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

Graduate Programmes / Les programmes gradués

La recherche / Research in Political Science

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

Rapports annuels / Annual Reports

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

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / EDITOR'S CORNER

Voici déjà le deuxième numéro du **Bulletin** pour l'année 1990. L'accueil fait au numéro de mars semble avoir été généralement positif et certaines des suggestions transmises depuis au Directeur apparaissent déjà dans ce numéro.

Dans les pages qui suivent, la chronique sur l'état de la discipline amorce maintenant l'examen des différents sous-champs de la science politique. L'excellent texte de Vincent Lemieux est en effet consacré à l'analyse des politiques publiques au Canada. The column on graduate programmes, for its part, brings us to Dalhousie University with a paper by Robert Boardman.

Our column on research presents the activities of the Institute for Intergovernmental Relations at Queen's University. Many thanks to Professor Ronald Watts for some very useful information. Finally, our column on the practice of political science has been written by Maxwell Cameron from Carleton. Based on his own experience in Peru, Maxwell provides useful hindsight for those contemplating research in the Third World. Par ailleurs, on retrouvera dans les pages suivantes, en plus des chroniques habituelles,

les rapports annuels du Président et de certains de nos collègues de l'Association.

This being said, the opportunity should be taken to underline the "changing of the guard" at the Canadian Journal of Political Science. The excellent work carried out by the team headed by Ron Manzer and Lucille Beaudry will now be pursued by our colleagues from Calgary under leadership of Roger Gibbins. On the francophone side, the task will be undertaken, after confirmation by la Société's Board of Directors, by Stéphane Dion of University of Montreal, and Guy Laforest of Université Laval. We wish them all a very successful mandate.

En terminant, je voudrais à nouveau remercier Joan Pond et André J. Bélanger pour leur appui constant et je remercie les collaborateurs qui ont accepté d'écrire pour le **Bulletin**. Merci également au département de science politique de l'Université Laval pour l'appui technique et merci à Marie-Pierre Ashby, Michel Roussel et Erick Duchesne qui m'ont aidé à préparer ce numéro.

Gordon Mace

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Plus près des membres, l'organisation du congrès à Victoria s'impose cette année par la direction énergique de Maureen Covell. Pour ma part, il m'est apparu, dès la rencontre préliminaire de l'an dernier à Québec, que la responsable du congrès à venir était pleinement au contrôle des commandes. Je ne saurais trop remercier Maureen Covell pour la spontanéité avec laquelle elle a accepté cette fonction et la manière superbement professionnelle avec laquelle elle s'en est acquittée.

Au chapitre de la représentation auprès d'autres organismes, je tiens à remercier Paul Dussault d'avoir accepté de nous représenter auprès de l'UNESCO, et Elisabeth Gidengil qui a eu l'amabilité de me tenir au courant de ses activités auprès de la Fédération des sciences sociales du Canada.

Au plan administratif, le secrétaire-trésorier, Simon McInnes a rapidement pris en main une succession importante, révélant en la matière des qualités certaines.

L'apport de Joan Pond est, on le sait, incommensurable; non seulement détient-elle la mémoire collective de l'Association mais elle en est également l'âme et quelle âme! Le printemps, dans la mesure où nous en avons eu un, a été particulièrement trépidant: après nombre d'années passées au 12 de l'avenue Henderson, l'Association déplace, ce mois-ci, ses pénates vers le 1 rue Stewart. Je tiens donc à remercier très vivement les membres du secrétariat pour cet effort accru, et, ma foi, trop discret.

De mon propre côté, je ne saurais passer sous silence l'efficacité de Liette Bonin qui m'a permis d'assurer l'administration des études supérieures en même temps que celle de l'Association.

Lorsque je suis entré en fonction, en juin dernier, nul ou presque ne pouvait anticiper les événements qui devaient se précipiter autant en Europe de l'Est qu'au nord des Etats-Unis. De cet empire en déliquescence et ces provinces désunies il me faudra bien traiter lors de mon discours d'adieu, puisque ç'auront été les éléments qui ont le plus marqué la discipline durant mon mandat.

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

L'analyse des politiques publiques au Canada

Vincent Lemieux
Université Laval

Il y a près de quinze ans Richard Simeon (1976) faisait le bilan des études sur les politiques publiques en distinguant cinq démarches explicatives. Les politiques, disait-il, peuvent être expliquées par l'environnement, par la distribution du pouvoir, par les idées dominantes, par le cadre institutionnel, ou par le processus de prise de décision. Il montrait que les différents travaux sur les politiques publiques se rattachaient à l'une ou l'autre de ces démarches explicatives.

L'analyse des politiques publiques au Canada a continué de se développer depuis. Il serait sans doute possible de faire le bilan des quinze dernières années en utilisant la classification de Simeon. Nous prendrons plus simplement notre titre à la lettre pour montrer que les ouvrages d'introduction et les autres se distinguent entre eux selon que l'accent est mis sur l'**analyse**, sur le déroulement des **politiques**, sur les enjeux **publics** de ces politiques, ou sur leur contenu, en l'occurrence **canadien**.

Le contenu canadien

Tous les principaux ouvrages d'introduction, écrits par des Canadiens, sur l'analyse des politiques publiques, ont un contenu canadien. Cependant l'importance de ce contenu varie d'un ouvrage à l'autre. Les titres sont à cet égard de bons indicateurs. L'ouvrage d'introduction où le contenu canadien est le plus grand est celui de Doern et Phidd (1983), justement intitulé, *Canadian Public Policy. Ideas, Structure, Process*. La référence au Canada vient un peu plus loin dans le titre de Brooks (1989), *Public Policy in Canada. An Introduction*, et on ne la trouve pas dans celui de Pal (1987), *Public Policy Analysis. An Introduction*, pas plus que dans celui de Bellavance (1985) *Les politiques gouvernementales. Elaboration, gestion, évaluation*.

En fait, le contenu canadien est plus grand dans l'ouvrage de Brooks que dans ceux de Pal et de Bellavance. Ces trois ouvrages ont chacun un objectif premier qui est autre que de transmettre un contenu canadien. Celui de Doern et Phidd ne se limite pas à cet objectif, mais les autres objectifs sont mis au service d'une meilleure compréhension des politiques publiques et de la politique au Canada.

Beaucoup d'ouvrages qui ont porté sur des secteurs particuliers de politiques publiques au Canada peuvent être rangés dans cette catégorie, où la présentation d'un contenu canadien importe plus pour l'auteur que le développement de l'analyse, le processus de réalisation des politiques ou la considération des enjeux publics inhérents aux politiques. On trouve un bon exemple de cette démarche dans le livre de Malcom Taylor (1987) sur les politiques d'assurance-maladie au Canada.

L'accent mis sur l'analyse

Parmi les quatre ouvrages d'introduction que nous avons déjà signalés, ce sont ceux de Bellavance et de Pal qui insistent le plus sur l'analyse.

Tout l'ouvrage de Bellavance consiste dans la présentation d'un cadre d'analyse, d'ailleurs fort complexe, visant à mettre en forme l'élaboration, la gestion et l'évaluation des politiques gouvernementales. Le cadre est d'inspiration systémique, mais il intègre des éléments empruntés à d'autres traditions. Le contenu canadien est réduit, et si les politiques sont vues en termes de processus, l'attention aux enjeux qu'elles portent n'est que sporadique.

L'ouvrage de Pal est plus varié, mais l'analyse en est aussi la préoccupation dominante, même si le processus de réalisation des politiques, les enjeux et le contenu canadien sont aussi abordés. Pal organise son livre autour de trois thèmes principaux: les démarches analytiques, les objets d'analyse et les principaux débats en analyse des politiques.

L'accent est mis sur l'analyse également dans la plupart des chapitres de deux ouvrages collectifs, celui dirigé par Landry (1980) et intitulé *Introduction à l'analyse des politiques*, et celui dirigé par Atkinson et Chandler (1983), dont le titre est *The Politics of Canadian Public Policy*. Ces deux recueils, comme d'ailleurs ce qui est recensé des théories, modèles ou cadres d'analyse dans les ouvrages de Doern et Phidd, de Pal et de Brooks, montrent la grande dispersion qui règne en la matière. Le modèle rationnel, l'économie politique, la théorie des choix collectifs, dont le public choice, ainsi que la systémique sont les principaux modèles en compétition, mais il y a bien d'autres voies d'analyse, plus ou moins explicites, qui sont suivies par les auteurs, sans que l'une ou l'autre de ces démarches ait fait jusqu'à maintenant la preuve de sa supériorité sur les autres.

Les techniques d'analyse se prêtent moins à la dispersion, mais ce n'est que dans la recherche sur l'évaluation des politiques qu'elles se développent de façon un peu cumulative. Notons

en passant que la recherche évaluative sur les politiques a engendré de nombreux travaux dans les années 1980, et que les tendances récentes voient de plus en plus dans l'évaluation une opération politique (à ce propos, lire Palumbo, (1987)), ce qui devrait permettre à la science politique d'investir un domaine où elle est encore peu présente, comparée à d'autres sciences sociales.

Les politiques, en tant que processus

L'évaluation est parfois présentée comme une des étapes dans le déroulement des politiques. C'est la position de Bellavance, inspirée de beaucoup d'auteurs américains dont les ouvrages d'introduction sont divisés en parties qui correspondent aux étapes des politiques: par exemple, émergence, formulation, adoption, mise en oeuvre, évaluation. La terminologie varie, mais l'idée d'étapes est commune à Jones (1984) et à Brewer et DeLeon (1983), pour ne nommer que les plus connus.

Cette façon de voir est inspirée de Lasswell (1956), qui est souvent considéré comme le père des études sur les politiques publiques. Elle a l'avantage de suivre le développement normal de la réalisation des politiques, tel qu'il est plus ou moins encadré par les règles et institutions. Il est remarquable de constater que ce mode d'exposition n'a pas été suivi par les auteurs canadiens à l'exception de Bellavance. Doern et Phidd, Pal et Brooks suivent d'autres plans, dont la logique n'est d'ailleurs pas évidente. Ils évitent ainsi les pièges de la présentation linéaire par étapes, qui oblige les auteurs à toutes sortes de compromis: l'évaluation ne se produit pas toujours à la fin du processus, la mise en oeuvre est souvent une nouvelle formulation, ou encore elle commence avant même qu'une politique soit officiellement adoptée, etc.

Une autre façon d'organiser la présentation du processus de réalisation des politiques publiques est d'y voir un ensemble de relations entre des acteurs: élus et leurs entourages, fonctionnaires et autres agents de l'Etat, groupes d'intéressés, dont les médias, populations. Doern et Phidd, de même que Pal ainsi que Brooks consacrent des sections de leurs ouvrages aux acteurs, mais ce n'est pas là une préoccupation constante qui donne un fil conducteur à leur introduction. L'entreprise nous semble néanmoins possible (voir Lemieux, 1989), comme le montre avec éloquence, du moins pour l'étape de l'émergence, l'ouvrage de Kingdon (1984), sans doute l'un des plus remarquables en analyse des politiques.

En dehors des ouvrages d'introduction, il existe plusieurs travaux qui portent en tout ou en partie sur les acteurs et les politiques publiques. Les partis ont été peu étudiés dans cette optique,

alors que les administrations l'ont été un peu plus (voir, par exemple, Kernaghan, 1985), mais ce sont peut-être les groupes d'intéressés qui ont fait l'objet des travaux les plus élaborés. Signalons en particulier l'ouvrage général de Pross (1986) sur les groupes et les politiques publiques, et celui de Coleman (1988) qui porte plus particulièrement sur les groupes d'affaires.

Les enjeux des politiques publiques

Parmi les quatre ouvrages d'introduction mentionnés jusqu'à maintenant, c'est celui de Brooks qui porte l'attention la plus grande aux enjeux des politiques publiques, même si les autres thèmes habituels aux ouvrages d'introduction sont aussi abordés. La dimension économique des avantages et inconvénients procurés par les politiques est mise en évidence, de même que les déterminants économiques ou autres de ces avantages ou inconvénients. L'ouvrage de Chandler et Chandler (1979) sur les politiques publiques et la politique dans les provinces canadiennes participe du même courant. L'attention portée à la dimension économique des politiques est évidemment couplée à l'utilisation de modèles économiques d'explication, que ce soit le néo-marxisme, l'économie politique, la théorie des choix collectifs ou le public choice.

Les études qui se situent dans ce courant ont un fort contenu canadien, mais les préoccupations portant sur l'analyse sont généralement limitées. Et surtout, il semble exister un hiatus entre l'étude des processus par lesquels se réalisent les politiques et l'étude des enjeux des politiques publiques.

Cela tient sans doute en grande partie à ce que les modèles utilisés pour l'étude des processus ne sont pas les mêmes que ceux utilisés pour l'étude des enjeux des politiques. Le modèle rationnel et l'approche systémique sont dominants dans l'étude des processus, alors que les modèles économiques sont dominants dans l'étude des enjeux. Ces deux types de modèles ne sont pas incompatibles entre eux, mais peu d'auteurs canadiens ou autres ont cherché à les articuler les uns aux autres, ou encore à utiliser des modèles plus aptes à éclairer à la fois l'étude des processus et celle des enjeux des politiques publiques.

Pour des études centrées sur les acteurs

Les acteurs sont le dénominateur commun aux quatre voies d'étude distinguées dans cette note. Ces acteurs sont canadiens dans la première voie, objets d'analyse parmi d'autres dans la deuxième, générateurs des processus dans la troisième, et sujets des politiques dans la quatrième. D'une voie à l'autre et d'un auteur à

l'autre, cependant, les classifications des acteurs varient, de même que la façon de les concevoir et de les conceptualiser. Il n'en demeure pas moins que faire une place centrale aux acteurs comporte, selon nous, au moins deux avantages majeurs.

C'est d'abord le meilleur moyen de maintenir une certaine unité dans des études qui s'intéressent à des aspects divers des politiques publiques au Canada, et qui s'inspirent de voies d'analyse différentes. La division par étapes, inspirée du cadre institutionnel, est l'autre moyen disponible pour produire un peu d'unité, mais cette division ne sert qu'à la description et, même sur ce plan, elle est pleine d'embûches, comme nous l'avons déjà noté.

Ensuite, les analyses centrées sur les acteurs ont, dans une optique prescriptive, le mérite de montrer qu'on ne peut changer les politiques que si on amène les acteurs à transformer leurs conduites, alors que les analyses centrées sur d'autres déterminants invitent à une vision plus manipulative du changement. Ce n'est pas dire que les acteurs sont tout à fait libres par rapport aux contextes où ils agissent, mais qu'il ne suffit pas de changer les contextes pour provoquer, à l'insu des acteurs, la transformation de leurs conduites.

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GRADUATE PROGRAMMES / LES PROGRAMMES GRADUES

Graduate Programmes in Political Science at Dalhousie University

Robert Boardman
Professor and Chair

History

Dalhousie's graduate programme in Political Science began in the 1920s. From then until the early 1960s, however, scarce resources allowed only occasional M.A.'s to be admitted. Henry Munro was appointed the first Eric Dennis

Memorial Professor of Government and Political Science in 1921.

Expansion of the programme paralleled the growth of faculty numbers from 1963 under the guidance of Professor James Aitchison (Chair of the Department from 1949-1973). From 5 M.A. students registered in 1963-64, the number grew to 40 by the end of that decade. The Department was authorized to begin its Ph.D. programme in 1968, by which time there were seven faculty members in Political Science. Also in the late 1960s, an MPA programme was instituted; it was administered by the Department until 1975, when the School of Public Administration was created in what is now the Faculty of Management. Of current Political Science faculty, Professors Peter Aucoin, Herman Bakvis, David Cameron, and Dale Poel hold joint appointments in the Department and the School.

Programmes and Faculty

The one-year M.A. programme in Political Science at Dalhousie normally consists of three courses and a thesis; the Ph.D. programme (which has a 2-year residency requirement) comprises one year of course work, followed by comprehensive examinations in three fields and the dissertation. In any given year, we expect to have about a dozen M.A. students on campus, and a similar number of Ph.D. students. Although a wide span of areas is covered - International Relations, Canadian Government and Politics, Political Philosophy, Comparative Politics, and Public Administration - in practice, a high proportion of students have tended to focus their work in the first two of these.

The reasons are partly historical. International relations and foreign policy have been areas of strength at Dalhousie since the 1920s; Professor R.A. MacKay (Chair 1927-47) wrote extensively on Canadian foreign policy and served in the Department of External Affairs in the early 1940s. The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, an integral part of the Department, was set up in 1971 with Professor Denis Stairs as first Director, on the basis of funding from the Donner Canadian Foundation and the Department of National Defence's Military and Strategic Studies Programme.

Professors James Eayrs, Dan Middlemiss (Director of the Centre) and Denis Stairs specialize in Canadian foreign policy, defence policy and policy processes; Professor Gil Winham (Bissell Chair, University of Toronto, January-June 1991) works in the area of international negotiations; especially on trade and in Canada-U.S. relations; Professor Tim Shaw deals with international development and international political economy, particularly with

reference to Africa, and Professor Robert Boardman with international organizations and environmental policy.

The Department's Canadian government and politics faculty are Professor Peter Aucoin (Research Director for the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, 1990-91), who specializes in policy processes, government organization and political institutions; Professor Herman Bakvis (federalism, political parties and electoral behaviour); Professor David Cameron (federalism, public policy, and local and regional government); Professor Robert Finbow (regional political economy and public policy); Professor Dale Poel (political behaviour, programme evaluation, and provincial politics); and Professor Jennifer Smith (constitutional development, political institutions, and contemporary liberal theory). Professor Andrew Heard (judicial behaviour and constitutional development) is a Canada Research Fellow, 1989-92.

The political philosophy field is shared by Professor David Braybrooke (ethics and policy formation, natural law and the theory of justice, philosophy of the social sciences, and Marxist theory), and Professor Brian Lee Crowley (classical and post-Renaissance thought, liberalism, constitutional theory, literature and politics, and the politics of Quebec).

Several faculty members share teaching and research in various aspects of comparative politics and political economy. Professor David Luke's interests centre on international development and African politics, including comparative development administration, and the role of regional organizations. Other faculty members with comparative interests are Professors Bakvis (comparative federalism), Finbow (comparative theory), and Shaw (African political economy).

Students

Some titles of recent theses and dissertations can best indicate the scope of student interests. On average in recent years, the Department has around six graduates from the M.A. programme and one Ph.D. The most recent doctoral dissertation was Russell Trood's *The Origins of Australian-U.S. Involvement in the Vietnam War* (1989). Doctoral work in progress includes research on nuclear deterrence and ethics, southern Africa (in which several students are engaged), Canadian constitutional debates, security issues in the Arctic, the Antarctic Treaty, Trudeau's foreign policy in the early 1980s, and arms control negotiations.

M.A. theses completed in the past year include Thomas Isaac, *An Analysis of Native Self-Government in Canada: The Cree-Naskapi Act*; Anne Emery, *The Labour Press and Radical Politics in the Maritimes*; Chris Petrie, *Environmental Regulation in the EEC*; David Murphy, *Canadian Policy and the Evolution of US Ballistic Missile Defence*; and Kristina Namiesniowski, *The Naval Reserve and Mine Countermeasures*.

Comments and problems

Problems of inadequate resources, and financial constraints, are not unique to Dalhousie. One practical consequence for us has been a limited capacity to offer scholarships and teaching assistantships comparable to levels in other parts of Canada. Similarly, the Department offers core graduate-only courses in the main sub-fields, but we would ideally like to extend this into other currently cross-listed (graduate-undergraduate) classes. We are able to provide most Ph.D. students with office space, but unfortunately cannot do the same for M.A. students.

LA RECHERCHE / RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTITUTE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Ronald Watts
Professor of Political Studies and
Director of the Institute of Intergovernmental
Relations
Queen's University

The Institute of Intergovernmental Relations now in its 25th year of operation, is the only independent research institute in Canada devoted solely to research and communication on intergovernmental relations in Canada and the broader aspects of our federal system of government. Located at the new School of Policy Studies at Queen's University, the Institute has since its establishment been an integral part of the Queen's community. However, the Institute's focus and its primary community of interest lies well beyond Queen's to include scholars of federalism and intergovernmental relations across Canada and internationally, practitioners of intergovernmental relations in the federal and provincial governments of Canada, and the broader constituency in private research institutions, the media and the general public.

Mandate and History

The heart of the Institute's concerns have always been the nature and substance of federal-provincial relations in Canada. This has led it to play a leading role in both theoretical and applied research into such topics as constitutional reform, fiscal relations, and the effects of federalism on public policy. Founded in 1965 by Queen's Principal J.A. Corry, the Institute has pursued a three-fold mandate: conducting and promoting research on all aspects of federalism and intergovernmental relations; broadening the public's understanding and stimulating debate on federalism, intergovernmental relations and related policy issues; and acting as a catalyst for accommodation among diverse interests and discussion among politicians, civil servants, academics and opinion leaders from organized interests and the communications media, through conferences and public commentary on current issues.

The Institute has been led by a series of scholars of federalism. Ron Burns was the founding Director from 1965 to 1975, succeeded by Ed Black as interim director until 1976, when Richard Simeon took on the post until 1983. Peter Leslie was Director from 1983 to 1988. After a year as acting Director, Ronald Watts was appointed Director for a five-year term in 1989. Associate Directors of the Institute have been Keith Banting, David Hawkes and since 1988, Douglas Brown.

The focus of research and publication of the Institute shifted over the years reflecting the changing interests of the directors, but more importantly, the changing nature of stresses on the intergovernmental relationships in Canada. Thus in the 1960s and early 1970s, work concentrated on fiscal relations, intergovernmental co-operation, Maritime Union, and groundbreaking bibliographic studies. Starting with the publication in 1971 of the collection *One Country or Two?*, the Institute began what would become an increased focus on constitutional issues and the "unity crisis". There followed, especially after 1976, many studies on constitutional reform, economic association, electoral reform, executive federalism, Senate reform and similar topics. The Institute has also undertaken a number of functional studies of the effect of federalism on public policy including social programs, industrial developments, fisheries, telecommunications, consumer affairs and the mineral sector.

These studies were carried out by Institute staff, colleagues in political studies, law, economics and other faculties at Queen's University, as well as through collaborative projects with the Economics Council of Canada, the Science

Council of Canada, the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education, and the Canadian Tax Foundation, among others. Institute publications have also provided a forum for the scholarly views of a number of academics from across Canada, including Alan Cairns, Albert Breton, Roger Gibbins, Reginald Whitaker, Thomas Hueglin, Alan Tupper, Peter Russell, Herman Bakvis, Donald Smiley, Susan McCorquodale, Richard Schultz, Paul Pross, Anthony Scott and Bryan Schwartz.

Through all of its work the Institute has striven to maintain independence in its research program and to provide a non-partisan forum for the exchange of ideas. The funding of the Institute continues to be from a variety of sources which include: the federal government, several provinces consistently including Quebec, Ontario and Alberta; private corporations, private foundations, such as the Donner Foundation; granting agencies, including the S.S.H.R.C. and through the sale of publications. Under the auspices of the Queen's University Challenge Campaign, an endowment fund is in the process of being established in memory of J.A. Corry. The Institute has undertaken a variety of research contracts, but only on the condition that the results are available to the public shortly upon completion.

Current Research and Publications

The Institute has a number of ongoing publication projects, and current research interests.

The ongoing publication series are:

- the *Annual Canada: The State of the Federation* - begun in 1985 this volume of commissioned and refereed articles provides a collection of perspectives on emerging trends in federalism and federal-provincial relations. It appears in September each year.
- the *Research Paper* series. Begun in 1987, this series of refereed research papers are scholarly publications on a broad range of subjects touching on federalism and related social, political and economic issues. This series replaces the earlier Discussion Paper series.
- the *Reflections* series. Also begun in 1987, this series provides a forum for more tentative and speculative comments, and in general are more given to the presentation of argument. They do not require peer review.
- *Bibliography of Canadian and Comparative Federalism* - the Institute began this occasional series in 1967. The most recent project covers 1980-85, and a supplement for 1986

was published in 1988. Plans are now for publishing a major volume every five years.

- occasional *conference proceedings* - these include the proceedings of Institute - sponsored conferences, such as the conference at Mont Gabriel in 1986 on "Rebuilding the Relationship: Quebec and its Confederation Partners", and the forthcoming proceedings of a conference on Official Language Rights and Policies.

While most of the Institute's output is in the English language, it accepts and has in recent years been publishing articles and monographs in French. All publications include bilingual summaries.

Current Research Interests

Institutions and Processes of Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

Under this program the Institute examines the structures and processes of policy-making in federal systems, chiefly in Canada, but also in comparative analyses of other federations. Recent work in this area includes a study of current issues in fiscal relations by Peter Leslie; conference proceedings of comparative policy-making in the Canadian and West German federations edited by William Chandler and Christian Zöllner; continuing work by R.L. Watts on "centralization, decentralization and non-centralization" in federal systems; a roundtable conference co-organized with the Faculté de droit, Université de Moncton on official language rights and policies; representation in federal systems (a collaborative project involving a number of Canadian and Queen's scholars under the leadership of C.E.S. Franks and David Olson); and a comparative study by R.L. Watts of "executive federalism" in various federal countries.

An international conference is planned for 1991 on higher education in federal states. On that occasion the Institute will also be playing host to the International Association of Centers of Federal Studies, of which it is the only Canadian member. In addition, Ronald Watts is a member of the editorial board of *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*.

Constitutional Reform Issues

The debate on the Meech Lake Accord has been a principal focus of Institute activity since the Institute sponsored the conference at Mont Gabriel in 1986 where Quebec first unveiled its "five demands". Directors Peter Leslie and Ronald Watts have been active in speaking on the Accord and providing comments before legislative committees. A variety of competing

views on the Accord have been provided through the Institute's publications, in particular *Canada: The State of the Federation, 1987-88* and *Navigating Meech Lake*. Also on the issue of constitutional reform, the Institute recently published a study by Michael Stein on the "bargaining approach" to reform. The Institute has continued to provide a forum for the discussion of the Accord among governments and other interests. Research has just been completed on the American precedents for "companion resolutions" or "parallel accords" in the ratification of their Constitution in 1787-90. The Institute is planning a "Post Meech" symposium in conjunction with its annual advisory council meetings in September, 1990.

The Institute has recently concluded a well-regarded program of research and publications on Aboriginal Peoples and Constitutional reform, directed by David Hawkes. The latest monograph in a series of 23 is by David Hawkes and presents an evaluation of the 1984-87 process of constitutional negotiations, entitled *What Have We Learned?*. The focus of the Institute's research on the constitution issue is no longer on aboriginal issues, but in part through bibliographic work, the Institute intends to remain a part of the broader Canadian research network on aboriginal self-government and related issues.

Canadian Federalism in a Global Economy

This program underway for the past three years has concentrated on the effect of the globalization of the economy, and related trends, on the issues confronting Canadian intergovernmental relations. It also assesses the impact of the federal system on Canada's ability to respond to such global trends. Recent initiatives have included a conference on unstable commodity markets in Calgary in 1988; a case study of structural adjustment and federalism in the textiles and clothing sectors; ongoing research into regional development and intergovernmental relations; and a conference in March 1990 on trade and related issues of the global challenge, co-organized with the Institute of Research on Public Policy. Free trade issues also shared equal billing with the Meech Lake Accord in the Institute's *Canada: The State of the Federation, 1987-88*.

For 1990 and beyond, research continues on the "States and Provinces in the International Economy", a collaborative project involving ten Canadian and United States scholars, with a critics/authors conference planned at Berkeley in November, 1990. Plans are being made to seek research partners and funding for research on intergovernmental aspects of environment issues, technological development and the

lessons for Canada in European economic and political integration, among other topics.

Visitors, etc.

The Institute maintains a unique collection of research materials on Canadian and other federal systems, intergovernmental relations and related topics. Our reading room is open to the research community, and we welcome visiting scholars. The Institute has received visitors from the United States, U.S.S.R., the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Britain and Spain in recent years, as well as many from across Canada. The Institute also hosts occasional seminars and lectures for the broader Queen's community. These include the annual Kenneth R. MacGregor Lecture, established by an endowment in 1985. The five MacGregor lecturers have been: Hon. Robert Stanfield, Hon. Allan Blakeney, Professor Alan Cairns, Hon. Peter Lougheed, and Professor Albert Breton.

Further information about the Institute or its publications may be obtained by writing to:

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 3N6

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

Research in the Third World: The Experience from Latin America

Maxwell A. Cameron
Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
Carleton University
Ottawa

A few years ago I lived with a family in a working class neighborhood on the outskirts of Lima. As a student of labour politics in Peru, I unwittingly learned more by living with the family than in many hours of reading in dusty archives and libraries. The family treated me with utmost respect and kindness. In fact, they insisted we eat separately, and refused to permit me to work around the house. It seemed best to live by the rules of the household, even though there was nothing I wanted more than to live with them on equal terms in order to learn about their everyday lives. The deference with which I was treated seemed typical of the hospitality for which Latin Americans are famous.

After a few months I moved into a house with a middle class family of provincial extraction in a residential part of the city closer to the university. In this new accommodation the work around the home was shared, including the cooking. What I had thought was Latin American hospitality in the first household was really the way that many poor people in Peru treat affluent whites. Had I not mistaken deference for hospitality, my first living arrangement would have been utterly unacceptable to me. On the other hand, I would not have had the experience of living in a working class community.

The anecdote highlights the challenge of doing research in an unfamiliar context. Informal conversations and everyday observations often help the outside observer generate new hypotheses and discard old preconceptions. Try asking someone who has just returned from field work to describe what they learned from interviews that could not have been found by reading readily available public sources like newspapers and books. It is rare to hear much of consequence. Yet, many people who are hard pressed to explain what they got out of interviews will almost invariably insist that interviewing was a crucial part of their research. There is an ineffable sense for politics that can only be acquired by talking and listening to people intimately involved in political life.

Mastery of the vernacular language is certainly an asset, especially where subtle illocutionary distinctions tend to reveal political biases and assumptions. I once asked a Peruvian labour official about the "tacit alliance" between his union and the military government during the 1970s. I was sharply rebuked with a denial of any such "alliance". The union, I was informed, had offered "critical support" to the government. My question was clearly insensitive to a nuance vocabulary that evolved out of debates within the trade union movement in the 1970s, a vocabulary into which I was still uninitiated.

There are also advantages to being an outsider. Foreigners often have easier access to government officials and documents than do local researchers. For one thing, North American researchers do not tend to publish their findings in local magazines or journals. Many policy makers are eager to establish contacts with members of the North American academic community. Having a business card with a university affiliation helps considerably in many countries.

There are people who view North American scholars with considerable suspicion. Some fear ties with a foreign government or intelligence agency. One of my friends lost contacts in

Christian base communities as a result of unfounded rumors of CIA connections. Personal contacts are extremely important for building trust with local contacts. A visiting fellowship with a local research centre can provide a valuable network of colleagues. A letter or phone call from someone trusted can speed up the process of arranging interviews.

Once an interview is set up, some people will not talk openly in the presence of a tape recorder - indeed, many refuse to be tape recorded at all. Copious notes must be taken if a tape recorder is not used. Such notes are less reliable than tape recordings. It is often wise to dash to the nearest cafe after the interview and rewrite as much of the conversation as possible from memory. When someone makes a noteworthy remark in the context of an interview, there is usually no harm in asking to have the comment repeated, as well as asking whether the informant would mind being quoted.

Protecting human subjects is an issue of great sensitivity in countries where there are intense ethnic, class or religious conflicts. A personnel manager in a Peruvian factory gave me access to the employment records for his workers. To my great surprise the form used for job applicants asked them about their political affiliations. In a country where politically motivated violence is widespread, that kind of information should be neither solicited nor divulged. It is clearly the responsibility of the researcher to take what ever steps are necessary to guarantee the security of all human subjects involved in the research process.

Government agencies, at least in Latin America, are normally staffed by highly competent professionals who operate with a minimum of resources. Under periods of military rule they may be constrained from providing access to information, but under democratic regimes information is more readily accessible. In countries that oscillate between democracy and authoritarianism there may be considerable confusion about what information is public.

Finally, many North Americans find that Third World academics naturally resent foreign scholars who extensively exploit local resources without ultimately making their research findings available to local scholars. The complaint is that foreign scholars often ask for access to information and then disappear without a trace. One way of avoiding this is to share research findings during the process of collecting data. Other academics are not the only people interested in research findings. Policy makers often have a keen interest in the research conducted by sharing interesting empirical

information and asking for help in its interpretation.

PROCES-VERBAL / MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

61st Annual General Meeting
Université Laval

June 2, 1989

1. President's Welcome - Professor David J. Elkins

The President welcomed the members of the assembly, noted the excellence of the Programme sessions and introduced the agenda.

2. Approval of the Agenda

MOTION CARRIED
Professor R. Kenneth Carty (UBC) /
Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

That the agenda be amended to include
An item 6 a: Constitutional amendment.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor R. Kenneth Carty (UBC) /
Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

That the agenda as amended be approved.

3. Approval of the Minutes of 1988

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Charles Pentland (Queen's) /
Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

That the Minutes as presented be approved.

4. Business arising from the Minutes

There being none noted, the meeting proceeded to the next item.

5. Report: The President - Professor David J. Elkins

Professor Elkins noted that in each case the Annual Reports that would now be presented had appeared in the issue of the *Bulletin* that the members had received in their conference kits. The President highlighted his Report.

At the President's invitation, Professor Thomas Flanagan (Calgary), the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, reported to the meeting. Professor Flanagan said that the Fund was now officially functioning and that donations were coming in nicely in response to the invitation on the renewals form to make a "topping-up" donation in this annual way. So far, 68 persons had contributed a total of \$2,500.

He thanked the membership for its support to date and said that members would be hearing further as the Trustees would now move to the second stage. They would be writing to all persons who over the years had played active roles in Association affairs: former presidents, editors and other officers of the Association.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor John Wood (UBC) /
Professor Denis Stairs (Dalhousie)

That the President's report be received.

6. The Election

Because the proposed Constitutional amendment bore on the election process, it was dealt with at this point.

6a Constitutional amendment

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's) /
Professor Denis Stairs (Dalhousie)

That the Constitution be amended as presented in the **Bulletin** of May 1989.

6b Report: The President of the Nominating Committee - Professor ~~Elkins~~ Courtney.

The President thanked the members of the 1989 Nominating Committee:

Professor Carl Baar (Brock)
Professor Jean Crête (Laval)
Professor Claudia Wright (Winnipeg)

and informed the meeting that the following had been elected:

Elected by acclamation:

President-Elect:
Professor Peter H. Russel (Toronto)

Secretary-Treasurer:
Dr. Simon McInnes (Government of Canada)

Elected:

Members-at-large:
Professor James P. Bickerton (St. Francis-Xavier)
Stéphane Dion (Professeur, Montréal)
Margaret Little (Graduate Student, York)
Professor Leslie A. Pal (Calgary)
Professor Charlotte Yates (McMaster)

Professor Elkins thanked the scrutineer, Professor Courtney, who was, he noted, both former and past President

MOTION CARRIED
Professor John C. Courtney (Saskatchewan)
Louise Quesnel (Professeure, Laval)

That the report of the President of the Nominating Committee be received.

At this point Professor Russel was invited to join the Executive on the podium. Professor Courtney retired.

7. Intrônisation du Président 1989-1990: - André J. Bélanger (professeur, Montréal)

Le professeur Elkins présenta son successeur, André J. Bélanger (professeur, Montréal), à l'assemblée puis procéda à la passation officielle du symbole de la présidence, la Coupe présidentielle.

Comme premier geste à titre de président, le professeur Bélanger remercia son prédécesseur puis présenta les hommages de l'Association à un ancien président, le professeur John C. Courtney (Saskatchewan), dont on loua les services qu'il rendit à l'Association, tant comme membre de sa direction que comme éditeur du **Journal**.

Le professeur Bélanger demanda ensuite au secrétaire-trésorier récemment confirmé dans ses fonctions, le Dr Simon McInnes, de présenter son rapport.

8. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer - Dr. Simon McInnes

Dr. McInnes referred the meeting to the **Bulletin** text. He noted his expectation that deficits would continue to double annually unless new, as well as increased, revenues could be found. He also told the meeting that the Association would move to a consolidated balance sheet to make clearer the extent to which the CPSA has a large responsibility in managing a cash flow that is currently nearly \$700,000 a year.

MOTION CARRIED
Dr. Simon McInnes /
Professor Roman March

That the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer be received as presented.

MOTION CARRIED
Dr. Simon McInnes /
Professor Kenneth McRae

That McCay, Duff and Company be retained as Association auditors.

9. Report: THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Ronald Manzer (Co-Editor, *CJPS*) highlighted elements of his report. Questions touched on: limits to length of manuscript (policy: 35 pages); numbers of tables (policy: minimum number required; assessors judgement invited); copyright policy: Professor Black urged a fresh statement underlining accessibility, particularly for classroom use or articles (answer: The Research Communications Committee, was currently working on these questions and would hope to have something to say to the 1990 AGM).

Professor Manzer invited persons interested in doing book reviews to make themselves known to the editors and asked members to encourage colleagues to submit articles to *CJPS*.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Ronald Manzer /
Réjean Landry (professeur)

That the Report of *The Canadian Journal of Political Science* be received as presented.

Remerciant le co-éditeur, le professeur Bélanger, exprima la vive satisfaction du Conseil d'administration à l'égard de l'ardeur déployée par les professeurs Manzer, Bashevkin et Coleman dans l'accomplissement de leur tâche.

10. Report: The Parliamentary Internship Programme - Professor Conrad Winn, Director

Programme Director, Professor Conrad Winn, was not able to be at the meeting. Professor Andrew, Chairperson of the PIP Policy Committee, agreed to receive questions and comments. There being none, the following was put:

MOTION CARRIED
Professor John Courtney /
Professor Caroline Andrew

The the Report of The Parliamentary Internship Programme Director be received.

11. Report: The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme - Professor Graham White, Director

In presenting his Report, OLIP Director, Professor Graham White, noted that, for the first time, an intern - the Programme's 9th - was being funded with monies from public sector donations.

He noted that OLIP is a CPSA Programme because it is a national one which solicits, interviews, and appoints people from outside of Ontario. He urged colleagues to continue to send good candidates. In answer to a question about access to the Programme from the B.A. level, Professor White stated that, for the current Programme year, 4 interns out of 9 were admitted at the completion of the B.A.

Professor White ended with a warm tribute to Director-Emeritus, Professor Fred Fletcher (York). Applause noted the meeting's appreciation of Professor Fletcher's work at OLIP.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Graham White /
Professor Alain G. Gagnon

That the Report of the Director of OLIP be received as presented.

12. Rapport: Le Bulletin - Professeur Alain Gagnon, directeur

Le professeur Gagnon présentait son dernier rapport à titre d'éditeur du **Bulletin**. Il remercia le professeur Elkins pour ses encouragements. Il nota ensuite que c'est avec plaisir qu'il a rempli, pour l'Association, ses fonctions d'éditeur du **Bulletin**. Par ailleurs, sachant que celui-ci allait passer entre bonnes mains, c'est d'un cœur léger que le professeur Gagnon passa le flambeau! Il exprima l'espoir que le nouveau format qu'il a développé ainsi que les réseaux de communication établis constitueraient une base solide à partir de laquelle le professeur Mace pourrait oeuvrer.

Le professeur Gagnon signala ensuite qu'un colloque en l'honneur de l'ex-professeur

Khayyam Paltiel était en cours d'organisation. Les dates précises de la tenue de l'événement devaient être communiquées au président de l'Association dès qu'elles seraient connues.

Le professeur Crête proposa que l'on considère la possibilité d'une version électronique. Le professeur Bélanger répondit que l'amélioration des moyens d'échange d'informations entre les membres de l'Association fait partie du mandat du Comité pour la communication des recherches et que des travaux en ce sens ont été entrepris.

PROPOSE **APPUYE**
 Professeur Alain Gagnon /
 Professeure Caroline Andrew

Que le rapport du directeur du *Bulletin* soit accepté.

Le professeur Bélanger remercia le professeur Gagnon sous les applaudissements de l'Assemblée.

13. Rapport - Le président du comité du programme 1989 - Professeur André Blais

Le professeur Bélanger introduisit le professeur Blais en lui exprimant ses félicitations pour le programme intéressant et varié. Le professeur Blais remercia chaleureusement les membres de son comité: Jacques Bourgault (professeur, UQAM), Maureen Covell (professeure, SFU), Raymond Hudon (professeur, Laval), Patrick James (professeur, McGill), Guy Lachapelle (professeur, Concordia), Gordon Mace (professeur, Laval), Denis Monière (professeur, Montréal), Neil Nevitte (professeur, Windsor), Louise Quesnel (professeure, Laval), Daniel Salée (professeur, Concordia), Michael Stevenson (professeur, York), Richard Vernon (professeur, UWO) et Robert Young (professeur, UWO).

Il remercia également Guy Laforest (professeur, Laval) pour avoir pris l'initiative de monter un programme d'échange de professeurs, lequel programme allait devenir le fait saillant des événements entourant l'Assemblée annuelle. Raymond Hudon (professeur, Laval) eut ensuite droit à un bel hommage de la part d'André Blais qui souligna le rôle qu'il a joué en tant que directeur du département de science politique (Laval) et représentant local de l'Association, double fonction qui assura l'excellence de la préparation du congrès.

PROPOSE **APPUYE**

Professeur André Blais /
 Professeur Edwin R. Black

Que l'Association exprime ses remerciements à l'Université Laval et à son recteur, au directeur et aux membres du département de science politique pour leur hospitalité chaleureuse et l'excellence de l'organisation.

Professor Blais concluded by introducing his successor, Professor Maureen Covell (Simon Fraser) who, on behalf of the membership, and to the applause of the meeting, thanked and congratulated him.

Professor Covell said that her Committee was in place. Its composition would be announced in the June *Journal*. She would be lobbying the Heads for travel money and looked forward to a successful year.

14. Other Business

The establishment of a Memorial Fund in memory of Professor Donald Higgins (St. Mary's) was noted, as was the sorrow of his Association at the passing of this distinguished and well-loved colleague, teacher, and researcher in local politics.

15. Adjournment

MOTION **CARRIED**
 Louise Quesnel, professeure /
 Professor John Meisel

That the 61st Annual General Meeting be adjourned and that the membership reconvene at the University of Victoria in 1990.

ANNUAL REPORTS / RAPPORTS ANNUELS

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE / REVUE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

For the Period January 1 - December 31, 1989
 Du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1989

The four issues of volume 22 (1989) of the *Journal / Revue* contained 22 articles, six notes, two comments and replies, three review articles, 177 book reviews and three brief reviews. A total of 98 manuscripts were submitted during the

year, an increase over the 86 submissions in 1988. Of papers submitted, 73 were in English and 25 in French; the corresponding figures for 1988 were 65 and 21.

De 1983 à 1985, le taux d'acceptation des manuscrits français a été en moyenne de 20 pour cent. En 1986, il a fait un bond à 65 pour cent, mais ce taux revient à 20 pour cent en 1987 et à 20 pour cent en 1988. En 1989, le taux d'acceptation des manuscrits français a été en moyenne de 16 pour cent. Par comparaison, du côté anglophone, les taux d'acceptation ont été en moyenne de 23 pour cent de 1983 à 1985, et 24 pour cent de 1986 à 1988, mais il fait un bond à 36 pour cent en 1989.

Regrettably, the number of articles, notes, comments, and review articles published in the Journal by female colleagues declined from seven in 1988 to only three in 1989; the number of manuscripts by francophone colleagues decreased slightly from five articles in 1988 to four articles in 1989. We recognize that there will be variations from one year to the next, but we are also concerned that the Journal continue to be representative of political science research in Canada. We cannot solicit manuscripts and we will not change the high standards of the Journal. We do encourage female and francophone colleagues to submit their manuscripts for consideration by the Journal.

Our great debt as always belongs to our colleagues who have provided us with scholarly appraisals of the manuscripts and books that we have sent to them for assessment or reviews: we are deeply grateful for their continuing efforts on behalf of the *Journal / Revue*.

We also express our thanks to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada / Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada for its financial support of the operation of the *Journal / Revue* for the three year period 1989-1992.

In December 1989, the Canadian Political Science Association / Association canadienne de science politique appointed a new English-language editorial team from the University of Calgary. Beginning in June 1990 Roger Gibbins will be co-editor of the Journal; the Review Editor will be Carol Prager, and Thomas Flanagan will serve as Assistant Editor.

As we reach the end of our term as Editorial Board, we want to acknowledge our special debt to John McMenemy and Joan Pond for their excellent work in managing the affairs of the Journal. We have been well supported and well guided by the advice of our colleagues on the Advisory Board of the Journal; we thank them for their helpful contribution. During the past three years our work as editors has been dependent on the administrative and secretarial support staff at our different campuses. In particular we acknowledge the contributions to our Journal made by Penny Goddard working with Ron Manzer and Sylvia Bashevkin at University of Toronto - Scarborough Campus, Mara Minini and Lori Ewing who have worked with Bill Coleman at McMaster University, Elaine Dupré who has supported the work of Lucille Beaudry at Université du Québec à Montréal and Stéphane Dion at Université de Montréal, and Helen Paret working with John McMenemy at Wilfrid Laurier University.

Finally, we thank the Canadian Political Science Association and la Société québécoise de science politique for the opportunity and the honour of editing the *Canadian Journal of Political Science / Revue canadienne de science politique*.

Lucille Beaudry, codirectrice
Sylvia Bashevkin, assistant editor
William Coleman, review editor
Stéphane Dion, secrétaire à la rédaction
John McMenemy, managing editor
Ronald Manzer, co-editor

TABLE 1
Geographical Summary of Manuscripts and Assessors
January 1 - December 31, 1989

	B.C.	Prairies	Ontario	Quebec	Atlantic	U.S.A.	Europe	Other Foreign	TOTAL (*)
Manuscripts submitted	7	14	30	7	4	8	1	4	73
			2	18		1	3	1	25
Manuscripts accepted	5	7	12	3	2	3	0	0	26
			0	3		0	0	1	4
Manuscripts rejected	5	6	12	2	2	4	0	3	32
			2	8		1	3	0	13
Manuscripts being revised	2	5	12	4	0	3	1	1	27
			2	0		0	0	0	2
Readers requested	12	14	113	13	11	20	0	1	184
			4	46		1	0	0	51
Readers accepted	10	12	92	8	10	16	0	1	149
			2	37		1	0	0	40

English
French

(*) All entries may add to a higher number than the totals shown because of manuscripts where authors have more than one regional affiliation.

Table 2
1989 Manuscripts Fields

	Manuscripts submitted English		Manuscripts submitted French		Manuscripts accepted English		Manuscripts accepted French	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Canadian federal politics & institutions	27	30.0	2	8.0	4	12.5		
2. Canadian provincial politics & institutions	5	5.6	6	24.0	4	12.5	1	25.0
3. Canadian political behaviour	12	13.3	1	4.0	4	12.5		
4. Historical political theory	7	7.8	1	4.0	6	18.8		
5. Contemporary political theory	21	23.3	4	16.0	6	18.8	2	50.0
6. International relations and Canadian foreign policy	5	5.6	3	12.0	2	6.2		
7. Comparative politics and institutions	7	7.8	7	28.0	2	6.2	1	25.0
8. Comparative political behaviour	1	1.1			2	6.2		
9. Other	5	5.6	1	4.0	2	6.2		
TOTALS	*90	100.1	15	100.0	32	99.9	**4	100.0

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

** Un article a été accepté avec demande de modifications portant le nombre à 4 sur 21 manuscrits soumis.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY: JANUARY 1, 1989 - DECEMBER 31, 1989

- (i) English language manuscripts submitted 73
 English-language manuscripts accepted 26
 French-language manuscripts submitted 25
 French-language manuscripts accepted 4
- (ii) Number of universities and colleges represented (English)
- | | |
|----------|----|
| Canadian | 27 |
| USA | 9 |
| Other | 7 |
- Nombre d'établissements différents auxquels les auteurs sont affiliés (français):
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Quebec | 18 |
| Ontario | 2 |
| Maritime | |
| Europe | 3 |
| Autre | 2 (USA, Israël) |
- (iii) The highest number of English-language manuscripts submitted was seven from the University of Calgary, followed by McMaster University with six, and University of British Columbia and University of Western Ontario with four each.
- (iv) Average turnaround time for manuscripts sent out for review:
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| English | 105 days |
| French | 90 jours |
- (v) Total number of manuscripts published:
- | | |
|---------|---|
| English | 18 articles
6 notes
2 comments and replies
3 review articles |
| French | 4 articles |
- (vi) Gender distribution of authors of manuscripts published
- | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| English | 36 | 3 | 39 |
| French | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 40 | 3 | 43 |

TABLE 4
STATISTIQUES COMPAREES 1986 A 1989

FRENCH				
	1986	1987	1988	1989
Nombre de manuscrit				
a) présentés	17	19	21	25
b) acceptés	11	4	3	4
c) en révision	0	2	1	1
Nombre de pages publiées	89	186	96	86
Nombre d'évaluateurs				
a) demandés	38	38	35	51
b) ont accepté	34	34	32	40
ENGLISH				
	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of manuscripts				
a) submitted	87	89	65	73
b) accepted	25	14	24	26
c) under revision	10	8	25	27
Number of pages published	525	475	467	513
Number of readers				
a) requested	218	187	186	184
b) accepted	156	125	141	149

TABLE 5
1989 BOOK REVIEW FIELDS*

	English	French	Total
Canadian Federal Politics and Institutions	27	2	29
Canadian Provincial Politics and Institutions	13	21	34
Canadian Political Behaviour	4	10	14
Historical Political Theory	13	8	21
Contemporary Political Theory	11	10	21
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	16	6	22
Comparative Politics and Institutions	29	26	55
Comparative Political Behaviour	8	8	16
Other	1	0	1
Totals	122	91	213

* Some books are classified in more than one field

TABLE 6
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REVIEWERS, 1989

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	8	1	9
Alberta	11	2	13
Saskatchewan	5	0	5
Manitoba	2	1	3
Ontario	54	11	65
Quebec	3	48	51
New Brunswick	4	1	5
Nova Scotia	4	2	6
Prince Edward Island	--	--	--
Newfoundland	1	--	1
Foreign	9	3	12

TABLE 7
GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF REVIEWERS

	English	French	Total
Male	83	58	141
Female	19	11	30

TABLE 8
RAPPORT D'ACTIVITES DU RESPONSABLE DES RECENSIONS, 1989

Dans les quatre numéros de l'année 1989, 69 recensions et notices ont été publiées en français, ce qui représente 40% du total. 47% des ouvrages recensés ont été édités au Canada. Les recenseurs proviennent des 23 institutions différentes.

Recensions et notices publiées:

en français	69 (40%)
en anglais	103

Provenance des ouvrages recensés:

éditeurs canadiens	34 (47%)
éditeurs étrangers	38

Provenance des auteurs des recensions:

Carleton	2
Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean	1
Concordia University	4
Dalhousie University	2
Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales	1
Ecole nationale d'administration publique	1
INRS Urbanisation	1
McGill University	2
McMaster University	1
Northwestern University	1
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	1
Université de Moncton	1
Université de Montréal	16
Université d'Ottawa	6
Université du Québec à Rimouski	1
Université du Québec à Montréal	15
Université Laurentienne	1
Université Laval	7
University of Alberta	1
University of British Columbia	1
University of Calgary	1
University of Manitoba	1
University of Pittsburgh	1

**LE RAPPORT DU SECRETAIRE-TRESORIER / THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-
TREASURER**

Dr. Simon McInnes

**McCay, Duff & Company
chartered accountants**

For the year ended December 31, 1989 /
Pour l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre 1989

**CPSA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE /
ETATS DES RESULTATS CONSOLIDES**

REVENUE / REVENUS	1989	1988
Membership fees and subscription / Cotisations et souscriptions	\$137,046	\$107,745
Grants and donations / Dons et subventions	532,140	548,809
Interest / Intérêts	25,709	17,933
Other revenue / Autres revenus	<u>15,605</u>	<u>13,038</u>
	710,500	687,525
EXPENDITURE / DEPENSES		
Canadian Political Science Association / Association canadienne de science politique	243,134	215,985
Parliamentary Internship Programme / Programme de stage parlementaire	254,732	237,594
Ontario Legislative Internship Programme / Programme de stage parlementaire ontarien	177,827	155,754
Canadian Political Science Association Trust Fund / Fonds en fiducie de l'Association canadienne de science politique	<u>5,505</u>	-----
	<u>681,198</u>	<u>608,453</u>
REVENUE IN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR / EXCEDENT DES REVENUS SUR LES DEPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE	<u>\$29,302</u>	<u>\$79,072</u>

CPSA BALANCE SHEET / BILAN

ASSETS / ACTIF	1989	1988
CURRENT / ACTIF A COURT TERME		
Cash / Encaisse	\$8,909	\$16,952
Accounts receivable / Comptes à recevoir	55,387	39,223
Prepaid expenses / Frais payés d'avance	732	587
Due from Canadian Political Science Association Trust Fund / Dû des fonds en fiducie de l'Association canadienne de science politique	<u>5,505</u>	<u>-----</u>
	70,533	56,762
FIXED / ACTIF IMMOBILISE	<u>8,719</u>	<u>2,277</u>
	<u>79,252</u>	<u>59,039</u>
LIABILITIES / PASSIF		
CURRENT / PASSIF À COURT TERME		
Accounts payable / Comptes à payer	\$25,853	\$25,985
Deferred revenue / Revenus reportés	45,604	33,060
Life memberships / Cotisations à vie	<u>1,184</u>	<u>1,184</u>
	72,641	60,229
MEMBER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT) / AVOIR DES MEMBRES (DEFICIT)		
Balance beginning of year / Solde au début de l'exercice	(1,190)	(12,231)
Revenue in excess of expenditure for the year / Excédent des revenus sur les dépenses	<u>7,801</u>	<u>11,141</u>
Balance end of year / Solde à la fin de l'exercice	<u>6,611</u>	<u>(1,190)</u>
	<u>\$79,252</u>	<u>\$59,039</u>

A.C.S.P. ETAT DES REVENUS / STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUS / REVENUE	1989	1988
Cotisations et souscriptions / Membership fees and subscriptions	\$137,046	\$107,745
Subventions - Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada / Grants - The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	76,589	87,411
Autres revenus / Other revenue	<u>37,300</u>	<u>31,070</u>
	250,935	226,226
DEPENSES / EXPENDITURE		
La Revue / Journal	108,244	96,122
Association	124,690	108,763
Ecole d'été à Essex / Essex Summer School	<u>10,200</u>	<u>10,200</u>
	<u>243,134</u>	<u>215,085</u>
EXCEDENT DES REVENUS SUR LES DEPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE / REVENUE IN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$7,801</u>	<u>\$11,141</u>

CPSA TRUST FUND / FONDS EN FIDUCIE
BALANCE SHEET / BILAN
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1989 / AU 31 DECEMBRE 1989

ASSETS / REVENUS	
Cash / Encaisse	<u>\$3,821</u>
LIABILITIES / PASSIF	
Due to CPSA / Du à l'ACSP	\$5,505
MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) / AVOIR DES MEMBRES (DEFICIT)	
Excess of revenue over expenditure (expenditure over revenue) for the year / Excédent des revenus sur les dépenses (dépenses sur les revenus) pour l'exercice	<u>(1,684)</u>
BALANCE - END OF YEAR / SOLDE A LA FIN DE L'EXERCICE	<u>(1,684)</u>
	<u>\$3,821</u>

CPSA'S ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 1989

ASSETS		1989	1988
Cash		<u>\$3,199</u>	<u>\$37,304</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		\$6,912	\$9,114
Due to Canadian Political Science Association		5,000	-----
Deferred revenue		<u>-----</u>	<u>46,600</u>
		11,912	55,714
MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Balance - begining of year as previously reported		28,190	2,220
Change in accounting policy		<u>(46,600)</u>	<u>(45,000)</u>
Balance - beginning of year as restated		(18,410)	(42,780)
Excess of revenue over expenditure for the year		<u>9,697</u>	<u>24,370</u>
Balance -end of year		<u>(8,713)</u>	<u>(18,410)</u>
		<u>\$3,199</u>	<u>\$37,304</u>

**PROGRAMME DE STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES
BILAN**

	ACTIF	1989	1988
Encaisse		\$123,690	\$56,801
Promesses de don		7,500	----
Frais payés d'avance		<u>1,948</u>	----
		<u>\$133,138</u>	<u>\$56,801</u>
	PASSIF		
Comptes à payer		\$12,964	\$17,201
Revenus reportés		<u>76,630</u>	<u>17,300</u>
		89,594	34,501
	AVOIR DES MEMBRES		
RESERVE DES ACTIVITES			
Solde début de l'exercice		10,000	----
Transfert de l'excédent		<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Solde à la fin de l'exercice		20,000	10,000
EXCEDENT			
Solde début de l'exercice		12,300	2,870
Excédent des revenus sur les dépenses pour l'exercice		21,244	19,430
Virement à la réserve des activités		<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
Solde à la fin de l'exercice		<u>23,544</u>	<u>12,300</u>
		<u>43,544</u>	<u>22,300</u>
		<u>\$133,138</u>	<u>\$56,801</u>

**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP
PROGRAMME / STAGES
PARLEMENTAIRES A L'ASSEMBLEE
LEGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO**

**Annual Report 1990 /
Rapport annuel 1990**

Graham White

OLIP enjoyed a good year in 1989-90. The programme continues to enjoy the active support of the Members and staff of the Ontario Legislature. MPPs remain eager to have interns assigned to them, and are very positive about the work the interns perform for them. For their part, the interns benefit from a unique learning experience during an enormously enjoyable year.

The most tangible support provided the programme by the Assembly is funding: as in the past, the programme receives its principal

funding from the Legislature. At its meeting in February 1990, the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy authorized a grant of \$167,080 to the Association in support of the programme, an increase of five per cent over the previous year. The grant from the Assembly covers the stipends for eight interns and related administrative costs. External funding pays for exchange visits and constituency visits. As indicated in last year's report, we were able this year to fund a ninth intern from our private sector fundraising, and expect to be able to do the same for 1990-91.

The following corporations and foundations renewed their contributions in 1989-90: Bell Canada, Xerox, Imperial Oil, Abitibi-Price, Canada Packers, Insurance Bureau of Canada, Ontario Real Estate Association, Royal Insurance, Environics Research Group, Yorkwood Investments, and the Jackman Foundation. Several other of our 1988-89

sponsors are still reviewing our request for funding. Thanks mainly to the efforts of the interns themselves, we attracted a record number of new sponsors during the current year, including General and Mercantile Reinsurance, Outboard Marine, Shell Canada, Glaxo, Magna, Gibley's, Kraft Foods, Ontario Hydro and Sun Life. Accordingly, 1989-90 will likely rank as the most successful fundraising year in the programme's history.

Almost all our donations are in the \$1000-\$2000 range; although we would welcome larger donations, having our private sector funding spread around in this fashion makes us less vulnerable to over-reliance on a few large sponsors.

We have also received assistance of various kinds from several organizations, most notably the Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy, the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union, S.A. Murray Consulting, the Board of Trade of Metro Toronto, Public Affairs Management and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Erindale College of the University of Toronto contributed office space and services.

The 1989-90 interns have visited Parliament, the Quebec National Assembly, the Alberta Legislature and the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. In June, the interns will be visiting Westminster. Each visit involves several days of meetings with elected officials, senior bureaucrats, journalists, academics and others with specialized knowledge of the legislature and its political environment. The Ontario interns have hosted a visit from the federal interns and will be hosting visits from the Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia interns later in the year.

As in past years, the interns have organized an active programme of seminars, meeting with a wide range of public officials, interest group representatives, journalists as well as politicians and officials of the Assembly. The interns have also taken part in various party gatherings, conventions and other events sponsored by various groups. These activities, however, are supplemental to the intern's primary responsibility: their day-to-day work on behalf of the MPPs to whom they are assigned. Most of the members for whom interns work take a strong personal interest in involving their interns in a broad range of their activities; an important component of the programme is the opportunity for interns to visit their MPPs' ridings with them.

Earlier this year an intern alumni dinner was held at Queen's Park. The dinner was a great success, with more than half the former interns

attending. The organizing committee - Gayle Laws, Susan Fenton and David Harvey (all 1986-87 interns) - carried the project through from start to finish with great panache. The dinner will likely become an annual event.

Intern assignments for 1989-90 were:

Sean Cody - Diane Cunningham (PC); Taras Kozyra (Lib); Janice Duggan - Sterling Campbell (Lib); Norm Sterling (PC); Marianne -Goodwin - Mike Harris (PC); Ron Kanter (Lib); Chris Happel - Bob MacKenzie (NDP); Marietta Roberts (Lib); Deirdre Hilary - Dave Neuman (Lib); Howard Hampton (NDP); Chris Jones - Shelley Martel (NDP); Doug Reycraft (Lib); Jackie Lines - Howard Hampton (NDP); Barbara Sullivan (Lib); Suzanne Schwenger - Ken Keyes (Lib); Richard Johnston (NDP); Catherine Steels (Lib); Ernie Eves (PC).

This report was written prior to the final stage of the selection process, that is, the interviews. Accordingly, the list of 1990-91 interns cannot be included. The list will be available at the AGM.

The selection committee for 1990 consisted of myself; the two programme co-ordinators appointed by the Speaker, Douglas Arnott of the Clerk's Office (who is a former intern), and Ellen Schoenberger, the Legislature's Director of Human Resources; Christine Happel an 1989-90 intern, and two CPSA representatives: Professors Fred Fletcher, a former OLIP director, and Joan Boase of the University of Windsor. Seventy completed applications were received from candidates across Ontario and the country. Although the number of applicants continues to decline, the quality of the applicants remains very high; selecting nine successful candidates is always a difficult task. A statistical summary of the applicants is appended to this report.

The programme continues to be successful because so many people are so enthusiastic and helpful. In particular I offer my thanks to Speaker Hugh Edgihoffer and the staff of the Assembly; Ellen Schoenberger and Dour Arnott, the programme coordinators; to Rose Antonio, the programme secretary; to Fred Fletcher, for his continuing sage advice; to Joan Pond, Alwynne Greenhalgh and Simon McInnes at the CPSA; to colleagues in the profession, who continue to send us good candidates and to write letters of reference for them; and to the interns themselves, who cheerfully and effectively assume a good deal of the administrative burden of the programme.

Appendix
Statistical Profile of OLIP Applicants
1990

SEX	APPLIED	SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW
Men	41	14
Women	29	9
AGE		
21	1	1
22	5	1
23	23	6
24	20	7
25	6	3
26	6	2
26-30	6	2
30 +	3	1
EDUCATION		
BA	42	7
MA	24	15
PH.D. candidate	2	1
Other (LLB)	1	0
UNIVERSITY*		
Toronto	20	7
York	11	4
Queen's	8	2
Carleton	7	4
McMaster	6	2
Western	5	2
Waterloo	5	1
Windsor	4	1
Wilfrid Laurier	3	1
Trent	2	2
Saskatchewan	2	2
Lakehead	2	1
Calgary	2	1
Ottawa	2	0
Manitoba	1	1
Alberta	1	1
Guelph	1	0
Regina	1	0
Concordia	1	0
UNB	1	0
King's College	1	0
Laval	1	0
Bishop's	1	0
Oxford	1	1
Cambridge	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1

* Includes all universities by candidates; i.e. a number of candidates have two or three university affiliations.

**Report of the Parliamentary Internship
Program to the Canadian Political
Science Association prepared for the
1990 annual general meeting**

Conrad Winn
Carleton University

PIP's academic challenge is key

PIP's two principal challenges this 1989-90 year remain similar to those of previous years:

- How to assure the continued financial viability of the program, and
- how to enhance the academic function of the program.

The multifaceted help of Canada's political scientists is essential for the latter while our corporate and granting sponsors remain crucial for the former.

The important potential benefits for the CPSA from the program are academic and intellectual. For academics-in-waiting, the 10 month Parliamentary Internship constitutes an unsurpassed quasi-Fellowship in Canadian and comparative parliamentary politics. That extraordinary experience can provide a bright graduate student with a kind of "jump start" in the mastery of Parliamentary studies.

In its 20 years of existence, PIP has provided the profession with a few of its brightest minds in the under 45 age group. But PIP may not have impacted on Canadian political science as profoundly as has the U.S. Congressional Fellowship program on American political science. The possibly stronger academic impact of the U.S. program derives in part from its much longer history. Its academic impact may also derive from the fact that U.S. Fellows are older, typically 30-50 years old. Thus, the American program appoints political scientists who are already on faculty with proven records. In our case, we hope that some of our (much younger) interns will ultimately opt for university teaching and research careers.

For PIP to contribute handsomely to political science, the program needs your help. We need more of your students as candidates, especially students who are thoughtful and reflective and are apt to find their niche in a university setting. We also need your participation as guest lecturers, especially if you spend a sabbatical in Ottawa.

As a community, we might give further thought to possible ways of enhancing the academic aspect

of the program beyond the initiatives which are currently being taken. For example, should we think of opening up the program to junior faculty on sabbatical leaves? If you have any thoughts on this possibility or any unrelated ideas or suggestions, please do send them along.

Send us your students or myths about the PIP application process

Persuade your students to apply. Persuade your graduate students. Persuade your undergraduates. It is easier to become an intern than many people think. So do tell your students that applying is worth the effort.

I have taken the liberty of listing a few "myths" about the application process and some corresponding realities.

- Myth #1 - Competition to get in is severe

The reality is that some years it is relatively easy to win. When incomplete files and totally hopeless candidacies (eg. D+ average) are excluded, the number of plausible candidates often falls to well under 100. In some years, few candidates are left once the crop of applicants is pared down to those with B averages, some work experience or voluntary activity, some academic knowledge of Parliament (eg. knowing the meaning of "second reading") and some evidence of reasonableness of mind or personal maturity.

- Myth #2 - Only students in "prestige" or central Canadian departments need apply

In fact, students from smaller departments and at universities outside central Canada may well have the best chances of getting into the program. Carleton and the Université d'Ottawa provide so many candidates each year that each candidate ultimately has a modest chance of succeeding. I personally absent myself from the final selection when a Carleton student is involved.

- Myth #3 - Only post-grads need apply

Each year about half the successful candidates have only one degree. An extra degree may not by itself be considered by the selection committee to be a palpable asset.

- Myth #4 - Grades are what count

It is reasonable to assume that candidates with less than B averages, especially in their last year or two, are unlikely to be given serious consideration by the selection committee. But life experiences are considered important factors as well. Typically, a candidate with a B+ average who has held summer jobs and done volunteer work is apt to be viewed more favourably than a candidate with an A+ average and no such experience.

Profs. Gidengil, Lachapelle, Houle and Me. Pelletier play key roles

PIP is operated in a team fashion with the active involvement of professors from outside Ottawa along with the participation of the House of Commons Law Clerk Me. Marcel Pelletier. This year, McGill's Elisabeth Gidengil and François Houle of the Université d'Ottawa were active in the selection process. Concordia's Guy Lachapelle continued as assistant director and accompanied the group to the Federal Republic of Germany in April. Me. Pelletier led the group visit to the United Kingdom in the fall.

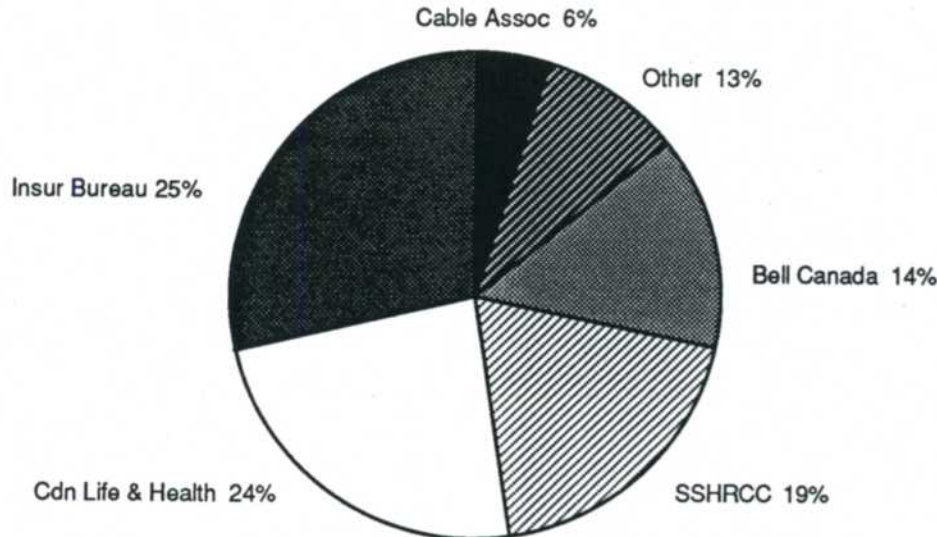
Insurance Bureau of Canada, Bell Canada, and SSHRCC provide leadership

The financial position of the program remains less stable than it ought to be. As a result of corporate buyouts, two longstanding sponsors withdrew their support unexpectedly. But on the positive side, three major sponsors have shown some very significant generosity. The Insurance Bureau, our largest sponsor for the first time, is committed to making inflation adjustments. Bell Canada has led the way among sponsors by making an unprecedented five year commitment while the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council has made a three year commitment, albeit without inflation adjustment.

Conclusion

The financial situation of the program remains primarily the responsibility of the director and of the Sponsor's Committee. But the academic nature of the program remains a shared challenge of the political science community as a whole. Send us your ideas and make a solemn commitment to send us your most thoughtful, reflective students.

SOURCES OF PIP SUPPORT FOR 1989-90 YEAR



Est. total rev. \$252,000+

IN MEMORIAM

Donald V. Smiley
1921-1990

Don Smiley was that rarity in Canadian life: a scholar who loved laughter, learning, and listening. A perpetual student himself, he taught most of us new ways of thinking about the Canadian political nationality. Now we shall have to make of those ideas whatever we can without his further guidance for he died in Toronto late in April. Donald Victor Smiley was 69.

Born in the Peace River Block, Don Smiley claimed he was never sure whether he should identify himself as a British Columbian or an Albertan. Whichever it was, he served all of Canada well. The son of a minister, he started off in education at the University of Alberta but after wartime service as a gunner he turned to political science, eventually completing a Ph.D. degree in comparative politics at Northwestern. In later life he made jokes about his difficulty in getting academic employment during the fifties; he worked for brief periods at Queen's, External Affairs, and the Saskatchewan government. Not

until his appointment to the University of B.C. in 1959 did his academic career get properly launched. Recognition did not take long. His teaching at U.B.C., coupled with a prolific series of influential publications, royal commission studies, monographs, and journal articles soon made him the leading Canadian scholar of federalism. He served as president of the Canadian Political Science Association and developed an abiding interest in the development of the discipline of political science, about which he thought most of us were too neglectful.

The University of Toronto lured him away from U.B.C. for a few years, and then he moved on to York University where he spent the happiest years of his academic life. Just before his retirement in 1989, his colleagues organized a conference in his honour together with a book of essays, - *Federalism and Political Community* -. Happily, the publishers manage to get it out several months before his death.

Smiley had a profound respect for other people's opinions and an unusual willingness to reconsider his own, and then to change them as reason might suggest. Modest in his pretensions, Don thought personal honours, of which there were a

number, were best taken with a good dose of self-deprecating humour. A deeply moral man, he had two special passions: the promotion of civil liberties, and concern for the future of the Canadian community. Those of us who agree that as students of federalism "we are all Smiley's people" could do him no greater honour than to adopt those same passions.

Edwin R. Black

AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS / DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY

Sabbatical leave (1990-91)

Gerald Tucker

Appointments (1990-91)

Richard Hamilton (Ph.D. Carleton)

Andrew Stritch (Ph.D. Queen's)

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

Sabbatical leave (1990-91)

Peter McCormick

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Waldron Fox-Decent was chairperson of the Manitoba Task Force on Meech Lake and Kathy Brock served as Research Director. Their Report on the 1987 Constitutional Accord was presented to the Premier of Manitoba in October, 1989.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Sabbatical leave (1990-91)

David Close (Carrying out research on Nicaragua's recent election).

Susan McCorquodale (Studying Canada's fisheries policies).

Valerie Summers (Studying Newfoundland's political economy).

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL

Congés sabbatiques

Ken Cabatoff

Daniel Holly

Laurent Lepage

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON

A.J. (Tony) Miller, professor and until 1989 head of the Department of Economics and Political Science at the Royal Military College, Kingston, died in April after a difficult bout with cancer. He was 53. Born in Britain, he received his Ph.D. from McGill and taught international relations. His most recent research, on chemical weapons, is expected to appear in publication shortly.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Sabbatical or other leaves (1990-91)

Hans Michelmann will be at the Institute of Comparative Political Studies, University of Oldenburg, West Germany.

John C. Courtney will be at Harvard University as the William Lyon Mackenzie King Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies.

Appointment

Richard Sigurdson, who has been with the department for the past two years on sabbatical replacement positions, will remain with the department for a third year as an Instructor.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

New appointment

David Welch, International Relations (Harvard University).

Visitors

Gil Winham (Dalhousie) will be the Claude Bissel Visiting Professor in Canadian-American Relations.

Post-Doctoral Fellow

Margaret Moore (LSE)

Award

Peter Russell is this year's recipient of the University of Toronto Alumni Association Award for Faculty Excellence.

TRENT UNIVERSITY**New appointments (Regular, Tenure-track)**

Elaine Stavro-Pearce (Political Theory)
Andreas Pickel (Completing his Ph.D. at York this summer, on East German political economy)

**RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES /
SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS**

**Congrès de la Société canadienne
d'évaluation / Conference of the
Canadian Evaluation Society**

Date: May 14-16, 1990

Location: The Hilton International Toronto Hotel,
Toronto

Thème: Nouvelles perspectives d'évaluation
pour les années 90

Un congrès annuel ayant pour but de partager les nouveaux développements ainsi que les nouvelles perspectives dans le domaine de l'évaluation. The aim of the Conference is also to explore new ways of meeting the challenges ahead.

Pour plus de renseignements / For fuller
information:

CES Conference 1990
c/o Signature Programs Canada Inc.
Conference Coordinators
37 Madison Avenue, Suite 300
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2
Tel.: 416-924-1956

**86th Annual Meeting of
The American Political Science
Association**

Date: August 30 - September 2, 1990

Location: San Francisco Hilton, San Francisco

Theme: Democratization on a Global Scale

For fuller information:

The American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036

**Colloque de la Fédération canadienne
des sciences sociales / Social Science
Federation of Canada's Conference**

Date: Du 20 au 22 septembre 1990

Location: The Radisson Hotel, Ottawa

Thème: La recherche en sciences sociales
doit-elle être orientée vers la réso-
lution de problèmes propres à la disci-
pline ou aux problèmes concrets de la
vie de tous les jours?

The theme of the 1990 Anniversary Conference will provide the conference delegates an opportunity to debate the critical issues in social science research by focusing on the relevance, methodology and the impact of the research for the advancement of knowledge.

Pour plus d'informations / For fuller information:

SSFC / FCSS
151 Slater Street, #415
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3
Tel.: 613-238-6112

**11th Annual Conference of the
Recycling Council of Ontario**

Date: October 14-17, 1990

Location: The Caboto Club, Windsor, Ontario

Theme: "How to for '92", the challenge of
reaching 25% waste diversion by
1992

The Program Committee has identified the following topics for discussions: 3 R's
Technology and Systems, Markets, Behavioral
Change and Social Impact of the 3 R's, Policy
and Legislation, Economics.

For fuller information:

Renée Lagassé
Conference Co-ordinator
489 College Street, Suite 504
Toronto, Ontario M6G 1A5
Tel.: 416-960-1025

2nd International Symposium on Sun Tzu's Art of War

Date: October 16-19, 1990
Location: Beijing, People's Republic of China
Theme: Sun Tzu's Art of War in the Modern World

The academic program will cover many relevant aspects in the studies of Sun Tzu's Art of War and its influence on military strategy, military philosophy, international relations, business management and administration, sports competition, education, and social development.

The working languages of the symposium will be English, Japanese and Chinese (Simultaneous interpretation will be provided).

Contributions are invited in the above-mentioned topics or any other topics related to Sun Tzu's studies. Three copies of 500-word (maximum) abstract of paper or speech in English should be submitted **no later than July 30, 1990** to:

The Organizing Committee of 2nd ISSTAW
P.O. Box 1530
Beijing 100005, P.R. China
Tel.: 513-0943, 513-0944

Oral History Association Annual Meetings

Date: November 8-11, 1990

Location: Cambridge, Mass.

For program information, contact:

Richard Smith
OHA Executive Secretary
1093 Broxton Avenue, #720
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Date: October 10-13, 1991

Location: Snowbird (Salt Lake City), Utah

Themes: Women, Ethnic Topics, The Region of American West

Proposals for papers, panels, and speakers, particularly on above-mentioned topics, should be sent by **1 December 1990** to:

Jay Haymond
OHA Program Co-Chair
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City
84101

or

Rebecca Sharpless
OHA Program Co-Chair
c/o Institute for Oral History
B.U. Box 7271
Baylor University, Waco, TX
76798-7271

Conference on the 50th Anniversary of World War II

Date: May 30-31, 1991

Location: Siena College, Loudonville, New York

Themes: Fascism and Naziism; the War in Asia; Literature; Art; Film; Diplomatic, Political and Military History. Submissions on collaboration and collaborationist regimes, the events in the Balkans, as well as North Africa, the invasion of Russia, Pearl Harbour etc. would be particularly relevant.

The deadline for submissions **December 15, 1990**

Replies and inquiries to:

Professor Thomas O. Kelly, II
Department of History
Siena College
Loudonville, N.Y. 12211

JOB OPPORTUNITIES / OFFRES D'EMPLOI

University of Saskatchewan

The Department has a twelve-month position at the Instructor level, fields open, for the 1990-91 academic year. All enquiries are welcome.

Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales / Social Sciences Federation of Canada

Executive Director

The Social Science Federation of Canada, a not-for profit private organization, promotes social science research in Canada. Its members include learned societies and universities representing more than 15,000 social scientists.

Reporting to the Board of Directors, through the President, the Executive Director is responsible for the management of the Federation's office in Ottawa and for the implementation of the Board of Directors' decisions. Other major responsibilities include advising on emerging issues, proposing policy options and planning and administering programmes and projects. The Executive Director assists and supports actively the work of committee members. A key role consists in developing effective working relationships with elected members, association officials, governmental agencies and the social science community.

Qualifications include university studies in a social science discipline. The successful candidate will have demonstrated administrative competence and experience in dealing with voluntary organizations, as well as interest in interacting with university and government officials. A sufficient knowledge and appreciation of the social sciences is required to represent the Federation. Applicants should have well developed interpersonal skills and an aptitude for effective analysis and presentation of information. The candidates must be fluent in both oral and written English and French.

Compensation is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent employee benefits are provided.

Interested persons are invited to send a resume no later than June 8, 1990 to:

Chairperson, Search Committee
151 Slater Street, Suite 415
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

Directeur(trice) général(e)

La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales, organisme non-gouvernemental à but non lucratif, a pour mandat de représenter les intérêts des quelque 15 000 chercheur(e)s en sciences sociales. Ses membres sont les associations de

chercheur(e)s et les universités canadiennes. Son secrétariat est situé à Ottawa.

Le Directeur ou la Directrice est responsable de l'administration générale de la Fédération et de la mise en oeuvre des politiques et décisions du Conseil d'administration. Sous l'autorité du Président ou de la Présidente, il (elle) se rapporte au Conseil d'administration. Ses responsabilités comprennent également la formulation d'avis sur des questions d'actualité, la définition de politiques, la planification et l'administration de programmes et de projets. Son rôle consiste également à offrir un soutien actif aux divers comités. Enfin, l'établissement de bonnes relations avec les membres, les agences gouvernementales et la communauté des sciences sociales en général sont une des fonctions les plus importantes de ce poste.

Le (la) candidat(e) devra avoir poursuivi des études dans une discipline des sciences sociales, posséder une compétence administrative, une connaissance de la communauté des sciences sociales et des organisations et agences gouvernementales et para-gouvernementales. Il (elle) devra faire preuve d'imagination et avoir démontré une grande aptitude pour l'analyse et la présentation de l'information. La maîtrise du français et de l'anglais parlé et écrit est exigée.

Le traitement sera proportionnel aux qualifications et à l'expérience, et comprend d'excellents avantages sociaux.

les personnes intéressées sont priées de faire parvenir leur curriculum vitae, avant le 8 juin 1990, au:

Président du Comité de sélection
151 rue Slater, pièce 415
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

BOURSES DE DOCTORAT / DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS
1989-1990

Information provided generously by Les MacDonald of SSHRCC /
 Merci à Les MacDonald du CRSH

Name/Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution / Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution / Diplôme Gradué	University Awarding PH.D/ Inst. décernant le Doctorat
<u>Comparative politics/Politique, comparée</u>			
Blalock, Cathy J.	Univ. of Toronto	Carleton University	York University
Blatt, David S.	Univ. of Alberta	McGill University	Cornell University
Bradford, Neil J.	Univ. of Toronto	Queen's University	Carleton University
Chandler, Andrea S.	Dalhousie Univ.	Carleton University	Columbia Univ.
Cwikowski, Anne-M.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Ernst, Alan G.	Carleton University	York University	York University
Fortier, François	Univ de Montréal	Carleton University	York University
Garkut, David E.	McMaster Univ.	McMaster Univ.	Univ. of Toronto
Goulet, Denyse	McGill University	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Kapoor, Ilan	Univ. of Waterloo	Carleton University	Univ. of Toronto
Kingstone, Peter R.	Swarthmore Coll.	U. Calif., Berkeley	U. Calif., Berkeley
Massicotte, Louis	Université Laval	Université Laval	Carleton University
Morrison, Bruce W.	McGill University	McGill University	Harvard University
Munro, Lauchlan T.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	McGill University
Ostiguy, Pierre N.	McGill University	Univ. of Toronto	U. Calif., San Diego
Rivard, Pierre D.	Université Laval	Université Laval	Université Laval
Ship, Susan Judith	UQAM	UQAM	Carleton University
Sowtis, Dennis W.	Univ. Saskatchewan	Carleton University	Univ. of Toronto

**Constitutional
Studies/Etudes
constitutionnelles**

Belcher, Ruth C.	U. Western Ontario	U. Western Ontario	Oxford University
Hiebert, Janet L.	U. B. C.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Young, Margot E.	U. B. C.	Univ. of Toronto	U. Calif., Berkeley

**Gvnt. & Public
Adm/Gvnt & Adm.
Publique**

Lemay, Marc	Univ. de Montréal	Univ. de Montréal	Inst. d'Etudes Pol.
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Name/Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution / Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution / Diplôme Gradué	University Awarding PH.D/ Inst. décernant le Doctorat
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**International
Relations/Rel.
Internationales**

Baranyi, Stephen H.	Univ. of Toronto	York University	York University
Cutler, Athena Claire	U. B. C.	Univ. of London	U. B. C.
Germain, Randall D.	U. of Victoria B.C.	York University	York University
Heintzman, D. Keith	Wilfrid Laurier U.	Wilfrid Laurier U.	Carleton University
Helleiner, Eric N.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of London	Univ. of London
Holoboff, Elaine M.	Simon Fraser Univ.	York University	Univ. of London
Little, Grant B.	Univ. of Alberta	York University	York University
Lizée, Pierre P.	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. of Toronto
Martin, Geoffrey R.	Dalhousie Univ.	Purdue University	York University
Mutimer, David R.	U. Western Ontario	York University	York University
Pellerin, Hélène	Univ. de Montréal	Carleton University	York University
Phillips, Peter W. B.	Univ. Saskatchewan	Univ. of London	Univ. of London
Robinson, P. Stuart	Univ. of Leicester	Univ. of Calgary	U. B. C.
Sens, Allen G.	U. B. C.	U. B. C.	Queen's University
Tate, T. McMorris	Univ. West Indies	Univ. of Manitoba	Queen's University

**Other political
Science/Science
politique autre**

Bédard, Guy	Non spécifié	UQAM	UQAM
Busza, Eva T.	U. B. C.	U. B. C.	Stanford University
Fournier, Bernard	Université Laval	Université Laval	Inst. d'Etudes Pol.
Gotell, Lise A.	Carleton Univ.	York University	York University
Noreau, Pierre	Université Laval	Univ. de Montréal	Inst. d'Etudes Pol.
P. de Roussan, Ana	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. de Montréal
Scharf, Shirley Anne	Carleton Univ.	Carleton University	York University
Tremblay, Manon	Université Laval	Université Laval	Université Laval

**Political Economy/
Economie Politique**

Amrani, Saad	Morocco Inst. Nes.	Univ. de Montréal	Univ. de Montréal
Bertrand, Jacques	McGill University	Univ. of London	Princeton Univ.
Drainville, André C.	Univ. of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	York University
Gagné, Gilbert	Univ. of Ottawa	University of Ottawa	Univ. of Toronto
Ryan, Philip A.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Carleton University
Sharma, Shalendra D	Simon Fraser Univ.	Simon Fraser Univ.	Univ. of Toronto
Wong, Sharon S. L.	Univ. of Guelph	York University	York University
Zubrzycki, Jack A.	Queen's University	Queen's University	York University

Name/Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution / Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution / Diplôme Gradué	University Awarding PH.D/ Inst. décernant le Doctorat
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Political History/
Histoire Politique

Frieson, Kate G.	U. B. C.	U. B. C.	Monash University
Vibert, Elizabeth	Dalhousie Univ.	Univ. of East Anglia	Oxford University

Pol. Parties. Elec-
tions Stu /
Pol. Partis Et.
Electoraes

Arel, Dominique	Univ. de Montréal	McGill University	Univ. of Illinois
Eggleston, Stephen D.	U. B. C.	U. B. C.	Queen's University
Leithner, Andrew C.	McGill University	Queen's University	Univ. Strathclyde
Tworzecki, Hubert	U. B. C.	U. B. C.	Univ. of Toronto

Political Science/
Science Politique

Barany, Zoltan D.	Carleton Univ.	Univ. of Nebraska	Univ. of Virginia
Bensabat, Remonda	York University	Univ. of Waterloo	Univ. of Toronto
Bush, Kenneth D.	Carleton Univ.	Carleton University	Univ. of Toronto
Dansereau, Suzanne	McGill University	McGill University	UQAM
Duval, Michelle	Univ. de Montréal	Univ. de Montréal	UQAM
Gluchowski, Leszek	McMaster Univ.	McMaster Univ.	Univ. of Cambridge
Kellogg, M. Paul	York University	York University	Queen's University
Laferrière, Eric G.	McGill University	McGill University	McGill University
Longford, Graham D.	Trent University	York University	York University
Miller Chenier, N.	Carleton Univ.	Carleton University	Oxford University
Moghissi Rahnama H.	Univ. of Tehran	Queen's University	Queen's University
Stoner, Kathryn E.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Michigan
Tang, Puay K.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Johns Hopkins Univ.
Workman, W. T.	Carleton Univ.	York University	York University

Pol. Thought &
Pol. Theory/
Pensée pol. &
Théorie Pol.

Appel, Frederick L.	Univ. of Winnipeg	Univ. de Montréal	Hebr. U. Jerusalem
Anderson, Stephen	Carleton Univ.	Carleton University	York University
Bacchus, Liz A. A.	Univ. of Alberta	Univ. of Alberta	Univ. of Toronto
Bartlett, Robert C.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Boston College
Basu, Samyajit	Univ. of Calgary	Univ. of Calgary	Princeton Univ.
Boucher, Johanne D.	Carleton Univ.	York University	York University
Chiste, Katherine B.	Mt Holyoke Col.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Calgary

Name/Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution / Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution / Diplôme Gradué	University Awarding PH.D./ Inst. décernant le Doctorat
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Pol. Thought &
Pol. Theory/
Pensée pol. &
Théorie Pol.

Collins, Susan D.	Univ. of Alberta	Univ. of Alberta	Boston College
Couture, Yves	Univ. de Montréal	Univ. de Montréal	Univ. de Paris 1
Currah, Paisley A.	Queen's University	Queen's University	Cornell University
Dawson, Lorna M.	Univ. of Alberta	Univ. of Alberta	Boston College
Drassinower, A.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Eisenberg, Abigail I.	Univ. of Alberta	Queen's University	Queen's University
Fierlbeck, K. Anne	Univ. of Alberta	York University	Univ. of Cambridge
Gallagher, Daniel T.	Univ. of Alberta	Univ. of Alberta	Boston College
Goupi, Sylvie S.	UQAM	UQAM	UQAM
Howe, Valerie J.	Carleton Univ.	Carleton University	York University
Hufty, Marc	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. de Genève
MacLean, Lee M.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Maley, Terry S.	Univ. of Toronto	York University	Univ. of Toronto
Noirot, Eve	Harvard Univ.	Univ. of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Poirer, M.-Laurence	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. de Paris 1
Prévost, Jean-Guy	UQAM	UQAM	UQAM
Schrecker, Theodore	Trent University	York University	U. Western Ontario
Smith, Toby M.	U. B. C.	Simon Fraser Univ.	University of Essex
Stamps, Judith	U. of Victoria B.C.	U. of Victoria B.C.	Univ. of Toronto
Walker, Brian D.	McGill University	McGill University	Johns Hopkins Univ.
Weinstock, Daniel M.	McGill University	McGill University	University Oxford

Public Policy
Studies/Analyse
des Pol. Publiques

Harrison, Kathryn J.	U. Western Ontario	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	U. B. C.
Mugenyi, Joshua B.	Uganda U. Nes.	Vic. U-Manchester	Dalhousie Univ.
O'Reilly, Patricia L.	Queen's University	Queen's University	Univ. of Toronto

Urban Politics/
Politique Locale

McPhail, Brenda M.	Carleton Univ.	Univ. of Calgary	Univ. of Calgary
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POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS / BOURSES POST-DOCTORALES
1989-1990

Information provided generously by Les MacDonald of SSHRCC /
Merci à Les Macdonald du CRSH

Name/Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution/ Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution/ Univ. décernant le doctorat	Univ. of Tenure of Award/ Univ. d'Accueil de la Bourse
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Comparative
Politics/Politique
Comparative

Adki, Laurie E.	Univ. Saskatchewan	Queen's University	Université de Lyon
Galleguillos, Nibaldo H.	University of Chile	University of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Grenier, Yvon	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. of Pittsburgh
Spourdalakis, Michalis	University of Athens	Carleton University	University of Athens

Constitutional
Studies/Etudes
Constitutionnelles

Harmsen, Robert A.	University of Alberta	U. Kent, Canterbury	Univ. de Montréal
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Gvnt & Public
Adm/Gvnt. & Adm.
Publique

Côté, Pauline	Université Laval	Université Laval	Carleton University
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International
Relations/
Relations
Internationales

Gellman, Peter S.	University of Toronto	University of Virginia	Univ. of Toronto
Homer-Dixon, Thomas	Carleton University	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Univ. of Toronto

Other Political
Science/Science
Politique autre

Daudelin, Jean	Université Laval	Université Laval	Univ. Notre Dame
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Political Economy/
Economie Politique

Sjolander, Claire D.	Carleton University	Carleton University	Carleton University
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Name Discipline/ Nom/Discipline	First Degree Institution/ Premier Diplôme	High Degree Institution/ Univ. décernant le doctorat	Univ. of Tenure of Award/ Univ. d'Accueil de la Bourse
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Political History/
Histoire Politique

Moore, David B.	University of Guelph	York University	York University
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Political Science/
Science Politique

Magder, Edward F.	Pont. Inst. Med. Stud.	York University	Un. Kingdom U. Nes.
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Pol. Thought & Pol.
Theory/Pensée
Pol. & Théorie Pol.

Brodribb, Somer	Glendon College	Oise	Univ. of Amsterdam
Burston, Daniel R.A.	York University	York University	Cornell University
Galipeau, Claude J.	Bishop's University	University of Toronto	Univ. of Toronto
Moore, Margaret Ruth	Univ. Western Ontario	University of London	University of London

**LA FEDERATION /
THE FEDERATION**

**FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES
SCIENCES SOCIALES**

Michel Allard
Président

Mars 1990

Votre association fait partie de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales et, peut-être vous demandez-vous quelle est la nature de cette organisation?

LE PASSE

La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales a été fondée à Ottawa, les 16 et 17 septembre 1940, par des représentants de quatre associations dites académiques, soit l'Union géographique internationale, (International Geographical Union), l'Association canadienne de science politique (Canadian Political Science Association), la Société historique du Canada (Canadian Historical Association), la Société canadienne de psychologie (Canadian Psychological Association) et par quelques membres

individuels parmi lesquels on comptait R.H. Coats, F.C. Cronkite, C.A. Dawson, W.B. Hurd, R.A. Mackay, W.A. McKintosh et T.F. McIlwraith.

R.G. Trotter fut élu au poste de président et J.E. Robbins à celui de secrétaire. A cette époque et jusqu'en 1977, la Fédération s'appelait le Conseil canadien de la recherche en sciences sociales (Canadian Research Council in the Social Sciences).

Le communiqué de presse émis à la fin de la première réunion traduit la volonté des membres fondateurs de promouvoir la recherche en sciences sociales au Canada.

"The new Canadian Research Council in the Social Sciences has concluded its first sessions, held at the Château Laurier, Ottawa, Monday and Tuesday, September 16 and 17. The purpose of the Council is to promote research in the social sciences in Canada. As a result of its broadly representative character, the Council hopes to further the cooperation of scholars in the numerous branches of the social sciences."

Arrangements have been made for an immediate survey of the researches now in progress, of the needs for additional research, and of the possibility of facilitating the training of Canadian research workers."

LE PRESENT

Inlassablement, depuis cette date, la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales a poursuivi, malgré vents et marées, sa mission de promoteur de la recherche en sciences sociales et de rassembleur des hommes de science qui oeuvrent dans ces disciplines. Certes, La Fédération ne recense plus les chercheurs en cours, le nombre de travaux sur le chantier dépasse toute tentative de quantification, mais elle doit inventorier les secteurs de la vie collective qui nécessitent de nouvelles recherches. Elle se doit aussi de tout mettre en oeuvre pour faciliter le recrutement et la formation de chercheurs et de chercheuses en sciences sociales d'autant plus que d'ici l'an 2000, près de la moitié des professeurs et professeures devront être remplacés. Somme toute, le premier communiqué de presse émis demeure en grande partie d'actualité.

Mais depuis cette date, la Fédération oeuvre aussi dans d'autres champs d'action pour promouvoir la recherche en sciences sociales et pour répondre aux besoins de la communauté. Elle n'est plus un organisme subventionnaire même si jusqu'en 1953, elle a rempli cette fonction.

Aujourd'hui, la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales oeuvre dans quatre domaines prioritaires soit le lobbying, la sensibilisation du public, les échanges avec la communauté universitaire et la diffusion de la recherche.

En matière de lobbying, la Fédération fait connaître au gouvernement les opinions et les besoins des chercheurs et chercheuses en sciences sociales. A cette fin, elle surveille étroitement les actions du gouvernement ainsi que les mesures législatives en préparation. Récemment, la Fédération est intervenue au niveau de la loi sur le droit d'auteur, des subventions postales, de la T.P.S., etc. Elle a aussi commandité et diffusé auprès des membres du gouvernement une étude relative au traitement fiscal accordé à la recherche en sciences sociales.

La Fédération tente de sensibiliser le public à la contribution des sciences sociales au développement, au progrès et à l'évolution de la société. Il y a quelque temps, elle a publié une étude sur le rôle de la technologie dans la société et une autre sur la place des sciences sociales dans l'économie canadienne. Elle organise actuellement une exposition qui se tiendra l'automne prochain à la Bibliothèque Nationale. Cette exposition élaborée à partir d'ouvrages déjà subventionnés par la Fédération aura pour thème: **les sciences sociales au service**

des Canadiens dans la vie de tous les jours.

La Fédération contribue à la formation et au maintien d'une véritable communauté scientifique au Canada. Elle participe chaque année à l'organisation du congrès des sociétés dites savantes et organise régulièrement des colloques portant sur des problèmes généraux relatifs à la recherche en sciences sociales.

Elle concourt présentement en collaboration avec la Société Royale du Canada et la Fédération canadienne des études humaines à la mise sur pied d'un secrétariat permanent des congrès des sociétés savantes.

La Fédération organise à Ottawa en septembre prochain un colloque où l'on tentera de répondre à la question suivante: **Qui des événements ou des disciplines sont les moteurs de la recherche en sciences sociales?**

Par le biais du programme d'aide à l'édition savante, la Fédération contribue largement à la diffusion des résultats des recherches effectuées au Canada. Ce programme administré conjointement avec la Fédération canadienne des études humaines est subventionné en grande partie par le Conseil de recherche en sciences sociales du Canada. En cinquante ans, plus de 1430 auteurs ont bénéficié de l'aide de ce programme.

Voilà en quelque sorte, un bref résumé des activités actuelles de la Fédération. Toutes ses actions visent à améliorer les conditions dans lesquelles s'inscrivent votre action à titre de scientifique oeuvrant dans les sciences sociales. En définitive, c'est la qualité de votre recherche qui bénéficie de l'action de la Fédération.

L'AVENIR

Que nous réserve l'avenir? Si nous voulons que la recherche en sciences sociales ne soit pas laissée pour compte par les gouvernements et l'opinion publique, certaines mesures doivent être prises. Il faut revigorer notre solidarité et accroître notre visibilité. Plusieurs de nos collègues ne sont membres d'aucune association professionnelle nationale. Et pourtant, ils bénéficient des avantages collectifs et individuels résultant de l'action concertée des différentes associations à travers la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales. Il faut les convaincre de joindre les rangs de votre association. Si tous les professeurs et professeures, chercheurs et chercheuses ne contribuent pas de leur temps, de leurs énergies ou de leurs deniers, les différentes associations ne pourront survivre. Il faut d'abord entreprendre une campagne de promotion auprès de nos propres collègues.

Pour atteindre cet objectif, il faut tout mettre en oeuvre pour accroître la visibilité de la recherche en sciences sociales et de l'action concertée de votre association et de la Fédération.

Pendant trop longtemps, plusieurs chercheurs et chercheuses ont refusé de s'adonner à des recherches dites appliquées. Selon certains, la recherche se justifiait par elle-même en autant qu'elle contribuait au progrès de la discipline elle-même. Certes, ce type de recherche demeure légitime. Mais, il faut aussi admettre que certaines recherches ayant pour objet la résolution des problèmes quotidiens peuvent légitimement contribuer au mieux être collectif.

Mais, il ne faut pas se contenter de chercher et trouver, il faut aussi diffuser. Certes, plusieurs chercheurs et chercheuses publient les résultats de leurs travaux dans des ouvrages ou des revues dites savantes mais il ne faut pas craindre les publications à caractère plus populaire. Il faut aussi utiliser les médias électroniques pour faire part à la population en général de la nature de nos recherches et des résultats obtenus. Les recherches en sciences sociales qui souvent arrivent à des conclusions que d'aucuns croient évidentes doivent être publicisées, voire vulgarisées. Sinon, elles risquent fort de demeurer à l'ombre et de sombrer dans l'oubli.

L'avenir de la recherche en sciences sociales dépend en grande partie de l'implication des chercheurs et des chercheuses dans leur devenir collectif et de la diffusion accrue de résultats des travaux entrepris. La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales tentera d'augmenter auprès des hommes politiques et de la population la visibilité de la recherche. Mais sans l'aide de tous et de chacun tous les efforts déployés se perdent en vaines démarches, se traduisent en espoirs déçus. Il importe que tous et chacun mettent la main à la pâte, mettent l'épaule à la roue pour que les sciences sociales puissent croître pour le bénéfice de la collectivité. Espérons que dans cinquante ans, les chercheurs et chercheuses qui nous auront succédé puissent s'enorgueillir de notre oeuvre tout comme nous sommes fiers de nos prédécesseurs qui, il y a cinquante ans, ont cru en l'avenir des sciences sociales.

SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF CANADA

Michel Allard
President

March 1990

Your association is a member of the Social Science Federation of Canada. Allow me to explain the nature of this national organization.

THE PAST

The Social Science Federation of Canada was founded in Ottawa on September 16 et 17, 1940, by representatives of four scholarly associations: the International Geographical Union; the Canadian Political Science Association; the Canadian Historical Association; and the Canadian Psychological Association; and by a number of individual members such as R.H. Coats, F.C. Cronkite, C.A. Dawson, W.B. Hurd, R.A. Mackay, W.A. Mackintosh and T.F. McIlwraith.

R.G. Trotter was elected first President while R.E. Robbins was elected to the position of Secretary. From 1940 to 1977, the organization was named Canadian Research Council in the Social Sciences.

The communiqué released following the first meeting speaks of the Council's mandate to promote social science research in Canada:

"The new Canadian Research Council in the Social Sciences has concluded its first sessions, held at the Château Laurier, Ottawa, Monday and Tuesday, September 16 and 17. The purpose of the Council is to promote research in the social sciences in Canada. As a result of its broadly representative character, the Council hopes to further the cooperation of scholars in the numerous branches of the social sciences.

Arrangements have been made for an immediate survey of the research now in progress, of the needs for additional research, and of the possibility of facilitating the training of Canadian research workers."

THE PRESENT

Since then, the Social Science Federation of Canada has strived, through good and bad times, to promote social science research and create a strong social science community. The SSFC can no longer make an inventory of all research in progress, the number of research projects being too numerous to be quantified, but she must assess the need for additional research. The Federation must also do everything it can to

facilitate the recruiting and training of social scientists especially given the fact that by the beginning of the 21st century, almost half of professors in Canadian universities will have retired. In looking at the present situation, we realize how the first communiqué of the CRCSS remains very close to our present preoccupations.

However, the SSFC is now active in other areas and remains responsive to the needs of the community. The SSFC is no longer a funding agency as it had been until 1953.

Today the SSFC has four major priorities: lobbying; public awareness; liaison with the scholarly community; and research dissemination.

In the areas of lobbying, the SSFC makes the community's views and needs known to the government and decision makers. Government legislation and activities are therefore closely monitored. More recently, the Federation has intervened on such crucial issues as copyright reform, the postal subsidy programme for learned journals and books, the GST, the funding of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, etc. The SSFC has also presented a proposal to government with regards to the creation of a tax credit for research in the social sciences and humanities.

The SSFC strives to raise public awareness about the contributions of social science research to the development, progress and evolution of society. The Federation recently prepared a major report on the management of technology and a further study on the role of the social sciences in the Canadian economy. We are also organizing a book display to be held at the National Library in October 1990.

The display will consist of a series of books supported by the Federation and selected along the theme: **Contributions of social science research to the daily lives of Canadians.**

The Federation contributes to the cohesion of a strong social science community in Canada. She participates each year in the staging of the Learned Societies Conferences and also organizes, on a regular basis, conferences dealing with issues related to social science research.

The SSFC is presently discussing with the Royal Society and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, the possibility of setting-up a permanent secretariat for the Learned Societies Conferences. We are also organizing a national conference to deal with the theme: **Social**

Science Research In the 90's: Discipline or Issue Oriented? This conference will be held in Ottawa from September 20 to 22, 1990.

Through the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme (ASPP), the Federation makes an important contribution to research dissemination in Canada. This programme which is jointly administered with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, is largely funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Over the last 50 years, more than 1430 books have been supported through the ASPP.

The above briefly summarizes the activities of the Federation. All of these activities promote social science research and seek to improve the situation of the social sciences in Canada. In the final analysis, it is the individual researchers who reap the benefits of the Federation's work.

THE FUTURE

What does the future hold for social science research? If social science research is to benefit from the support of the government and the public, certain measures must be taken. Our solidarity must be strengthened and our visibility heightened. Many of our colleagues do not belong to any national professional association. They, however, benefit from the concerted efforts of the various associations through the Social Science Federation of Canada. They must be convinced of joining the ranks of your association. If all scholars do not contribute through their time, their energy or simply their membership fees, the various associations will be unable to survive. We must above all raise the awareness of our own colleagues.

In order to reach this objective, we must do all we can to raise the visibility of social science research, as well as the awareness about the work being done by the individual associations and the Federation.

For too many years, scholars have refused to undertake applied research projects. For many, research could be justified on its own merits as long as it contributed to the advancement of the discipline. This type of research certainly remains legitimate. However, we must also accept that research which attempts to find solutions to problems in our daily lives also contribute to the collective well-being.

The work of the social scientists must not however be confined to research but also to the dissemination of research results. While many scholars publish regularly in learned journals or scholarly books, we should not neglect to publish in publications of a more general nature. We

must also inform the public of our research through the electronic media. The conclusions reached through research results must be disseminated to a wide audience if they are to be widely known and used.

The future of social science research will depend to a great extent on the involvement of researchers in the community and to the wide dissemination of research results and conclusions. The Social Science Federation of Canada will attempt to raise further the awareness of decision makers and the public to what is being done in the social sciences. But without the collaboration of the whole community of scholars, these efforts will be unsuccessful. If the social sciences are to grow for the benefit of society, it is essential that all social scientists do their part. Lets hope that in fifty years from now, scholars will be proud of the efforts undertaken today as we are proud of the work of our predecessors who, half a century ago, believed in and worked for the advancement of the social sciences in Canada.

ANNOUNCEMENTS / ANNONCES DIVERSES

GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

ANNONCE DE LA CREATION D'UN RESEAU NATIONAL SUR L'AUTONOMIE ET LA PRODUCTIVITE

Ottawa, le 9 avril 1990 - Le ministre de la Santé et du Bien-être social, M. Perrin Beatty, le ministre des Sciences, M. William Winegard, ainsi que le secrétaire d'Etat et ministre d'Etat (Multiculturalisme et Citoyenneté), M. Gerry Weiner, ont annoncé aujourd'hui l'octroi d'une aide fédérale de 5 millions de dollars pour la création d'un réseau national de centres d'excellence visant la "promotion de l'autonomie et de la productivité dans une société vieillissante".

"En l'an 2030, un Canadien sur quatre aura plus de 65 ans", a fait remarquer M. Beatty. "Par conséquent, le gouvernement estime que nous devons dès maintenant encourager l'autonomie et la productivité des Canadiens âgés. En appuyant cette initiative, nous pouvons mettre nos meilleurs chercheurs universitaires en contact avec des membres de l'industrie pour qu'ils examinent, ensemble, des questions qui touchent les personnes âgées, la compétitivité du Canada et notre qualité de vie", a-t-il ajouté.

Le Réseau sur l'autonomie et la productivité comprend 24 chercheurs répartis dans 10

universités canadiennes. Parmi les participants de l'industrie, il y a notamment le Aging and Rehabilitation Product Development Centre, de Winnipeg, et Corporate Health Consultants, de Mississauga. Le réseau concentrera ses efforts sur trois grandes questions: les produits et services destinés aux Canadiens âgés; l'effet qu'a la prestation de soins aux personnes âgées sur les professions et le rendement; les facteurs liés au milieu qui influent sur la faculté cognitive et l'autonomie des personnes âgées.

Le financement du réseau, auquel le Comité international de sélection par les pairs avait accordé une note élevée, a été recommandé dans le cadre du concours sur les réseaux de centres d'excellence tenu l'an dernier. Comme son budget ne devait pas dépasser 240 millions de dollars, le Programme des réseaux de centres d'excellence ne pouvait affecter aucun fonds à ce projet. "Lors de l'annonce que j'ai faite le 26 octobre dernier, j'ai indiqué que le gouvernement fédéral tenterait de trouver d'autres moyens de financer ce réseau", a dit M. Winegard. "Grâce aux efforts remarquables déployés par un grand nombre de particuliers et d'organismes, nous pouvons maintenant affirmer que le Réseau sur l'autonomie et la productivité est une réalité".

Les ministres Winegard, Beatty et Weiner se sont déclarés satisfaits que le ministère de la Santé et du Bien-être social, le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines, le Conseil de recherches médicales et le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie collaborent à l'examen de la question cruciale de la productivité dans une société vieillissante. "Cette tendance démographique pose à la société et à l'économie canadiennes un problème complexe dont la résolution nécessitera l'entière coopération des milieux canadiens des sciences sociales", a dit le secrétaire d'Etat Weiner. "La création de ce réseau représente une démarche importante."

A propos du Réseau, Mme Monique Vézina, ministre d'Etat (Troisième âge), a commenté: "Grâce à la compétence des chercheurs canadiens dans le domaine du vieillissement, ce projet nous permettra d'améliorer et de mettre au point des produits et des services aptes à rencontrer les besoins et les attentes de tous nos citoyens, pour de nombreuses années à venir."

Le Programme des réseaux de centres d'excellence est administré par les trois conseils de subventions, au nom du ministre des Sciences. Le Programme appuie quelque 500 chercheurs, tant en génie et en sciences naturelles qu'en sciences médicales et sociales, qui exécutent des programmes pluriannuels coordonnés de concert avec des collègues de l'industrie, des

universités et des laboratoires gouvernementaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter:

Mercedes Ballem
Adjointe spéciale (média)
du ministre des Sciences
Tel.: (613) 995-9001

...

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

NATIONAL NETWORK ON INDEPENDENCE AND PRODUCTIVITY ANNOUNCED

Ottawa, April 9, 1990 - The Honourable Perrin Beatty, Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Honourable Gerry Weiner, Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of State (Multiculturalism and Citizenship), today jointly announced \$5 million in federal support for a national Network of Centres of Excellence for "Promoting Independence and Productivity in an Aging Society".

"By the year 2030, one Canadian in four will be over 65 years of age", noted Minister Beatty. "Consequently, the Government believes that we must now encourage the independence and the productivity of older Canadians. By supporting this initiative we can bring our best university researchers together with industry, to address issues affecting seniors, Canada's international competitiveness, and our quality of life".

The Network on Independence and Productivity will involve some 24 researchers at 10 Canadian universities. Industrial participants will include the Aging and Rehabilitation Product Development Centre, Winnipeg, and Corporate Health Consultants, Mississauga. The Project will cooperatively address 3 main issues: products and services for older Canadians; the impact care-giving for the elderly has on occupations and performance; and environmental factors in cognitive performance and independence for older people.

Rated highly by the International Peer Review Committee, the Network was recommended for funding in the Network for Centres of Excellence competition last year. In order to keep the competition within its \$240 million approved budget limit, funds were not available for this proposal under the Networks of Centres of Excellence program. "At the October 26 announcement, I stated that the federal government would pursue alternative funding options for this network", said Dr. Winegard. "As a result of

an outstanding effort on the part of many individuals and agencies, we can now announce that the Network on Independence and Productivity is a reality."

Ministers Winegard, Beatty, and Weiner welcomed the collaboration between the Department of Health & Welfare, the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council, the Medical Research Council, and the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council, in support of the critical issue of productivity in an aging society. "This demographic shift poses a complex challenge to Canada's society and economy," noted Secretary of State Weiner, "the solution to which will require the full contribution of Canada's social sciences community. Support for this Network represents a major step in the process."

Commenting on the Network, the Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister of State (Seniors) noted: "Through the expertise of Canadian researchers in the field of aging, this project will enhance our ability to play a leading role in the development of products and services to meet the needs and expectations of all our citizens into the next century."

The Networks of Centres of Excellence Program is administered by the three federal Granting Councils on behalf of the Minister for Science. The Program supports some 500 researchers in engineering and in the natural, medical, and social sciences, working on coordinated, multi-year programs with colleagues in industry, universities, and government laboratories.

For further information, please contact:

Mercedes Ballem
Special Assistant (Media)
to the Minister for Science
Tel.: (613) 995-9001

CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY / INSTITUT CANADIEN POUR LA PAIX ET LA SECURITE INTERNATIONALES

Research Fellows

The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security invites applications for three positions as Research Fellows to work in the following areas:

1. The Spread of Weapons and Measures to Combat It:

This research area is concerned especially with the proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction and advanced delivery systems, but also the more general challenge and opportunities for promoting arms control and reduction worldwide.

2. Regional Conflicts and Their Resolutions:

This area is concerned with monitoring and analyzing regional conflicts and resolution efforts around the world, particularly those of greatest and most immediate interest to Canada. In-depth expertise in a relevant region or regions is highly desirable and a Fellow in this post will organize both short and longer-term projects of research and discussions around particular conflict situations.

3. Peace-keeping, Peace-making, and Peace-building:

This area covers existing and possible activities and institutions designed to develop and expand the means for anticipating, averting, containing, mediating and resolving international conflicts, drawing on the variety of relevant disciplines and experiences.

4. New Challenges to International Security:

The aim in this area is to explore and promote rigorous knowledge of new issues taking shape on the international scene and to look at innovative approaches which will help Canada and other countries to manage and direct, in peaceful ways, the processes of change.

Also Research Coordinator:

Under the reorganization planned for the Institute's research division to take effect in autumn 1990, one Fellow will be designated to carry additional responsibility for monitoring, coordinating and expediting the full range of the Institute's research activities, in direct cooperation with the C.E.O. This responsibility may subsequently be rotated among Fellows.

Candidates should have advanced qualifications and demonstrate capability as researchers, with writing and, ideally, public speaking skills appropriate to the Institute's tasks of promoting knowledge and understanding. Fluency in one of Canada's official languages is essential, and a working knowledge of the other would be an advantage. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience, and an excellent benefits package is provided. Appointments will

be for a two or three year term period. The starting date will be by mutual agreement, but not later than Autumn 1990. One or more of these positions may be filled by Visiting Fellows from other institutions.

Research Fellows are responsible, under the general direction of the Institute's C.E.O., and in collaboration with their colleagues, for the conception, organization and execution of policy-relevant research projects approved under the Institute's mandate and priorities. Fellows also coordinate the Institute's handling of collaborative and commissioned projects, seminars, conferences and enquiries in their designated fields, and collaborate directly with the in-house Public Programmes and Information Services staff. They are not involved in the Institute's contributions and awards competitions which are managed separately.

Applications should be submitted by 30 May 1990, and should include a current resumé.

Please direct enquiries and applications to:

The Director of Research
Canadian Institute for International Peace
and Security
360 Albert Street, Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7X7
Tel.: (613) 990-1593

....

Chargés de recherche

L'Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales offre trois postes de chargé(e)s de recherche dans les domaines suivants:

1. La prolifération des armes et les mesures pour la combattre:

Ce domaine de recherche s'intéresse essentiellement à la prolifération des armes de destruction massive et aux vecteurs de dernière génération, mais également au défi plus général qui consiste à saisir les occasions de favoriser la limitation des armements et leur réduction dans le monde entier.

2. Les conflits régionaux et leur règlement

Dans ce domaine, il s'agit de suivre et d'analyser partout dans le monde les conflits et les efforts de règlement régionaux, notamment ceux qui présentent le plus grand intérêt immédiat pour le Canada. Une

connaissance approfondie d'une région ou plusieurs régions concernées est très souhaitable, car le chargé de recherche nommé à ce poste organisera des projets à court et à plus long terme ainsi que des débats sur des situations conflictuelles particulières.

3. Le maintien, l'établissement et l'édification de la paix:

Ce domaine couvre toutes les activités et tous les organismes existants et possibles conçus pour développer et accroître les moyens d'anticiper, de prévenir, de contenir des conflits internationaux, d'y faire intervenir une médiation et de les régler en recourant à diverses disciplines et expériences pertinentes.

4. Les nouveaux défis auxquels la sécurité internationale est confrontée

L'objet de ce domaine est d'étudier avec rigueur et sous tous leurs aspects les nouveaux problèmes qui se posent sur la scène internationale et d'envisager des méthodes novatrices qui aideront le Canada et d'autres pays à gérer et à orienter, pacifiquement, les processus du changement.

Plus un coordinateur de la recherche:

Dans le cadre du projet de réorganisation de la division de la recherche de l'Institut qui prendra effet à l'automne 1990, un des chargés de recherche aura à assumer une tâche supplémentaire, à savoir celle de suivre, coordonner et accélérer toutes les activités de recherche de l'Institut, en coopération directe avec le directeur général. Par la suite, cette responsabilité reviendra à tour de rôle aux chargés de recherche.

Les candidats doivent posséder une formation supérieure et avoir démontré des qualités de

chercheur, de rédacteur et, idéalement, d'orateur, toutes indispensables à l'Institut, dont la tâche est de promouvoir les connaissances et la compréhension. Il est essentiel de parler couramment une des langues officielles du Canada, et connaître suffisamment l'autre pour l'utiliser professionnellement serait un atout. Le salaire sera à la mesure des qualifications et de l'expérience et l'Institut offre d'excellents avantages sociaux. La durée des contrats sera de deux à trois ans. La date d'entrée en fonction sera fixée d'un commun accord, mais ne devra pas se situer au-delà de l'automne 1990. Un au moins de ces postes est ouvert à des chercheurs invités membres d'autres organismes.

Les chargés de recherche sont responsables, sous la conduite générale du directeur de l'Institut, et en collaboration avec leurs collègues, de la conception, de l'organisation et de l'exécution de projets de recherche qui répondent au mandat et aux priorités de l'Institut. Les chargés de recherche s'occupent également, dans leur propre domaine, de coordonner les projets de recherche, les colloques, les conférences et les enquêtes exécutées en collaboration ou en vertu d'un contrat et ils collaborent directement avec le personnel attribué des services des Programmes publics et de l'Information. Ils n'interviennent pas dans l'attribution par voie de concours, des contributions et des prix, qui est gérée séparément.

Les candidatures, qui sont à déposer d'ici le 30 mai 1990, doivent comporter un curriculum vitae à jour.

Pour tout renseignement complémentaire et pour les candidatures, prière de s'adresser au:

Directeur de la recherche
Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité
internationales
360, rue Albert, bureau 900
Ottawa, (Ont.) K1R 7X7
Tél.: (613) 990-1593

DIRECTORY OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS IN CANADA

A new edition of the **DIRECTORY** is planned for early 1991. Members of the Association will receive a questionnaire in September 1990. The editor would appreciate receiving comments from the membership on any aspect of the present **DIRECTORY** and on the previous questionnaire. Is there information that ought to be included which should be removed, or information that ought to be in the publication which is omitted? Are the lists of subject and geographic specializations helpful? How might they be revised?

Fifty-six per cent of those eligible for inclusion in the **DIRECTORY** completed the questionnaire last time. For the new edition a larger number of returns is desired. Please take a few minutes to consider how the **DIRECTORY** may be improved to help you and the political science profession in Canada. Contact David E. Smith, Department of Political Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 0W0 Tel.: (306) 966-5219

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REPertoire DES POLITOLOGUES DU CANADA

Une nouvelle édition du **REPertoire** est prévue pour le début de 1991. Les membres de l'Association et de la Société recevront un questionnaire en septembre 1990. Le directeur de la publication apprécierait recevoir les commentaires des membres sur toute question touchant l'actuel **REPertoire** ainsi que sur le questionnaire précédent. Des informations habituellement incluses devraient-elles être retirées? Des informations supplémentaires devraient-elles être ajoutées? La liste des champs de spécialisation ainsi que des aires géographiques est-elle utile? De quelle manière ces questions devraient-elles être révisées?

Cinquante-six pour cent de ceux qui pouvaient être inclus dans le **REPertoire** ont complété le questionnaire la dernière fois. Pour la prochaine édition, une proportion plus élevée de répondants est souhaitée. Vous serait-il possible de consacrer quelques minutes pour évaluer comment le **REPertoire** pourrait être amélioré afin de vous aider et d'aider les membres de la discipline au Canada? Pour ce faire, vous pouvez contacter David E. Smith, Department of Political Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 0W0 Tel.: (306) 966-5219

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PEEP SHEET

Attention Political Economists: The PEEP SHEET is back. Anyone who would like to receive the newsletter of the political economy network of the Canadian Political Science Association, and has not received a first copy as yet, should write to the new editors: Thomas O. Hueglin and Lev Gonick, Department of Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5. Please include a cheque of \$3.00 payable to PEEP SHEET.

THESES DEPOSEES RECEMMENT / RECENT THESES

Université du Québec à Montréal

PREVOST, JEAN-GUY

Titre: Individualisme méthodologique et
néo-libéralisme chez Friedrich Hayek,
Murray Rothbard et James Buchanan

Déposée le 30 mars 1990

Directeur: André Liebich

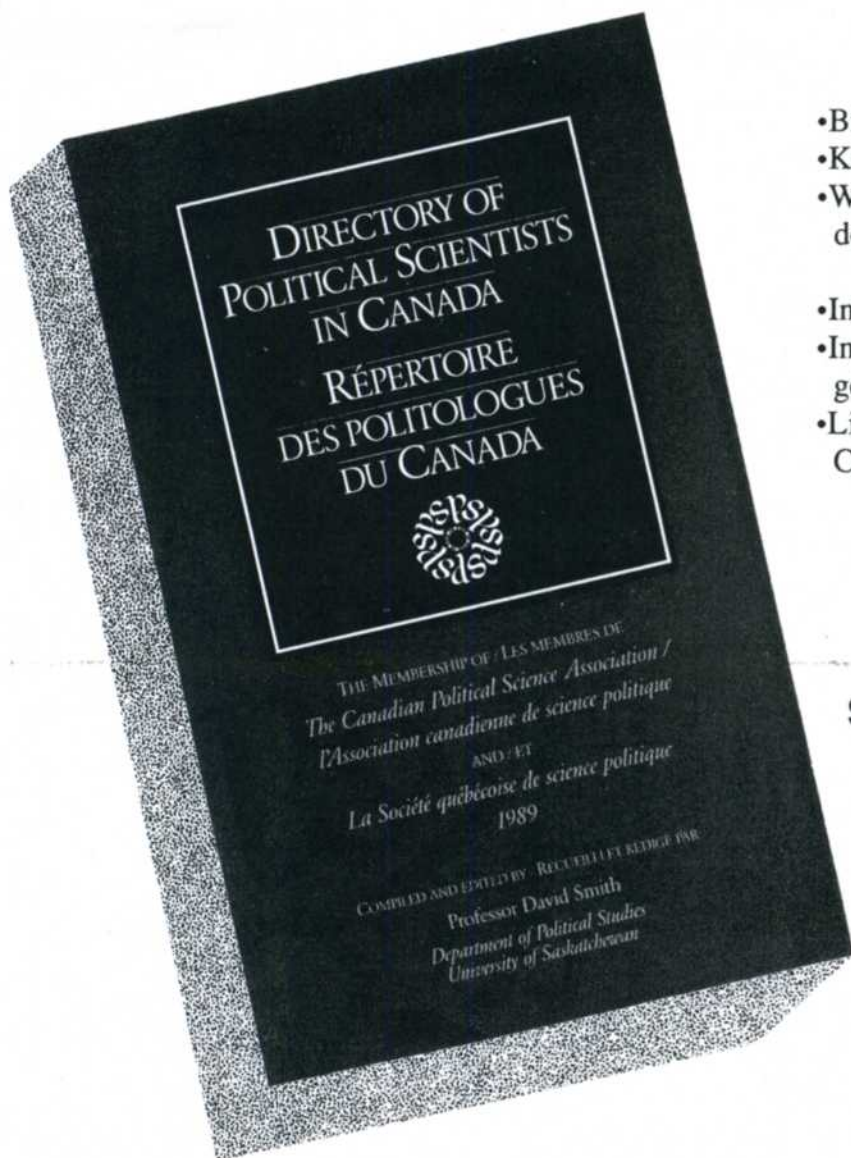
**RECENT PUBLICATIONS /
PUBLICATIONS RECENTES**

- BUTEUX, P. (Manitoba), *Regimes, Incipient Regimes & The Future of NATO Strategy*, Occasional Paper, Programme in Strategic Studies, University of Manitoba, June 1989.
- CHANDLER, W. and C.W. ZOLLNER, *Challenges to Federalism: Policy-making in Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany*, Kingston, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, 1989.
- DAYCOCK, D. (Manitoba), *The Pattern of Soviet Leadership Politics: Perestroika, De-Stalinisation and the Cartel of Anxiety*, Occasional Paper, Programme in Strategic Studies, University of Manitoba, June 1989.
- FERGUSON, J. (Manitoba), *Opening Pandora's Box: From Nuclear Deterrence to Conventional Defence*, Occasional Paper, Programme in Strategic Studies, University of Manitoba, July 1989.
- FRANK, J. and G.A. REAVES (Ottawa), *"Seeing the Elephant", Raw Recruits at the Battle of Shiloh*, Westport, Greenwood Press Inc., 1989.
- HAWKES, D.C., *Aboriginal Peoples and Constitutional Reform: What Have We Learned?*, Kingston, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, 1989.
- KIS, T. (Ottawa), *Nationhood, Statehood and the International Status of the USSR/Ukraine*, Ottawa, Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1989.
- SHAW, T. (Dalhousie) (co-ed), *Studies in the Economic History of Southern Africa: I. The Front-Line States*, London, Frank Cass, 1990.
- SHAW, T. (Dalhousie), *Corporatism in Africa*, Aldershot, Gower, 1990.
- SMITH, D. (Saskatchewan), *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada*, CPSA, 1990.
- TRENT, J. and D. MOGGACH (Ottawa) (eds), "Ideologies in Deadlock, Special number of the *International Political Science Review*, January 1990.
- WARD, N. and D. SMITH (Saskatchewan), *Jimmy Gardiner: Relentless Liberal*, Toronto, Toronto University Press, 1990.
- WATTS, R.L. and D.M. BROWN (eds), *Canada: The State of the Federation*, Kingston, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, 1989.
- WHITE, G. (Toronto), *The Ontario Legislature: A Political Analysis*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1989.
- WHITE, G. (Toronto) (ed), *The Government and Politics of Ontario*, Toronto, Nelson, 1990.
- WHITE, G. (Toronto) and G. LEVY (eds), *Provincial and Territorial Legislature in Canada*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1989.



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