me permet de rêver quelques secondes aux montagnes...

Tout compte fait, la recherche inter-universitaire me semble comporter très peu de désavantages supplémentaires, par rapport à la recherche (en équipe) intra-universitaire. Et elle m'apparaît essentielle dans certains domaines. Dans la mesure où la dualité linguistique est une des données de base de la société canadienne, la collaboration entre francophones et anglophones ne peut qu'enrichir la science politique canadienne. De même, l'absence d'études comparatives sur les provinces représente, à mon avis, l'une des grandes lacunes de la discipline. Pour ce type de recherche, la recherche inter-universitaire est plus ou moins incontournable.

Pourquoi alors les projets de recherche inter-universitaire sont-ils si peu nombreux? Pour de bonnes et de moins bonnes raisons. La plus importante (et la meilleure à mes yeux) est une sage prudence. Il est sage de collaborer avec des gens que l'on connaît et avec qui on s'entend bien; en équipe une personnalité agréable est une qualité aussi précieuse que la compétence. Comme l'on connaît généralement mieux ses collègues du même département, la recherche intra-universitaire est plus facilement accessible. C'est pourquoi il est important de favoriser les contacts entre universités, de façon à ce que les réseaux personnels entre politologues de différentes universités se multiplient.

Un autre facteur qui freine la recherche inter-universitaire et celle en équipe en général est probablement la formation universitaire. Je ne crois pas avoir effectué un seul travail en équipe

au cours de mes études supérieures. Heureusement, j'avais fait quelques petites recherches "collectives" avec des confrères d'études dans le cadre de mon baccalauréat à l'Université Laval, recherches dont je conserve un très bon souvenir, ce qui m'avait sensibilisé aux avantages (et désavantages) du genre. J'ai d'ailleurs l'impression que c'est là un autre aspect du caractère distinct du Québec..., caractère renforcé par les incitations au regroupement de chercheurs du programme FCAR.

Je pratique et compte continuer de pratiquer la recherche inter-universitaire. Le bilan que je fais de ce type de recherche est foncièrement positif. J'ai travaillé avec des personnes de qui j'ai beaucoup appris. J'estime que la collaboration avec des chercheurs d'autres universités n'a pu qu'enrichir ma contribution scientifique. Je reconnais par contre que le choix entre la recherche individuelle et celle en équipe, intra ou inter-universitaire, est essentiellement personnel. Là encore la pluralité des démarches est à préserver. Je n'en demeure pas moins convaincu que la science politique canadienne serait plus riche si les projets inter-universitaires se faisaient un peu plus nombreux.

1990 ELECTION 1990

BIOGRAPHIES

President-elect / Président élu By acclamation / Par acclamation

Vincent Lemieux est professeur au département de science politique de l'Université Laval depuis 1960. Il a été directeur du département et directeur du programme de maîtrise en analyse des politiques. De 1972 à 1975 il a été codirecteur de la Revue canadienne de science politique. Il a obtenu, en 1979, la médaille Pariseau de l'Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences (ACFAS) et il a été boursier Killam en 1979-1980 et en 1980-1981. Il est l'auteur de nombreux articles et de plusieurs ouvrages dont Parenté et politique, L'organisation sociale dans l'île d'Orléans, Le patronage politique: une étude comparative, Systèmes partisans et partis politiques et La structuration du pouvoir dans les systèmes politiques.

Members-at-large / Conseillers 5 to be elected / 5 à élire

Born in Arvida P.Q. in 1940, **Dr Yvan Gagnon** was educated at Laval University (BA, 1960, MA, 1971) and at the Royal Military College of Canada (BA, 1965). After a short period of service in the RCAF, he went on to the University of California for a PhD in Political Science in 1974. This was followed by a year of research at the University of Geneva and at the Ecole des hautes études internationales in Geneva Switzerland.

A member of the department of Political and Economic Science of RMC since 1972, he is now Head of this Department. He teaches Canadian Government and Public Administration, and conducts most of his research in political theory and its effects on the Canadian polity. For the CPSA, he produced the first Graduate Programmes Guide for the study of political science in Canadian universities in 1981-82.

Andrew D. Heard, B.A. (Hon.) (Dalhousie), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London-L.S.E.), Ph.D (Toronto) is currently a Canada Research Fellow and Assistant Professor (Research) in the Political Science Department at Dalhousie University. He is a former Parliamentary Intern and held a SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellowship at Oxford and Toronto. His teaching and research interests centre on the Canadian constitution, the judiciary, and human rights. Andrew Heard has authored articles in the Dalhousie Law Journal and Canadian Journal of Political Science; in addition, his book on Canadian constitutional conventions will be published in the Fall of 1990 by Oxford University Press.

Educated at McMaster and the University of Toronto, **Rainer Knopff** spent two years teaching at the University of Saskatchewan before moving to the University of Calgary in 1978. He is the founding editor of the Canadian Journal of Law and Society and was active in launching the Canadian Association of Law and Society. In 1979 he served on the programme committee for the CPSA annual meeting in Saskatoon. His publications include Human Rights and Social Technology: The New War on Discrimination (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1989); Federalism and the Charter: Leading Constitutional Decisions -- A New Edition (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1989), co-edited with Peter H. Russell and F.L. Morton; and Privacy (Calgary: Calgary Institute for the Humanities, 1989), co-authored with Harold Coward and Peter Fitzgerald-Moore.

Samuel V. LaSelva is a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of British Columbia. He received his B.A. and

M.A. from the University of Western Ontario and his D.Phil. from Oxford. He has been a SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellow, and has taught at York University and the University of Western Ontario. His teaching and research interests include modern political theory, legal philosophy, and the Canadian constitution. His articles have appeared in Political Studies, the CJPS, the Journal of Canadian Studies, and elsewhere. He is currently a member of the CPSA Programme Committee.

Michael MacMillan is an Associate Professor of political studies at Mount St. Vincent University in Halifax. He received his B.A. from the University of New Brunswick and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. His areas of research specialization are political theory (human rights, democratic theory) and Canadian politics (language policy, Québec). He has published articles on language rights, human rights, language issues in Québec and democratic rights.

François Rocher est professeur adjoint au département de science politique de l'Université d'Ottawa (1987-1990) et titulaire de la Bourse de recherche du Canada (1990-1993). Détenteur d'un Ph.D. de l'Université de Montréal (1987). Enseignement et recherche en politique canadienne et conduit actuellement une recherche sur le rôle et la place des régions dans le processus d'intégration économique continentale. A collaboré entre autres à Politique, Revue canadienne de théorie politique et sociale, Revue internationale d'action communautaire et Studies in Political Economy; a participé à de nombreux ouvrages collectifs dont Canadian Politics: An Introduction to the Discipline (A.-G. Gagnon, J. Bicherton, eds) et L'ère des libéraux. Le pouvoir fédéral de 1963 à 1984 (Y. Bélanger, D. Brunelle, dir.).

Grace Skogstad teaches courses on Canadian Politics, Organized Interests, and Intergovernmental Relations at the University of Toronto. Her major research interest is agricultural policy, the focus of concern in her book on The Politics of Agricultural Policy-Making in Canada. Other studies of standing committees in the House of Commons, the role of the provincial state in policy-making, and Canadian and U.S. trade remedy laws have appeared in CJPS and CPA. She has served as the Canadian Politics section co-chair for the 1988 CPSA meetings and was the English-language book review editor of the CJPS between 1984 and 1987.

Richard Vernon has been a faculty member at Western since 1970, and is now Chairman of the Department of Political Science. His teaching and research interests are in the history of

political thought and contemporary political theory. His major publications (most recently Citizenship and Order) have concerned political thought in France, and papers on various aspects of liberal and socialist thought have appeared in CJPS, Queen's Quarterly, and American and British journals. Last year he was organiser of a special section of the CPSA meetings on "Rights and Political Order", marking the bicentennial of 1789.

IN MEMORIAM

Norman Ward
(1918-1990)

Norman Ward, a political scientist at the University of Saskatchewan from 1945 until his retirement as Britnell Professor forty years later, died in Saskatoon on February 4, 1990. He was 71 years of age.

He received his B.A. from McMaster University in 1941, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1943 and 1949 respectively. As a student of R. MacGregor Dawson's at the University of Toronto he chose as his dissertation topic a subject virtually unexplored at the time, parliamentary representation in Canada. It became the first of his many books when it was published by the University of Toronto Press in 1950 as The Canadian House of Commons: Representation.

Norman was a prodigious scholar whose careful and balanced research earned him the respect of political scientists and historians across Canada. He was also a humourist of considerable note and an authority on etymology. His passion was writing, as his immense and eclectic record of publications attests. His works include quite literally hundreds of papers, articles and reviews published in refereed journals, magazines, newspapers, literary quarterlies and edited books. He took pride in the fact that he helped to pay at least in part for his graduate education by writing approximately 2,000 cartoonists' gag-lines.

Norman Ward's work in political science will be remembered as much for its variety as by its volume. In addition to producing what in certain respects is still the definitive book on representation, he wrote on the electoral system, auditor general, cabinet, political parties, elections, provincial politics, parliament in general and the House of Commons in particular.

He made no apology for being of the "institutionalist" school, believing as he did that one can make little sense of society and public affairs without a solid grounding in constitutional history and government institutions. He respected elected officials, convinced that theirs is an honourable endeavour imperfectly portrayed by the media and little understood by the general public. Among his friends, Norman counted politicians of all persuasions and countless former students. Many Saskatchewan graduates went on to practice the art of politics that they were first introduced to in his classroom.

In addition to his editing A Party Politician: The Memoirs of Chubby Power, four editions of Dawson's The Government of Canada and a number of other books, Norman Ward wrote The Public Purse: A Study in Canadian Democracy and three books of humour. Of his humorous works, Mice in the Beer received the Leacock Award. His last book, written together with David E. Smith will appear this year, Jimmy Gardiner: Relentless Liberal.

As recognition of his immense contribution to our understanding of Canadian government and politics, Norman received a number of awards and honours. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1962, an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1976, and he received honorary LL.D.s from McMaster and Queen's Universities. At its Spring 1990 Convocation, the university at which he taught for four decades will confer posthumously an LL.D. as recognition of Norman Ward's "contribution to Canadian political science, the University of Saskatchewan, radio and television broadcasting, and Canada's arts and letters." He is survived by his wife Betty, six children and thirteen grandchildren. His colleagues and friends share his family's sorrow at the loss of such an exceptional man.

John C. Courtney
University of Saskatchewan

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RESEARCH GRANTS**

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BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CANADIAN POLITICS

Online Bibliography of Canadian Politics, 1970-1989

This computerized bibliography created by Iza Laponce at UBC, was designed to be an ongoing, expanding data base of bibliographic information. It provides a selective, up to date, as well as retrospective access to publications for academic researchers in the various fields of Canadian politics. The term "politics" is used to include such topics as: political support, voting behaviour, political parties (federal, provincial and local); political thought; ideology; political culture; the electoral system; constitutional question; aboriginal rights, native land claims; multicultural policy; ethnic relations; political socialization; social psychology; education policy; federal-provincial relations; provincial politics; local politics; public, social, economic, environmental and trade policies; regulatory processes; language and culture policy; nationalism; civil rights; political perceptions; public opinion; communication and mass media; regionalism; foreign policy and relations; defence policy; etc. The bibliography is thus designed to be of use not only to political scientists, but to researchers in such areas as political anthropology, political economy, political sociology, political geography or constitutional law.

Journalistic, or popular materials have been excluded. The bibliography includes listings for monographs (i.e. books), and periodical articles (published both in Canada and abroad), papers presented at academic conferences (provided they are readily available either in print or microform), doctoral dissertations, as well as separate entries for individual chapters or essays in collectively published works whenever these have identifiable author(s).

Thus far, about 16,000 bibliographic entries covering the 1970-1989 period have been entered over the last seven years into the database. There are plans to extend the coverage back to 1945.

Inclusion guidelines for the bibliography are as follows:

- a) Pertinent articles published in academic journals.
- b) Books pertinent to Canadian Politics.
- c) All papers presented at the annual meetings of the Canadian Political Science Association that deal with Canadian politics; papers of such bodies as the International Political Science Association, the Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association, etc. provided they are available in a published form, and that they pertain to Canadian politics.
- d) Pertinent chapters, both original essays and reprinted articles, in edited books and books of collective authorship, published anywhere in the world.
- e) Doctoral and some M.A. theses.

The original features of the bibliography:

Number of entries: about 16,000 for the period 1979-1989, about 20% of which are French language items. The bibliography is online and thus can easily be added to or revised as need be.

Kinds of material listed: No other indexing service for Canadian materials, available either in conventionally published form or online, provides access to individual essays or chapters in books (except for the short-lived Canadian Essays and Collections Index (1971-72). At present the ABC-Clío's America: History and Life and the Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings, published by the Institute for Scientific Information Inc., provides a partial access to this kind of materials, but neither of these publications specialize in Canadian coverage. No other indexing service designed for academic users covers the entire field of Canadian politics in a single, easy-to-use file.

Retrieval of information: The bibliography can be searched **online** from any U.B.C. terminal and from any personal computer which has a modem and the appropriate interface with the U.B.C. mainframe. In September 1988 a **microfiche** set was published on an experimental basis. The set was acquired by a number of non-B.C. universities, notably Queen's, Laval and Alberta.

The online commands needed to retrieve the information are very simple. For example the command **bn=calrns** (b for browse, n for name) will retrieve the names of all the authors named Cairns (Alan, Robert, etc.), and a subsequent command will list all the works of Alan Cairns included in the bibliography (56 at the moment). Similar commands can retrieve all the works in the title of which appear the words "distinct" and

"society" or "société" and "distincte" for example. The microfiche set does not offer as many retrieval strategies. It can be searched by author's name, by title, by subjects and by single key words in title (for example, either société or distincte but not both).

In the near future the bibliography will be made available in a CD-ROM format.

For information write to:

Iza Laponce
Humanities and Social Sciences Division
Main Library
1956 Main Mall
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Y3

AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS / DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS

University of Alberta

Sabbatical or other leave (1990-91):

Tom Keating
Jeremy Paltiel

Appointment (July, 1989):

Linda Trimble (Canadian Politics)

Brandon University

Dr. M.V. Naidu returned to campus after a successful research and lecture tour of sixteen countries of Asia and Europe. He was re-elected President of the Canadian Peace Research and Education Association for 1987-88. He was chosen to serve for a two year term on the General Assembly and the Board of Directors of the Social Science Federation of Canada.

Carleton University

Sabbatical or other leave (1989-90):

S.E. Bennett
R.J. Jackson (July-December 1989)
J. Jenson
T. Rakowska-Harmstone
D.C. Rowat
C.F. Schuetz
E.L. Tepper
G.B. Toner
G.S. Williams

On sabbatical or other leave (1990-91)

N.H. Chi
P.C. Emberley
W.R. Newell

T. Rakowska-Harmstone
G. Roseme
G.B. Toner

Appointments (1989-90):

M. Smith

New programme:

The new Institute for Political Economy began operations in July 1989 with **M.B. Dolan** from the Department of Political Science serving as first Director.

Dalhousie University

Sabbatical or other leave (Jan.-June 1990):

James Eayrs (Carrying out research on Canadian diplomacy in East-Asia)

Tim Shaw (Time-release leave from SSHRCC for research on African political economy)

Appointments:

Peter Aucoin has been appointed to the Advisory Board of the Canadian Centre for Management Development, Government of Canada.

David Fashole Luke has been appointed an Associate Editor of the Canadian Journal of African Studies.

Gil Winham has been appointed to the Canadian Government's roster to adjudicate antidump and countervail trade disputes under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

Canada Research Fellow:

Andrew Heard

Conclusion of term:

Dale Poel concluded his term as Director of Research for the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Health Care.

Lakehead University

Appointment (June 1989):

Geoffrey R. Weller has been reappointed Vice-President (Academic) of Lakehead University. His five year term began on July 1st, 1989. He was first appointed in 1985 at which time he was Dean of Arts.

Université Laval

Professeur(e)s invité(e)s:

Jean-François Médard (Co-directeur du Centre d'étude d'Afrique noire, Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux). Janvier-février 1990.

Jean Louis Quermonne (Professeur à l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris et de Grenoble). Mai-Juin 1990.

François Georges Dreyfus (Directeur, Institut des hautes études européennes, Strasbourg). Mai-juin 1990.

Jerzy Topolski (Professeur, Université de Poznam, Pologne). Mai-juin 1990.

Albert Verdoodt (Professeur, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgique). Juillet-août 1990.

Slimane Chikh (Professeur, Université d'Alger, Algérie). Septembre-octobre 1990.

Bérangère Marques-Pereira (Professeure, Université Libre de Bruxelles). Septembre-octobre 1990.

Nouveau membre

A compter de juin 1990, le département comptera un nouveau membre, soit la professeure Pauline Côté. Ayant obtenu son Ph.D. de l'Université Laval en 1988, elle a poursuivi ses recherches à Carleton University au cours des deux dernières années, grâce à une bourse post-doctorale qui lui avait été attribuée par le CRSH. Madame Côté est spécialiste de la politique canadienne et québécoise.

McGill University

Sabbaticals 1989-90

Barbara Haskel
Patrick James
Baldev Raj Nayyar

Sabbaticals 1990-91

Alain Gagnon (second term only)
Richard Shultz
Blema Steinberg
James Tully

Appointments (1989-90)

Alain Gagnon, Associate Professor, previously affiliated with Carleton University.

Mark Brawley, Assistant Professor (Ph.D.-U.C.L.A.).

Philip Oxhorn, Assistant Professor (Ph.D.-Harvard).

Visiting Professors for one year:

Richard Ned Lebow, currently Director of the Peace Studies Program at Cornell.

Syed Islam, Assistant Professor at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh.

Arlene Broadhurst, Visiting Lecturer, (Ph.D.- The American University, School of International Service).

Canada Research Fellow:

Rex Brynen (Ph.D.- University of Calgary).
Christopher Manfredi (Ph.D.-Claremont Graduate School)

Visiting Scholar:

David A. Milne, currently Professor of Political Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island.

Université du Québec à Montréal

Professeurs en sabbatique (1989-90)

Julien Bauer
Jean-Pierre Beaud
André Bernard
Bonnie Campbell
Thierry Hentsch
Jean-Marc Piotte

Engagement

Philippe Le Prestre, spécialiste en relations internationales et particulièrement sur les Etats-Unis.

Professeurs substitués (1989-90):

Dan O'Meara, relations internationales et spécialement l'Afrique.
Pierre Tremblay, administration publique.
Jean-Guy Prévost, méthodologie.

Nouveaux programmes:

Actuellement, le programme de baccalauréat fait l'objet d'une réforme. On travaille également à ajouter au programme de maîtrise une concentration en développement et coopération internationale.

Queen's University

Professor Saeed Rahnema of Queen's School of Public Administration and Department of Political Studies was appointed as the Director of the Canadian Branch of the American-based Centre for Iranian Research and Analysis (CIRA). CIRA is a non-profit scholarly organization, whose primary purpose is to promote, generate and publicize research on Iran and the Middle East.

Dr. Rahnema is also elected to the board of Directors of the Middle East Economic Association (MEEA), which is an affiliate of the American Economic Association.

University of Toronto

On sabbatical (1990-91):

Ronnie Beiner
Joy Esbrey

Joseph Fletcher
Don Forbes
Cliff Orwin
Richard Sandbrook

New appointment (July 1990):

Debora Spar, International Political Economy
(from Harvard University).

Visitors (1990-91):

Richard Simeon (Queen's)
Katherine Swinton (U. of T. Law)
David Wurfel (Windsor)
Edelgard Mahant (Laurentian)

Promotions (1989):

(Full Professors)
Jonathan Barker and Cliff Orwin

(Associate Professors)
Jennifer Nedelski and Robert Vipond

(Assistant professor)
Evert Lindquist

Change in General M.A.:

Beginning in 1990-91, the aim of the General M.A. in Political Science at the University of Toronto will be to recruit and prepare students for the Ph.D. program. While formal entrance requirements will not be changed, the Department will be looking for students with an interest in and aptitude for doctoral studies. This does not mean that only Toronto M.A.'s will be admitted to our doctoral program. The Department will continue to welcome outstanding M.A.'s from other universities to apply for admission to its Ph.D. program.

Trent University

On sabbatical or other leave (1990-91):

Margaret Doxey is presently Barnette Miller Visiting Professor at Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

David Kettler has been invited to be a Visiting Professor in the Graduate division of the Political Science Department at City University of New York.

Vaughan Lyon is presently in Sweden at the Wenner-Gren Centre in Stockholm.

Robert Campbell will be on sabbatical for two years (1990-92), completing his study of Canada Post.

Appointment:

Joe Wearing is the incoming Chair of the Department, for 1990-92.

Other activities:

In conjunction with people at St. Mary's University, David Morrison is working to create a CIDA Centre for Excellence and for an International Centre for Education in Sustainable Development.

University of Waterloo

Sabbaticals (1989-90):

T.J. Downey
R.A. Nutbrown

Sabbaticals (1990-91):

W.B. Moul

Wilfrid Laurier University

Sabbaticals (1989-90):

Steven Brown

Appointments:

Cathy Barr (two year sabbatical replacement position)
Lev Gonick (continuing position)

York University

Sabbaticals (1989-90):

David V.J. Bell
Ed Dosman
Christian Lenhard
Ross Rudolph (to dec. 31, 1989)

Leave:

Christine Sypnowich

Fellowship leave:

Isabella Bakker

Sabbaticals (1990-91):

Robert Albritton
Ed Dosman
Harold Kaplan
Kenneth McRoberts
Janice Newton

New Appointments:

Barry O'Neill (Associate Professor 1989-90)
Sandra Whitworth (Lecturer 1989-90)
Stephen Gill (Associate Professor 1990-91)

New Program Initiative:

Plans are underway to mount an annual International Political Economy Summer School, beginning in June 1991. I.P.E. is regarded comprehensively within the notion of a global political economy, including international and transnational economic relations, comparative structures of national political economy, and the particular problems of Canadian political

economy considered in their global setting. Professor Robert Cox has assumed primary responsibility for the initiative.

BOURSE ACDI / CIDA AWARD

Un nouveau programme

L'ACDI reconnaît que de nombreux Canadiens et Canadiennes en cours de carrière aimeraient avoir l'occasion de perfectionner leurs compétences professionnelles et internationaliser leurs connaissances des pays en voie de développement.

Le programme de Bourses de l'ACDI à l'intention des professionnels encourage de telles ambitions en subventionnant des programmes originaux de travail-étude, ou des emplois à court terme reliés à des projets déjà établis, dans des pays en voie de développement.

Nous croyons qu'à long terme, ce programme aura un impact positif sur l'ensemble des Canadiens. Non seulement contribuera-t-il à encourager une plus grande implication canadienne au niveau des projets outremer et à élargir le champ d'expertise dans divers domaines professionnels et techniques, mais encore à promouvoir de meilleurs échanges transculturels, à améliorer l'efficacité au niveau du partage des compétences, et à établir de meilleurs liens et contacts avec les pays en voie de développement.

Critères d'admissibilité

Pour être jugé admissible, tout candidat doit être citoyen canadien et détenir un grade ou un diplôme universitaire. Il doit également posséder sept (7) années d'expérience en milieu de travail, dont deux (2) années dans un poste directement relié à son propre domaine d'expertise professionnelle ou technique. De plus, le candidat doit occuper un emploi au moment de la demande, et fournir une approbation écrite de son employeur, ou encore travailler à son compte et obtenir un appui similaire de la part d'un organisme intéressé.

Montant de la bourse

Les boursiers percevront jusqu'à 25 000\$ pour un projet de six mois, dont deux obligatoirement passés en pays d'accueil.

Date limite d'inscription

Les candidats doivent remplir une demande d'application officielle et la soumettre au Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale (BCEI) avant le 31 mai 1990. Les noms des boursiers seront connus au mois de juillet 1990.

A new program

CIDA recognizes that there are many mid-career Canadian professionals interested in upgrading their skills and internationalizing their knowledge of developing countries.

The CIDA Professional Awards Program responds to this interest by funding proposals for original work/study projects, or short-term work assignments related to existing overseas projects in developing countries.

The long-term benefits to Canadians of this program will be: greater Canadian involvement in overseas projects and activities; heightened managerial and professional expertise; more effective cross-cultural skills; greater effectiveness in the transfer of skills; an increase in overseas contacts and linkages.

Eligibility

All candidates must be Canadian citizens, possess a university degree or diploma. They must have minimum of seven (7) years work experience, two (2) years of which must be in their chosen technical or professional field. The candidates must be presently employed, or self-employed, and have the written endorsement of the employer, or an interested institution.

Value

Award recipients will receive up to \$25 000 for a six-month project that includes a minimum of two months working and living in a developing country.

Application deadline

An official application form must be submitted to the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) before May 31st, 1990. Award recipients will be notified in July, 1990.

**RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES /
SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS**

**Colloque organisé par
le département de science politique de
l'Université de Montréal**

Date: 4 au 6 avril 1990

Lieu: Université de Montréal (local A 2285),
Montréal

Thème: De Gaulle en son temps

L'on discutera de la politique gaullienne relativement à la place de la France parmi les nations, au monde francophone et à la liberté et la dignité des peuples. Les relations franco-québécoises sous De Gaulle, ainsi que la question des identités nationales, seront également traitées.

Political Studies Conference

Date: 4-6 April 1990

Location: University of Durham, 48 Old Elvet,
Durham, G.B.

Theme: What Can We Expect From the Polis and the Politics in the Twenty-First Century? (Title of a lecture to be delivered by the Bishop of Durham, David Jenkins, at the plenary session.)

The academic organizer of the Conference is:
Albert Weale
School and Economic and Social Studies
University of East Anglia
Norwich, NR4 7TJ, Tel.: 0603 592064

**Conference on the Employed
in their Regional Environment**

Date: 24-28 April 1990

Location: Fryske Akademy, Leeuwarden
The Netherlands

Theme: The aim of the Conference (which is co-sponsored by the Frisian Labour Exchange) is to bring together people who are dealing with the phenomenon "unemployment". The theme will be discussed from various perspectives, such as "unemployment and policy", "consequences of unemployment", "strategies of the unemployed", "unemployment and society", etc.

A selection of papers will be published in the Conference Proceedings. The Proceedings will be made available on the international bookmarket. The intended date of publication is Spring 1991.

For fuller information, you may contact:

Kees Verhaar, Co-ordinator
Fryske Akademy / C.U.R.E.
Doelestrjitte 8
8911 DX Ljouwert / Leeuwarden
The Netherlands
Tel. 31-(0)58-131414
Fax. 31-(0)58-131409

**The Annual Conference of
the Development Studies Association**

Date: 5-7 September 1990

Location: University of Glasgow, Scotland, U.K.

Theme: Conflict and Change in the 90s.

The aim of the Conference is to elicit papers on where development studies, seen in an interdisciplinary perspective, are moving in the medium term: a retrospect/prospect from the 1980's to the 1990's.

Please send offers of papers, with a 200-word outline, not later than 31 March 1990, to:

Dr Anthony Carty
Academic Programme Co-ordinator
DSA Conference
Centre for Development Studies
Stair Law Building
University of Glasgow
Glasgow, Scotland G12 8RT

**The Second Conference of the
International Society for the
Study of European Ideas**

Date: 3-8 September 1990

Location: Catholic University of Leuven,
Belgium

Theme: Comparative History of European Nationalism

There will be about forty workshops dealing with the Political, Cultural, Philosophical and Economic aspects of the theme.

All those interested to participate and/or to give a paper should write to:

Professor Ezra Talmor
 ISSEI Conference
 Kibbutz Nachshonim, D.N. Mercas 73 190
 Israel
 Tel. 010-972-3-9386445
 Fax. 010-972-3-9386500

**Meeting of the Western Conference
 on British Studies**

Date: 5-6 October 1990

Location: Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort
 outside Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

Proposals should be submitted by **15 May, 1990** and completed papers by **1 September, 1990** to:

Professor Roy T. Matthews
 WCBS Program Chair
 Department of History
 Michigan State University
 East Lansing, MI, 48824

For additional information, contact:

Professor Hew Joiner
 WCBS President
 Department of History
 Campus Box 8054
 Georgia Southern University
 Statesboro, GA, 30460
 Tel. 912-681-5773

**Conference at the University
 of New Brunswick**

Date: 5-6 October 1990

Location: University of New Brunswick
 Fredericton, N.B.

Theme: Nations and Nationalism in the USSR

For registration information, contact:

Dr. Miron Rezun
 Political Science Department
 University of New Brunswick
 P.O. Box 4400
 Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3
 Tel. 506-453-4826
 Fax. 506-453-45

**The Annual Conference
 of the Atlantic Provinces Political
 Studies Association**

Date: 20-21 October 1990

Location: Memorial University of Newfoundland,
 St. John's, Newfoundland

Theme: Change by Design: When Does it
 Succeed or Fail?

The Conference is a general political science
 conference and papers are invited from all sub-
 disciplinary areas from presenters from across
 the country. Papers on the politics of Atlantic
 Canada are particularly encouraged.

Proposals for papers may be sent to:

Professor Valerie Summers
 or Professor Stephen Tomblin
 Department of Political Science
 Memorial University of Newfoundland
 St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9
 Tel. 709-737-8179
 Fax. 709-737-4000

**Centre for Constitutional Studies
 University of Alberta /
 Centre d'études constitutionnelles
 Université de l'Alberta**

presents/présente

**The Third National Conference
 on Constitutional Affairs /
 La Troisième conférence nationale
 sur les affaires constitutionnelles**

Date: April 10-21, 1990

Location: Hilton International Edmonton

Theme: Freedom of Expression and
 Democratic Institutions / La liberté
 d'expression et les institutions
 démocratiques;

Topics/
 Sujets: Government Secrecy / Les secrets
 d'Etat

Freedom of Speech and the Electoral
 Process / La liberté d'expression et le
 processus électoral

Commercial Speech / Le discours
 commercial

For further information please contact / Pour
 obtenir plus de détails, communiquez avec:

Christine Urquhart
 4th Floor Law Centre
 University of Alberta
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T6G 2H5
 Tel: (403) 492-5681
 Fax: (403) 492-4924

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES /
OFFRES D'EMPLOI**

University of Alberta

The Department of Political Science seeks applicants for a sessional lecturer position for the period September 1990 to April 1991. Expertise and interest in International Politics and Comparative Politics (especially developing countries) are required. Competence in Canadian Foreign Policy would be an asset.

Candidates should have a completed Ph.D. but applicants who are "ABD" will also be seriously considered. Applications including a c.v. and three letters of reference should be sent to:

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

Carleton University

Currently recruiting for 1990-91:

- Canadian Politics (Québec)
- Comparative Politics (East Asia)
- International Relations (East Asia or Latin America)

McGill University

McGill University invites applications for one or more sessional lecturer positions (full-time or partial) for the 1990-91 academic year. Possible fields include Canadian Politics, Political Theory and International Relations. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Political Science. **Applications should be submitted no later than March 15, 1990.** Applications, including a curriculum vitae, university transcripts and three letters of reference, should be sent to:

Professor Harold Waller, Chairman
Department of Political Science
McGill University
855 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montréal, Qc H3A 2T7

York University

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position in the field of Soviet Politics.

The rank is open and the position may involve graduate teaching and supervision, as well as undergraduate teaching and research. The appointment will commence July 1st, 1990.

Requirements: Ph.D. or equivalent; capacity to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in Soviet Government and Politics is a minimal requirement but the successful candidate's research specialization may be either in domestic politics or foreign policy. The salary is commensurate with qualifications.

To apply, forward curriculum vitae with names of three referees, **no later than March 15, 1990**, to:

Professor L. Panitch, Chair
Department of Political Science
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3

THE LIONEL GELBER PRIZE

Toronto -- The establishment of The Lionel Gelber Prize, an annual book award in the amount of \$50 000 was announced today. Books in the category of international relations will be eligible for the award which will first be conferred in 1990.

The prize is one of the largest of its kind in the world. International in scope, the prize may be awarded to authors of any nationality. Eligible books will be published or made available in Canada in English, as an original work or in translation, in the year in which the prize is conferred.

Lionel Gelber, the sponsor of the prize, died of a heart attack on August 10, 1989. "Lionel spent his life as an advisor and writer, shedding light on global issues of war and peace", said his brother Arthur, representing the family.

"International relations and global politics have an impact on all of us. The prize is designed to stimulate authors who write about international relations. And to encourage the audience for their books to grow," Gelber continued. The prize will be awarded to books which appeal both to scholarly and general audiences.

Also announced today were members of the prize committee. Committee chairman, Dr. James A. Gibson, president emeritus, Brock University, and foreign service officer to the Department of External Affairs during the war years, announced the appointment of fellow committee members.

Members are: James A. Coutts former principal secretary to the Prime Minister (1975-79, 80-81); Dr. Margaret Doxey, professor of political studies, Trent University; William C. Graham,

professor of law and director of the Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto, and H. Basil Robinson who served as under-secretary of state for External Affairs.

The prize committee members will serve a three year term and establish guidelines for administering the prize. They will also annually appoint a prize jury.

"Jury members will be world recognized experts in international relations and politics. They will be selected by the end of the year and will be drawn from such groups as authors, journalists, politicians, public servants and academics," said Gibson. The jury will set criteria for judging, review eligible books, and select the prize winner.

Gibson also announced the appointment of a prize manager, Greg Gatenby, artistic director of international readings at Harbourfront in Toronto. The manager will assist in administering the prize.

Lionel Gelber was an historian, writer and advisor on international relations in Canada, England and the United States. He authored numerous books in the area of international affairs and from 1960 to 1961 was special assistant to the Prime Minister of Canada. One of Mr. Gelber's last public actions was to form the Lionel Gelber Foundation to establish the Lionel Gelber Prize.

Prize rules

The Prize

The Lionel Gelber Prize has been established by The Lionel Gelber Foundation, a private foundation of the late Mr. Lionel M. Gelber of the city of Toronto (the "sponsor").

The Prize consists of an annual cash award of not less than Cdn. \$50 000 to the author(s) of a non-fiction English language literary work on the general subject of international relations deemed best of the year by a prize jury to be appointed annually to judge the competing entries for the prize. Only one book will be selected for the Prize in each year and there will be no joint award.

Prize committee

Overall responsibility for the management and direction of the Prize is vested in a prize committee, consisting of at least three and not more than five persons appointed for a term not exceeding three years, and, on completion of a term, a member is eligible for re-appointment for one or more successive terms.

Prize jury

The prize jury, to be appointed annually by the prize committee, is to consist of not less than

three and not more than five persons, of which not less than three shall be resident Canadians, and one of whom shall be designated as chairman.

Members of the prize jury will be drawn primarily from the following groups:

- a) Authors who have had published in English at least one work, in the subject category of politics or international relations, provided that if an author while serving on the prize jury has a work which becomes eligible for consideration by the prize jury, such author shall either forthwith resign or deliver to the prize committee and the chairman of the prize jury a written waiver excluding his work from such consideration;
- b) journalists specializing in international relations;
- c) active or former politicians or public servants with knowledge and experience in international relations;
- d) librarians who specialize or have experience in the field of international relations;
- e) academics working in the fields of international relations.

Qualifying works

It is the objective of the Prize to augment the audience for, and appreciation of, international relations. Accordingly, works of interest to a general, as well as a scholarly, public, in this field (including, without limitation, biography, autobiography and historical treatment) will be eligible for the Prize.

The competition is open to authors of any nationality for first edition books published in English, as an original work or translation, constituting a trade title in Canada, first published or made available in Canada in the year of the award.

The award may only be made to an author living at the time that the author's work is submitted to the prize jury for consideration.

All questions concerning eligibility of works submitted shall be decided by the prize jury in its discretion. In case of disagreement, questions will be referred to the prize committee for final determination.

The right is reserved to the prize jury not to recommend the award of the Prize in any year if in the judgment of the jurors there is no title deserving of the award in that year.

Submission of works for consideration

Any publisher of books dealing with international relations may submit up to three titles for consideration by the prize jury. Entries of titles for consideration for the Prize shall be made by July 1st in the year of the award. If final printed copies are not yet available at the time of submission, bound typed manuscripts or galleys may be accepted at the discretion of the prize committee. The earliest possible submission of titles is recommended.

Six copies of each entry shall be submitted to: The Manager, The Lionel Gelber Prize, 410 Queen's Quay West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 2Z3 together with a request for consideration for each title submitted setting forth:

- a) The publication or release date, or scheduled publication or release date, in Canada.
- b) A summary of the general nature and thrust of the work.

The selection process

Following review of all submitted titles, each member of the prize jury will designate up to four of those titles that he or she wishes to be considered by the jurors. A short list of not more than six titles and not less than three titles will be selected by the prize jury for final consideration and such short list will be announced by September 15th in each year. The selection of the winning title and the award of the Prize will be announced during a special prize ceremony held in conjunction with the International Festival of Authors in Toronto in October of each year.

Each juror shall have one vote on any decision to evaluate the works under consideration for the Prize. The winning work shall be selected by majority vote. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman, in addition to his additional vote, shall have a second or casting vote.

Prize manager

The general administration of the Prize is undertaken by the prize manager, Mr. Greg Gatenby, 410 Queen's Quay West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 2Z3. Tel. (416) 973-4760; Telecopier (416) 973-4703.

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Title: Foreign Investment Policy-Making:
The Canadian State in the Global
Economy

MARGOLIAN, MICHAEL E.

Title: The Rescue of Ethiopian Jewry: A
Case Study Beliefs-Behaviors Rela-
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Defended October 25, 1989

HAMILTON, RICHARD W.

Title: Astronomy, Harmony, Dialectic: Time
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phy
Defended October 14, 1989.

BRICKER, DARRELL J.

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Works Program
Defended June 30, 1989

HANNAH, CHRISTINE

Title: The Responsiveness of Commercial
State-Owned Enterprises to Non-Core
Public Policy Objectives: A Canadian
Case Study of Three Crown Corpora-
tions in Three Social Policy Areas
Defended May 16, 1989

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Title: The Peasantry and the State in
Ghana: The Political Economy of
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opment in Northern Ghana
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BAXTER-MOORE, NICHOLAS

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in the Scottish National Party
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Déposée le 15 juin 1989.

Directeur: Antoine Ambroise

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Déposée le 30 novembre 1989.

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WEINSTEIN-MOUSLI, TAMAR

Titre: Strategies of Protest: The Case of the Peace Movements in Israel, 1978-1985.

BOURSE BORA LASKIN AWARD

Ottawa, le 12 décembre 1989. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada a décerné la bourse Bora Laskin pour la recherche sur les droits de la personne à Madame Judith Sayers, une avocate de Hobbema en Alberta, pour une étude intitulée "Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada".

Madame Sayers évaluera l'état actuel des droits de la personne chez les peuples indigènes du Canada afin de déterminer les progrès réalisés pour assurer que ces droits soient reconnus et respectés. "Les droits de la personne en tout ce qui regarde les peuples indigènes au Canada, a-t-elle souligné, marquent d'importants retards par rapport à ceux des autres peuples du Canada et ce, dans tous les domaines: de nos conditions de vie au contrôle que nous avons sur notre propre existence. Nos droits ont été le plus souvent ignorés et des efforts majeurs doivent être faits, non seulement en regard de la reconnaissance de nos droits, mais aussi pour que ces droits soient égaux à ceux des autres peuples."

Madame Sayers examinera également le concept d'autodétermination appliqué au cas des peuples indigènes ainsi que la question des droits individuels par rapport aux droits collectifs. Elle espère que les résultats de ses travaux seront largement diffusés, tant au Canada qu'au niveau international.

Judith Sayers a étudié à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique et à l'Université Brigham Young. Elle a longtemps oeuvré à titre de consultante légale pour plusieurs groupes indigènes au Canada et a été impliquée dans plusieurs débats sur les droits de la personne au niveau international, soit aux Nations-Unies et à l'Organisation internationale du travail.

La bourse Bora Laskin a été créée dans le but d'encourager la recherche multidisciplinaire pour l'avancement des connaissances en matière de droits de la personne. Le montant de la bourse est de 45 000\$ auquel s'ajoute une indemnité de 10 000\$ pour les frais de recherche et de déplacement. Cette bourse du CRSH est attribuée chaque année pour une période de douze mois.

Le Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada est un organisme fédéral qui administre des fonds pour la recherche en sciences humaines. Chaque année, le Conseil octroie près de 80 millions \$ sous forme de bourses, de subventions de recherche et de soutien financier aux publications savantes et à la tenue de conférences.

Pour renseignements:

Judith Sayers
C.P. 370
Maskwachees Mall
Hobbema, AB
T0C 1N0
Tél. (403) 585-3037

Rita Bissonnette
Division des communications
CRSH
C.P. 1610
255, rue Albert
Ottawa, ON
K1P 6G4
Tél. (613) 992-4290

Ottawa, December 12, 1989. The Social Sciences Humanities Research Council of Canada has awarded The Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research to Judith Sayers, a lawyer from Hobbema, Alberta, for a study entitled: "Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada".

Ms. Sayers will assess the present human rights situation of Indigenous Peoples in Canada to determine what progress is being made to ensure that these rights are recognized and are being met. As she notes, "The human rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada are far below those of other people in Canada in all areas, from living conditions, to control over our own lives. Our rights are being denied on a regular basis and great efforts must be made to acknowledge our human rights and bring them up to standard."

Ms. Sayers will also examine the concept of self-determination as it applies to Indigenous Peoples and the relation of individual rights to collective rights. She intends to publish the results of her research as widely as possible, both within Canada and internationally.

Judith Sayers was educated at the University of British Columbia and Brigham Young University. She has worked extensively as legal counsel to several Indigenous groups in Canada and has also been involved in human rights issues at the international level, both at the United Nations and in the International Labour Organization.

The Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research was established to encourage multidisciplinary research and the development of expertise in the field of human rights. The value of the award is 45 000\$ plus a 10 000\$ allowance for research and travel costs. The Council awards one Bora Laskin Fellowship each

year. The award is tenable for a period of 12 months.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada is an agency of the Government of Canada which administers funds for research in the social sciences and humanities. The Council distributes approximately 80 million \$ each year in the form of fellowships, research grants and subsidies to scholarly publications and conferences.

For more information:

Judith Sayers
Box 370
Maskwachees Mall
Hobbema, AB
T0C 1N0
Tel. (403) 585-3037

Wendy Duschenes
Communications Division
SSHRC
P.O. Box 1610,
255 Albert Street
Ottawa, ON
K1P 6G4
Tel. (613) 992-0694

**CANADIAN REGISTER /
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**Canadian Register of Research
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The University of Western Ontario
Social Science Computing Laboratory
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London, Canada
N6A 5C2
(519)661-2152
Electronic Mail Address:
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The Canadian Register of Research and Researchers in the Social Sciences (the Social Science Register) is a multi-dimensional, multi-purpose national information system that has been constructed and is maintained from career data collected directly from social scientists. The overall purpose of the Register is to support and promote the communication of scientific information within the social science community in Canada, as well as between social scientists

and organizations which require their expertise or the results of social science research.

In addition to the disciplines traditionally identified with a social science faculty, the Register includes researchers in law, education, management sciences, labor and industrial relations, urban, rural and environmental studies, regional and national studies, home economics, library science, journalism and social work. The database includes information on over 9 500 research projects and 31 100 publications, as reported by 8 890 participants.

The Register gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, Social Science Federation of Canada, National Library of Canada and the University of Western Ontario. In addition, the Advisory Board members contribute their time and expertise to the Register.

**Distribution of Participants by Province
or Residence**

British Columbia	853	9.6%
Northwest Territories	24	0.2%
Yukon	9	0.1%
Alberta	778	8.8%
Saskatchewan	291	3.3%
Manitoba	352	4.0%
Ontario	3 735	42.0%
Quebec	1 636	18.4%
New Brunswick	211	2.4%
Nova Scotia	364	4.1%
Prince Edward Island	29	0.3%
Newfoundland	153	1.7%
Residing outside Canada	455	5.1%
Total	8 890	100.0%

**Distribution of Participants
by Employment Sectors**

Academic	6 556	73.8%
Federal Government	501	5.6%
Provincial Government	721	8.1%
Other Government	195	2.2%
Private Industry / Self-Employed	458	5.1%
Non-profit Research Institutes	247	2.8%
Unemployed/Full-time Students	212	2.4%
Total	8 890	100.0%

**Distribution of Participants
by Primary Discipline**

Anthropology/Archeology Area/National/Regional/Urban/	383	4.3%
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Rural/Community/Native/ Development Studies	262	2.9%
Biomedical Ethics/ Health Sciences	67	0.8%
Business Administration	801	9.0%
Canadian Studies	100	1.1%
Economics	862	9.7%
Education	1 069	12.0%
Geography/ Environmental Studies	494	5.6%
History	682	7.7%
Humanities	221	2.5%
Law/Industrial and Labour Relations	463	5.2%
Leisure Studies/Human Kinetics	185	2.1%
Library and Information Science/ Linguistics	221	2.5%
Political Science/Public Policy & Admin./International Affairs	612	6.9%
Psychology	1 392	15.6%
Social Services/Social Work/ Gerontology	197	2.2%
Sociology/Demography/ Criminology	709	8.0%
Other	170	1.9%
Total	8 890	100.0%

Registre canadien de la recherche et des chercheurs en sciences sociales

The University of Western Ontario
Social science Computing Laboratory
Faculty of Social Science
London, Canada
N6A 5C2
(519)661-2152
Courrier électronique:
REGISTER@VAXI.UWO.CA
REGISTER@UWOVAX.BITNET

Le registre canadien de la recherche et des chercheurs en sciences sociales est une base de données informatisées qui contient divers types d'informations et peut répondre aux requêtes de nature variée dans le domaine des sciences humaines au Canada. La base est constituée d'informations fournies directement par les chercheurs et les chercheuses et elle est régulièrement mise à jour grâce à leur concours. Le Registre a pour fonction de promouvoir et de faciliter la communication d'informations de nature scientifique au sein de la communauté des sciences humaines au Canada. Il sert aussi à mettre les chercheurs et chercheuses du Canada en relation avec les organismes qui voudraient recourir à leurs services ou prendre connaissance des résultats de la recherche en sciences humaines. Le Registre contient des informations

non seulement sur les domaines relevant traditionnellement des sciences humaines, mais aussi sur la recherche en droit, en études urbaines et régionales, en études rurales, en études de l'environnement, en économie domestique, en bibliothéconomie, en journalisme et en travail social. La base de données comprend des informations sur plus de 9 500 projets de recherche et 31 100 publications; ces données sont fournies par 8 890 participants. Le Registre tient à remercier le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada, la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales, la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et l'Université de Western Ontario pour leur appui financier, ainsi que les membres du comité consultatif du Registre pour leur temps et pour leurs conseils.

Répartition des participants par province

Colombie-Britannique	853	9.6%
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	24	0.2%
Yukon	9	0.1%
Alberta	778	8.8%
Saskatchewan	291	3.3%
Manitoba	352	4.0%
Ontario	3 735	42.0%
Québec	1 636	18.4%
Nouveau-Brunswick	211	2.4%
Nouvelle-Ecosse	364	4.1%
Ile-du-Prince-Edouard	29	0.3%
Terre-Neuve	153	1.7%
Résident hors du Canada	455	5.1%
Total	8 890	100.0%

Répartition des participants par secteur de travail

Universitaire	6 556	73.8%
Gouvernement fédéral	501	5.6%
Gouvernement provincial	721	8.1%
Autres niveaux de gouvernement	195	2.2%
Secteur privé/ Travailleur autonome	458	5.1%
Instituts de recherche à but non lucratif	247	2.8%
Chômeurs/Étudiants à plein temps	212	2.4%
Total	8 890	100.0%

Répartition des participants par discipline principale

Anthropologie/Archéologie	383	4.3%
Études urbaines/régionales/ rurales/locales et études sur		

les autochtones	262	2.9%
Ethique bio-médicale/ Sciences de la santé	67	0.8%
Administration	801	9.0%
Etudes canadiennes	100	1.1%
Economique	862	9.7%
Sciences de l'éducation	1 069	12.0%
Géographie/Etudes de l'environnement	494	5.6%
Histoire	682	7.7%
Humanités	221	2.5%
Droit/Relations industrielles	463	5.2%
Etudes sur les loisirs/ Cinétique humaine	185	2.1%
Bibliothéconomie/Linguistique	221	2.5%
Science politique/Analyse des politiques/Affaires internationales	612	6.9%
Psychologie	1 392	15.6%
Services sociaux/Travail social/Gérontologie	197	2.2%
Sociologie/Démographie/ Criminologie	709	8.0%
Autre	170	1.9%
Total	8 890	100.0%

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