



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

Volume XIX:3 (November / Novembre 1990)

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

Canada: L'avenir de la communauté / The Future of the Community

Publisher / Editeur

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Association canadienne de science politique**

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Readership: 1200 plus Every member mailing

Prices: 1 page: \$100.00
1/2 page: \$75.00
1/4 page: \$50.00

Deadlines: January 15 (for March 31)
April 1 (for May 25)
September 1 (for November 15)

Size: 8 1/2 " x 11" (full page). Camera-ready material only

Other space arrangements possible at negotiated price. Please enquire to:
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PUBLICITE DANS LE BULLETIN

Diffusion: 1200 copies et plus Envoi individuel aux membres

Prix: 1 page: \$100.00
1/2 page: \$75.00
1/4 page: \$50.00

Echéancier: 15 janvier (pour numéro de mars)
1er avril (pour numéro de mai)
15 septembre (pour numéro de novembre)

Format: 8 1/2" x 11". Prêt à photocopie uniquement

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / EDITOR'S CORNER

In this issue of the *Bulletin*, we continue the presentation of our regular columns. The column on the State of the Discipline, written by our colleagues Wallace Clement and Glen Williams of Carleton, deals with the state of political economy studies in Canada. In the column on Graduate Programmes, Ken McRoberts provides an overview of the programmes at York University. Dans la chronique consacrée à la recherche, Philippe Faucher, de l'Université de Montréal, a bien voulu accepter de nous présenter quelques éléments d'information concernant le CREDIT. Enfin, Caroline Andrew a accepté d'écrire un texte sur la place des femmes dans la science politique canadienne dans le cadre de la chronique sur la pratique de la science politique. I would like to express to these colleagues my most sincere appreciation for their contributions to the Bulletin.

It is a fact well-known in many circles outside Canada that the CPSA ranks among the best of the world scientific associations. Many of our colleagues are respected scholars on a world basis and some are leading researchers in their field of studies. In Canada, we, as a community, have offered an image of thorough analysis, moderation and open-mindedness when it came to discussing the problems affecting the country. Il est par conséquent tout à fait approprié que nous introduisions, avec ce numéro du Bulletin, une nouvelle chronique portant sur l'avenir du Canada. Cette nouvelle chronique sera un lieu d'échange et de réflexion sur les orientations futures du pays compte tenu des tendances que l'on voit pointer sur le plan des relations fédérales-provinciales, des relations entre les régions et le centre du pays, des rapports hommes-femmes et de la question amérindienne

ainsi que dans des domaines tels la culture, l'environnement, les rapports inter-ethniques et la place du Canada dans le système mondial.

We will ask some of our colleagues from different parts of the country, from different genders and from different ideological points of view to share with us their vision of the future of the Canadian community at the start of the new century. For this occasion, we invite and will publish in future issues of the *Bulletin* comments, replies or opposing points of view from our readers who would like to react to the papers presented here. The only conditions for access to the *Bulletin* in this instance will be moderation, respect and dignity which, as said earlier, have always characterized our debates. I am very happy and I appreciate very much that David Elkins has accepted to write the first paper for this column. Let's hope that this new column will generate fruitful discussion and a high level of exchange.

In this issue, we have also a contribution from our colleague Ron Manzer to whom I would like to express my appreciation. I take this opportunity to invite our colleagues who would like to follow Ron's example to submit short papers on various topics of interest for publication in the *Bulletin*.

En terminant, je voudrais remercier Peter Russell et Joan Pond pour leur encouragement constant ainsi que les collaborateurs à ce numéro qui ont accepté avec diligence d'écrire pour le *Bulletin*. Je voudrais également exprimer ma reconnaissance à Marie-Pierre Ashby, Erick Duchesne et Claude Goulet qui m'ont aidé à préparer ce numéro du *Bulletin*.

Gordon Mace

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

Peter H. Russell

What ever happened to the 1990's? Wasn't this supposed to be the decade when employment prospects for political science Ph.D's (and indeed for young scholars in all disciplines) would flourish in Canada? Wasn't this the time when faculty hired in the boom years of the 1960's would begin to retire - in large number - opening up opportunities for a new generation of scholars?

Well, perhaps that was the expectation, but there is at least impressionistic evidence to suggest that these wonderful times may not be arriving as automatically as it was thought they would. Last year at the annual meeting of Department Heads in Montreal, only ten to twelve new tenure positions were reported - and a number of these were not firm. In my own Department alone we have graduated ten new political science Ph.D.'s over the past year. Sure, there are lots of short term sessional positions available. While these are often a life-line to scholars endeavouring to continue their participation in the academic world, they do not provide a sound basis on which to build a productive scholarly career.

These considerations have moved the CPSA Board to launch a fact-finding inquiry into the job market situation for our discipline in Canada. We plan to look at both the supply of new Ph.D.'s in political science and the likely demand for their services by Universities and Colleges. Board members Margaret Little and Richard Vernon are carrying out this survey. Margaret will be collecting data on political science Ph.D.'s now in program and recently graduated, while Richard collects information from the Departments on employment prospects. I urge you to give Margaret and Richard your full co-operation in their important work.

If the results of the fact finding suggest that there looks to be a serious short-fall in employment prospects for new members of our discipline, the Association will have to decide what further action it wishes to take. Personally, I hope the Association will be pro-active rather than reactive, and in the direction of trying to expand employment opportunities rather than reducing graduate enrolments.

One measure of the influence our Association can bring to bear on behalf of political scientists is the

strength of our membership. With just over 60% of the faculty in Canadian political science departments belonging to CPSA, we clearly have some way to go. Through a membership drive this year, the Board hopes to raise the participation rate of university and college faculty to 75%. Our recruitment efforts should not be confined to university faculty. There is considerable scope for increasing the participation in CPSA of graduate students and political scientists working for government.

The subsidies scholarly associations receive from SSHRC are being phased out. Last year the Board looked carefully at alternative ways of increasing operating revenues. The Board examined many possibilities but concluded that none have as much potential as increasing the membership. So those of us who are CPSA members should do what we can to induce those of our colleagues who are not members to share the burden of having an effective organization representing our discipline's interests in Canada. Incidentally, if you are wondering who belongs and who does not, the current membership consists of those who are indeed in the main body of our Directory.

One activity which our Association arranges annually is the meeting of Heads of Departments to review the current state of the discipline. This year we are looking forward to welcoming the Heads in Toronto on February 8 and 9. Besides the usual exchange of information about personnel, curriculum and administrative matters, one session will be devoted to exploring the implications of Ontario's election of its first democratic socialist (or social democratic?) government. We hope as many Heads possible will attend.

As you know, the Association's best hope for fiscal security in the long term is the CPSA Trust Fund. Under the leadership of Tom Flanagan the Fund has continued to grow. Last year it had over 100 contributors. Again this year our membership renewal notice will provide an opportunity to contribute to the Trust Fund. I hope the membership will respond even more generously than last year. At this stage in the development of the Fund the amount that each of us can give is less important than the number of us who contribute. Tom Flanagan and his colleague trustees are considering alternative ways of contributing to the trust including various forms of estate planning. While this may seem a somewhat ghoulish idea, colleagues of my own generation who have accepted the reality of their own mortality may not be disinclined to give some thought to securing the Association's immortality.

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

**THE NEW CANADIAN POLITICAL
ECONOMY: HEGEMON OR PARTNER?**

Wallace Clement
Department of Sociology
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Leslie Pal has written in a recent insightful review that practitioners of the new Canadian Political Economy (CPE) are engaged in the "hegemonic project defining CPE as a coherent field superior to, and more fruitful than its competitors".¹ Soldiers in mainstream disciplinary fields like political science can relax: the CPE hordes are not about to assault your ramparts! In fact, during the past two decades of the current CPE wave, its practitioners have been among the most active contributors both to university disciplines like political science and to the ever expanding inventory of political economy publications. Co-existence and integration of research agendas has usually been the case. The interdisciplinary which is at the core of CPE has, in fact, reinforced and enriched the disciplinary bases it spans rather than threatening them.

Canadian political economy has enjoyed two periods of intense intellectual creativity.² The first of these, from the 1920s through the 1950s, was dominated by a liberal or neo-liberal paradigm. It included, indeed was in some ways bounded by, the work of the Canadian intellectual colossus Harold Innis.³ The most recent "revival", dating from the early 1970s, took its inspiration from the marxist or

neo-marxist paradigm. It was presaged by the earlier work of C.B. Macpherson, H. Clare Pentland, and Mel Watkins.⁴ We may now be at the beginning of a third political economy era. The current juncture within CPE is one of reflection, challenge and renewal, incorporating a much wider range of issues and views than evident in the two classic periods.

What are the links between the major periods? The Innis tradition has not always been well applied or even well understood within the new CPE. Some misappropriated it to legitimize the application of Latin American dependency models to Canada, while others rejected it as "commodity fetishism".⁵ Many simply ignored it. Yet, there are important, and quite real, continuities between the "old" and the "new" CPE. Most obviously, both projects rejected the dominant neo-classical orthodoxy of twentieth century professional economics. More fundamentally, they broadly share roughly comparable research methods and strategies.

Both the early and contemporary CPE most typically concentrated on substantive issues relating to processes of social change and societal transformation. Empirical investigation of specific problems has channelled research based on the many distinctive characteristics of the Canadian social formation. The exceptional circumstances of Canada being a uniquely porous strata in the international political economy has demanded that any issue be examined simultaneously on a number of linked terrains: the socio-cultural, the political, and the economic. Indeed, the CPE tradition has been predicated on covering all these terrains for any research subjects of consequence. Consider, for example, the way that social actors are developed in a political and economic context in W. Clement's *Continental Corporate Power*, or state policy-making is married to economy and society in M. Clark-Jones' *A Staple State*, or an economic quandary, Canada's "arrested" industrialization, is perceived and acted upon by political

1 Leslie Pal, "Political Economy as a Hegemonic Project", *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, XXII:4 (December 1989), p. 828.

2 We survey in this article primarily the political economy of English-speaking Canada. For an examination of the somewhat independent trajectory of Quebec political economy analysis, see W. Coleman, "The Political Economy of Quebec", in *The New Canadian Political Economy*, W. Clement and G. Williams, eds, (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1989.)

3 For an introduction to his work, see his *Essays in Canadian Economic History*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956.)

4 C.B. Macpherson, *Democracy in Alberta: Social Credit and the Party System*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1953.); H. Clare Pentland, *Labour and Capital in Canada*, ed. P. Phillips, (Toronto: James Lorimer, 1981.); and, Canada, Privy Council Office, *Foreign Ownership and Canadian Industry* (The Watkins Report), (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968.)

5 See, for example, D. Drache, "Harold Innis and Canadian Capitalist Development", *Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory*, Winter/Spring 1982; and, D. McNally, "Staple Theory as Commodity Fetishism: Marx, Innis and Canadian Political Economy", *Studies in Political Economy*, Autumn 1981.

and societal decision-makers in G. Williams' *Not For Export*.⁶ If such political economy accounts were to lose their multiple points of entry, they would also lose their power to help clarify the distinctly Canadian problems they seek to illuminate.

It is sometimes mistakenly believed that CPE is underpinned by an economic determinism - crude or otherwise. While it is certainly true that one can find political economists who stress economic over political and/or social decisions in their research, it must be recognized that even within the most "deterministic" approach it is human agency or choice within economic structures that is ultimately being asserted. While CPE practitioners debate fiercely the relative weight of "agency" or "structure", both of these polarities are ultimately grounded in specific choices and decisions made by concrete political, social and economic actors - variously defined as elites, classes, firms, unions, new social movements, bureaucrats, interest groups, politicians, men, women, etc.

The best of the "new" CPE, like the "old", has located these choices within a complex and demanding framework. Time and space each have a defining role in analyzing choice. Typically a historical developmental account emphasizes change and the relational linkage of domestic and international territories brings to the fore the concept of region.⁷ Central importance is given as well to ideology and culture on the one side, and technology and social organization on the other as mediators of choices.⁸

6 W. Clement, *Continental Corporate Power: Economic Elite Linkages between Canada and the United States*, (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1977.); M. Clark-Jones, *A Staple State: Canadian Industrial Resources in Cold War*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.); and, G. Williams, *Not For Export: Toward a Political Economy of Canada's Arrested Industrialization*, Updated Edition. (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1986.)

7 *Restructuring and Resistance: Perspectives from Atlantic Canada*, Bryant Fairley, Colin Leys, James Sacouman, eds. (Toronto: Garamond Press, 1990.) is the most recent contribution on region with emphasis on social and cultural factors along with the economic and political.

8 For an elaboration of these points on the method of CPE, see W. Clement and G. Williams, "Introduction", *The New Canadian Political Economy*, pp. 10-11.

As this framework demands an ability to understand the choices of political actors, it is not surprising that the state has emerged as a principal focus of analysis and debate within the new CPE. Indeed, many of CPE's most prominent figures received their graduate training within the discipline of political science and have contributed importantly to the evolution of this tradition's thinking on this question. The early crude, deterministic models of state-society relations borrowed from dependency theory⁹ gave way before long to the more sophisticated thinking showcased within a 1977 volume entitled *The Canadian State: Political Economy and Political Power*, edited by Leo Panitch and with important contributions by Garth Stevenson, Rianne Mahon and Reg Whitaker.¹⁰ Following *The Canadian State*, among other political scientists who have also significantly contributed to the evolution of CPE's thinking on the state and politics have been Janine Brodie, William Coleman, Jane Jenson, and Larry Pratt.¹¹ Excellent overviews of CPE's debates on the state and law have been recently published by Greg Albo and Jane Jenson, and, Amy Bartholomew and Susan Boyd.¹²

In contrast to political economy's strong ties to political science, CPE has had only weak links to the discipline of economics. In fact, aside from its

9 See, for example, *Close the 49th Parallel Etc. The Americanization of Canada*, ed. I. Lumsden. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970), or, *Capitalism and the National Question in Canada*, ed. G. Teeple. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972.)

10 *The Canadian State: Political Economy and Political Power*, ed. L. Panitch, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977.)

11 See, for example, J. Brodie and J. Jenson, *Crisis, Challenge and Change: Party and Class in Canada Revisited*, (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1988.); W. Coleman, *Business and Politics: A Study in Collective Action*, (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988.); and J. Richards and L. Pratt, *Prairie Capitalism: Power and Influence in the New West*, (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979.)

12 G. Albo and J. Jenson, "A Contested Concept: The Relative Autonomy of the State", and A. Bartholomew and S. Boyd, "Toward a Political Economy of Law", *The New Canadian Political Economy*.

founders, (like Harold Innis, Vernon Fowke and H. Clare Pentland), and notable contemporary exceptions, (like Mel Watkins, Cy Gonick and Tom Naylor), the discipline of economics has for the most part been hostile to CPE. Paul Phillip's new book, *Canadian Political Economy: An Economic Introduction*, goes some way to addressing this shortfall and, hopefully, penetrating the hostility.¹³

One of the most striking characteristics of the contemporary CPE movement has been its impressive scholarly output over the two decades of its existence. Since 1976, it has held its own sessions at the annual Learned Society meetings. Three years later, it organized its own scholarly journal, *Studies in Political Economy: A Socialist Review*, which has now published more than thirty issues. One CPE bibliography was published by Wallace Clement and Daniel Drache in 1978, and a second, greatly enlarged, version of this work was published in 1985.¹⁴

On that occasion, twenty-five sub-fields were required to introduce the subject! In 1989, the first volume of readings attempting to survey comprehensively the approach was published. Edited by Wallace Clement and Glen Williams, *The New Canadian Political Economy* featured essays that map the development of its now very extensive literature in twelve distinct subject areas. The reference bibliography for these twelve chapters includes some seven hundred titles!

One factor accounting for the robust nature of its revival has been the willingness of the new CPE to expand continuously through the incorporation of new scholarly concerns and theoretical movements. Although some practitioners worried that a too open CPE has been hijacked or simply overly burdened with unproductive theoretical

arguments,¹⁵ most have tolerantly viewed their community as a rolling snowball that just keeps getting bigger as more and more researchers stick to its surface. In this manner, the new CPE has grouped together successive waves of dependency nationalists, labour and state neo-marxists, and feminists. There has, naturally enough, been friction in this process, but also considerable learning through the interplay of differing ideas and research agendas. The most creative friction of the 1980s was CPE's encounter with feminism and its problematic of patriarchy.¹⁶ This produced the greatest transformation within CPE in recent times.

On the horizon of the 1990s are political economies of racism, the environment, and popular culture. These are bound to produce new tensions, but as long as CPE's frontiers can keep expanding, it will retain its vigour. For Canadian political scientists, the incorporation of a new, but centrally important, subject like race into CPE may prove particularly important because the discipline itself is presently missing the necessary theoretical tools to adequately analyze the organization and expression to politics and power in this critical area.¹⁷

13 P. Phillips, *Canadian Political Economy: An Economic Introduction*, (Toronto: Garamond, 1990.)

14 W. Clement and D. Drache, *A Practical Guide to Canadian Political Economy* (Toronto: Lorimer, 1978.), and, D. Drache and W. Clement, *The New Practical Guide to Canadian Political Economy*, (Toronto: Lorimer, 1985.)

15 For an example of the former position, see D. Drache and W. Clement, "The Crisis of Canadian Political Economy: Dependency Theory versus the New Orthodoxy", *Canadian Journal of Social and Political Thought*, Fall 1983. For an illustration of the later, see G. Laxer, "The schizophrenic Character of Canadian Political Economy", *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, 26:1, 1989.

16 See *Feminism and Political Economy: Women's Work, Women's Struggles*, H.-J. Maroney and M. Luxton, eds. (Toronto: Methuen, 1987.) and *The Politics of Diversity: Feminism, Marxism and Nationalism*, R. Hamilton and M. Barrett, ed. (Montreal: The Book Centre, 1986.)

17 For a challenging and highly suggestive critique of CPE from the perspective of race, see F. Abele and D. Stasiulis, "Canada as a «White Settler Colony»: What About Natives and Immigrants", in *The New Canadian Political Economy*, eds. Clement and Williams.

**GRADUATE PROGRAMMES /
LES PROGRAMMES GRADUES**

**YORK GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Kenneth McRoberts
Past Director
Graduate Programme in Political Science

History

York's Graduate Programme in Political Science was established in 1967 with 12 faculty. Over the subsequent two decades, the number of faculty has risen to over 50. With this growth in faculty support for graduate study and, especially in recent years, in applications to the programme the number of students has been allowed to increase. This year, 27 students entered the M.A. programme and 19 began doctoral studies (having completed their M.A. at York or another university). By the same token, 309 M.A.'s and 64 Ph.D.'s in political science have now been awarded at York.

Programmes of Study

The M.A. is intended to be a one-year programme. To this effect, most students have heeded our advice and pursued the option of three full courses and a Minor Research Paper as opposed to the alternative of two courses and a full M.A. thesis. Course work is to be spread over at least two fields.

The Ph.D. programme consists of four full courses, Qualifying Examinations and a dissertation. Of these courses, two are core courses which are explicitly designed to prepare students for examination in their major and minor fields. While course work normally extends over two years, the close link between the core courses and the Qualifying Examinations is intended to ensure that students will not need to devote a large period of time, in addition to their course work, to examination preparation. On this basis, students should be in a position to commence dissertation work at the beginning of their third year of doctoral study and to complete their doctorate within four to five years of full-time study.

As with most graduate programmes, we have had a continuing concern to ensure that students can complete their degrees within a reasonable period of time. With this in mind, faculty and students undertook a thorough review of the programme two years ago. In the case of the Ph.D. programme we concluded that the two years of course work should be maintained: the two core courses are clearly necessary to provide students with a broad understanding of their respective fields but elective courses are also essential as a means to familiarize

students with individual faculty. While Qualifying Examinations also were maintained, they are now standardized so that students will be able to write them at the end of their second year of study. As for the M.A., we introduced a special M.A. Colloquium half course in the fall term. Devoted to familiarizing students with a good number of York faculty and their research, the Colloquium should help ease the transition to graduate study.

Fields

The Programme has authority to award M.A.s and Ph.D.s in four fields: Canadian Politics, Comparative Politics, International Relations and Political Theory and, for purpose of a minor, Empirical Theory and Methodology. In addition, students may receive permission to pursue a specialized minor in another field. Recently, several students have opted for a specialized minor on Women and Politics. This particular option is supported by a full year survey course on this theme. Finally, while pursuing an M.A. or Ph.D. in political science students may also meet the requirements of one of two diploma programmes: a Diploma in Latin-American and Caribbean Studies and a Diploma in Strategic Studies.

Faculty

Each of the four major fields has a large number of associated faculty representing a good variety of theoretical and methodological approaches.

Canadian Politics

While the field has strength in most aspects of Canadian politics, it has particular strength in: political economy, public policy and administration, federalism, provincial politics, public and constitutional law, political communication, ideology and political thought, and political parties and voting.

I. Bakker, D. Bell, J. Brodie, E. Dosman,
D. Drache, R. Drummond, F. Fletcher,
M. Goldrick, I. Greene, H. Kaplan,
K. McRoberts, L. Panitch, N. Penner,
D. Shugarman, G. Stevenson (adjunct),
M. Stevenson, G. Szablowski, D. Verney
and R. Whitaker

Comparative Politics

The field embraces both a wide variety of approaches and considerable depth in specific area studies. Faculty strength is especially strong in North America and Europe, Africa, East Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Members of the field play leading roles in the university's Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean and the University of Toronto-York University Joint Centre on Modern East Asia.

N. Black, J. Brodie, R. Cornell, R. Cox, P. Evans, F. Fletcher, B. Frolic, R. Grant, J. Hellman, S. Kirschbaum, K. McRoberts, S. Newman, L. North, L. Panitch, J. Saul, P. Stamp, M. Stevenson, O. Subtlelny, G. Szablowski and D. Verney.

International Relations

Teaching and research in the field is concentrated in four main areas: foreign policy analysis; strategic studies; international political economy; and international organization and public law. Several members are associated with the York Centre for International and Strategic Studies. Our programme strength in international political economy is such as to make York one of the few places in North America where one can specialize in this area at both M.A. and Ph.D. levels.

E. Appathurai, N. Black, R. Cornell, R. Cox, D. Dewitt, E. Dosman, P. Evans, P. Garigue, S. Gill, J. Hellman, M. Henderson, K. Krause, S. Kirschbaum, D. Leyton-Brown, B. O'Neill, J. Saul, O. Subtlelny.

Political Theory

Current orientations in which specialized instruction and supervision are available include Marxism, contemporary approaches to rationality, psycho-analysis and critical theory. The Programme, and the Faculty of Graduate Studies generally, have exceptional teaching strength in early modern and modern thought and in all varieties of Marxism. Also, through York's unique graduate programme in Social and Political Thought students are able to draw upon faculty elsewhere in the university.

R. Albritton, G. Comninel, R. Cox, S. Hellman, A. Horowitz, C. Lenhardt, D. McNally, M. Moore, S. Newman, L. Panitch, N. Penner, P. Roazen, R. Rudolph, D. Shugarman, R. Whitaker, E. Wood and N. Wood.

Empirical Theory and Methodology

The field provides instruction in the philosophy of social science and in the empirical methods of social research, both as a service to students and faculty in other fields of the programme and as a minor field of concentration for graduate study. Particular interests of the faculty include philosophy of science and political analysis, political linguistics political economy, and the application of quantitative methods. There is a close liaison between members of the field and York's unique Institute for Social Research.

Students

Historically, the graduate students have played an active role in the affairs of the Programme and have been closely involved in the development of reforms and new initiatives. While students are entitled to a fixed proportion of seats in the Graduate Council, which is the Governing Body of the Programme, they also have made the Graduate Political Science Student Association an effective forum for voicing their concerns.

At the same time, a good number of students have been able to couple their studies with the production of articles in scholarly journals. Typically, these articles are derived from course work in the Programme. Also, several dissertations have been published as monographs.

Most of the students who have completed their doctoral studies have received academic appointments. A good number have emerged as leading scholars.

New Initiatives

Department Seminars

Over the last three years the department has had notable success in mounting weekly seminar sessions. Housed in a newly-created departmental seminar room and scheduled on Monday afternoons, the series has consistently attracted a large number of faculty and students. Among recent speakers are: Robert Brenner, Nancy Hartsock, Robin Murray, Warren Magnusson, Allan Maslove, Linda McQuaig, John Sewell, Sheila Rowbotham, Makoto Itoh, Robert Paehlke, Richard Simeon and Garth Stevenson. Coupled with the Departmental Seminars has been an annual Department Lecture. Last year's speaker was Sheldon Wolin; this year the speaker will be Carol Pateman. The texts of these lectures will be published in a new Departmental Occasional Papers series, along with contributions by members of the department.

The weekly seminars, Annual Lectures and Occasional Papers series are all part of a sustained effort to overcome York's chronic anomie and create a strong intellectual community. The warm response which each of these initiatives has received from faculty and students alike suggests that we are well on the way to achieving this objective.

IPE Summer School

Beginning in the summer of 1991, York will mount an annual International Political Economy Summer School, under the direction of Robert Cox. IPE is

regarded comprehensively within the notion of a global political economy, including international and transnational economic relations, comparative structures of national political economy, and the particular problems of Canadian political economy considered in their global setting. York already has a strong reputation in this field, as reflected in the substantial number of applications to the M.A. and Ph.D. programme which have a clear international political economy focus. The 1991 session will be devoted to the theme, Global Finance and the Emerging World Order.

University of Amsterdam

An exchange programme has now been established with the Department of International Relations and Public International Law at the University of Amsterdam. Here too, the focus is on international political economy, given the prominence in this area of several members of that department. Under the programme, M.A. students will spend the fall term at the home university and the winter and spring terms at the other. Students from both universities will be participating in the programme during the current academic year.

Master's Degree in Democratic Administration

A working group of faculty is presently exploring the possibility of establishing a new professional degree in public policy and administration, which will have a particular focus upon problems of democracy. The proposed programme would be based upon the premise that the state and the public sector constitute distinctive institutions. They not only must incarnate democratic values but should seek to strengthen democracy in Canadian social and economic life. Thus, while the programme would offer basic training in such matters as public administration, public finance and statistical analysis, its centrepiece would be a year-long seminar on such matters as democratic theory and practice and public sector ethics.

Final Comments

We have been especially encouraged by the very large number of applications which we have been receiving in recent years and by the high calibre of the students who accept our offers of admission. Hopefully, the reforms we have recently introduced will ensure that students are able to complete their degrees within the expected period of time. Undoubtedly, we will continue to have the strains endemic to all graduate programmes. However, the quality of students and general intellectual excitement now present at York augur well for the future.

LA RECHERCHE / RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY (CREDIT)

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC À MONTREAL
ET UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

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Presentation of Objectives and Scientific Programme

With its creation in January 1986, the Center for Research on the Development of Industry and Technology (CREDIT) has brought together researchers from the fields of Economics, Administrative Sciences, Political Science and History who focus on the problematics of innovation, technology transfer, industrial structure as well as scientific, technological and industrial policy.

CREDIT's activities concentrate on two basic objectives: the advancement of research on an international level and the practical training of post-graduate student researchers.

The research undertaken at CREDIT centers around three principal themes: technological innovation, technology transfer and industrial, scientific and technology policy.

Technological innovation is the principal motor of economic and social development. This occurs primarily in public or private enterprise through formal and informal research and development. The dynamics of innovative activity differs from one industrial sector to another according to such factors as the level of competition, company strategies, the availability of public or private funds, firm size, etc. The study of innovation is thus crucial in economic, political and administrative disciplines. The Center addresses such questions as: what are the most appropriate strategies in order to maximize the impact of innovative efforts?; what mode of internal organization is most likely to increase a firm's R&D efficiency?; and how does one reduce risks and uncertainties associated with R&D?

The activities of technologically progressive firms are not restricted to innovation. In fact the majority of such firms combine innovation with **technology transfer** in endeavoring to absorb patented or unpatented technical knowledge undertaken in

other firms. Such transfers occur both within national borders and abroad. The Center's interests in this field involve the study of successful transfer conditions and of public policy which facilitate, accelerate or slow the transfer of knowledge, as well as the diversity of transfer configurations (with or without direct investment) according to firm size.

Finally, the evaluation of **industrial, scientific and technology policy** is an increasingly important problem because of the wide range of policy issues affected by state intervention such as procurement, regional development and trade. The primary government instruments (R&D subsidies, tax grants, technology development funds, public laboratories, industrial and technological parks, public enterprise, and procurement) are examined by the Center in terms of their respective efficiency, coordination, and problems related to their implementation.

Research Programme

In the field of **technological innovation**, two projects have been completed. The first is an analysis of innovation in the Canadian energy equipment manufacturing industry while the second focuses on innovation in Canadian engineering. Recently, another major project on this theme has gotten underway, dealing with technological policy instruments and the case of innovator networks.

The Center has been involved in two major research projects in the area of **technology transfer** in recent years. The first deals with the transfer of technology to foreign countries by small and medium sized Canadian manufacturing enterprises. Undertaken between 1987 and 1988, the research resulted in the second international symposium organized by the Center. This study was part of a vast internationally sponsored project on the transfer of technology between small and medium sized enterprises in the seven most industrialized nations and seven semi-industrialized Third World countries. The second project concentrated on the transfer of technology from Canadian engineering consulting firms. Finally, a third research project is currently getting underway on technological joint-ventures among Canadian firms.

In the domain of **industrial, scientific and technology policy**, the researchers at CREDIT have analyzed the behavior of both federal and provincial large public enterprises particularly in the energy sector in terms of procurement, innovation and technical collaboration. They have also been involved in the evaluation of industrial, scientific and technology policy impacts on the energy and manufacturing sectors. A team has been formed in the last year to study the effects of publicly sponsored mega-projects on innovation. Several comparative studies in this field have been

completed, particularly on France and Brazil concerning innovation, energy substitution and national strategies of technology transfer.

The Research Personnel

Under the direction of Jorge Niosi, the present configuration of researchers at the Center includes six other full time members from three Québec universities (Université du Québec à Montréal, Université de Montréal, and Université de Sherbrooke): Robert Dalpé, Christian DeBresson, Michel Duquette, Philippe Faucher, Yves Gingras, and Petr Hanel. The researchers rely on a staff of four professional research assistants and one secretary. Maxime Crener, Louis Lefebvre, Roger Miller, Taieb Hafi and Réjean Landry participate in the Center's activities as associate members along with 37 post-graduate students.

Major Publications

Books

DeBresson, Christian, *Understanding Technical Change*, Montreal, Black Rose Books, 1987.

Duquette, Michel, *Grands seigneurs et multinationales: économie politique de l'éthanol au Brésil*, Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1989.

Gingras, Yves, Luc Chartrand, Raymond Duchesne, *Histoire des sciences au Québec*, Montréal, Boréal Express, 1987.

Gingras, Yves, *Les physiciens canadiens: la formation d'une communauté scientifique*, Montréal, Boréal Express, (forthcoming).

Niosi, Jorge, *L'industrie américaine - Fin de siècle*, Paris and Montréal, Editions du Seuil and Boréal Express, oct. 1987, 259 p. (in collaboration with Bertrand Bellon).

Niosi, Jorge, *La montée de l'ingénierie canadienne*, (forthcoming) Presses de l'Université de Montréal, September 1990 (in collaboration with C. Médaille and J. Dumais).

Niosi, Jorge (ed.), *Technology and National Competitiveness*, Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press (forthcoming, Fall 1990).

Published Articles in Journals with Review Committees

Dalpé, Robert, "L'évaluation des politiques d'achat", *Politiques et Management Public*, December 1988, vol. 6, no 4, pp. 49-64.

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- Dalpé, Robert and Christian DeBresson, "Le secteur public comme premier utilisateur d'innovation", *L'actualité économique*, vol. 65, no 1, March 1989, pp. 53-70.
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- Duquette, Michel, "La tentation du privé en R&D énergétique au Canada. Etude de cas du groupe R&D énergétique", *Revue de l'énergie*, Paris, June 1989.
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- Ehrensaft, Philip, "Uranium and Canadian Industrial Development", *Raw Materials Report*, Vol. 5, No 3, 1987, Stockholm.
- Gingras, Yves and Robert Gagnon, "Engineering Education and Research in Montreal: Social Constraints and Opportunities", *Minerva*, Vol. 26, No 1, Spring 1988, pp. 53-65.
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* NOTE: CREDIT has published a series of over 20 Working Papers which can be obtained by contacting:

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

**LES FEMMES EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE:
BILAN ET PROSPECTIVE**

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Vingt ans ont passé depuis la publication du Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur le statut de la femme au Canada. Le rapport, entre autres, a mentionné la situation des femmes dans le milieu universitaire, soulignant le peu de femmes poursuivant des études au niveau du doctorat et mentionnant quelques cas évident de discrimination. Malgré ces mentions le Rapport n'a pas accordé une très grande importance à cette question. Pour la Commission royale la participation des femmes au marché du travail rémunéré était la clé pouvant permettre la transformation de la place des femmes dans la société canadienne. Malgré le fait que cette participation des femmes au marché du travail n'a cessé de s'accroître, nous sommes maintenant en mesure de nous interroger sur les conséquences que cette transformation a eu sur d'autres secteurs de la société. Les universités sont à l'heure actuelle un des secteurs qui reçoit le plus d'attention. Des livres comme celui d'Anne Innis Dagg et de Patricia Thompson, *Miseducation: Women and Canadian Universities* ainsi que les débats sur la politique scientifique ont braqué les projecteurs sur la question du personnel hautement qualifié. Bien sûr, l'ombre de la Polytechnique a alimenté un débat déjà fortement engagé sur la place des femmes dans les universités et, encore plus, sur le rôle des universités dans la transformation de la place des femmes dans notre société.

Dans ce commentaire, je voudrais présenter un premier bilan concernant la place des femmes en science politique. Je commencerai par certains chiffres mais les chiffres dans ce domaine comme dans d'autres ne dépeignent pas une image complète de la question qui nous préoccupe ici. La question qui me semble centrale concerne plutôt les voies possibles de changement. Si je ne m'abuse, du moins j'aime à le croire, il y a un assez large consensus sur le fait que la présente situation devrait changer - le débat porte sur les stratégies et tactiques.

Mais d'abord quelques éléments de bilan. Une évidence: il n'y a pas beaucoup de femmes en science politique. Si nous utilisons le *Répertoire des politologues du Canada* (1989) comme source, on constate à partir des listes

départementales que les deux départements ayant le pourcentage le plus élevé de femmes professeurs sont l'Université du Québec à Montréal (8 sur 36, ou 22%) et Carleton (8 sur 38, ou 21%). Deux autres départements - York et Toronto - ont un nombre relativement important de femmes mais étant donné la taille de ces deux départements les pourcentages tournent autour de 15%. Certains des plus petits départements ont un pourcentage de femmes plus élevé mais à partir d'un nombre total limité. Enfin il y a encore des départements qui n'ont aucune femme-professeure.

Que conclure sinon qu'à un moment où la majorité des étudiants au niveau du baccalauréat sont des étudiantes, les départements de science politique ont un personnel enseignant très peu représentatif de leur clientèle. Nous connaissons les études en science politique sur la nécessité d'une masse critique et que celle-ci nécessite une représentation tournant autour de 30% - ce seuil de masse critique n'est pas encore atteint en science politique. D'ailleurs un des arguments maintes fois repris pour expliquer le peu de femmes professeurs en science politique était le peu de femmes en politique active - mais à présent cette situation change peut-être plus rapidement sur la scène politique que dans les départements de science politique. Est-ce que c'est la nature des universités qui est en cause et est-ce que ce sont des facteurs liés à la science politique? Étant donné qu'il y a des variations assez importantes entre les disciplines quant au nombre de femmes - professeures et étudiantes - on peut présumer qu'au moins une partie de la question est reliée à des facteurs propres à la science politique.

Et que dire de l'activité des femmes en science politique? Un rapide regard sur le programme de la dernière réunion annuelle de l'Association à Victoria, nous indique que 23% (61 sur 269) des communications, selon des calculs rapides, ont été faites par des femmes. Donc ou bien le comité de programme (présidé par Maureen Covell de Simon Fraser) a été très actif, ou bien les femmes en science politique sont particulièrement actives, ou, enfin, les chiffres démontrent que le nombre de femmes poursuivant des études au niveau gradué augmente et qu'elles sont fortement actives au niveau de présentations lors de sociétés savantes. Dans les trois situations, il y aurait une présence de femmes plus importante que leur seule proportion parmi le personnel enseignant dans les départements de science politique.

Une autre constatation qui se dégage de l'étude du programme de l'Association canadienne de science politique: beaucoup de femmes présentaient des communications autour de thèmes touchant le féminisme, le rôle des femmes dans la vie politique, la place des femmes dans les universités. Différentes interprétations sont possibles: l'indice du développement rapide d'un nouveau champ très

dynamique en science politique ou bien une marginalisation des femmes en science politique. Pour trancher cette question d'interprétation, il aurait fallu assister à un grand nombre de ces sessions pour savoir qui étaient là - est-ce que les sessions qui traitent des sujets féministes sont suivies surtout par des femmes? Exclusivement par des femmes?

Prenons la question que nous avons qualifiée de centrale au début, soit les voies de changement proposées. Il me semble que l'on peut délimiter trois types de stratégies possibles de changement à l'intérieur des départements; les engagements du personnel enseignant, l'encouragement aux étudiantes à poursuivre leurs études et, finalement, une réévaluation de la nature de la discipline.

La question des engagements dans les départements de science politique (comme d'ailleurs dans beaucoup d'autres départements) devient une question fortement débattue et source de conflits. Doit-on dire carrément que le poste est ouvert pour une femme? Doit-on indiquer qu'on cherche particulièrement à attirer des candidatures de femmes (alors se pose la question comment gérer une telle politique dans la pratique)? Ou finalement doit-on simplement indiquer qu'à compétence égale (encore faudrait-il savoir ce que cela signifie) préférence doit être donnée à une femme? Toutes ces avenues sont de plus en plus chaudement discutées et l'heure est à l'expérimentation dans ce domaine.

Mais, il faut dire que le temps presse et la marge de manoeuvre des départements est de plus en plus contrainte par les politiques générales des universités et, encore plus, par les politiques gouvernementales. D'ailleurs, il me semble évident que l'intérêt des gouvernements à l'égard de la question de la représentation des femmes au sein du corps professoral va continuer à grandir dans les prochaines années. Même si l'on est favorable à cette pression extérieure (et je le suis), je crois que l'initiative de l'intérieur est préférable à l'imposition de l'extérieur. Mais, il ne faut pas l'ignorer, les pressions pour une imputabilité des universités sur cette question augmentent.

La deuxième stratégie concerne l'encouragement des étudiantes à poursuivre leurs études. Il y a encore beaucoup plus de femmes qui étudient en science politique au niveau du baccalauréat qu'au niveau de la maîtrise ou du doctorat. Cette situation pose le dilemme de comment recruter plus de femmes au niveau du personnel enseignant, sans avoir davantage de femmes complétant des études de doctorat. Nous nous interrogeons à savoir pourquoi il y a si peu de femmes qui poursuivent leurs études au niveau doctoral. Les réponses ne sont certainement pas simples - manque de ressources, manque d'appui, manque de modèles de femmes professeuses en science

politique, refus des modèles existants, définition actuelle du champ d'étude. Ces différentes causes impliquent des solutions différentes. J'ai l'impression que nous ne connaissons que fort peu de choses sur les raisons qui motivent les étudiantes à poursuivre, ou à ne pas poursuivre, leurs études au niveau du doctorat. C'est d'ailleurs un domaine où il serait très utile de partager nos connaissances et nos expériences. Peut-être l'Association ou la réunion des directeur(e)s des départements, pourrait réunir des informations sur les différentes initiatives des départements quant à l'encouragement des étudiantes et également sur les différentes études touchant la motivation des étudiantes.

Heather Menzies, dans une récente conférence, commenta sur la nature "masculine" de la formation en génie car comportant une vision dominatrice de la nature. D'autres études ont suggéré que les femmes s'intéressent davantage aux sciences quand elles en voient l'utilité pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie. Est-ce que ces mêmes phénomènes ont quelque valeur explicative en science politique? Ainsi serait-ce que la science politique est perçue comme champ d'étude du pouvoir et de son exercice de même que du personnel politique? Si oui, une telle définition constitue-t-elle une barrière à l'entrée en science politique et cette barrière est-elle davantage importante pour les femmes?

Il est possible d'imaginer plusieurs façons selon lesquelles la perception des frontières actuelles de la science politique pourrait agir comme barrière à la participation des femmes. Si l'idée du pouvoir est conçue comme force ou comme coercition, cette idée de pouvoir peut être vue comme liée à la domination, à l'imposition de la volonté d'une personne sur d'autres. Ou, conception différente, la science politique peut être liée à l'étude des institutions politiques formelles et donc excluant tout un ensemble de phénomènes plus informels, plus liés aux rapports entre la société civile et la vie politique. Ici aussi, on pourrait croire qu'une définition restrictive serait peut-être moins intéressante pour des femmes, plus habituées à oeuvrer (et à analyser?) au niveau de la société civile.

Le développement des études féministes et sur les femmes en science politique pourrait constituer une façon de transformer l'image de la discipline. Cependant cette image est aussi créée par l'enseignement de la discipline. Qu'en est-il encore aujourd'hui du contenu des cours d'introduction en science politique - ont-ils pris en compte la transformation du rôle des femmes dans la société et au niveau politique? Le portrait de la discipline est-il différent d'il y a 15 ou 20 ans? J'ose espérer que la réponse est oui mais je suis loin d'être certaine.

On peut citer certaines études qui ont été produites en science politique et qui ont eu comme effet "d'ouvrir" la discipline en incluant de nouveaux sujets ou de nouvelles approches. Commençons par des études qui ont traité de nouveaux sujets et, plus particulièrement, de l'émergence des femmes sur la scène politique. Janine Brodie a parlé de candidates (*Women and Politics in Canada*), Evelyne Tardy de mairesses (*Un monde d'hommes*) et de militantes (*Sexe et militantisme*), Chantal Maillé d'élues (*Les Québécoises et la conquête du pouvoir politique*) et Susan Phillips de groupes de pression. Diane Lamoureux a réexaminé le personnel politique féminin du XIX siècle (*Citoyennes? Femmes, droit de vote et démocratie*) et Sylvia Bashevkin l'expérience des femmes dans les partis politiques (*Toeing the Lines*).

Un autre aspect de l'entrée des femmes sur la scène publique touche aux idées véhiculées par les femmes. Naomi Black a écrit sur le féminisme social, Micheline de Sève sur le féminisme libertaire et Jill Vickers sur l'analyse féministe en science politique (*Feminist Approaches to Women in Politics*), dans le livre de Kealey et Sangster, *Beyond the Vote*. Il y a également les études qui, partant d'une perspective féministe, illustrent une nouvelle approche à l'études des phénomènes politiques. Par exemple, l'article de Jane Jensen, *Babies and the State*, partant d'un intérêt pour l'articulation du rôle sociale des femmes en France et en Grande-Bretagne, démontre comment des politiques publiques différentes peuvent être comprises à partir de la même grille de lecture.

Une addition récente aux études de science politique touche à l'impact du féminisme dans les relations internationales. La session *Gender and International Relations* à Victoria indique bien la nature globale de l'impact de la réflexion féministe.

Il est difficile d'évaluer l'impact de ces textes et des autres qui reflètent une sensibilité féministe. Est-ce que la discipline a été touchée par ces écrits? Sans répondre de façon trop pessimiste, il ne me semble pas que le contenu de la science politique ait, jusqu'à maintenant, été ébranlé par l'arrivée des femmes ou par l'arrivée des théories féministes.

Mais terminons de façon plus optimiste - de quoi aurait l'air la science politique avec un corps professoral représentatif de sa clientèle étudiante. Quels sujets seront étudiés et de quelle façon? Ce n'est pas facile de répondre à cette question. J'invite tout le monde à faire cette réflexion au même titre que moi. Voici certaines idées - les rapports entre la société civile et le système politique seront plus au centre de la science politique. Certains domaines des politiques publiques seront étudiés davantage - les garderies

et l'équité salariale certainement mais peut-être également tous les programmes de bien-être social. Une préoccupation plus grande pour les interrelations entre vie publique et vie privée, secteur public et secteur privé, sphère publique et sphère privée.

CANADA: L'AVENIR DE LA COMMUNAUTE / THE FUTURE OF THE COMMUNITY

THE NECESSITY OF RENEWAL

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The year 2000 will present an ironic situation to many Canadians. Those in Québec who seek sovereignty-association (by whatever name) will have seen their goal achieved. Many (although not all) native groups will have been granted self-government and some form of sovereignty. Neither of these sovereignties will turn out to mean what these groups' visionary leaders had expected, because by then sovereignty will be seen to be a hollow shell of its former status. Two steps forward, one step backward? More likely three steps forward.

Regardless of the steps leading to divided sovereignty, the Canada we know (or think we know) will have been transformed. The country will come "unbundled" but not cease to exist; it will evolve into some other type of federalism but still cover the same vast territory. Like the Quiet Revolution which simply made visible the deep changes underway in Québec in the 1950s, the Canada of the year 2000 already exists in shadowy ways and will come into sharper focus over the next decade.

The lens through which we can perceive the new Canada is language. We should endeavour to listen to what we say to each other, to use words precisely, and to examine closely some of our hidden assumptions. In this brief space, I can only scratch the surface. I will try to tease out some unnoticed assumptions, then to outline some possible avenues to our future, and finally to return to that "unbundling" which will make the new sovereignties disappointing to their champions.

Assumptions

Sovereignty is a goal of many Québécois and most native groups. Can that be granted without destroying Canada? Yes, of course, but only if we understand what the word has come to mean in Canada and perhaps globally.

Parliament is sovereign. But there are eleven sovereign parliaments in Canada now. Not in the old-fashioned macho sense of arbitrary power, but in the modern sense of having authority within a set of vaguely defined categories, and subject to the limitations set out in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Of course, there are other constraints which we seldom think of as limits on sovereignty: lack of money, lack of imagination, and lack of political will.

It is such a large step from this limited and defined sovereignty to a form of sovereignty defined within even narrower boundaries? Perhaps the biggest single step down this new road was accepting a Charter which places many activities beyond the reach of governments. It was a tentative step, as witness sections 1 and 33, but a significant change nevertheless. Thus, we have established the principle that sovereignty is not 100% sovereignty; from now on the question is a matter of degree.

Has the increase in number of provinces from four to ten significantly reduced the sovereignty of any? Perhaps, but if so the marginal change with each new province must be less and less. Hence, if we add one or two new provinces in the Territories and another for natives south of 60, the constraints on existing provinces' sovereignty may be negligible or at least sufferable.

The key to sovereignty is using your powers fully without roving unnecessarily into other government's jurisdictions. As Pierre Trudeau argued in 1964:

"In short, during several generations, the stability of the Canadian consensus was due to Québec's inability to do anything about it. Ottawa took advantage of Québec's backwardness to centralize; and because of its backwardness that province was unable to participate adequately in the benefits of centralization."

Québec ceased to be backward a generation ago, and that is part of the reason we write scenarios about the future. But each government - federal as well as provincial - has had to learn to flex its muscles and use its powers.

The second unnoticed assumption involves the importance of community and collective rights even within English Canada. This is obvious to anyone who defends provincial interest against federal transgressions by means of the spending power. But listen to some defenders of federal power. They assert that national, federal, and thus homogeneous policies from sea to sea are fair, whereas provincially heterogeneous policies are unfair and even discriminatory. The reasoning boils down to this: without federally-defined policies, some people will receive less of some goods or

services than people in another province. Of course, residents of a province may prefer less of that service so they can have more of some other. But if they do not like the services offered, they can move to a province which offers a different mix. At this point, federal guardians allege that one should not need to leave "home" and community to receive these services. If community is so important, why can communities not be trusted to set the level of services locally desired? The key point is to put our assumptions on the table; only then can we be sure whether we prefer mobility to community.

Another response to these federal aggrandisements asks "fair to whom?" Imposing uniform national standards on B.C. or Québec may be interpreted as oppressive. Furthermore, it is inconsistent, since even federal policies (like eligibility for unemployment insurance) recognize that regional variations are essential.

Finally, the "equal" part of the Triple E Senate proposals reveals the importance of community as well. To argue that voters in a small province should have greater weight than those in a larger province overrides the individual right to an equal vote with a collective right to voice in the federal Parliament. That may be a reasonable political goal, but let us not neglect the fact that proponents of the Triple E Senate almost uniformly express concern about the collective rights claimed by Québécois. They also insist that collective rights should not weaken individual rights.

The third unspoken assumption standing in the way of restructuring Canada and achieving a new consensus is our focus on the written constitution. We act as though the only way to solve problems of French-English relations or duality or Québec vs. Ottawa is to change the written constitution. The argument is a non sequitur, since there are several political avenues to explore before amending the constitution. For example, one can change leaders, since they have different visions. If any leader of a federal party who became Prime Minister chose to withdraw from several areas of provincial jurisdiction and focus on deficit reduction instead, one would go a long way towards an older and more proper form of sovereignty-association (i.e., the earlier conception of Canadian federalism in which the division of powers was less intermingled). This is the obverse of my previous remarks about political will: federal political will has utilized the spending power too much and thereby jeopardised some degree of provincial sovereignty.

There are provisions within the constitution for major changes. For example, section 94 allows any or all of the Common Law provinces to empower the federal government to render uniform any aspects of "property and civil rights" by means of legislation. "Opting-in" rather than "opting-out" and all without a constitutional amendment.

Should Québec or some other province feel the need for limited constitutional change, perhaps after political avenues have not yielded the desired outcome, section 43 allows Ottawa and a province (or group of provinces) to enact that amendment. The Senate, it should be noted, cannot block any amendment, only delay it 180 days. So much for the Senate as defender of provinces or regions.

To summarize, we do not often enough acknowledge that unstated assumptions affect our political thinking. I have tried to bring to light three of them:

- 1- Sovereignty is a matter of degree,
- 2- Community and collective rights matter to English Canadians despite what they say, and
- 3- Few of our problems need a constitutional amendment; much can be done within existing provisions.

Scenarios

Imagine that we could live the future twice. We might thereby experience both of the following scenarios over the next decade, and we could compare their value.

- A. Federal-provincial negotiations lead to agreement on the following points:
 1. The federal government withdraws from several areas of provincial jurisdiction; that is, it agrees to use its spending power less aggressively and instead focuses on deficit reduction,
 2. The provinces agree that the federal government will take the lead in general economic management,
 3. There will be joint representation of Ottawa, Québec, and New Brunswick at meetings of La Francophonie,
 4. If they wish, "English" provinces can send observer-delegates to Commonwealth meetings.
- B. Québec votes for independence with a strong economic association, after which negotiations lead to agreement on the following points:
 1. Common currency, common Bank of Canada, common defense policies, and common external affairs policies except for Québec's role in La Francophonie,
 2. Canada and Québec will have coordinated but not identical policies on health and welfare, children's allowance, pensions,

education, transportation, and telecommunication.

3. Free trade with the United States will apply to both successor countries and between them, and
4. There will be no passport controls between the two countries and only minimal restrictions on mobility of labour (e.g., language restrictions would be allowed, as they are now).

How do these two scenarios differ? To whom does it matter? Of course, they differ in some substantial ways, including impact on the value of the dollar while negotiations are underway and the feeling of something lost (by English-Canadians at least) in the latter scenario. How they might differ in terms of the actual substance of public policy depends on both sets of negotiations, but they might not be all that far apart. Both sides would negotiate rationally, I believe, and our common history and territory will reinforce our common economic interest.

No doubt Canadians differ in which scenario they prefer. Or prefer even more radically different scenarios. But we cannot always get our most preferred outcome, so what will we settle for? My personal belief is that Canadians will settle for something vaguely like these scenarios. Some will call it "renewed federalism", others "asymmetric federalism", and others "sovereignty-association". I can live with any of the labels if the content looks like one of these scenarios. Then we open negotiations with native groups, or better yet we do that first.

The Necessity of Renewal

Whatever the outcome in the year 2000, it is time to renew, rethink and rebuild Canada. Even Trudeau recognized this in "Federalism, Nationalism, and Reason": "There is no greater pitfall for federal nations than to take the consensus for granted, as though it were reached once and for all."

Generations of Canadians have had to reconcile their conflicting visions of the country. Each generation must fashion a compromise in which no one is satisfied. Eventually a workable arrangement evolves, and eventually it is challenged as unfair or too costly or too narrow. And so another generation confronts the future again. This time it is our turn.

In facing this challenge, many will despair. They will say that our lack of consensus dooms us to failure. But recall that a similar challenge arose in the 1850s and 1860s. That stalemate engendered creative ideas which led to the meetings out of which grew Confederation. That success does not

prove that we can do it now, but it proves that lack of consensus is not an insuperable obstacle.

English Canadians seem especially prone to these doubts. They often lament how confident, dynamic, and aggressive Québécois are. Some even allow that Québec has the upper hand in the restructuring of Canada post-Meech. Of course Québec has some advantages - relative homogeneity, clarity of purpose, and a sense of outrage! Nevertheless, let us not lose sight of a fundamental point: the reason Québécois are so agitated, so nationalistic, so outraged is because they feel weak, isolated, threatened, and rejected. After all we are the "sea of English", they the small island. Or as Yves Beauchemin put it, English is the gallon of coffee, French is the cube of sugar.

The Puzzle

I argued in my Presidential address that many of our problems stem from the conundrum or puzzle which lies at the heart of Canada. That puzzle involves the fact that language communities do not quite coincide with political boundaries. This reality was nicely captured by section 2(1)(a) of the Meech Lake Accord: "... the recognition that the existence of French-speaking Canadians, centred in Québec but also present elsewhere in Canada, and English-speaking Canadians, concentrated outside Québec but also present in Québec, constitutes a fundamental characteristic of Canada."

The original basis of Canadian consensus involved an attempt to separate French and English into local and provincial governments which could deal with religious and linguistic concerns. As migration and immigration occurred, the groups were less and less neatly contained in separate compartments. Many experiments have been tried in order to get around this problem, most recently the Trudeau initiatives of bilingualism in federal institutions and a Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It would appear that these have not solved our problems either.

Unbundling

If we cannot separate the groups, let us think of a totally opposite strategy: greater mixing. By this I do not mean forced relocation of people or redrawing provincial boundaries. Instead I refer to the multiplication of communities of interest and the relative decrease in importance of geographic boundaries and geographic proximity in defining our identities. If we define ourselves more and more in terms of groups and communities which have no geographic base, will the language communities seem less like geographic anomalies?

With the advent of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982, new and muscular identities have been voiced and defended. These include aboriginal rights, women's rights, and a host of

other identities and loyalties including those of the disabled, gays and lesbians, and multicultural groups other than French and English.

In short, the psychological space of Canadians has become conditional as it has expanded and contracted. It has expanded by witnessing the legitimation of many identities which were once very private - family, sexual identity or preference, and physical disability. These are now "public" identities fostered by the language of rights and freedoms. The psychological space has, however, contracted in the sense that most people now view these once-private identities as more central to their well-being. The privatization of identities parallels their more public display. As identities and loyalties become more varied and distinct, the concept of Canadian citizenship becomes "unbundled". What is salient in a personal identity will depend more and more on circumstances and on what aspect of identity is threatened by public events.

Nationalism's great strength historically has been its ability to focus several kinds of loyalties and identities simultaneously. These have included a sense of place, ethnicity, religion, and history. Canada as a nation has never felt fully a nation because its nationalism was never unconditional.

Increasingly, we must accept and encourage the **conditional** nature of identities. As the bonds of nationalism are complicated by other pressing concerns in the piece by piece negotiations between political units, so is space created for more varied combinations of identities. Indeed, the stress on Québec as a distinct society and on Canada as distinct from the United States grows out of an awareness that our nationalities are conditioned by dimensions of our life styles and values which have become increasingly salient to many residents of Canada and Québec. Not only is one's environmental or feminist perspective influenced by one's nationalism, but one's nationalism is conditioned by many other identities.

At the heart of nationalism of the traditional sort lies the concept of sovereignty. The unbundling to which I make reference touches the core of sovereignty as it touches policies and identities. The opposite of sovereignty has usually been described as subservience, colonialism, or satellite status. In the century to come, no nation will be sovereign if that means complete autonomy. The opposite or new meaning of sovereignty will require new ways of thinking of our place in the world. Instead of hierarchy, exclusivity, boundedness, and bilaterality, we must come to accept the national status of cooperation, functional relations, openness, and multilaterality. Instead of many strands of our lives braided together in a binding rope, we face a world in which the strands criss-cross each other, in which the bundle comes unbundled.

The European concept of the nation-state rested on assumptions about unitary interest, exclusivity, and boundedness. Beyond the nation-state in Canada and elsewhere lies a non-exclusive, overlapping concept of identity in which the rope of nationality gives way to a multi-stranded interweaving of identities, loyalties, and animosities. Instead of an all-purpose political organization, we will create many specific-purpose relationships.

The fragmentary, piecemeal unbundling will almost certainly lead, if not to the independence of Québec, then to an asymmetric federalism in which Québec's special needs are accorded much greater weight. Whatever one calls that asymmetry, it should be obvious that between independence as a nation or absolute equality as province within Canada, there are an infinite number of intermediate points of compromise. Surely we can agree on one.

**THE JOURNAL /
LA REVUE CANADIENNE DE
SCIENCE POLITIQUE**

**ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MANUSCRIPTS IN
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE,
1979-1988**

Ronald Manzer
Department of Political Science
Division of Social Sciences
University of Toronto

Each year in the annual report of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science / Revue canadienne de science politique* statistics are presented showing the number of manuscripts accepted by the Journal during the year as a percentage of the manuscripts submitted during the year. This percentage is generally cited when someone wants to know the Journal's acceptance rate, but as editors try to explain when reporting to the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, the statistics can be misleading. The number of manuscripts accepted in a given calendar year includes manuscripts that were submitted during that year, others that were received during the previous year, and perhaps even two or three that were submitted two years previously.

In order to calculate an accurate rate of acceptance for manuscripts submitted to the Journal, it is necessary to wait until a final disposition has been made of each manuscript received during a given calendar year. On the English-language side of the Journal such a

calculation can be made using the "filebook" in which the English-language editors enter basic information for each English-language manuscript they receive, including articles, notes, field analyses, comments and replies.

Table 1 shows the number of English-language manuscripts received at the Journal over the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988. Results for 1989, the last report year for the Journal, could not be calculated because too many files were still open. Indeed, the last open file on manuscripts received during 1988 was only closed on May 5, 1990.

In Table 1 the number of English-language manuscripts received during each calendar year has been broken down into three possible categories of final disposition: manuscripts that were eventually accepted, manuscripts that were eventually rejected, and manuscripts where the file was closed without a final decision. With regard to the third category, "files closed", a common decision on a manuscript sent out for peer review is rejection in its present form with an invitation to the author(s) to revise and resubmit the paper before a final decision to accept or reject it is made. The category "files closed" comprises those manuscripts which authors were invited to revise and resubmit but which, for whatever reason, were not resubmitted.

Table 2 shows the distribution of English-language manuscripts received at the Journal for the years 1979 to 1988 broken down by fields of political science. Again, using the filebook, I reviewed all of the manuscripts received from 1979 to 1988 and assigned them to one or, occasionally, more of the fields. The filed categories are those used in the 1988 and 1989 annual reports of the Journal.

In Table 2, the first column show the mean distribution of English-language manuscripts received by field over the 10-year period. This distribution can be directly compared with the results reported for 1989 in the Journal's annual report: Canadian federal politics and institutions 30.0, Canadian provincial politics and institutions 5.6, Canadian political behaviour 13.3, historical political theory 7.8, contemporary political theory 23.3, international relations and Canadian foreign policy 5.6, comparative politics and institutions 7.8, comparative political behaviour 1.1, and other 5.6 per cent (*Bulletin*, 19:2 [May 1990], 17).

The distributions of manuscripts submitted for each year (not shown here) fluctuate among the fields from one year to the next; but the relative importance of the various fields has remained fairly constant over the 10-year period, with two exceptions: there has been an increase in the percentage of manuscripts received in the field of Canadian federal politics and institutions and a relative decline in manuscripts in the field of

comparative politics and institutions. To illustrate, the mean percentage of manuscripts received in the field of Canadian federal politics and institutions was 16.2 per cent for 1979-1981 and 24.4 per cent for 1986-1988. By contrast, for 1979-1981 20.3 per cent of the manuscripts received were classified in the field of comparative politics and institutions compared to 12.4 per cent for 1986-1988.

The second column of Table 2 shows the mean distribution by fields of the English-language manuscripts that were accepted from among the manuscripts received from 1979 to 1988. As with manuscripts submitted, analysis of the annual distributions reveals a marked decline in the percentage of manuscripts accepted in the field of

comparative politics and institutions (from 22.4% in 1979-1981 to 8.1% in 1986-1988) and a relative increase in manuscripts accepted in the field of Canadian federal politics and institutions (from 19.4% in 1979-1981 to 32.6% in 1986-1988).

Column three of Table 2 shows the number of English-language manuscripts accepted in each field as a percentage of the number of manuscripts submitted. Again, the year-to-year rates of acceptance varied widely from one year to the next in every field, but over the 10-year period acceptance rates tended to be above the mean for papers submitted in the fields of Canadian federal politics and institutions and Canadian political behaviour.

TABLE 1
FINAL DISPOSITION OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MANUSCRIPTS,
BY YEAR SUBMITTED, 1979-1988

Year manuscript received	Total number received	Number accepted	Number rejected	Files closed	Number accepted as % number received
1979	89	22	67	0	24.7
1980	73	22	51	0	30.1
1981	75	18	53	4	24.0
1982	81	28	46	7	34.6
1983	82	25	50	7	30.5
1984	69	25	36	8	36.2
1985	71	22	45	4	31.0
1986	87	29	56	2	33.2
1987	89	24	60	5	27.0
1988	65	28	29	8	43.1
10-Year Mean	78.1	24.3	49.3	4.5	31.1

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MANUSCRIPTS RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED
BY FIELD, AND RATES OF ACCEPTANCE BY FIELD,
1979-1988 (%)

	Manuscripts received	Manuscripts accepted	Manuscripts accepted as % number received
Canadian federal politics and institutions	22.2	28.5	40.7
Canadian provincial politics and institutions	7.4	5.8	24.6
Canadian political behaviour	13.0	17.7	43.0
Historical political theory	9.7	9.2	30.0
Contemporary political theory	12.6	13.5	33.7
International relations and Canadian foreign policy	9.7	6.5	21.3
Comparative politics and institutions	15.6	11.5	23.3
Comparative political behaviour	4.7	3.1	20.5
Other	5.3	4.2	25.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	
N*	826	260	

* Totals are higher than number of manuscripts received (781) and accepted (243) because some manuscripts fit more than one category.

ANNEXE

The *Canadian Journal of Political Science* has broader institutional coverage than many members of the CPSA and readers of the *Journal* may realize. Effective May, 1990, 143 universities and colleges, 70 government libraries, 58 public libraries and 20 corporations across Canada subscribed to the *Journal*. The American coverage included 448 different universities and colleges, along with numerous non-scholastic institutional subscribers.

The following list shows the international institutional coverage of the *Journal*.

Australia	30	Malawi	1
Austria	2	Malaysia	2
Barbados	1	Mexico	2
Belgium	9	Morocco	1
Brazil	3	Netherlands	6
Cameroon	1	New Zealand	6
Chile	1	Nigeria	1
Costa Rica	11	N. Ireland	1
Denmark	5	Norway	1
E. Germany	2	Papua N. Guinea	2
Ethiopia	2	Philippines	1
Finland	2	Poland	1
France	29	Portugal	1
Ghana	1	Singapore	2
Gr. Britain	46	S. Africa	10
Greece	1	S. Korea	1
Guyana	1	Soviet Union	4
Haiti	1	Spain	10
Holland	2	Sri Lanka	1
Hong Kong	3	Sweden	4
Hungary	1	Switzerland	5
India	29	Taiwan	19
Iran	1	Thailand	2
Ireland	4	Tunisia	1
Israel	5	Turkey	3
Italy	22	W. Germany	29
Japan	67	Yugoslavia	2
Korea	4	Zambia	1

1. Souscrivez une police d'assurance-vie et faites inscrire le Fonds en fiducie de l'ACSP comme bénéficiaire. Les primes seront déductibles de votre revenu imposable comme tout don à un organisme de charité enregistré. Si vous pouviez vous engager à payer des primes de quelques centaines de dollars par année pour une période de cinq à dix ans, le contrat que vous auriez ainsi réglé représenterait une somme bien rondelette pour l'ACSP. Il y a bien des façons de structurer une telle police d'assurance-vie; Tom Flanagan de l'University of Calgary (220-5920) se fera un plaisir de vous donner des renseignements complémentaires. Vous pouvez également en discuter avec votre agent d'assurance.
2. Léguez une somme au Fonds en fiducie dans votre testament. Quand on travaille dans une université, les revenus ne sont souvent pas très importants au début, mais on réussit parfois, grâce au profil d'accroissement des revenus et aux régimes de retraite avantageux caractéristiques de notre profession, à se bâtir une certaine sécurité financière un peu plus tard dans la vie. Un legs au Fonds en fiducie est un excellent moyen de prêter main forte aux générations futures d'universitaires et de perpétuer la discipline à laquelle nous sommes tous si fortement attachés et à laquelle nous consacrons la majeure partie de notre vie.
3. Faites un don au Fonds en fiducie en mémoire d'un collègue disparu, comme ce fut le cas pour Don Smiley. Ou encore, dans le cadre de votre planification successorale, pourquoi ne pas désigner le Fonds en fiducie comme l'organisme de charité auquel vous invitez vos collègues et amis à faire un don au moment de votre disparition?

Tom Flanagan
Président
Fonds en fiducie de l'ACSP

**LE FONDS DE FIDUCIE /
THE TRUST FUND**

Notre campagne de levée de fonds a remporté beaucoup de succès en 1989. Si on compare à 1988, le nombre de donateurs est passé de 68 à 99 et le montant réuni, de 2 500\$ à 5 800\$. Nous espérons que vous nous accorderez de nouveau votre appui en 1991. Vous recevrez sous peu votre formule de renouvellement annuel d'adhésion. C'est ordinairement le moment que la plupart d'entre nous choisissent pour faire un don. Il y a toutefois d'autres moyens de procéder qu'il vaut la peine d'envisager.

We had a successful fund-raising campaign in 1989. In comparison with 1988, we increased our number of donors from 68 to 99, and our receipts went up from \$2500 to \$5800. We hope we will be able to count on your support again in 1991. You will soon receive your annual membership renewal form, and renewing our membership is the occasion on which most of us make our contributions. There are, however, some other ways of contributing that are worth thinking about.

1. Buy a life insurance policy and name the CPSA Trust Fund as beneficiary. The premiums will be tax-deductible, just like any donation to a registered charity. If you could commit yourself to premiums of a few hundred dollars a

year for five or ten years, you could pay up a plan that would leave the Trust Fund a large amount of money. There are many ways to structure such a life insurance policy; contact Tom Flanagan at the University of Calgary (220-5920) if you would like some more information. Or discuss it with your own insurance agent.

2. Make a bequest to the Trust Fund in your will. Most of us who are employed in universities do not have large incomes in our early years, but we sometimes achieve financial security later in life, due to the delayed earnings curve and comfortable pensions typical of our profession. A bequest to the Trust Fund would be a way to pass something on to future generations of scholars, to perpetuate the discipline which we all love and to which we devote the better part of our lives.
3. Make a contribution to the Trust Fund in memory of a deceased colleague, as was done in the case of Don Smiley. Or, in the context of estate planning, consider naming the Trust Fund as your own "charity of choice", to which friends and colleagues could make a donation in memory of your name.

Tom Flanagan
Chairman
CPSA Trust Fund

**AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS /
DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS**

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Appointments

We have a number of new people serving as sabbatical replacements. Brian Howe will be teaching Canadian politics. Hugh Mellon will be teaching public administration and local government. Richard Powers will be teaching quantitative methods. And, Joe Woodard returns to teach political philosophy.

Job openings

The University is currently advertising for a new Dean of Social Sciences to replace Lew Soroka who is stepping down after eleven years. Additional information can be obtained from Professor Susan Clark, Vice-President, Academic Chair of the Selection Committee.

New institute

The Brock Centre for Canada and Asia Pacific Studies was established last July 1. Currently the Centre is hosting two visiting scholars, Wang Zhaojun of the Chinese Journalism Press and Fu Fengying of Nanjing University. Zhao Yingshun of the Department of Scientific Socialism at Shandong University is expected to arrive shortly. In addition to coordinating research work on Asia Pacific related topics, the Centre will be hosting a workshop on Hong Kong politics early in the new year and the Canadian Council for East Asian Studies Meeting in October 1991.

Sabbaticals

Leah Bradshaw is on a combined sabbatical and maternity leave.

Terry Carroll is on sabbatical which involves extensive travel visiting ethnically diverse societies.

Bill Matheson has stepped down after five years as Vice-President, Academic and is taking a well-deserved sabbatical.

Juris Dreifields has been on sabbatical for a half-year and has visited Latvia and will spend part of his sabbatical at Duke University.

Nick Baxter-Moore and Ken Kernagen will begin half-year sabbaticals in January.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Forthcoming meetings

"Democracy and Welfare State", conference organized by Brian Lee Crowley (for the conference for Study of Political Thought), February 2-3, 1991.

"Maritime Interests, Conflict, and the Law of the Sea", conference organized by the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, June 20-23, 1991.

Sabbatical/Leaves

Peter Aucoin, Director of Research, Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing.

David Luke, on sabbatical leave as a Hallsworth Fellow, University of Manchester, 1990-91.

Tim Shaw, Hallsworth Fellow, University of Manchester, January-June 1991.

Jennifer Smith, on sabbatical leave January-June 1991 to continue research on a biography of Robert Stanfield.

Gilbert Winham, on leave as Claude T. Bissell Professor of Canadian-American Studies, University of Toronto, January-June 1991.

Visitors

Professor Surendra Patel, Indian Institute of Management and Institute of Economic and Social Studies, Ahmedabad, India (July-December 1990).

Professor J.B Adekanye, Department of Political Science, University of Ibadan, Nigeria (Commonwealth Research Fellow, 1990-91).

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Sabbaticals

Fred Vaughan: between Oxford and Montreal.
Jorge Nef: in Chile.
O.P. Dwivedi: in Mauritius.

Appointments

Fall 1990: Terisa Turner (University of Massachusetts) (Joint with Sociology) International Development, Gender and Politics.

Job Opening

The University of Guelph (Office of the Vice-President Academic) is currently advertising for qualified women in all fields. Within this framework, the Department especially welcomes queries from women specializing in international relations and quantitative methods.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

Nouveau membre

Depuis juin 1990, M. Pierre-Gerlier Forest s'est joint à l'équipe de professeur(e)s au département. M. Forest enseignait à la Faculté de médecine à l'Université de Montréal et, durant l'année 1989-90, il poursuivait un stage postdoctoral à la School of Business de l'Université de Manchester.

Professeurs invités

Pierre Guillaume (Professeur à l'Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux). Janvier-mars 1991.

Pierre Muller (Chargé de recherche au C.N.R.S.: Centre de recherches administratives, Fondation Nationale des Sciences politiques). Juin-Juillet 1991.

Sabbatiques 1989-90

Antoine Ambroise, 1er août 1990 - 31 juillet 1991.
Louis Balthazar, 1er août 1990 - 31 décembre 1990.
Gilles Breton, 1er juillet 1990 - 31 décembre 1990.
Jean Crête, 1er janvier 1990 - 31 décembre 1990.

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

Sabbatical

Peter McCormick, from July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Appointments

Somer Brodribb, a post-doctoral fellow at the Institute for the Humanities, was appointed to teach a half course on Contemporary French Theory: Foucault, Derrida, Lacan.

Stephen Gallagher, Assistant Professor, has been appointed to a two year term as an instructor in Canadian Studies.

Andrew Latham has been appointed as a Research Associate in the Programme of Strategic Studies for a two year term. In addition he will be teaching a course on the Politics of International Relations for the Department during the Regular Session.

Richard Noble, Assistant Professor, was appointed to a part-time sessional appointment.

Paul Vogt, Lecturer, was appointed to a part-time sessional appointment.

Award

Ken McVicar, Assistant Professor, was awarded the University of Manitoba Olive Beatrice Stanton Award for Excellence in Teaching for 1990.

Sabbaticals

Davis Daycock, Associate Professor, will take a half sabbatical, January-June 30. He has been invited to be a scholar in residence at the Hoover Institute, Stanford University by the Coordinator of International Studies at the Institute.

Ken McVicar, Assistant Professor, is on a half sabbatical until January 1, 1991. His research project is on "Western Foreign Policy: Dialogue and Discourse".

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Professor Mark Brawley began his initial academic appointment, having recently completed his Ph.D. at UCLA. He is helping to develop a new aspect of the International Relations field, International Political Economy, to which we have devoted insufficient resources until now.

Professor Alain Gagnon came to us from Carleton University and bolsters our staff in the area of Canadian and Quebec politics in a very significant way.

Professor Philip Oxhorn began his initial academic appointment, having recently completed his Ph.D. at Harvard University. He replaces our long time colleague, Professor Thomas Bruneau, in the field of Latin American politics and has already succeeded in generating some renewed enthusiasm for the subject among the graduate students after a two year hiatus during our search.

Graduate Programmes

The Political Science Department will be implementing a new MA PhD. option to supercede the current PhD. programme. The new option is intended to provide students with more flexibility by allowing them to plan their graduate studies as an integral whole and maximize their preparation for writing a dissertation. By streamlining the process, the students will be able to complete their PhD. degrees more rapidly than currently is the case, and in a more predictable and orderly fashion. Programme requirements will include 2 major fields, a minor field within Political Science, and a fourth field consisting of 2 courses in a related discipline. Students applying to the programme who have an MA degree will be given credit within the MA PhD. option for graduate work already completed, although a minimum residency requirement will have to be met.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Appointments

The Department is fortunate to have been able to hire the following individuals for 1 year appointments: Drs. Chris Dunn, Jimmy Tindigarukayo and Mr. Gregg Legare.

Sabbaticals (This academic year)

David Close is visiting Nicaragua at present. He aims to complete a book written in cooperation with David Dye which will analyze Nicaragua's 1990 Election. He also has begun work on a study of hydroelectricity and politics in Costa Rica.

Susan McCorquodale is living in Vancouver where she is continuing her research on Canadian fisheries policy.

Valerie Sommers is busy as one of the co-organizers of this year's APPSA meeting. Once the conference is over she looks forward to research which will focus on Newfoundland's political culture and political economy. One of her projects will focus special attention on the development of Canadian mining interests in Newfoundland during the period since 1949.

New Ph.D.

Dunn, Chris

Title: Cabinet Decision-Making in Provincial Governments: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia

Defended at the University of Toronto on May 15th 1990

Advisor: Stefan Dupré

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

Nouveaux engagements

Pierre Martin. Northwestern University. Thèse de doctorat à compléter (Relations internationales).
Laurence McFalls. Harvard University (Politique comparée).

Alain Noël. University of Denver (Politique sociale comparée).

Sabbatiques

Gérald Bernier, 1er juin 1990 - 31 mai 1991
Stéphane Dion, 1er juin 1990 - 31 mai 1991
Michel Fortmann, 1er janvier 1991 - 31 décembre 1991
Denis Monière, 1er juin 1990 - 31 mai 1991

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC À MONTREAL

Modifications éventuelles des programmes de 2^{ème} ou 3^{ème} cycles

Le projet de création d'une concentration en coopération et développement international est toujours à l'étude.

Sabbatiques

Ken Cabatoff
Cary Hector
Daniel Holly
Laurent Lepage

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**Appointments**

David Laycock (Ph.D., Toronto) in Canadian Politics/Political Theory.

Alex Moens (Ph.D., U.B.C.) in International Relations.

Sabbaticals

Edward McWhinney is on a one-term sabbatical leave at the Max Planck Institute of International Law in Heidelberg, Germany.

Patrick J. Smith is on administrative leave, continuing his research on regional governance and the international relations of cities.

Paul Warwick is on sabbatical leave at Stanford University.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO**Sabbaticals**

Professor William Moul is on sabbatical from September 1, 1990 until August 31, 1991.

Professor Richard Nutbrown will return from his sabbatical at the end of the Fall Term 1990.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY**Appointments**

Cathy Widdis Barr
Arnd Juergenson

Job Openings

The Department anticipates that there will be sabbatical replacement positions for 1991-92.

Promotion

A. Brian Tanguay defended his Ph.D. dissertation at Carleton University on July 24, 1990, entitled "*Rediscovering Politics: Organized Labour, Business, and the Provincial State in Quebec 1960-1985*" (supervised by Jane Jenson), and was consequently promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor.

Sabbaticals

Thomas Hueglin has an internal course remission grant, July 1 - December 31, 1990.

Toivo Miljan has a SSHRCC Release Time Stipend, January 1 - June 30, 1991.

Nicolas Nyiri is on sabbatical, July 1 - December 31, 1990.

John H. Redekop is on sabbatical, January 1 - June 31, 1991.

DU CRSH / FROM SSHRCC

**SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE /
RESEARCH GRANTS**

Merci à Les MacDonald du CRSH /
Information provided generously by
Les MacDonald from SSHRC

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Matthews, Bruce V.
Title: The Political Party System and Extra-Parliamentary Action in Sri Lanka
Awarded: 1990-95 30 438\$

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Doern, Bruce G.
Title: Regulatory Reform in the Mulroney Era
Awarded: 1990-91 28 710\$

Jenson, Jane
Title: The Other French Left: The Legacies of the Parti Socialiste Unifié
Awarded: 1990-92 13 208\$

McRae, Kenneth D.
Title: Conflict and Compromise in Multilingual Societies
Awarded: 1990-92 21 315\$

COLLEGE DE GLENDON

Garigue, Philippe
Titre: Les choix stratégiques de la politique de défense du gouvernement français
Accordé: 1990-91 8 000\$

COLLEGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DE ST-JEAN

David, Charles-Philippe
Titre: Au sein de la Maison Blanche: l'influence du Conseil National de Sécurité des Etats-Unis
Accordé: 1990-92 19 350\$

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Gollner, Andrew B.
 Title: A Comparative Assessment of the Linkages between the Public and Private Management of Corporate Social Performance
 Awarded: 1990-92 67 774\$

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Aucoin, Peter C.
 Title: Administrative Reforms in Public Management
 Awarded: 1990-92 29 999\$

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Brecher, Michael
 Title: Crises and Conflicts in the Twentieth Century
 Awarded: 1990-92 69 577\$

Steinberg, Blema S.
 Title: Psychoanalytic Concepts in International Politics: The Role of Shame and Humiliation
 Awarded: 1990-91 23 227\$

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Yates, Charlotte A.B.
 Title: Corporate Strategies for Restructuring: The Case of the Canadian Auto Industry
 Awarded: 1990-94 91 757\$

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Close, David
 Title: Government and Opposition in Sandinista Nicaragua: Representative Institutions, Competitive Politics and the Revolutionary State
 Awarded: 1990-91 11 410\$

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Gunn, John A.W.
 Title: "Queen of the World": Opinion in the Public Life of France from the Renaissance to the Revolution
 Awarded: 1990-91 10 176\$

Leys, Colin T.
 Coinvestigator: Saul, John S.
 Title: The Effects of War on Post-independence Namibia
 Awarded: 1990-92 77 130\$

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

Bernier, Gérald
 Titre: L'impact sociopolitique du rôle économique joué par les provinces canadiennes et les états américains, 1975-1990
 Accordé: 1990-93 136 125\$

Dalpé, Robert
 Titre: Politique d'achat et développement technologique dans le contexte d'une économie ouverte
 Accordé: 1990-92 27 015\$

Dion, Stéphane
 Co-chercheur: Bourgault, Jacques
 Titre: L'influence des sous-ministres fédéraux 1867-1991
 Accordé: 1990-92 78 017\$

Hamel, Pierre
 Co-chercheurs: Bélanger, Yves
 Léonard, Jean-François
 Accordé: 1990-92 83 547\$

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC À MONTREAL

Deblock, Christian
 Co-chercheur: Brunelle, Dorval
 Titre: Analyse des dimensions économiques et politiques de la continentalisation
 Accordé: 1990-93 92 283\$

Hector, Cary
 Titre: Demande de démocratie et transition post-autoritaire
 Accordé: 1990-92 56 745\$

Tardy, Evelyne
 Co-chercheur: Bernard, André
 Titre: Pourquoi militer au féminin?
 Accordé: 1990-92 47 514

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

Imbeau, Louis M.
 Co-chercheur: Crête, Jean
 Titre: L'interaction du politique et de l'économique comme déterminant des changements dans les dépenses redistributives des gouvernements provinciaux au Canada: 1960-1988
 Accordé: 1990-91 28 770\$

Lemieux, Vincent
 Titre: Les partis et les politiques publiques dans le secteur de la santé
 Accordé: 1990-92 58 650\$

Mercier, Jean
 Titre: Pensées et pratiques administratives
 des leaders écologistes à travers quatre
 organisations types
 Accordé: 1990-93 67 918\$

Pelletier, Réjean
 Titre: Les élues québécoises et le pouvoir
 politique: de la différence entre les
 sexes dans les rapports au pouvoir
 Accordé: 1990-92 44 869\$

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Jackson, Robert H.
 Titre: Justice and Injustice between States: A
 Canadian Perspective
 Awarded: 1990-93 71 883\$

Mauzy, Diane K.
 Titre: Malaysia's New Economic Policy Post-
 1990: Old Paths or New Directions?
 Awarded: 1990-92 30 085\$

Zacher, Mark W.
 Titre: Common Enemies and International
 Change
 Awarded: 1990-93 66 900\$

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Archer, Keith A.
 Titre: Leadership Selection in the New
 Democratic Party
 Awarded: 1990-91 33 975\$

Barry, Donald J.
 Titre: Interest Groups in the International
 System: The Case of the Canadian Seal
 Hunt
 Awarded: 1990-91 10 876\$

Ray, Donald I.
 Titre: Traditional Rulers: The Contemporary
 State and Development in Ghana
 Awarded: 1990-91 23 410\$

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Montcalm, Mary B.
 Titre: The Fate of the Willing: Canada Since
 1945
 Awarded: 1990-91 9 790\$

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Michelmann, Hans J.
 Coinvestigateur: Meehan, Eugene J.

Title: Government and the Human Condition:
 Four Cases from Contemporary
 Industrial Society
 Awarded: 1990-91 28 490\$

Steeves, Jeffrey S.
 Coinvestigateur: Premdas, Ralph R.
 Titre: Changes in Strategies of Development:
 The Melanesian Countries of South-
 West Pacific
 Awarded: 1990-92 49 495\$

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Beiner, Ronald S.
 Titre: Quandaries of Modern Citizenship
 Awarded: 1990-91 23 800\$

Fletcher, Joseph F.
 Coinvestigateur: Forbes, H. Donald
 Titre: Loyalties of the Canadian Electorate
 Awarded: 1990-92 53 330\$

Russell, Peter H.
 Titre: Constitutional Politics in Australia and
 Canada
 Awarded: 1990-91 19 040\$

Teichman, Judith A.
 Titre: Policymaking in Mexico: Restructuring
 the Parastate Sector, 1982-1988
 Awarded: 1990-91 7 850\$

White, Graham
 Titre: Cabinet Government in Canada
 Awarded: 1990-92 47 475\$

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Bennett, Colin J.
 Titre: The Practice and Implications of
 Computer Matching in Post-industrial
 States
 Awarded: 1990-93 32 984\$

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Kapur, Ashok
 Titre: Structure of Power Relations in South
 Asia, 1947-80s
 Awarded: 1990-92 17 680\$

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Sancton, Andrew B.
 Titre: Does Local Government Matter?
 Community Policy-Making in London,
 Ontario
 Awarded: 1990-93 62 194\$

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Wurfel, David O.D.
 Title: The Role of Local Elites in Implementation of Agrarian Policy: Vietnam and the Philippines
 Awarded: 1990-92 39 460\$

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

Miljan, Toivo
 Title: National Self-determination and Economic Autonomy: The Estonian Experiment in Perestroika
 Awarded: 1990-92 130 060\$

YORK UNIVERSITY

Greene, Ian
 Coinvestigators: Baar, Carl
 Szablowski, George
 Thomas, Martin
 McCormick, Peter J.
 Title: The Canadian Appeal Courts Project
 Awarded: 1990-93 84 090\$

Hellman, Judith Adler
 Title: Popular, Middle-class, and Elite Responses to the Debt Crisis in Latin America
 Awarded: 1990-92 31 826\$

Tester, Frank J.
 Coinvestigator: Kulchyski, Peter K.
 Title: Inuit Resettlement and Relocation: The Welfare State in the Canadian North, 1945-1965
 Awarded: 1990-91 27 320\$

**PRIVATE SCHOLARS /
CHERCHEURS AUTONOMES**

Dussault, Ginette
 Titre: Le programme de stages en milieu de travail (PSMT): étude des caractéristiques des employeurs
 Accordé: 1990-91 34 815\$

Hutchful, Eboe
 Title: Ghana: The Political Economy of Structural Adjustment
 Awarded: 1990-92 24 920\$

McDowell, Stephen D.
 Title: Policy Research Institutes and Liberalized International Services Exchange
 Awarded: 1990-91 34 060\$

Milne, R. Stephen
 Title: The Politics of Privatization in the ASEAN States
 Awarded: 1990-91 12 125\$

**SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS /
RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES**

**The 16th Annual European Studies
Conference
Call for papers**

Date: October 10-13, 1991

Location: University of Nebraska, Omaha

The 16th Annual European Studies Conference (ESC '91) is to be an interdisciplinary meeting with sessions devoted to the scholarly exchange of information, research methodologies and pedagogical approaches. The conference focuses on Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and includes a wide variety of disciplines. Interested persons are asked to submit an abstract and curriculum vitae by **March 31, 1991** to Bernard Kolasa, Political Science, or Pat Kolasa, Teacher Education, ESC '91 Co-ordinators, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Ne. 68182. Phone (402) 554-3617 or 554-3484.

**The 16th Annual Conference of the
British Association of Canadian Studies /
La 16ième Conférence annuelle de
l'Association britannique d'études
canadiennes.**

Date: April 12 - 14, 1991

Location: Nottingham University, Nottingham, Eng

Theme: Politics, Culture and the Environment in Contemporary Canada

Papers should generally address the Conference themes and report current research in Canadian History, Politics, Law, Economics, Literature, Culture and Geography. Contributions offering theoretical insights that arise from research in these disciplines are especially welcome.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Ms. Judy Collingwood
 BACS Administrative Coordinator
 Quebec House
 59 Pall Mall
 London SW1Y 5JH
 Tel: 071-976-1941 Fax: 071-930-7938

**1990 Annual Meeting and Conference of
the Atlantic Provinces Political Studies
Association**

By John Crossely
APPSA President 1989-1990

The 1990 conference of the Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association (APPSA) took place at Memorial University of Newfoundland on 20-21 October. The host Department had set this year's theme as "Change by Design: When Does it Succeed or Fail?" Enthusiasm for the location and theme drew roughly two dozen papers and over forty participants, including a large number from outside of the region. (Indeed, there were at least three participants from British Columbia, one from Alberta, and six from Ontario.)

One of the most pleasant characteristics of the APPSA conferences is their tendency to break down sub-disciplinary barriers by bringing together a wide range of interests and expertise in a relatively few sessions. At the 1990 Conference topics ranged from German unification to petty electoral corruption in PEI; from recent Japanese Diet elections to Canadian Senate reform. The papers presented were uniformly of high quality and discussions were informed and interesting, occasionally becoming entertaining and exciting.

At the annual business meeting over Sunday lunch, Peter Clancy (St. Francis Xavier) was elected APPSA President for 1990-91 and Barry Bartmann (University of PEI) was elected Secretary-Treasurer. They were charged with the task of finding next year's conference location. Also at the business meeting, Ed Black (Queen's) agreed to explore the possibility of establishing an APPSA bulletin board that would be accessible by computer.

Conference organizers were Valerie Summers and Stephen Tomblin, both of the Memorial Department. They laid on a thoroughly well organized conference including memorable social events. By all accounts, APPSA '90 was one of the most successful and enjoyable ever and all the participants appreciate the good work done by Valerie and Stephen.

**Canadian Law and Society Association /
Association canadienne de droit et
société**

The Canadian Law and Society Association invites interested individuals to organize a session or to present a paper at its Annual Meeting to be held at Queen's University, Kingston, June 3-5, 1991.

Individuals interested in organizing a session are asked to submit a brief description of the proposed

session as well as the names of presenters already approached. The Program Coordinators will also forward the names of interested individuals to the Session Organizers.

Individuals interested in presenting a paper are asked to submit an abstract to the Programme Coordinators.

The Organizing Committee of the Annual Meeting has already arranged for workshops or panels to be organized on the following themes:

- The First Nations after Oka: State, Nation and Sovereignty
- Marxist Theory and the Crisis of Socialism
- Sexuality, Feminism and Law (for a forthcoming Issue of the *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*)
- Women and the University
- The Legal Agenda of Social Democracy: Past and Future
- Law and Social Transformation (joint session with CSAA/SCSA)
- Sociology of Law: From Practice to Praxis and Back? (joint session with CSAA/SCSA)

DEADLINE for Submission of Abstracts, Proposals: **30 November 1990**

The abstracts will be refereed by the Executive of CLSA. Those who have submitted abstracts and proposals for sessions will be notified by 31 January 1991 if their proposals have been accepted.

A preliminary version of the Programme will be circulated in February.

Sessions, Papers and Presentations may be in French and/or English.

1991 Programme Coordinators:

Shelly Gavigan
Osgoode Hall Law School
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3
Tel: (416) 736-5558 Fax: (416) 736-5736

Pierre Landreville
School of Criminology
University of Montreal
P.O. 6128, Stn. A
Montreal, Que. H3C 3J7
Tel: (514) 343-2473 Fax: (514) 343-2269

Sheila McIntyre
Faculty of Law
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6
Tel: (613) 545-2220 Fax: (613) 545-6611

L'Association canadienne de droit et société vous invite à présenter une communication ou à organiser un atelier lors du congrès annuel de la société qui se tiendra à Kingston du 3 au 5 juin prochain.

Les personnes qui désirent présenter une communication ou à organiser un atelier lors du congrès annuel de la société qui se tiendra à Kingston du 3 au 5 juin prochain.

Les personnes qui désirent présenter une communication (maximum 20 minutes) doivent faire parvenir un résumé d'une page aux organisateurs du congrès.

Celles qui veulent organiser un atelier doivent faire parvenir le thème proposé et un résumé des communications qu'elles proposent ainsi que les noms des participants qu'elles ont déjà approchés.

Le comité organisateur pourra suggérer d'inclure dans les ateliers d'autres participants qui veulent présenter des communications sur ce thème.

Le comité organisateur a déjà pressenti certaines personnes pour organiser des ateliers ou des panels sur les thèmes suivants:

- La question autochtone
- Théorie marxiste et crise du socialisme
- Sexualité, droit et féminisme (N.B.: ce thème sera aussi traité dans un prochain numéro de la Revue)
- Les femmes et l'université
- L'agenda législatif actuel et à venir des socio-démocrates
- Le droit et les transformations sociales (atelier conjoint avec CSAA/SCSA)
- Sociologie du droit: de la pratique à la Praxis. Vers quoi s'oriente la sociologie du droit?

DATE LIMITE pour la présentation des résumés:
30 novembre 1990.

Les résumés et les thèmes d'ateliers seront soumis à des évaluateurs et les soumissionnaires recevront une réponse du comité organisateur à la fin de janvier.

Une première version du programme du colloque sera publiée en février.

Les communications peuvent être présentées soit en français, soit en anglais.

Coordonnateurs du Programme:

Shelly Gavigan
Osgoode Hall Law School
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3
Tel: (416) 736-5558 Fax: (416) 736-5736

Pierre Landreville
School of Criminology
University of Montreal
P.O. 6128, Stn. A
Montreal, Que. H3C 3J7
Tel: (514) 343-2473 Fax: (514) 343-2269

Sheila McIntyre
Faculty of Law
Queen's University
Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6
Tel: (613) 545-2220 Fax: (613) 545-6611

**Canadian Women's Studies Association /
Association canadienne des Études sur
les Femmes**

Date: May 29 - 31, 1991

Lieu: Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

Theme: Weaving Alliances: Feminist Education
and Practice

Cette conférence pourra intéresser les étudiantes, les personnes travaillant au sein d'institutions et d'organisations pédagogiques, gouvernementales, sociales et communautaires ainsi que les chercheuses indépendantes. In response to interests expressed by our membership, the conference programme committee has identified general thematic areas in feminist education, practice and research.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Greta Nemiroff
Co-Director,
The New School,
Dawson College,
3040 Sherbrooke west,
Westmount, QC, H3Z 1A4

Centre de promotion de la recherche scientifique

Date: Du 13 au 14 décembre 1990

Lieu: Institut Pluridisciplinaire d'Etudes Latino-Américaines, Université de Toulouse le Mirail.

Thème: Agriculture et paysanneries en Amérique latine: Mutations et recompositions

Compte tenu de la diversité des aspects à aborder et de la richesse qui peut être attendue de la confrontation d'échelles et de points de vue disciplinaires différents, le colloque sera organisé en ateliers structurés par les quatre points suivants:

- État, politiques agricoles et changement technique
- Systèmes d'approvisionnement
- Contraintes extérieures et internationalisation des agricultures
- Sociétés rurales et transformations agraires

Pour plus d'informations / For further informations:

Centre de Promotion de la Recherche Scientifique
Université de Toulouse le Mirail
5, Allées Antonio Machado
31058 TOULOUSE CEDEX
Tél.: 61 41 11 05 (Postes 468 et 595)

The Second Annual Convention of the Congress of Political Economists (COPE)

Date: January 9 - 12, 1991

Location: Boston Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, MA, U.S.A.

Theme: Personal freedoms, human equality and economic justice

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Dr. Saroj Sawhney,
Department of Economics,
Suffolk University,
8 Ashburton Place,
Boston, MA, 02108, USA

International Conference on "The Global Environment: Inter-Dependence in the 1990s (ICUNP IV)"

Date: April 18 - 20, 1991

Location: Stockton, California, USA

Papers with international perspective, whether theoretical or empirical, interdisciplinary or a specific field of study would particularly be welcome. Selected papers will be published.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Prof. S. Juyal ICUNP Director
Dept. of Political Science
University of Regina,
Regina, Sask.
S4S 0A2
Tel. (306) 585-4202
Fax: (306) 585-4780

5ième Congrès de la politique sociale / 5th Conference on Social Welfare

Date: 25 au 28 août 1991

Lieu: Bishop's University, Lennoxville,

Thèmes: "Nouvel échiquier de l'économie politique"; "Nouveaux visages de la pauvreté"; et "Domaines cibles".

Each proposals should include a title, a summary of the argument of the paper and of the method of analysis. Proposals shall be refereed. Les projets doivent être présentés le 15 janvier 1991. Les articles doivent être remis le 1er juin 1991.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information:

Président, 5ème Congrès de la politique sociale,
University Bishop's
Lennoxville, Québec,
J1M 1Z7
Téléphone: (819) 822-9600
Télécopieur: (819) 822-9661

Fourth Annual Conference of The International Association for Conflict Management

Date: June 17 - 20, 1991

Location: Ernst Sillem Hoeve, Den Dolder (outside Amsterdam), The Netherlands

Theme: Interdisciplinary approach to research and theory in conflict management

The program objective is to encourage scholars and practitioners to develop and disseminate theory and research to improve conflict management in family, organizational, societal, and international settings.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Dean Tjosvold
Faculty of Business Administration
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC, Canada
V5A 1S6
Tel. (604) 689-2720
Fax (604) 291-4920

**The International Political Association
XVth World Congress**

Date: July 21 - 25, 1991

Location: Buenos Aires, Argentina

MainTheme: Centers and Peripheries in Contemporary Politics

The XVth World Congress will look at the contradictory patterns of evolution by using the center-periphery image: a central idea would be that we live in a world of structured, but not immutable power relations, that along several, but not necessarily over-lapping, dimensions define various centers and layers of peripheries.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

IPSA Secretariat
University of Oslo
PO Box 1097
Blindern 0317 Oslo 3
Norway

**New England Political Association 1991
Annual Meeting**

Date: April 12 - 13, 1991

Location: Northampton, Massachusetts, USA

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Pamela Blake, Program Chair
Department of Government
Colby College
Waterville, ME 04901

17th Annual Third World Conference

Date: April 4 - 6, 1991

Location: St. Regis Hotel, W. Grand Boulevard,
Detroit, Michigan, USA

Theme: Technology, Development and Culture:
A New Global Interdependence?

The Third World Conference provides a unique interdisciplinary forum where international scholars in the social sciences, humanities and arts, policy analysts and the general public can meet to discuss theoretical and substantive, creative and critical issues confronting the third world. The 17th Annual Conference will provide a forum for examining forces molding relations and realignments affecting economic, political and cultural transformations impacting global interdependencies.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Daphne Williams Ntiri, Ph.D.
TWCF Program Chair
College of Lifelong Learning
Wayne State University
6001 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

**The University of Waterloo and Wilfrid
Laurier University Multidisciplinary
Graduate Students' Conference**

Date: May 10 - 12, 1991

Location: University of Waterloo, Waterloo,
Ontario

Theme: Federal Government Policy During the
Mulroney Years: 1984-1990

Participants will have sufficient freedom to focus on their particular specialities. The conference sessions will be organized thematically, taking into consideration the research interests of the participants.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Steve Nicoll or Ralph Zuljan
Department of Political Science
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, ON
N2L 3G1

1991 National IPAC Conference

Date: August 26-28, 1991
 Location: Halifax Sheraton Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia
 Themes: The Urban Challenge to Canada's Future: What Choices?
 Leadership in Management

Confirmed keynote addresses will be made by the Hon. David Crombie, P.C., Commissioner, Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront; Huguette Labelle, Deputy Minister of Transport Canada; and John Savage, Mayor of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Some forty concurrent sessions on leading edge issues will be presented.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Barbara Murray
 P.O. BOX 2044
 Halifax, N.S.
 B3J 2Z1
 Telephone: (902) 424-5352
 Fax: (902) 424-8976

**OFFRES D'EMPLOI /
 JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

The Institute of Soviet and East European Studies invites applications for a tenure track appointment subject to budgetary approval, for the academic year 1990-91 at the rank of assistant professor. A completed Ph.D. or equivalent, plus a commitment to research and publications, are required. We are seeking an area specialist with background in political science, economics/business or sociology. Responsibilities include teaching and research supervision at both undergraduate and graduate levels. **Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees, should be made by 15 February 1991, to Carl Jacobsen, Director, Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Room 459 Paterson Hall, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont., K1S 5B6.** In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal people, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL**Description:**

Poste de professeur(e) en science politique.

Fonctions:

Enseignement aux trois cycles d'études.

Encadrement de travaux des deuxième et troisième cycles.

Poursuite d'activités de recherche.

Exigences:

Détenir un doctorat avec thèse.

Avoir une expérience d'enseignement universitaire et de recherche.

Avoir des publications scientifiques.

Traitement:

Selon la convention collective.

Entrée en fonction:

Le 1^{er} juin 1991.

Tout dossier de candidature doit être expédié au plus tard le 15 janvier 1991, à 17h00, accompagné de copies des publications, et complété de trois lettres de recommandation que l'on fera envoyer à:

M. Raymond Hudon, Directeur
 Département de science politique
 Université Laval
 Cité universitaire
 Québec, Qc, Canada
 G1K 7P4

MCGILL UNIVERSITY**Limited Term**

McGill University invites applications for a limited term contract for a period of not more than 2 1/2 years in Comparative Politics, Western Europe. This appointment is at Assistant Professor level. A Ph.D. degree is required for an appointment longer than two semesters. The starting date will be either January 1, 1991 or September 1, 1991. The minimum employment period will be one semester; the maximum period will be through May 1993. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 30, 1990.

Full-time

- 1- McGill University invites applications for a tenure track position in **International Politics**. The preferred subfields are **international security studies, foreign policy analysis** (particularly the foreign policy of major powers or of Canada), or **international political economy**. Candidates should have a solid grounding in International Relations theory.
- 2- McGill University invites applications for a tenure track position in **Comparative Politics with a specialization in Developing Areas**. Candidates should have a solid grounding in political development theory.
- 3- McGill University invites applications for a tenure track position in **Canadian Politics**.

These full-time appointments, which are subject to budgetary authorization, are at the Assistant Professor level, with the possibility of a higher rank not precluded. They will begin on September 1, 1991 (or earlier). Candidates must have a Ph.D. and demonstrate strong research potential. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Closing date for receipt of applications is October 31, 1990.

In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, these advertisements are directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Applications, including a curriculum vitae, university transcripts, three letters of reference, and any other relevant material should be sent to:

Professor Jerome Black
Chair
Department of Political Science
McGill University
855 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montréal, Québec
H3A 2T7

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

Le département de science politique de la Faculté des arts et des sciences cherche un professeur ou une professeure à plein temps en idées et en institutions politiques.

Fonctions:

Enseignement aux trois cycles; recherche; encadrement des étudiants et étudiantes.

Exigences:

Doctorat en science politique ou l'équivalent; aptitude à donner des enseignements; dossier de publication.

Traitement:

Selon la convention collective.

Entrée en fonction:

Le 1^{er} juillet 1991. Les personnes intéressées doivent acheminer leur curriculum vitae, une copie de leurs diplômes, la liste de leurs publications et trois lettres de recommandations à:

M. Edouard Cloutier
Directeur
Département de science politique
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succ. "A"
Montréal (Qc) H3C 3J7

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Subject to budgetary approval, one or more part-time and/or Limited Term appointments may be made, for the 1991-92 academic year. Candidates must have the Ph.D. or be near completion of the degree. Appointments will be made at the rank of Lecturer or Assistant Professor. Salary is negotiable. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents of Canada. Effective date of appointment(s): July 1, 1991 (full-time appointment) and September 1, 1991 (part-time appointment). **Deadline for receipt of applications: February 1, 1991.** Applications, together with a c.v. and the names of 3 referees, should be directed to:

Dr. R.A. Vernon, Chair
Department of Political Science
The University of Western Ontario
Social Science Centre
London, Ontario, Canada
N6A 5C2

YORK UNIVERSITY / COLLEGE GLENDON

Mise en concours d'un poste pouvant conduire à la permanence au rang de professeur(e) adjointe(e) dans le domaine de la politique comparée.

Conditions requises:

Capacité d'enseigner en anglais et en français, doctorat en science politique (ou en voie

d'achèvement), et solide formation en politique européenne. La capacité d'enseigner dans le domaine de la politique canadienne serait un atout supplémentaire.

Fonctions principales:

Enseignement au niveau du 1er cycle et éventuellement au niveau des 2ième et 3ième cycles, recherches, et service à l'Université.

Salaire:

Conforme à la convention collective et à l'expérience.

Date d'entrée en fonction:

Le 1^{er} juillet 1991.

Date limite de candidature:

Le 1^{er} décembre 1990.

Envoyer un curriculum et le nom de trois répondants à M. Terry A. Heinrichs, Directeur, Département de science politique, Collège Glendon, Université York, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4N 3M6. L'Université York applique une politique d'équité en matière d'emploi et encourage les candidatures de professeurs. Conformément aux exigences d'Immigration Canada, cette annonce s'adresse aux citoyens canadiens et résidents permanents.

...

Applications are invited for an entry-level, tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor in the field of Comparative Politics.

Qualifications:

Fluent in English and French and ability to teach in both languages. Ph.D. in Political Science (or nearly completed), solid background and training in European Politics. Ability to teach in the area of Canadian Politics would be an asset.

Duties:

Teaching at the undergraduate level and possibility of graduate teaching, research, and service to the University.

Salary:

In accordance with the collective agreement and experience.

Date of appointment:

July 1, 1991.

Application deadline

December 1, 1990

Send curriculum vitae with the names of three referees, to Dr. Terry A. Heinrichs, Chairperson, Political Science Department, Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4N 3M6. York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

**THE FEDERATION /
LA FEDERATION**

THE SSFC COLUMN

Marcel Lauzière
Director of Government Relations

The Social Science Federation of Canada has been lobbying on a number of fronts over the last months. The issues we have been involved with range from the postal subsidies to the environment. Allow me to briefly update you on the principal lobbying dossiers of the Federation.

The Postal Subsidies for Learned Journals

The Federal Government has recently increased and will continue to increase second class and book postal rates. As you probably know most learned journals count on these subsidies and any further increase will put in jeopardy the survival of a number of them.

Over the last few years the SSFC has been lobbying strongly in support of this programme. In recent months the Federal Government has been making contradictory and sometimes confusing announcements. It appears however, that a decision has finally been made with regard to the fate of the postal subsidies. The second class and book rates will be eliminated on a gradual basis between 1991 and 1994. They will be replaced by a new direct grants programme to publishers. A number of learned journals will lose their postal subsidy and will not be eligible to the new programme when it finally starts up in 1994. The SSFC is presently assessing the situation to see how it can ensure that all learned journals continue to benefit from the special postal rates and eventually become eligible to the grants programme. We will be working in collaboration with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and

with the new Canadian Association of Learned Journals to represent the views of the community.

A Tax Credit Proposal for Social Science and Humanities Research

The SSFC will continue to pursue this proposal in the Fall. You will remember that the Federation submitted a brief to the Minister of Finance in 1989 in which we recommended the establishment of a tax credit to encourage social science and humanities research by business. We are presently attempting to secure private sector support for this idea. The SSFC has met with a number of interested parties and during the Spring and more recently with the President of the Corporate Higher Education Forum (CHEF), Mr. John Dinsmore, to discuss the tax credit proposal. The Board of Directors of CHEF decided to undertake a survey of its corporate members to determine the level of interest for our proposed tax credit. The results of the survey, which should be known in September, will help us evaluate our strategy.

The Social Sciences and the Environment

In 1990, the environment was identified as an important issue for the SSFC. Following discussions with representatives of Environment Canada and the subsequent release of the **Green Plan**, in which the government presents a series of proposed initiatives, the Federation resolved to prepare a brief dealing with the importance of social science research to meet environmental challenges. The document prepared by Camille Limoges of the UQAM is entitled *The Social Sciences and the Environment*. We hope that our brief and our participation in workshops on the **Green Plan** will sensitize government officials and researchers in the natural sciences to the role and contribution of the social sciences in the area of environment. The SSFC will continue to pressure Environment Canada to recognize this fact and ensure that funds are allocated to the social sciences.

A copy of the brief may be obtained through the SSFC Secretariat: 151 Slater Street, Room 415, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H3.

The Funding of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Once again, the Federal Government is in the process of making decisions with regard to the funding of research. The Cabinet is to meet in early September to decide on the future funding of the three Granting Councils as the end of the Matching Grants Policy approaches. In order to pressure the

Government to substantially increase the budget of the SSHRC and to roll in the funds of the Matching Grants Policy into the base budget of the Council, letters, signed by the president of the SSFC, Michel Allard, have been sent to all ministers. Other steps have also been taken by the Federation to mount pressure. The National Consortium of Scientific and Educational Societies has been alerted and members of the Federation have been attempting to meet with selected Government MPs to secure their support and ask that they pressure their ministers. We must now await the outcome of the Cabinet meeting.

The SSFC is also involved in other issues such as copyright and the research mandate of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Should you wish to be further informed or discuss any of these issues, please do not hesitate to contact me.

LA CHRONIQUE DE LA FCSS

Marcel Lauzière
Directeur des relations gouvernementales

Plusieurs dossiers de lobbying ont retenu l'attention de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales au cours des derniers mois. Permettez-moi de vous faire un court bilan de nos activités.

La subvention postale

Postes Canada a récemment annoncé que les tarifs préférentiels pour les revues et les livres seraient majorés. Comme vous le savez sans doute, plusieurs revues savantes comptent sur ces tarifs préférentiels, qui sont en réalité des subventions, et ces majorations risquent donc de mettre en péril plusieurs d'entre elles.

Depuis un certain nombre d'années, la FCSS exerce des pressions auprès du gouvernement en vue du maintien du programme de la subvention postale. Au cours des derniers mois, le gouvernement a fait une série d'annonces contradictoires et parfois confuses. Une décision finale semble cependant avoir été prise au mois de juillet: les tarifs préférentiels seront supprimés graduellement entre 1991 et 1994. Ils seront remplacés par un tout nouveau programme de subventions directes aux éditeurs et éditrices.

Cette décision aura comme conséquence de priver plusieurs revues de la subvention dès 1992. De plus, ces dernières ne seront pas admissibles au nouveau programme qui doit entrer en vigueur en 1994. La FCSS évalue présentement la situation afin de déterminer la meilleure manière d'assurer que toutes les revues savantes continueront de

bénéficier des tarifs préférentiels et par la suite des subventions qui seront accordées dans le cadre du nouveau programme. Nous collaborerons avec la Fédération canadienne des études humaines et l'Association canadienne des revues savantes.

Un projet de crédit d'impôt pour la recherche en sciences humaines

La FCSS poursuivra ses efforts dans ce dossier au courant de l'automne. Vous vous souviendrez que la FCSS avait présenté un mémoire au ministre des Finances à l'automne 1989, dans lequel elle préconisait la création d'un crédit d'impôt qui viserait à inciter les entreprises à financer la recherche en sciences humaines. Nous nous efforçons actuellement d'obtenir l'appui du secteur privé. Au cours du printemps, la FCSS a rencontré plusieurs personnes intéressées, dont le président du Forum entreprises-universités, M. John Dinsmore, pour discuter du projet. Le Conseil d'administration du Forum a décidé de procéder à une enquête auprès des entreprises-membres pour évaluer le niveau d'intérêt pour un nouveau crédit. Les résultats de l'enquête, qui seront probablement dévoilés au mois de septembre, nous aideront à mieux évaluer notre stratégie.

Les sciences sociales et l'environnement

En 1990, la question de l'environnement est devenue un dossier important à la FCSS. A la suite de discussions avec des représentants du ministère de l'Environnement et la diffusion du **Plan vert**, un document dans lequel le gouvernement propose une série d'initiatives, la Fédération a décidé de présenter un mémoire sur le rôle que les sciences sociales peuvent jouer dans la résolution des problèmes environnementaux. Le document a été rédigé par Camille Limoges de l'UQAM et il s'intitule **Les sciences sociales et l'environnement**. Nous espérons que le mémoire de la Fédération et sa participation à des ateliers de consultations sur le **Plan vert** sensibiliseront le gouvernement et aussi les chercheurs et chercheuses dans les sciences naturelles au rôle essentiel que doivent jouer les sciences sociales dans le domaine de l'environnement. La FCSS continuera d'exercer des pressions auprès du gouvernement fédéral pour qu'il reconnaisse que les fonds alloués à la recherche dans le domaine de l'environnement doivent aussi être dirigés vers les sciences sociales.

Le financement du Conseil de recherches en sciences sociales

Le gouvernement fédéral s'apprête à prendre des décisions importantes au sujet du financement de la recherche. En effet, le Cabinet prévoit se réunir au mois de septembre pour décider, entre autres, du financement des trois conseils subventionnaires

(la politique de contrepartie prendra fin en 1991). En guise de pression auprès du gouvernement, une lettre du président de la FCSS, M. Michel Allard, a été adressée à tous les ministres. Dans sa lettre, le président de la FCSS reprend le discours que la FCSS tient depuis plusieurs années, c'est-à-dire qu'il recommande que le budget du CRSH soit accru de façon significative et que les fonds de la politique de contrepartie soient intégrés à son budget de base. D'autres mesures ont aussi été prises. La FCSS a demandé au Consortium national des sociétés scientifiques et pédagogiques de faire des pressions et des membres de la Fédération ont eu comme mission de rencontrer certains députés pour obtenir leur appui. Il faudra maintenant attendre la décision du Cabinet.

La FCSS s'intéresse aussi à d'autres questions importantes telles le droit d'auteur et la recherche au musée des Civilisations. Si vous désirez des renseignements ou si vous souhaitez discuter des dossiers de lobbying, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec moi.

ANNONCES DIVERSES / ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANADIAN CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL / CARREFOUR CANADIEN INTERNATIONAL

Canadian Crossroads International is committed to fostering understanding between the developed and the developing world through the integration of Canadian volunteers into projects in Third World countries and Third World volunteers into Canadian placements. CCI is active in 36 countries and over 70 Canadian communities. Volunteer placements range from health clinics and community development to agriculture and education.

We are looking for Canadians or landed immigrants who are interested in the challenge of a short term volunteer placements in a developing country. In 1990 we plan to send 170 Canadians to work placements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, the South Pacific and South East Asia.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY Application for visiting professors

Subject to budgetary approval, Carleton University, Faculty of Social Sciences, invites applications annually from distinguished senior scholars, women and men, to teach at the graduate level as a Visiting Professor for a 6-12 month period in the following discipline areas: Business, Economics, Geography, Law, Political Science, Public Administration,

Psychology, Sociology & Anthropology, Social Work, International Affairs, Soviet & East European Studies, and Women's Studies. The applicant should have a record of internationally recognized published scholarship, and offer work of an interdisciplinary character attracting students from several disciplines in the Faculty. Applications in any calendar year by 31 March, to the Dean of Social Sciences, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply.

CURRENT WORLD LEADERS Call for papers

Current World Leaders, published for more than 30 years, is accepting papers for publication in 1991. Each of three Biography & News/Speeches & Reports issues will focus on a specific topic: "Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict" for April; "Water Politics" for August; and "Women and Politics" for December. We intend to cover at least two, and preferably several, perspectives on each topic. For example, the issue on "Water Politics" might have one article supporting and one criticizing the U.S. government's policy regarding water rights and distribution. It might also contain an article discussing the problems of war and famine related to water shortages in Third World countries. We are calling for previously unpublished papers that present a particular point-of-view on the topics described above. Articles should be between 4 500 and 13 500 words long. We also welcome suggestions for other topics.

For more information including deadlines and a styleguide write: Thomas S. Garrison, Editor Director, *Current World Leaders*, 800 Garden Street, Suite D, Santa Barbara, CA 93101. Phone: (805) 965-5010. FAX: 805-965-6071.

THE DEFINITIVE ARCHIVE OF THE TROUBLES Linen Hall Library Launches Northern Ireland Political Literature on Microfiche

Some time in 1968 Jimmy Vitty, then librarian of the Linen Hall Library, was handed a civil rights leaflet in a Belfast city centre bar. He kept it. Since then the Linen Hall Library, unlike any other institution, has actively collected the political literature of the troubles without fear or favour, and has now amassed some 35,000 items.

This massive archive of material, some of which was, in the early days, illegal, much of which might still be viewed as distasteful, provocative or controversial is now increasingly recognised as the single most important resource for the study of the Northern Ireland situation.

For that reason ever increasing numbers of academics, authors, journalists, and broadcasters flock to the Linen Hall. Amongst those eloquent in praise of the collection are Paul Arthur, Bowyer Bell, Tim Pat Coogan, John Darby, Richard Rose and A T Q Stewart.

Even more remarkably the library has won the endorsement of the entire political spectrum for its work ranging from Sinn Fein to the UVF. In between, Charles Haughey, John Hume, Tom King, Jim Molyneux and Ian Paisley have all offered support.

The growing importance of the collection has now provided the launch pad for an ambitious micropublishing programme. This commenced with the launch in February 1990 of *Northern Ireland Political Literature on Microfiche*, Phase 1, "periodicals 1966-1987".

The statistics of phase 1 indicate the scale of the operation with runs of 771 titles covered on 2,363 fiches and a sale price of £6,000. Interest in the project is evident with 20 orders received to date ranging from the University of Ulster in the North to the University College Cork in the South. The National Libraries of Ireland and Scotland, and Library of Congress are also amongst early purchasers.

Further phases covering "pamphlet literature" and "ephemeral/graphic" material are planned as are bi-annual updates of all phases.

The success of the *Northern Ireland Political Literature on Microfiche* will also determine the future of the Northern Ireland Political Collection itself. The Linen Hall Library as an independent and charitable body has had to fund the bulk of development work itself. Major assistance from the International Fund for Ireland, and the Ireland Fund has assisted progress to launch point, but in future years the collection will have to be largely self-financing.

For further information contact John Gray, Librarian, or Robert Bell, Supervisor NIPL on (0232) 321707, Fax (0232) 438586.

**GOVERNEMENT DU CANADA /
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

**Program Launched to Study Law and
Social Issues**

(OTTAWA) - The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Department of Justice launched a joint pilot program to support problem-oriented, multidisciplinary research into the relation between law and social issues in Canada.

Total funds for the pilot phase of the Law and Social Issues in Canada joint initiative are \$130,000 of which the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council will contribute \$90,000; and the Department of Justice, \$30,000. The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada will also contribute \$10,000 to the project. Developmental grants of up to \$10,000 tenable for six months will be awarded to researchers through a national competition, the results of which will be announced in March.

Laws and legal institutions are being challenged to deal with our rapidly changing society in new and creative ways. Legislation is currently being used to address social issues such as child abuse, domestic violence, employment equity, minority rights, sovereignty claims and human rights, but is it the most effective method of dealing with these issues or are there more appropriate forms of intervention?

Neither a study of law nor a study of social issues alone can fully address all aspects of these issues. Input is also required from economic, historical, and philosophical perspectives. Theoricians and practitioners should be involved to provide valuable insights and suggest fresh approaches.

The Law and Social Issues in Canada joint initiative supports such an approach. It will encourage researchers from different fields to work together to create interdisciplinary methodologies and suggest new approaches for critically assessing the social consequences of existing laws and the social implications of new laws. The results of the research will be made widely available for use by policy makers, legislators, social workers, and the public.

The Joint Initiatives Program was launched by the SSHRC in 1989 to involve public and private sector organizations in supporting research into current issues of mutual interest.

For more information, please contact:

Denis Croux, Director
Strategic Grants Division - SSHRC
(613) 992-3027

(OTTAWA) - Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada et le ministère de la Justice ont lancé un programme-pilote financé conjointement pour prêter main-forte à la recherche multidisciplinaire visant à résoudre les problèmes qui surviennent dans la relation entre le droit et les questions d'ordre social au Canada.

Le financement total de la phase pilote de l'initiative conjointe portant sur le droit et les questions d'ordre social au Canada est de 130 000\$; le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada fournira 90 000\$ et le ministère de la Justice, 30 000\$. De plus, le ministère du Solliciteur général du Canada versera la somme de 10 000\$. Des subventions de développement valables pour six mois et pouvant atteindre 10 000\$ seront attribuées à des chercheurs à la suite d'un concours d'envergure nationale dont les résultats seront annoncés en mars.

Le droit et les institutions juridiques doivent s'armer de moyens nouveaux et innovateurs pour faire face à une société qui évolue rapidement. Actuellement, on se penche sur le droit pour traiter des questions d'ordre social tels que la violence faite aux enfants, la violence familiale, l'équité en matière d'emploi, les droits des minorités, la revendication de souveraineté et les droits de la personne, mais est-ce la méthode la plus efficace pour aborder ces questions, ou existe-t-il des formes d'interventions mieux adaptées?

Ni une étude du droit, ni une étude des questions d'ordre social, ne peuvent à elles seules toucher à tous les aspects de ces questions. Il faut aussi tenir compte des données économiques, historiques et philosophiques ainsi que de l'opinion et des suggestions des théoriciens et des praticiens en ce qui a trait à des approches nouvelles.

L'initiative conjointe sur le droit et les questions d'ordre social favorisera une telle démarche. Elle incitera les chercheurs de différents domaines à travailler ensemble afin d'élaborer des méthodologies interdisciplinaires et de suggérer de nouvelles approches pour évaluer de façon critique les conséquences sociales des lois actuelles et des nouvelles lois. Les résultats de la recherche seront diffusés à grande échelle afin que les stratèges, les législateurs, les travailleurs sociaux et le public puissent en profiter.

Le Programme d'initiatives conjointes a été mis sur pied par le CRSH en 1989 afin d'amener des organismes des secteurs privé et public à appuyer la recherche portant sur des thèmes actuels d'intérêt commun.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec:

Denis Croux, Directeur
 Division des subventions stratégiques - CRSH
 (613) 992-3027

HUNGARIAN RULES OF LAW IN FORCE

The publication contains Hungarian rules of law concerning economic and financial progression in Hungarian, English and German. We provide you with the rule of law in unified structure, in official translation in our publication coming out bi-weekly. New legal rules of economic character and the amendments of those previously appeared are immediately published.

We have requested legal and financial experts to give preference to the user's aspects in the course of editing the publications. In the interest of this, our publication contains the rules of law and decrees applying to business organizations and international relations. We pay special attention to organizational, financial, banking, taxation, foreign exchange, foreign trade and customs rules of law as well as acts and decrees concerning permissions of authorities and international contracts concluded. The text appearing in three languages parallelly, made up next to each other enables you to inform your foreign business partner directly and thus the quick, exact and correct arrangement of matters in dispute.

In case that our publication has aroused your interest, we are at your disposal with further information. Your comments and suggestions are also welcome at the following address, telephone and telex-number.

Address: Budapest, XIII. Jász u. 103-105
 Telephone: 1403-797, 1203-804
 Telex: 22-73-63

JOURNAL CHANGES NAME

Politics, the official journal of the Australasian Political Studies Association, will change its name to the *Australian Journal of Political Science* from 1991. In addition, the journal will increase publication from two to three issues per year, appearing in March, July and November each year.

The *Australian Journal of Political Science* accepts contributions from all major areas of political science, and contributions are actively sought from overseas scholars. Manuscripts should be sent to Ian McAllister, Editor, Australian Journal of Political Science, Department of Politics, Australian Defence Force Army, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia. Telephone (06) 268 8845, Fax (06) 268 8852, electronic mail pol@ccadfa.oz.au.

Individual subscriptions cost \$A40 or \$US35, and institutional subscriptions are \$A50 or \$US40. Send a cheque or money order-payable to APSA to David Lovell, Managing Editor, Australian Journal of Political Science, Department of Politics, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia. Telephone (06) 268 8860, Fax (06) 268 8852, electronic mail dwl@ccadfa.oz.au.

NEW PRESIDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The University of Northern British Columbia is pleased to announce the appointment of Geoffrey R. Weller as its first President.

Professor Weller is currently Vice-President (Academic) at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario. He is a political scientist and as such has been keenly interested in the role of universities in the social, cultural and economic development of northern communities. Murray Sadler, Chairman of the Interim Governing Council of the University, noted that Professor Weller's publications were known to members of the Interior University Society and the Implementation Planning Group in the formative promotional years preceding the creation of the University. "In a sense Professor Weller has been a part of the development of the University of Northern British Columbia from its earliest beginnings although he didn't know it at the time" Sadler says.

Professor Weller is recognized by his colleagues as a skilled administrator with impressive academic credentials. He was instrumental in setting up the Association of Circumpolar Universities and the holding of its first conference at Lakehead University last year. Professor Weller is expected to bring those strong international connections to UNBC.

He is a strong negotiator and an excellent communicator and interacts well with Government and community agencies. Professor Weller is expected to place an immediate focus on the youth in northern communities and involve them in the creation of the University. He will also address the regional issues of University implementation, meeting with representatives throughout the northern region.

Professor Weller's selection was the result of a lengthy nationwide search conducted by the University with the assistance of a Vancouver search consultant, Christopher Davies. A series of interviews over the summer led to Professor Weller's selection over a number of other worthy candidates. Professor Weller will assume his responsibilities on January 1st, 1991.

**NOUVELLE INITIATIVE CONJOINTE DE
RECHERCHE SUR LE
MULTICULTURALISME / NEW JOINT
INITIATIVE ON MULTICULTURALISM
RESEARCH**

(OTTAWA) -- M. Gerry Weiner, ministre responsable de Multiculturalisme et Citoyenneté Canada et Mme Paule Leduc, présidente du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH), ont annoncé aujourd'hui la mise sur pied d'une initiative conjointe touchant à la recherche sur le multiculturalisme au Canada.

La diversité culturelle est un trait dominant de la société canadienne et constitue une composante essentielle de l'identité canadienne. Le multiculturalisme fait partie intégrante du mieux-être du Canada et donne une impulsion au développement social, culturel, économique et politique du pays.

Dans ce contexte, il importe de comprendre les enjeux et les défis qui se poseront au cours des prochaines décennies. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines et Multiculturalisme et Citoyenneté Canada croient qu'il est temps de se pencher sur l'état des recherches sur le caractère multiculturel du Canada. Dans une première étape, le CRSH et Multiculturalisme et Citoyenneté Canada ont convenu de financer conjointement une revue de l'état des connaissances permettant d'évaluer les forces et les carences des recherches et des ressources consacrées à notre compréhension de la société multiculturelle canadienne, et de déterminer les besoins et les perspectives de recherche.

A cette fin, une subvention pouvant atteindre 60 000\$ sera offerte pour cette étude de la société multiculturelle canadienne dans le cadre d'un concours national qui aura lieu en décembre 1990. Les contributions respectives de Multiculturalisme et Citoyenneté Canada et du CRSH pour ce projet pourront atteindre 30 000\$.

Les demandes devront être adressées au CRSH. Elles seront évaluées par un comité conjoint de chercheurs et de responsables des politiques réputés dans le domaine du multiculturalisme.

Une collaboration accrue visant à consolider la recherche dans ce domaine est envisagée au terme de cette initiative.

Le programme d'initiatives conjointes a été mis sur pied par le CRSH en 1989 afin d'amener des organismes des secteurs privé et public à appuyer la recherche portant sur des thèmes actuels d'intérêt commun. Le Conseil finance la recherche sur d'autres thèmes d'actualité par le biais de son Programme de subventions stratégiques. Les cinq thèmes visés présentement sont: l'éthique appliquée, la mondialisation de l'économie: défi de

gestion, la politique scientifique et technologique du Canada, les femmes et le travail et l'éducation et le travail dans une société en évolution. Les subventions stratégiques viennent en aide aux secteurs dont la capacité de recherche est limitée et a besoin d'être stimulée. En 1989-1990, le budget accordé pour ces cinq thèmes a été de 5,8 millions de dollars.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec:

Ronald Clément
Division des communications
CRSH
(613) 992-4290

ou

Len Westerberg
Cabinet de l'honorable Gerry Weiner
(819) 997-7788

(Ottawa) -- Multiculturalism and Citizenship Minister Gerry Weiner and Dr. Paule Leduc, President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), today announced a special joint research initiative on Canada's multicultural society.

Cultural diversity is a prominent feature of Canadian society and lies at the heart of Canadian identity. Multiculturalism is integral to Canada's well-being and is a driving force in the country's social, cultural, economic and political development.

In this context, it is very important to understand the opportunities and challenges that Canada will face in the coming decades. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada believe that it is time to examine the level and maturity of research related to the multicultural nature of this country. As an initial step, the two bodies have agreed to fund jointly a state-of-the-art review to assess the strengths and weaknesses of current research and resources dealing with the challenge of nation building in Canada's multicultural society, and to determine where research needs and opportunities exist.

A national competition will be held in December 1990 to provide one award of up to \$60 000 for a state-of-the-art review of research on Canada's multicultural society. Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada and the SSHRC will each contribute up to \$30 000 to support the project.

Applications will be accepted by the SSHRC and will be evaluated by a jointly appointed committee of researchers and policy makers knowledgeable in the field.

It is hoped that this initiative will lead to further collaboration to strengthen research in this area.

The Joint Initiatives Program was launched by the SSHRC in 1989 to involve public and private sector organizations in supporting research into current issues of mutual interest. The Council also provides funding for research on other contemporary issues through its Strategic Grants Program. The five themes currently in effect are: Applied Ethics, Managing for Global Competitiveness, Science and Technology Policy in Canada, Women and Work, and Education and Work in a Changing Society. Strategic Grants provide support in areas where research capacity is limited and in need of special stimulus for development. In 1989-90 the budget for these five themes was \$5,8 million.

For more information, please contact:

Wendy Duschenes
Communications Division - SSHRC
(613) 992-0694
ou
Len Westerberg
Office of the Hon. Gerry Weiner
(819) 997-7788

PUBLIC POLICY EXPERT NAMED ARTS AND SCIENCE DEAN

The University of Toronto has named an eminent public policy researcher to lead the largest Faculty of Arts and Science in the country.

Professor Marsha A. Chandler, who has been chair of the University's political science department, took over as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science on November 1.

In making the announcement at a news conference, University President Robert Prichard said Professor Chandler, an expert on Canadian public policy, is uniquely qualified for the position.

"Professor Chandler has been a vital part of the department of political science for more than a decade," Prichard said. "In her roles, first as associate chair and most recently as chair, she has built a department that offers a first-class learning environment for students, combined with challenging research opportunities for the faculty."

"She brings to the position a record of excellence in scholarship and teaching, plus strong administrative skills needed to lead such a large and complex faculty. I am confident she will be an absolutely outstanding dean."

Professor Chandler, who holds a B.A. from the College of the City of New York and a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has

written and edited numerous articles and books. Most recently she has co-authored *Trade and Transitions: A Comparative Analysis of Adjustment Policies*, which emphasizes the need for countries to find and exploit policies which fulfil their own political and social needs, but which are least injurious to their trading partners.

The Faculty of Arts and Science at U of T encompass over 25 000 full and part-time undergraduate students and more than 700 faculty members. It covers diverse disciplines from actuarial studies and African studies to the classics and zoology.

"The enormous vitality of the University of Toronto, its first rate students, superb staff and outstanding faculty are our greatest resources. It is upon these strengths that we must imaginatively and realistically plan for a future which will be even more distinguished than our past," said Chandler.

Professor Chandler has collaborated on or contributed to a number of other books, including *The Political Economy of Business Bailouts* (1986) and *Public Policy and Provincial Politics* (1979).

Her articles have appeared in numerous publications, including the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *Canadian Public Administration*, the *Osgoode Hall of Law Journal* and *Comparative Political Studies*.

REFORME ET OUVERTURE DES SYSTEMES ECONOMIQUES SOCIALISTES

Rattachement:

Unité de Recherche Associée n° 1417 du C.N.R.S., bilocalisée à l'Université des Sciences Sociales de Grenoble 2 et à l'Université de Paris 1 - Panthéon - Sorbonne.

Directeur de l'unité: Wladimir Andreff

Adresses de l'Unité:

Université des Sciences Sociales de Grenoble 2,
BP 47 X,
38040 GRENOBLE Cedex
Tél. 76 82 59 75 (direct), 76 82 54 00 (standard)
Telex: UNISOG 98 09 10F
Fax: 76 82 56 54

Université de Paris 1 - Panthéon - Sorbonne, 90 rue
de Tolbiac,
75634 PARIS Cedex 13
Tél. (1) 40 77 18 48
Fax: (1) 45 84 78 89

Présentation générale:

Le R.O.S.E.S. a été créé le 1^{er} janvier 1990 par le regroupement:

- du Centre d'Économie Internationale des Pays Socialistes (CEIPS) de l'Université de Paris 1, dirigé par le Professeur Marie Lavigne,
- de l'Unité de Recherche Grenobloise sur les Économies et les Normes du Socialisme Existant (URGENSE) de l'Université de Grenoble 2, dirigée par le Professeur Wladimir Andreff
- de chercheurs et enseignants en provenance d'autres unités et universités.

Les objectifs du R.O.S.E.S. sont de développer des recherches sur les divers aspects des réformes et des mutations économiques en cours dans les pays socialistes, et sur les principaux axes de leur ouverture en direction de l'économie mondiale. Dans ce but, le R.O.S.E.S. peut s'appuyer sur un potentiel de recherche comparable à celui des équipes et des instituts de notoriété européenne.

Ces objectifs se structurent en un programme de recherche comprenant:

- le processus des réformes économiques et institutionnelles en URSS et en Europe de l'Est,
- la transition des pays socialistes vers l'économie de marché,
- la politique économique, industrielle et énergétique de ces pays,
- l'entreprise et la comptabilité en économie socialiste,
- la planification, l'histoire et la logique du système,
- l'analyse comparative des systèmes économiques,
- les perspectives du secteur public à l'Est et à l'Ouest de l'Europe,
- l'économie chinoise,
- les pays en développement à orientation socialiste,
- les relations économiques internationales des pays du CAEM, et plus particulièrement:
- les échanges CEE-CAEM,

- le processus de la réunification allemande,
- les relations Est-Sud,
- les réformes du commerce extérieur dans les pays du CAEM,
- les taux de change et les problèmes posés par l'inconvertibilité de leurs monnaies,
- les sociétés à capitaux mixtes et les investissements étrangers impliquant les pays du CAEM.

Le R.O.S.E.S. participe en tant que membre aux travaux:

- du GRECO Économie et Finance Internationales Quantitatives du CNRS,
- de la European Association for Comparative Economic Studies,
- de la European Science Foundation,
- du Programme Interdisciplinaire de Recherche sur les Technologies, le Travail, l'Emploi, les Modes de vie (PIRTEM) du CNRS,
- du Programme Pluriannuel de recherche "Le dialogue international. Enjeux pour le XXI^e siècle" de l'Université de Grenoble 2,
- du Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique "Économie mondiale, Tiers monde, Développement" (GEMDEV) en tant qu'équipe correspondante,
- du séminaire de l'IRSES (Institutions et Régulation des Systèmes Économiques Socialistes) à la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme de Paris,
- de constitution de la Fondation Européenne d'Étude de l'Europe de l'Est,
- de constitution de l'axe de recherche "L'URSS et l'Europe de l'Est" de la future Maison Rhône Alpine des Sciences de l'Homme à Grenoble.

Le R.O.S.E.S. accueille des chercheurs étrangers:

- stagiaires soviétiques dans le cadre du Programme Diderot,
- stagiaires des autres pays d'Europe de l'Est dans le cadre d'accords inter-gouvernementaux ou inter-universitaires,
- chercheurs occidentaux spécialisés sur l'économie des pays de l'Est.

Le R.O.S.E.S. entretient des relations suivies avec:

- de nombreuses institutions universitaires et de recherche à l'étranger, notamment en URSS, en Europe de l'Est et en Chine,
- les autres institutions françaises menant des recherches sur les pays de l'Est,
- des administrations publiques concernées par les évolutions en Europe de l'Est (ministères de l'Industrie, de la Recherche et de la Technologie, des Affaires Étrangères, de l'Éducation nationale, DATAR, CEPII, la Documentation Française),
- des organismes internationaux (CEE-ONU, ONUDI, CNUCED, UNESCO, CEE),
- des entreprises, par le truchement de certains de ses membres associés et à l'occasion de consultations (citons parmi les dernières: Shell international, Precepta, Neyrpic).

RÉGION ET THÉORIE: ENJEUX ET CAS D'ESPECES

La revue *Studies in History and Politics / Études d'histoire et de politique* veut consacrer son tome 9 (1991) à un numéro spécial sur le thème des régions. On invite donc des collaborateurs éventuels à envoyer des articles sur les aspects théoriques de la question régionale, ou encore sur des études de cas traitant de régions particulières, mais avec des implications théoriques. Les responsables du numéro favorisent une approche multidisciplinaire du thème de la question régionale et recevront avec plaisir des articles provenant des différents champs disciplinaires. Comme exemple des approches envisagées, on pourra se demander dans quelle mesure les structures économiques, politiques ou culturelles d'une région ne sont que le reflet des conditions générales ou nationales, ou si elles résultent plutôt de facteurs particuliers caractéristiques de secteurs géographiques beaucoup plus limités. En d'autres termes, assiste-t-on à l'émergence d'un nouveau "localisme" à l'échelle régionale?

Les projets d'article peuvent être envoyés en français ou en anglais à l'adresse suivante:

La direction
Studies in History and Politics /
Études d'histoire et de politique
Bishop's University
Lennoxville, QC
J1M 1Z7

Les manuscrits doivent être envoyés en trois exemplaires, dactylographiés à double interligne avec des marges généreuses; on s'attend à des articles d'environ 7500 mots. Les manuscrits deviennent la propriété de la revue aussitôt qu'ils ont été acceptés pour publication.

Date limite d'envoi des manuscrits: 30 janvier 1991.

1990 SHORTLIST FOR THE LIONEL GELBER PRIZE

ALLIES IN CRISIS

Meeting Global Challenges to Western Security

ELIZABETH D. SHERWOOD
(Yale University Press)

Some of NATO's greatest security and solidarity challenges have arisen outside of Europe in crises from Korea to the Persian Gulf and from Cuba to Vietnam. This is the first book to explore in depth how the NATO allies have coped with these "out-of-area" conflicts. Based on extensive archival research, interviews with policy makers and lively cases studies, this work fills a major gap in the literature on NATO, makes a significant contribution to our understanding of Western crisis management in the Third World, and offers valuable guidelines for the future.

Elizabeth D. Sherwood, a Guest Scholar in Foreign Studies at the Brookings Institute and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, is an independent writer and consultant on foreign policy and defence issues. A Rhodes Scholar with degrees from Harvard and Oxford, she has served as Special Assistant in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs and as Chief Foreign Affairs and Defence Policy Advisor to U.S. Senator J.R. Biden, Jr. Her publications include *The Out-of-Area Debate: the Atlantic Alliance and Challenges Beyond Europe* and *American Foreign Policy Toward West European Communism: The French and Italian Cases*.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

The Values and Institutions of the United States and Canada

SEYMOUR MARTIN LIPSET
(Routledge)

Described by Daniel Bell of Harvard University as "a magisterial contribution to political sociology". *Continental Divide* presents the first insightful and systematic comparison of the United States and Canada. It brings together material from the artistic and literary worlds, public opinion polls, and scholarly and qualitative observations, and documents and interprets our many differences: higher crime rates, more lawyers and police, and

greater income equality in the U.S.; a more extensive welfare state, stronger trade unions, and a viable socialist democratic party in Canada; more populism south of the border, greater elitism to the north.

Seymour Martin Lipset is one of the leading political scientists and sociologists of our time, and is Caroline S.G. Munro Professor of Political Science and Sociology, and Senior Fellow, at Stanford University. Currently a Scholar with the Progressive Policy and Wilstein Institutes and co-Chair of the Executive Committee of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East, he has been awarded the Townsend Harris and Margaret Byrd Dawson Medals for significant achievement, and the Northern Telecom-International Council for Canadian Studies Gold Medal. His many books include *Political Man*, *The Third Century: America as a post-Industrial Society*, *The Confidence Gap*, and *The First New Nation*.

THE MIND OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALLISTER SPARKS

(Alfred A. Knopf)

Now in a state of transition, South Africa faces the formidable task of surmounting a conflict that has been three and a half centuries in the making. In this sweeping historical study, South African journalist Allister Sparks explores the seminal events that have shaped his country's history. His striking new interpretation of Afrikaner nationalism and apartheid, and his masterful analysis of South Africa's current social, economic and political crises, conclude with a brilliant assessment of its likely directions in the immediate future.

Allister Sparks, a journalist and fifth-generation South-African, was born on a farm bordering the black tribal reserve of Transkei in Eastern Cape Province. He was editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* from 1977 to 1981 and South Africa correspondent for *The Economist* for twenty-three years, and now serves as Johannesburg correspondent for the *Washington Post*, *The Observer* and Holland's leading newspaper, the *NRC Handelsblad*. He was named International Editor of the year in 1979 by World Press Review and was nominated in 1985 for a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting of racial unrest in South Africa.

PIROUETTE

Pierre Trudeau and Canadian Foreign Policy

J.L. GRANATSTEIN and ROBERT BOTHWELL

Although often criticized for his domestic policy, whenever he stepped onto international stage, Pierre Trudeau managed to present Canadians in a new and exciting light to a watching world. Canadians liked him for that. Here, two of Canada's

most distinguished historians explore Trudeau's approach to international affairs and defence during his fifteen years as prime minister. Trudeau maintained a brilliant illusion, they argue, of changing the basis on which Canada dealt with the rest of the world, but in reality he barely altered the fundamentals of Canadian Foreign Policy. This is the concluding volume in the *Canada in World Affairs* series of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

J.L. Granatstein is Professor of History at York University. His numerous books include: *Sacred Trust? Brian Mulroney and the Conservative Party in Power*, with David Bercusson and William Young; *Canada 1957-1967: The Years of Uncertainty and Innovation*; and *Canada's War: The Politics of the Mackenzie King Government, 1939-1945*.

Robert Bothwell is Professor of History at the University of Toronto. His earlier books include *Nucleus: A History of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited*; *Eldorado*; *Canada's National Uranium Company*; and two works co-authored with Ian Drummond and John English, *Canada 1900-1945* and *Canada Since 1945*.

THE SEARCH FOR MODERN CHINA

JONATHAN D. SPENCE

(Norton)

The history of China is as rich and strange as that of any country on earth. Yet for many, China's history remains unknown, or known only through the stylized images that generations in the West have cherished or reviled as truth. With his command of character and event - the product of thirty years research and reflection in the field - Spence dispels those myths in a powerful narrative covering four centuries of Chinese history, from the waning days of the once-glorious Ming dynasty to Deng Xiaoping's bloody suppression of the pro-democratic demonstrations in Tiananmen Square.

Jonathan D. Spence is George Burton Adams Professor of History at Yale University. He is the author of eight acclaimed works on China, including *Emperor of China: Self-Portrait of K'ang-hsi*, *The Death of Woman Wang*, *The Gate of Heavenly Peace* (awarded the *Los Angeles Times Book Prize* for history and named one of the best non-fiction books of the year by the *New York Times Book Review*), *The Memory Palace of Matteo Ricci*, and *The Question of Hu*.

In 1989, the Lionel Gelber Prize, a \$50,000 award (one of the largest of its kind in the world), was established and sponsored as one of the last public acts of Lionel Gelber, a Canadian historian, writer

and advisor on international affairs in Canada and abroad who passed away on August 10 last year. "Furthering international understanding was, quite simply, the highest priority in Lionel's life", said his brother Arthur during a speech last year announcing the establishment of the prize. "Lionel spent his life shedding light on global issues of war and peace...The goal of the prize is straightforward. International relations and global politics have an impact on all of us. The prize is designed to stimulate the authors who write about international relations and to encourage the audiences for their books to grow".

**WINNER OF PREMIER LIONEL GELBER
(\$50,000 CDN) LITERARY PRIZE
ANNOUNCED**

Jonathan D. Spence, author of the bestselling *The Search for Modern China*, during the closing ceremony of the International Festival of Authors, was awarded the **first Lionel Gelber Literary Prize** consisting of a work of art and \$50,000 (Cdn) in cash. The Prize, one of the largest of its kind in the world, was established as one of the last public acts of Canadian writer, historian and advisor on international affairs, Lionel Gelber. Deeply committed to increasing public awareness of global issues of war and peace, Lionel Gelber envisioned the prize as a stimulus to authors writing about international affairs. It is awarded to the author of the year's best book on international relations available in English, in Canada, during the calendar year.

The Search of Modern China, a work of unsurpassed learning, imagination and passion, is the story of four centuries of Chinese history, from the end of the once-glorious Ming dynasty to Deng Xiaoping's bloody suppression of the pro-democracy demonstrations in Tianamen Square. Through the ideas and emotions of its reformist Confucian scholars, its poets, world's oldest cultures struggling to define itself as Chinese and modern.

Jonathan D. Spence is George Burton Adams Professor of History at Yale University. He was named a MacArthur Fellow in 1988. Born in England in 1936, he was educated at Winchester College and Cambridge University and received a Ph.D. in history from Yale in 1965.

For further information on the Lionel Gelber Prize, and to set up telephone interviews with the winner of the Prize, Johnathan D. Spence, please contact:

Diane Hargrave
Diane Hargrave Public Relations
73 Laird Dr., Ste 305
Toronto, Ont. M4G 3T4
Phone: (416) 467-9954 Fax: (416) 467-0881

**AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS /
PRIX ET BOURSES**

**THE BARTON AWARDS /
LES BOURSES BARTON**

The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security has a programme of awards, named in honour of its first Chairman, William H. Barton, the distinguished former Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

The programme's objective is to promote scholarship in the field of international peace and security by supporting Canadians who wish to pursue their studies at institutions abroad or in Canada.

Value and Number

There are two levels of award; a senior fellowship valued at up to \$30,000 and an advanced scholarship valued at up to \$14,000. The Institute expects to award two fellowships and nine scholarships in 1991.

Fields of Study

Proposals for study must fall within the areas of the mandate of the Institute. Applicants will therefore be expected to pursue studies relating to international peace and security with particular emphasis on arms control, disarmament, defence or conflict resolution.

Conditions

The holders of these awards may not concurrently hold any other major award or fellowship except in special circumstances, and then at the discretion of the Institute, and with its written agreement.

Applications will be judged by an independent interdisciplinary selection committee. Selection decisions are final and not open to appeal.

On completion of the programme, one copy of a thesis manuscript or proof of satisfactory completion of study undertaken must be submitted to the Institute. The Institute would appreciate receiving a final copy of the manuscript/thesis, etc. from those who continue to pursue research.

Eligibility and Preference

Applicants must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents at the time of application.

Barton fellowships are intended for senior level study. Preference will be given to individuals intending to study or research abroad. The fellowships will not normally be given for degree

courses. Consideration will be given to those whose professional experience enables them to pursue a scholarly undertaking at an advanced level and to those pursuing post-doctoral studies.

Barton scholarships will be given to support advanced study usually beyond the master's level. Consideration will be given, on an equal basis, to those without master's degrees whose professional experience enables them to pursue a scholarly undertaking beyond the master's level.

Academic records or records of relevant professional experience will be influential in selecting successful candidates.

Applicants should demonstrate that the programme to be undertaken will enable the further development of their competence in the area of international peace and security.

Institutions of Study

At the time of submission, applicants will be asked to describe their plan of study or research and to indicate the institution they plan to attend. They are also expected to explain their reasons for selecting the institution in question. Before taking up the award they must show proof that they have been accepted and that the institution will undertake responsibility for the supervision of the programme.

Duration

A maximum of one academic year. Award holders may reapply with proof of satisfactory progress. Due to the small number of awards, there is no guarantee that they will be renewed.

Deadline

Complete application to be received by February 1, 1991. Successful applicants will be announced in May. Take-up of the award must be within 10 months of notice.

For further information and application forms write to:

The Barton Awards
Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security
360 Albert Street, Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
or phone (613) 990-1593

...

L'Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales offre un programme de bourses auquel on a donné le nom de son premier président, M. William H. Barton, l'éminent ambassadeur du Canada aux Nations-Unies, à New York et à Genève.

Le programme vise à promouvoir l'acquisition de connaissances approfondies et d'une haute compétence dans les domaines de la paix et de la sécurité internationales en venant en aide à des Canadiens et Canadiennes qui désirent poursuivre des études à l'étranger ou au Canada.

Valeur et Nombre

Les bourses se divisent en deux catégories: celles d'une valeur maximale de 30 000 dollars chacune pour des études postdoctorales ou l'équivalent, et les autres, jusqu'à concurrence de 14 000 dollars, pour des études supérieures. En 1991, l'Institut compte décerner deux bourses de recherche (postdoctorat) et neuf bourses d'études supérieures.

Domaines d'étude

Les études proposées doivent s'inscrire dans le cadre du mandat de l'Institut. En conséquence, les candidat(e)s doivent poursuivre des études en rapport avec la paix et la sécurité internationales, en mettant tout particulièrement l'accent sur la limitation des armements, le désarmement, la défense ou le règlement des conflits.

Conditions

Les cumuls de bourses, quelles qu'elles soient, sont interdits, sauf dans des circonstances particulières; le cas échéant, le consentement écrit de l'Institut est nécessaire.

Les candidatures sont jugées par un comité de sélection interdisciplinaire indépendant, dont les décisions sont finales et sans appel.

Au terme de leur programme, les boursiers(-ières) doivent remettre à l'Institut un exemplaire de leur thèse ou la preuve qu'ils ont terminé leurs études avec succès. L'Institut serait reconnaissant aux personnes qui poursuivent leurs recherches de lui faire parvenir un exemplaire de la version finale de leur manuscrit, de leur thèse ou de tout autre document pertinent.

Date limite

Les demandes complètes doivent être reçues pour le 1^{er} février 1991. Les résultats du concours seront annoncés en mai. Les bénéficiaires devront débiter leurs recherches ou études dans les dix mois qui suivent la date de l'annonce des résultats.

Admissibilité et Préférence

Les candidat(e)s doivent être citoyen(ne)s canadien(ne)s ou des résident(e)s permanent(e)s au moment de la demande.

Les bourses Barton sont offertes aux personnes qui désirent entreprendre des études supérieures. Pour les bourses de 30 000 dollars, on accordera la préférence aux candidat(e)s qui désirent étudier à l'étranger. Normalement, ces bourses ne sont pas accordées pour des études menant à l'obtention d'un diplôme. On étudiera les demandes de candidat(e)s dont l'expérience professionnelle leur permet de poursuivre des recherches ou études de haut niveau, et de ceux (celles) qui poursuivent des études postdoctorales.

Les autres bourses Barton sont destinées à des personnes poursuivant des études faisant suite à la maîtrise. On étudiera au même titre, les demandes de candidat(e)s qui ne sont pas titulaires d'une maîtrise mais dont l'expérience leur permet d'entreprendre des études supérieures équivalentes.

On ne tiendra compte que du dossier universitaire ou du dossier professionnel des candidat(e)s lorsqu'on choisira les boursiers(-ières).

Les candidat(e)s devront démontrer que le programme qu'ils (elles) comptent suivre leur permettra d'accroître leur compétence dans les domaines de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

Établissements d'enseignement

Au moment où ils font leur demande, les candidat(e)s doivent décrire leur projet d'études ou de recherche et indiquer l'établissement qu'ils désirent fréquenter en expliquant les raisons de ce choix. Avant d'accepter la bourse, ils doivent fournir la preuve que l'établissement choisi les a acceptés et qu'il assume la responsabilité de superviser leur programme.

Durée

Les bourses sont accordées pour une seule année universitaire. Les boursiers(-ières) peuvent de nouveau poser leur candidature en apportant la preuve qu'ils ont accompli des progrès satisfaisants. Vu le nombre limité des bourses offertes, il n'y a aucune garantie de renouvellement.

Information et formulaires de demande:

Les bourses Barton
Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales
360, rue Albert, bureau 900
Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7X7
Tel: (613) 990-1593

THE HILDA NEATBY PRIZE IN WOMEN'S HISTORY / PRIX HILDA NEATBY EN HISTOIRE DES FEMMES

The purpose of the Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History, awarded since 1983 by the Canadian Committee on Women's History at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, is to encourage the publication of scholarly articles in women's history in Canadian journals and books. Any academic article published in Canada during 1990 and deemed to make an original and scholarly contribution to the field of women's history is eligible for nomination for the 1991 prize.

Send nominations, and 8 copies of the nominated article, **before 1 March 1991 to Judith Fingard, Department of History, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J6**

L'objectif du Prix Hilda Neatby, décerné annuellement depuis 1983 par le Comité canadien d'histoire des femmes de la Société historique du Canada, est d'encourager la publication d'articles scientifiques sur l'histoire des femmes dans les revues et les livres canadiens. Tous les articles savants publiés au Canada en 1990 et apportant une contribution à la fois originale et importante à l'histoire des femmes sont éligibles pour le Prix Hilda Neatby 1991.

Prière d'envoyer vos nominations, avec 8 exemplaires de l'article, **avant le 1er mars 1991, à la présidente du Comité du prix Hilda Neatby, Judith Fingard, Department of History, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J5.**

INTERNATIONAL CANADIAN STUDIES AWARDS / PRIX INTERNATIONAUX EN ÉTUDES CANADIENNES

The International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) invites nominations for the International Canadian Studies Awards. Two awards are presented annually to scholars who have made significant contributions to the field of Canadian Studies:

- **The International Canadian Studies Award of Excellence** (Can\$15 000) is presented to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship and to the development of Canadian Studies internationally.
- **The Five Continents Award in Canadian Studies** (CAN\$10 000) is given to an individual who has made a significant contribution to the

development of Canadian Studies outside Canada and the United States.

Nominations for each award should include:

- a full statement explaining the reasons for the particular nomination;
- a copy of the nominee's full curriculum vitae;
- two letters of recommendation;
- a maximum of five publications. Publications that are neither in English nor French should be accompanied by a one-page statement in one of the official languages of Canada, explaining the content and significance of the publications.

A single copy of the nomination is required. The awards are adjudicated by an international jury of five scholars, independent from the ICCS. A complete description of the awards is available from ICCS Secretariat, at the address indicated below.

Nominations should be submitted no later than January 31, 1991, to:

International Canadian Studies Awards
International Council for Canadian Studies
2 Daly Avenue
Ottawa, Canada K1N 6E2

...

Le Conseil international d'études canadiennes (CIEC) souhaite recevoir des candidatures pour les Prix internationaux en études canadiennes. Deux prix sont attribués chaque année à des universitaires qui se sont distingués dans le domaine des études canadiennes:

- **Le Prix international d'excellence en études canadiennes**, d'une valeur de 15 000\$ CAN, est attribué à une personne dont la contribution à l'avancement des connaissances et au développement des études canadiennes sur le plan international a été remarquable.
- **Le Prix des cinq continents en études canadiennes**, d'une valeur de 10 000\$ CAN, est décerné à une personne qui a contribué de façon remarquable au développement des études canadiennes à l'extérieur du Canada et des États-Unis.

Tout dossier de mise en candidature, pour l'un ou l'autre des prix, doit comprendre:

- une lettre exposant en détail les raisons pour lesquelles la candidature est soumise;

- le curriculum vitae complet de la personne proposée pour le prix;

- deux lettres de recommandations;

- un maximum de cinq publications. Lorsque des publications seront soumises dans une autre langue que le français ou l'anglais, on devra joindre un texte d'une page, dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles du Canada, afin d'expliquer le contenu et la portée de ces publications.

Un seul exemplaire du dossier suffit. Les prix seront attribués par un jury international de cinq universitaires, indépendant du CIEC. On peut se procurer une description plus complète des prix en écrivant au secrétariat du CIEC, à l'adresse ci-dessous.

Soumettre le dossier de mise en candidature, au plus tard le 31 janvier 1991, à:

Prix internationaux en études canadiennes
Conseil international d'études canadiennes
2, avenue Daly
Ottawa, Canada K1N 6E2

THE ROBERT FOSTER CHERRY AWARDS FOR GREAT TEACHERS 1991

Two Awards

Baylor University is pleased to announce two awards for 1991- the Robert Foster Cherry Chair for Distinguished Teaching and the Robert Foster Cherry Award for Great Teachers. Both awards are made possible through the generosity of Mr. Robert Foster Cherry, a Baylor University alumnus.

Purpose

The purpose of the awards is twofold: to recognize great teachers and to expose Baylor University students to the world's greatest teachers. Mr. Cherry described such a teacher as "a lover of the acquisition of learning who can inspire his students, arouse their imagination, and stimulate their curiosity to desire to learn everything that man can know, and achieve everything that man can reach and grasp".

The recipient of the Distinguished Teaching Chair will receive an award of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) and travel expenses. Acceptance of this award will require the recipient to teach at Baylor University for a period of nine months. The award for Great Teacher will be twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Acceptance of this award will require the recipient to present a series of lectures at Baylor University over a period of several days during the fall and spring semesters. Ideally, the recipient of the

Distinguished Teaching Chair award would also receive the Great Teacher award, but the awards may be given to different individuals.

Selection criteria

The Robert Foster Cherry Awards for Great Teaching will be given annually to honor one or two outstanding professors in the English-speaking world who are distinguished for their ability to communicate as classroom teachers. Professors in any recognized academic discipline who have a record of extraordinary teaching, significant contributions to the lives and careers of students, and outstanding achievements are eligible to receive the awards. Individuals nominated for the awards should possess the following attributes:

- extraordinary teacher
- record of positive, inspiring, and long-lasting effects on students
- scholar with national and international achievements
- resident of an English-speaking country.

Further information

Nomination forms and additional information regarding the Robert Foster Cherry Awards can be obtained by contacting the:

Robert Foster Cherry Awards Committee
Baylor University, B.U. Box 7412
Waco, Texas 76798-7412
U.S.A
Phone (817) 755-2923

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL: FELLOWSHIPS IN FOREIGN POLICIES STUDIES

In April 1990 the Program in Foreign Policy Studies of the Social Science Research Council awarded three advanced research fellowships in U.S. foreign policy studies and is initiating its sixth fellowship competition to be held in early 1991. These awards are made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The purpose of the Program in Foreign Policy Studies is to encourage research on U.S. foreign policy-making processes that takes account of the complex interplay of political, economic, social, and international forces that are believed to influence policy making. In particular, the Program encourages applications dealing with the role of the media in the making of U.S. foreign policy, Congress and U.S. foreign policy, and comparative foreign policy. In addition to postdoctoral research fellowships, this is accomplished through a series of workshops that

bring together the program's fellows, scholars, and foreign policy practitioners. Awards are decided and activities are sponsored by a Council-appointed interdisciplinary and international Committee on Foreign Policy Studies, chaired by Professor Miles Kahler of the University of California, San Diego. The following are summaries of the April 1990 fellows' projects.

Richard C. Eichenberg, Political Science, Tufts University, "Helmut and Jimmy; Leadership, Foreign Policy, and Cooperation Among States". In this project Mr. Eichenberg investigates whether leadership preferences have an impact on the prospects for cooperation and discord among states. Three questions will guide his research. What factors influence the content, continuity, and change in leaders' beliefs about foreign policy? To what degree are leaders' preferences translated into the preferences of states? How do leaders' preferences interact with domestic and international bargaining processes? These queries will be probed in a comparison of the leadership tenures of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Patrick O'Heffernan, Political Science, Georgia Institute of Technology, "Mass Media in Foreign Policy: Superpower Marketing Communication in Shaping Post-Cold War Europe". In this project, Mr. O'Heffernan studies media relations and image marketing as foreign tools of the United States and the Soviet Union in post-Cold War Europe. His research will examine foreign policy media and image marketing as (1) a permanent policy activity (2) a critical means of maintaining and enhancing influence in Europe (3) a substitute for other forms of Soviet-American competition.

John Sharpless, History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, "Science, Ideology, and Population Policy: A Historical Analysis of the Integration of Population Program Assistance with American Foreign Policy from 1945 to 1990". In this historical analysis of U.S. involvement in overseas population planning program, Mr. Sharpless will examine four periods: 1) the formative years from 1945 to 1958; 2) the transition to official acceptance of population program assistance as a part of U.S. foreign aid; 3) the rapid growth of these efforts in the 1960s and early 1970s; and 4) the retreat from such policies after 1979. He will identify the major actors influencing the U.S. foreign policy position on population issues since 1945, determine the relative impact of these individuals and institutions over time, and analyze the interplay between scientific discourse and appeals to ideology in the course of debate about the formulation and implementation of U.S. population program.

The deadline for applications for the sixth competition for advanced research fellowships is December 1, 1990. These fellowships support one to two years of research. Awards include a stipend as well as limited funds to cover research expenses. The size of the stipend depends on the fellow's current salary or level of experience, but the total award is expected to average \$35 000 per year. Mid-term and final reports on progress and results of the fellowship are expected. Completed applications (including letters of reference and language competency forms) must be received at the Council by December, 1990 and awards will be announced in April 1991. For more information and application materials, contact the Program in Foreign Policy Studies, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10158 U.S.A. (tel. 212 661-0280).

**THESES DEPOSEES
RECEMMENT / RECENT THESES**

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

CHARRON, JEAN

Titre: La production de l'actualité politique. Une analyse stratégique des relations entre la presse parlementaire et les autorités politiques

Déposée le 12 juillet 1990
Directeur: Vincent Lemieux

FONTAINE, LOUISE

Titre: L'organisation étatique de l'inclusion et de l'exclusion: le cas du Québec (1976-1988)

Déposée le 27 avril 1990
Directeur: Jacques Zylberberg

GRATTON, DENIS F.

Titre: Production de la différence: le cas ontariois

Déposée le 21 mai 1990
Directeur: Raymond Hudon

KARZAZI, HASSAN

Titre: Conflit extérieur et sacrifices économiques pour la nation; le cas de la Corée du Sud et de Taïwan de 1965 à 1970

Déposée le 13 janvier 1990
Directeur: Gérard Hervouet

THÉRIAULT, YVES

Titre: Le Parti conservateur du Canada et le Québec: 1891-1963

Déposée le 12 septembre 1990
Directeur: Vincent Lemieux

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Ph.D.

BARTLEY, ALLAN

Titre: Ottawa Ways: The State, Bureaucracy and Broadcasting 1955-1968

Defended June 1990
Advisor: Richard Schultz

DELLER, JOANNE

Titre: The Impact of Employment, the Blossoming of Politically Motivated Women

Defended June 1990
Advisor: Jerome Black

GALLAGHER, STEPHEN

Titre: State-Society Relations and the Design and Implementation of Public Policy: An Application of the State-Centred Paradigm to a Case Study of the National Energy Program

Defended June 1990
Advisor: Richard Schultz

ROY, REMI

Titre: Anarchism and Civil Society

Defended February 1990
Advisor: James Tully

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

GAGNON, LUC

Titre: L'échec macro-écologique. Exigences des écologistes et outputs des systèmes politiques

Déposée le 3 mai 1990
Directeur: Edmond Orban

JALBERT, PIERRE

Titre: La concertation comme mode de gestion des rapports sociaux

Déposée le 16 août 1990
Directeur: Philippe Faucher

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC À MONTREAL

DUVAL, MICHELLE

Titre: Les conditions de la mobilisation politique des mères-travailleuses en vue de transformer l'organisation du travail. Analyse de trois expériences québécoises.

Déposée à l'automne 1990
Directrice: Micheline de Sève

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS /
PUBLICATIONS RECENTES**

- BEAUDRY, Lucille (U.Q.A.M.) et COMEAU, Robert (U.Q.A.M.) (sous la direction de), *André Laurendeau un intellectuel d'ici*, Sillery, PUQ, 1990.
- BEAUDRY, Lucille (U.Q.A.M.), DEBLOCK, Christian (U.Q.A.M.) et GISLAIN, J.-Jacques (U.Q.A.M.) (sous la direction de), *Un siècle de marxisme*, Sillery, PUQ, 1990.
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- BOOTH, J. (McGill), "Explaining Capitalism. The Method of Marx's Political Economy", *Political Studies*, vol. 37, December 1989, pp. 612-625.
- BORNSTEIN, S. (McGill) and MASI, A. , "The State as Industrial Employer: Reaserch on the Italian and French Cases", *Italian Politics and Society*, no. 30, 1990, pp.1-6.
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- ETHIER, Diane (Montréal) (ed), *Democratic Transition & Consolidation in Southern Europe, Latin America & Southeast Asia*, Toronto, Collier Macmillan Canada, 1990, ("Macmillan International Political Economy Series").
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