



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

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Les études politiques à Queen's / Political Studies at Queen's

Research in Political Science / La recherche

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

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

Les rapports annuels / Annual Reports

Letter from Argentina / Lettre d'Argentine

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

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

Ce numéro du *Bulletin* contient la plupart de nos chroniques régulières. La chronique sur les études supérieures est remplacée pour l'occasion par une chronique spéciale rédigée par Charles Pentland et Steven Page qui nous tracent un bilan de la situation en science politique à l'Université Queen's, hôte des Sociétés savantes pour 1991.

Réjean Landry and Paule Duchesneau have kindly accepted to write our column on Research in political science. Their paper gives us an excellent overview of the activities of the Groupe de recherche sur les interventions gouvernementales. For his part, Chris Brown from Carleton has been kind enough to accept to take charge of our column on the Practice of Political Science. His paper discusses the problems and difficulties of doing research in Africa.

Enfin, Roger Gibbins a bien voulu accepter d'écrire la chronique sur l'avenir du Canada. Dans un texte extrêmement intéressant, il nous fait part de son analyse de la situation canadienne et trace quelques voies d'avenir. A tous ces collaborateurs, nos plus profonds remerciements.

This issue of the *Bulletin* also continues the practice of international collaboration that started with our March issue. To underline the IPSA meeting of Buenos Aires, we have asked our colleagues Maria C. Guinazu and Maria Alicia Gutiérrez to write a paper on the state of political science in Argentina. I take this opportunity to

thank them both very much for their responding so generously to our request.

Merci également à nos collègues Gilles Bouchard et Guy Robinson pour avoir accepté d'écrire un texte sur le nouveau programme en administration publique à l'Université de Moncton.

Ce numéro du *Bulletin* nous permet, par ailleurs, d'amorcer une collaboration avec l'Association irlandaise de science politique. The two Associations have agreed to let their bulletins reproduce articles of interest to both our scientific communities. It is therefore with pleasure that we reproduce in this issue of the *Bulletin* an article on the Swedish Political Science Association taken from the IPSA Bulletin.

Finally, let me thank Joan Pond and Peter Russell for their support. Je remercie également Marie-Pierre Ashby ainsi que Erick Duchesne et Claude Goulet qui m'ont aidé à préparer ce numéro du *Bulletin*.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my most sincere appreciation to my colleague Raymond Hudon who will shortly leave his post as Director of the Department of Political science at Laval. The use of the facilities at the department has been extremely valuable and I thank again Raymond for his support. Let us only hope that in the future each Editor of the *Bulletin* will be able to benefit from the same type of co-operation.

CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE

From the President / Le mot du président	p. 2
Les études politiques à Queen's / Political Studies at Queen's	
Charles Pentland and Steven Page	p. 4
Research in Political Science / La recherche	
Réjean Landry et Paule Duchesneau	p. 8
La pratique de la science politique / The Practice of Political Science	
Chris Brown	p. 11
Canada: The Future of the Community / L'avenir de la communauté	
Roger Gibbins	p. 12
Procès-verbal / Minutes and Proceedings	p. 16
Annual Reports / Rapports annuels	p. 21
Commission canadienne pour l'UNESCO / Canadian Commission for UNESCO	p. 33
Letter from Argentina / Lettre d'Argentine	
Maria C. Guinazu et Maria A. Gutierrez	p. 33
Stages parlementaires / Legislative Internship Programmes	p. 41
Public Administration in Moncton / L'administration publique à Moncton	
Gilles Bouchard et Guy Robinson	p. 43
L'Association suédoise de science politique / The Swedish Political Science Association	
Jon Pierre	p. 45
Around the Departments / Dans les départements	p. 47
Offres d'emploi / Job Opportunities	p. 48
Scientific meetings / Rencontres scientifiques	p. 48
Annonces diverses / Announcements	p. 51
The Federation / La Fédération	p. 59
Thèses déposées récemment/ Recent Theses	p. 61
Recent publications / Publications récentes	p. 61

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

**PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT /
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PRESIDENT**

Peter H. Russell

Passing through the three-year presidential cycle - president-elect, president and past-president - helps one to understand somewhat better why an academic discipline needs an Association to defend and advance its interests.

One such interest of which I have become acutely aware this year is that of young Canadian political science Ph.D.'s.

For those who wish to join the academic side of our discipline in Canada the prospects rights now are very bleak. At our Annual Meeting, Board members Margaret Little and Richard Vernon will report the results of their survey of job openings and job seekers over the next five years. An early look at the data they have assembled indicates a serious short fall of tenure-stream positions for new Canadian political scientists up to 1995.

Les spécialistes en études supérieures nous assurent que tout cela va changer après 1995, lorsque ceux et celles d'entre nous qui ont été engagés durant la période d'expansion que furent la fin des années 50 et le début des années 60 atteindront l'âge de la retraite. Peut-être bien... du moins, espérons-le. Tout de même, c'est une bien piètre consolation pour ceux et celles qui cherchent un poste de professeur à l'université en ce moment. J'estime donc qu'il incombe à notre association de faire tout en son pouvoir pour inciter les responsables du recrutement dans les universités ou les directeurs de programme de recherche à offrir de bons débouchés professionnels à nos plus jeunes membres.

One practice I have adopted this year is writing Department Heads or Deans when I see advertisements for contractually-limited positions that appear to go beyond the usual rational of leave-replacements. The point of my letters is to try to ensure that contractually-limited positions are not used in an abusive way to exploit young scholars in our discipline. This practice, I must acknowledge, has made me as popular as a skunk at a garden party with the recipients of my missives - including those in a division of my own university. Still, I believe the CPSA should speak out on behalf of our younger members. I hope my successors will find more effective and perhaps more diplomatic ways of doing this.

Another of our Board members, Les Pal, has begun to work on a further dimension of the job situation. At the request of the Board, Les is preparing a brochure on employment opportunities for political scientists

outside of universities and colleges. The aim is not to recruit more students for our already swollen classes but to assist those whose university education has been centred in our discipline to find places where they can put their education to use. Our first cut at this endeavour cannot produce as grand and thorough a guide as that of our sister Association to the south. Still, it will be a start and one we can build on in the future.

During the year the Association strengthened itself in a area crucial to its capacity to support the interests of our discipline in Canada - namely, membership. Last year's Board identified membership growth as the most significant and immediate way of dealing with the financial crunch resulting from reductions in SSHRC subsidies to learned societies. This year's Boards set as its target raising the participation rate of university-based political scientists in Canada from 60% to 75%. I am pleased to report that, though we are not quite there yet, we now have 69% of the political science faculty in the Association. The progress we have made here is the result of the tremendous work done by Joan Pond and Michelle Hopkins at our head office and a fair bit of local prodding by our Board members.

The Association has also been trying to expand its membership base outside of the universities. An important part of this effort is the request sent out with the *Directory* questionnaires for the names of political scientists working in government or the private sector who might be interested in joining the Association. The response to this request has been so great that we are holding back on publication of the second edition of the *Directory* so that we can take time to follow up on all the leads.

The second edition will be out fairly soon after the General Meeting. The *Directory*, David Smith's labour of love (I hope), continues to be one of the Association's best recruiting devices. David, after consulting with the Board, has made very few changes in the format of the new edition. The main ones are a new sub-field, «*Women in Politics*», and an appendix providing information on political science graduate programs in Canada.

Participation in our Trust Fund through its third year has continued to grow. As Tom Flanagan, the Trust President, and his colleague Trustees continue to remind us, it is the level of participation not the amount each of us gives that really counts. In the last issue of *The Bulletin* Tom pointed out how members can contribute to the Fund's long-term future by including a legacy to the Trust in their estate planning. The Trust has also been intensifying its efforts to solicit contributions from private corporations focussing on those in publishing or the media which rely extensively on the work of political scientists. A bolstered list of Trust Fund Advisors should help generate solicitations across the country.

Important as our efforts to become more self reliant are in this era of privatization, like other scholarly societies we cannot relax our efforts to improve the funding available from government for political scientists. This is the key rationale for our membership in the Social Science Federation of Canada. The Board at its December meeting questioned whether we were getting our money's worth from the Federation. Subsequently I met with Dr. Ayman Yassini, the Federation's new Executive Director. I was impressed with the current lobbying efforts which are planned and underway. A number of these are described in the SSFC's January Bulletin. There is at least one positive indication that the SSFC's message about the systemic underfunding of the humanities and social sciences as compared with science and technology is getting through. The Royal Society of Canada's recent report outlining a «*A Strategy for University Research in Canada*» recognizes that the SSHRC must receive a much greater per centage increase in funds than NSERC or MRC.

S'il convient tout à fait que notre association incite la FCSS à défendre nos intérêts, nos membres, qui s'y connaissent en lobbying, devraient aussi être en mesure de contribuer au travail de la Fédération, notamment au sein du Réseau national de lobbying. François Rocher, qui est membre de notre conseil d'administration, représente l'ACSP auprès de la FCSS. Je sais qu'il aimerait recevoir toute suggestion que vous pourriez avoir sur la façon de donner encore plus de poids aux activités de pression de la FCSS.

One of the Federation's important initiatives is the establishment of a Women's Issues Network. The Network has had two national meetings at which Carolyn Tuohy has represented the CPSA. In addition to lobbying for better funding of research on women's issues, the Network is building an information base on research in the field and on women's participation in Canadian social sciences.

Notre programme de bourses à Essex est une victime temporaire de la réduction des subventions du CRSH. Un comité mis sur pied par le conseil d'administration et formé de Réjean Landry, de Dick Johnston et de Charlotte Yates a proposé que l'ACSP cherche des sources de financement privées pour un programme plus vaste de bourse d'études estivales axé sur les méthodes quantitatives, programme qui pourrait se dérouler non seulement à Essex, mais également dans d'autres universités. Nous nous affairons actuellement à trouver des entreprises commanditaires et sommes optimistes quant aux chances de voir se rétablir ce programme de bourses l'an prochain.

The Association's Research Communications Committee, chaired by Herman Bakvis, has had a relatively quiet year on the copyright front. But the committee has been actively working on another matter - CPSA prizes. Compared with associations in other disciplines the CPSA has few awards to recognize

significant achievements of its members. To remedy this situation, the Board asked the Research Communications Committee to develop some policy guidelines on prize policy. These guidelines were approved by the Board at its December meeting. The key principles are that prizes bearing the imprimatur of the CPSA be awarded on a regular basis, be well advertised, that selection committees be approved by the Board and maintain a proper gender and regional balance.

The Research Communications Committee has been developing the terms for a new CPSA prize bearing Don Smiley's name to recognize outstanding work in the field of Canadian Government and Politics. An appropriate corporate sponsor for this prize has been found. I hope that we are able to announce the details at the Annual General Meeting.

The Association's Archives Committee, consisting of Patrick Kyba, Alan Whitehorn and Reg Whittaker, has also been active. Reg Whittaker has been appointed to the National Archives' Researchers' Forum. While this still does not meet our objective of being accorded the same status as the historians with a seat on the Archives Board, still it does give us a stronger base for voicing the concerns of political scientists in Archives policy-making. At the provincial level the Committee has prepared a brief which it will present to an Ontario legislative committee reviewing the province's access to information laws. There may soon be opportunities for similar initiatives on behalf of the Association in other jurisdictions.

Le conseil d'administration a confié au comité des archives une autre tâche, plus «domestique» celle-là: celle de conseiller l'ACSP sur ses propres méthodes d'archivage. Si nous ne trouvons pas bientôt des critères de tri et d'élimination (surtout pour ce qui concerne les dossiers de la revue), nous devons soit payer une immense facture pour des services d'entreposage, soit nous amuser, lorsque nous ferons un tour au 1, rue Stewart à Ottawa, à essayer de trouver Joan et Michelle derrière des montagnes de boîtes!

In February, the Association's «state-of-the-art» seminar for Department Heads took place this year (according to tradition?) at the President's home university. The meeting was very well attended and I think that all who came appreciated the interesting agenda put together by Bob Mathews, the Toronto Head and host. It included a panel (Larry LeDuc, Graham White and David Wolfe) chaired by Leo Panitch on the «socialist revolution» in Ontario and some more business-like sessions, chaired by Ronald Keith and Michael Atkinson respectively, on different ways of organizing the various sub-divisions of our discipline and on the weighting or teaching, research and service in evaluating faculty.

Une idée qui a été lancée à la réunion des directeurs de département, l'an dernier, a suivi son cours. Je fais référence ici à la suggestion que l'ACSP offre aux pays

de l'Europe de l'Est l'expérience de ses membres en matière de conception de nouvelles institutions et constitutions. J'ai fait le suivi des contacts d'abord établis par mon prédécesseur, André J. Bélanger. Un ambassadeur a manifesté un certain intérêt, mais aucun pays n'a fait de propositions concrètes. L'Europe de l'Est passera donc à la démocratie libérale sans l'aide de l'ACSP. Je considère que ce dossier est clos.

On the legislative intern front, the Board has appointed Graham White for his second three year term (the maximum allowed) as Director of the Ontario Legislative Intern Program. We are very fortunate to have Graham who has carried out his responsibilities so ably and so affably in this position. On the federal side we are approaching the final year of Conrad Winn's second three year term as Director of the Parliamentary Internship Program. As Director, Conrad has rendered outstanding service to the Association. He has instilled PIP with a strong sense of academic purpose and, with tremendous dedication, has performed the herculean task of finding the private funding needed to sustain ten internships annually.

Au cours des deux dernières années, Conrad a été bien secondé par Guy Lachapelle, conseiller universitaire du programme de stages de l'année prochaine. Un comité formé du président élu, Vincent Lemieux, et de Vince Wilson, qui occupera bientôt ce même poste, travaille en ce moment à définir les critères de choix pour les successeurs de Conrad et de Guy.

When I began my presidency a year ago, I soon became aware of the strong organization my predecessors had built. Nowhere is its strength more evident than in the willingness, indeed the enthusiasm, of so many of our members to contribute to the Association's activities. Knowing and working with members from across the country is the real reward of office. The burden of office is also made infinitely lighter by Joan Pond and Michelle Hopkins who make a call to our headquarters one of these rare administrative chores that is truly enjoyable. I thank them both for their friendly and efficient support throughout the year. In this report I would also like to record the Association's gratitude to Alwyne Greenhalgh who has retired after serving most capably since 1986 as our bookkeeper and to extend a warm welcome to Alwyne's replacement, Inge Ziemann.

En terminant, j'aimerais transmettre publiquement à Gordon Mace les nombreux compliments que j'ai reçus de la part des membres au sujet du *Bulletin*. Sous la direction de Gordon, le *Bulletin* est devenu un outil qui permet à l'Association canadienne de science politique de mieux se situer. Tout ce qu'il nous reste à faire maintenant, c'est d'apprendre à nous servir de cet instrument que Gordon et son prédécesseur, Alain Gagnon, ont su si bien développer.

**LES ETUDES POLITIQUES A QUEEN'S /
POLITICAL STUDIES AT QUEEN'S**

YOUR HOST DEPARTMENT FOR THE 1991
LEARNED SOCIETIES MEETINGS

**The Department of Political Studies
at Queen's University**

By Charles Pentland and Steven Page

Politics has been taught at Queen's since 1878, when John Watson offered the first university-level course in Canada on political economy. In 1891 the Sir John A. MacDonald Chair in Political Science was established. The Department of Political and Economic Science was set up just before World War I. In 1965 it divided into the Departments of Economics and of Political Studies, the latter so named in order to remain neutral in the methodological debates then raging in the discipline.

In enrolments, degrees granted and full-time faculty the Queen's Department is among the larger departments of political science in Canada. The faculty complement has remained virtually constant since 1970, while undergraduate enrolments have increased 2-1/2 times, the fourth (or Honours) year 4 times and graduate enrolments almost 3 times. These pressures, along with developments in the discipline of political science, have led us recently to review our undergraduate programme and some aspects of our graduate admissions policy.

Teaching Personnel

In July 1991 we will be joined by S. Neil MacFarlane, a specialist in the Soviet Union and international relations, and Janet Hiebert, a Canadianist specializing in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Department expects to make another appointment in the Canadian field next year.

There are currently 27 full-time members of faculty in the Department, and 6 adjuncts.

AMYOT, Grant:
Comparative politics/industrial, political theory

BAKAN, Abigail:
Comparative politics/development (Caribbean)

BANTING, Keith:
Canadian politics, public administration

BERMAN, Bruce:
Comparative politics/development (Africa)

BLACK, E.R.:
Canadian politics, public administration/public policy

- CONAGHAN, Catherine:
Comparative politics/development (Latin America)
- COX, David
International Relations
- DAVIS, S.M. (adjunct)
Public administration
- DUTKIEWICZ, Piotr (adjunct)
Comparative politics (Eastern Europe, Africa)
- FRANKS, C.E.S.
Canadian politics, public administration
- FYFE, Stewart
Canadian politics, public administration
- GOLDMAN, Phil
Comparative politics/developed, Canadian politics
- GUNN, JACK
Political theory
- HAGLUND, David
International Relations
- HAWES, Michael
International Relations
- IRVINE, William
Canadian politics
- KHALAF, Nadia
Political theory
- LELE, Jayant
Comparative politics/development (South Asia),
political sociology
- LESLIE, Peter
Canadian politics
- LEYS, Colin
Comparative politics/development (Africa)
- MACDONALD, Eleanor, Webster Post-doctoral
Fellow (adjunct)
Political theory
- MACFARLANE, S. Neil
International Relations, Soviet
- MEISEL, John
Canadian politics
- PAGE, Steve
International Relations, Soviet
- PENTLAND, Charles
International Relations
- PERLIN, George
Canadian politics
- RAHNEMA, Saeed, Canada Research Fellow (adjunct)
Public administration, comparative politics (Middle
East)
- SAYEED, K.B.
Comparative politics/development (South Asia)
- SOKOLSKY, Joel (adjunct)
International Relations
- THORBURN, Hugh (adjunct)
Canadian politics
- WATTS, Ron
Canadian politics
- WOOD, Gail (adjunct)
Canadian politics, public administration
- WOOD, Phil
Comparative politics/industrial, Canadian politics
- Skelton-Clark Fellows**
- Each year the Department is able to bring in several Fellows for all or part of the year. These are students and practitioners of Canadian politics; they include civil servants (retired or on leave), journalists, and in the last three years Canadianists from the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of USA and Canada. Fellows work on a research project, and normally present their findings in a public lecture and address various classes while in residence.
- Recent Books by Queen's Faculty**
- BAKAN, A.B., *Ideology & Class Conflict in Jamaica: The Politics of Rebellion*, Montréal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990.
- BERMAN, B.J., *Control & Crisis in Colonial Kenya: The Dialectic of Domination*, London: James Currey, Ohio University Press, 1990.
- HAGLUND, D.G. & M.K. HAWES (eds & contribs), *World Politics: Power, Interdependence & Dependence*, Toronto, Hartcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1990.
- HAWES, M.K. (with J. Sokolsky) (eds & contribs), *North American Perspectives on European Security*, New York: Methuen, 1990.
- LELE, J.K. (with R. Vora), *State & Society in India*, Chanakya, 1990.
- LEYS, C. (ed., with B. Fairley & J. Sacouman), *Restructuring & Resistance: Perspectives from Atlantic Canada*, Toronto, Garamond, 1990.

THORBURN, H.G. (ed.), *Party Politics in Canada* (6th edition), Toronto, Prentice-Hall, 1991.

Major Funded Research Projects

AMYOT, G.G. The Politics of Italian Business	SSHRCC
BAKAN, A.B. Women of Colour: Work & Citizenship	SSHRCC
BERMAN, B.J. Explaining Mau-Mau	SSHRCC
FRANKS, C.E.S. The Public Services in the North: Advocacy, Protest and Dissent, Sport and Public Policy	Donner CIRC SSHRCC
HAGLUND, D.G. & M.K. HAWES New Dimensions in Canadian Security	CIIPS
HAWES, M.K., K.G. BANTING and R.E.B. SIMEON Canada & the US in a Changing Global Context	Donner
LESLIE, P.M. Allocation of Economic Powers under the Canadian Constitution	Gvt of Canada
LEYS, C. The Effects of Military Conflict on Post-Independence Namibia	SSHRCC
PAGE, S.C. Conflict Management in the Red Sea Region	USIP

Doctoral Programme

Our doctoral programme attracts students from across Canada and many areas of the world. We are able to offer new and returning students with excellent records of scholarships and/or teaching assistantships. In 1990 our scholarship total (Ph.D.s and M.A.s) was \$594,000, of which 56% was supplied from University funds.

In the past two years the programme has doubled in size (as has our Masters programme). In September 1990, we admitted 17 new Ph.D. students (4 of whom are female, and 5 visa); at present we have 46 Ph.D. students in residence (15 of whom are female, and 12 visa), and 15 others approaching completion off campus.

The programme has three phases: course work (Four half courses), qualifying examinations (in two fields), and thesis. The department offers 39 graduate

seminars, grouped around 6 fields of study (which are the fields for the qualifying examinations):

- Canadian politics
- International relations
- Comparative politics/development
- Comparative politics/industrial
- Political theory
- Public administration/public policy

It is expected that students will finish course work and qualifying exams within 18 months of entering the programme. It is possible, therefore, to complete the doctorate in 4 years.

Students who have received doctorates since January 1990:

DEONANDAN, Kalowatie «*Religion and the Struggle of Hegemony in Nicaragua*»

EPP, Roger, «*Power Politics and the Civitas Terrena: The Augustinian Sources of Anglo-American Thought in International Relations*»

FRIDAY, Godwin, «*A Political Economy of "State Capitalism" in Trinidad and Tobago*»

KELLOGG, Paul, «*Arms and the Nation: The Impact of "Military Parasitism" on Canada's Place in the World Economy*»

MELLON, Hugh, «*Political Communications and Government Reform: New Brunswick under Richard Hatfield*»

PREYRA, Leonard, «*The Governing Ideologies: The Immigration, Trade, Labour and Defence Policies of Canadian Political Parties in Government and Official Opposition*»

RAPLEY, John, «*Class Formation in French West Africa: The Rise of an Ivoirian Bourgeoisie*»

THAKUR, Usha, «*Capital and Labour in Indian Tea Plantations: "Sick" Gardens and Workers' Initiatives*»

TRIMBLE, Linda, «*Coming Soon to a Station near You: The Process and Impact of the CRTC's Involvement in Sex-Role Stereotyping*»

Students Expected to Complete within the Next Year

ARSCOTT, Jane, «*The Montesquieuan Moment: The Idea of Political Opposition in the Age of the French Revolution*»

- BROWNSEY, Keith, «*The Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario 1943-1985: A Predominant Party in Canada*»
- BUKER, Peter, «*The Inclusive Capital Approach and Societal Power*»
- DESAI, Radhika, «*Intellectuals in Left Politics: A Case Study of the Split in the British Labour Party in 1981*»
- EDGAR, Alastair, «*Canada's Defence Industrial Base in a Changing NATO*»
- EISENBERG, Avigail, «*Liberal Pluralism and Communitarianism*»
- FINLAYSON, Jack, «*Developing Countries, Trade Barriers, and Market Access: Global Bargaining and Third World Influence in the GATT Trade Regime*»
- FRANKO, Roman, «*Social Movements, Politicians, and the Struggle for Universal Manhood Franchise in Post-Confederation Canada*»
- HIMBARA, David, «*The Role of Indigenous Entrepreneurship in Kenyan Development*»
- MACDONALD-MCGREER, Mary, «*Arms Trade Registers: Promoting Transparency*»
- MCHUGH, James, «*I, the Person - Natural Law, Judicial Decision Making, and the Rights of the Individual: A Comparative Analysis of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada*»
- MOGHISSI, Haideh, «*Feminism and Populism in Iran*»
- MOROZ, Helen, «*Canadian Corporatism: Business-Government Relations and the Formation of Economic Policy*»
- NICHOLAS, Sheila, «*The Role of Indigenous Businessmen in Zimbabwean Development*»
- PICKERING, Harold, «*Low Level Flying in Labrador and Quebec*»
- REMPEL, Roy, «*Canadian-German Defence Cooperation: The Evolution and Prospects of a Silent Partnership*»
- STEVENSON, Brian, «*Domestic Pressures, External Constraints: Canada's Central American Policy, 1968-1988*»
- TATE, Trevor, «*Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarines and the Future of the Non-Proliferation Regime*»

M.A. Programme

The M.A. programme has two phases: course work (4 half-courses) and thesis. It is possible to complete in one calendar year, and students are strongly urged to do so.

Our intake has been very high for the past two years (about 21 students each year); however, financial constraints have forced a reduction, and only students with first-class records are currently being considered for admission.

Queen's offers a three-year General BA (a «minor» in Politics being 5 courses of the 15 taken) and a four-year Honours B.A. (for a «medial» students must take 7 courses in Politics, 7 in another field to a total of 19; for a «major» they must take 10 of the 19 in Politics).

First-year course enrolments are now over 750. The second-year theory course (required for all Honour Politics students) has about 280 students. In the fourth, or Honours, year enrolment is about 120. This pressure of numbers on scarce teaching resources, combined with developments in the discipline, has led to a number of curriculum reforms which have moved resources from lower years to the fourth year (where students are guaranteed limited-enrolment seminars), added new requirements (a third-year course on the nature of the discipline and on research design, in addition to the Canadian and theory requirements) and raised standards for entry to the third and fourth years. Departmental debate now centres on first-year teaching.

Principal Subfields

Canadian Politics

The main areas of teaching and research are federalism, Parliament, public opinion and public policy, cultural and communications policy, the Canadian welfare state, electoral behaviour and Canadian-American relations. The Department has close links to the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, directed by Ron Watts, which organizes conferences and research on federal-provincial relations.

International Relations

Research and study in I.R. is grouped roughly around 4 sub-fields: theory, foreign policy analysis, international political economy, and strategic studies; courses are offered in all of these. The faculty's particular research interests include West European integration and defence policy, Japan in the world economy, Soviet foreign policy vis-à-vis the Third World and East-West relations, arms control and disarmament.

Attached to the Department is the Centre for International Relations directed by David Haglund.

The Centre encourages research in a variety of areas, involving both faculty and graduate students.

Comparative Politics/Industrial

The Department offers courses on European and American politics. Faculty research has centred on Britain, Italy, France, the European Community, and the United States, although Japan is an area of growing interest. Soviet and East European domestic politics is becoming a major research and teaching area, although whether it belongs under this rubric is now a matter for debate.

Comparative Politics/Development

Major foci of teaching and research are Latin America and the Caribbean, East Africa, South Asia and, increasingly, South-West Asia. There is also strong interest in contending theoretical perspectives on development linked to the Department in the Programme of Studies in National and International Development, a cross-disciplinary unit supporting research on Third World and Canadian development problems.

Political Theory

The department offers upper-year and graduate courses in the history of political thought, Marxism, political sociology and modern political analysis. Faculty research has centred on the history of political ideas in 17th century England, revolutionary France and early 20th century Europe. Other areas of interest include Gramsci and neo-marxism, feminism and post-modernism.

Public Administration

The analysis here is on Canada, although some of the teaching is comparative in approach. Major areas of interest include bureaucratic accountability, the impact of science and technology on government, and problems of regional and local government. Substantive policy concerns include communications, culture, industrial strategy, the North, resources and regional development. The Department has close links with the School of Public Administration.

RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE / LA RECHERCHE

HISTORIQUE DU GROUPE DE RECHERCHE SUR LES INTERVENTIONS GOUVERNEMENTALES

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1. Antécédents du Groupe de recherche sur les interventions gouvernementales

Le groupe de recherche sur les interventions gouvernementales (GRIG) a vu formellement le jour en 1985, à la suite de nombreuses années de collaboration entre trois professeurs-chercheurs du département de science politique de l'Université Laval: Jean Crête, Réjean Landry et Vincent Lemieux.

Le GRIG s'est constitué progressivement au fil des ans. Engagé à l'Université Laval en 1975, Réjean Landry s'est associé à Vincent Lemieux en 1976 pour faire une première demande de subvention au FONDS FCAR sur le thème de l'analyse des politiques gouvernementales. Jean Crête s'est joint à ce groupe informel lors de son arrivée au département de science politique de Laval en 1977. Il y a quatre ans, Louis M. Imbeau, alors jeune Ph.D. de l'université Northwestern, s'est à son tour joint au groupe initial peu de temps après son engagement comme professeur à l'Université Laval. Plus récemment, soit en janvier 1991, peu de temps après son stage post-doctoral à l'Université de Manchester, le professeur Pierre-Gerlier Forest, spécialiste dans le domaine de l'analyse et de l'évaluation des programmes de santé, est devenu membre du GRIG.

2. Problématique d'ensemble et Méthodologies du programme de recherche

Le programme de recherche du GRIG découle d'abord du champ d'expertise de ses membres, mais surtout, de leurs projets de recherche subventionnés. Les projets du GRIG ne couvrent pas tout le champ des interventions de l'Etat. La programmation des activités de recherche des cinq chercheurs du GRIG gravite autour de trois lignes directrices communes à chacun des projets:

- 1) la participation des acteurs politiques à la réalisation des interventions gouvernementales:
 - partis;
 - groupes d'intérêt;
 - électeurs;

- 2) les facteurs qui expliquent la nature de cette participation:
 - arrangements institutionnels;
 - incitations;
 - idéologies;
 - recherche du pouvoir;
- 3) l'évaluation des interventions et de la participation des acteurs politiques à ces interventions;
 - analyse structurale;
 - école du Michigan;
 - choix collectifs;

En outre, les cinq chercheurs du GRIG ont pour préoccupation commune de développer et de tester des modèles théoriques pour l'explication et l'évaluation des interventions gouvernementales et de la participation des acteurs à ces interventions.

Le programme de recherche du GRIG se distingue aussi du programme de nombreux autres groupes et équipes dans le domaine des interventions gouvernementales par la réalisation d'études empiriques qui font appel à des techniques politométriques. L'arrivée de Louis M. Imbeau dans notre groupe a contribué à accroître l'accent de nos travaux dans cette direction.

De plus, contrairement à une tendance générale dans le domaine de l'analyse des interventions gouvernementales, les cinq chercheurs du GRIG ont opté pour une perspective méthodologique diachronique plutôt que synchronique. Cette perspective commune aux chercheurs du GRIG se conjugue à l'utilisation de techniques politométriques pour engendrer des analyses empiriques systématiques de la réalisation des interventions de l'Etat.

Finalement, les projets de recherche du GRIG tendent aussi de plus en plus à évoluer dans la direction de l'analyse comparative. Les chercheurs du GRIG ont toujours oeuvré dans le champ des interventions gouvernementales réalisées par l'Etat québécois. Sans pour autant renier leur intérêt pour les interventions gouvernementales de l'Etat du Québec, tous les membres du GRIG travaillent actuellement à la réalisation de projets à caractère comparatif, qu'ils s'agissent de comparer les provinces canadiennes ou les pays de l'OCDE.

Bref, au delà de la perspective commune concernant la participation des acteurs à la réalisation des interventions de l'Etat et à l'évaluation des interventions, de même qu'aux facteurs expliquant cette participation, les projets de recherche du GRIG ont les traits communs suivants: 1) il s'agit d'analyses empiriques diachroniques; 2) il s'agit d'analyses empiriques qui reposent sur des techniques politométriques de pointe; 3) il s'agit d'analyses comparatives.

3. Complémentarité des domaines de compétence de chacun des membres de l'équipe.

L'originalité et la cohérence du programme de recherche du GRIG tiennent au caractère pertinent, équilibré et complémentaire des compétences de ses chercheurs. Les cinq chercheurs disposent des compétences pertinentes pour réaliser des analyses empiriques à caractère diachronique et comparatif sur la participation des acteurs à la réalisation des interventions gouvernementales: chacun des chercheurs a déjà réalisé des analyses empiriques dans le passé et maîtrise les outils de l'analyse statistique pertinents pour ce genre de projets de recherche.

Les domaines de compétences de chacun des membres du GRIG engendrent une situation d'équilibre très stimulante pour chacun des participants: deux chercheurs, Jean Crête et Louis M. Imbeau, tendent légèrement plus que les trois autres à définir les problématiques de recherche en partant de l'empirie pour remonter vers la théorie, tandis que les trois autres, Pierre-Gerlier Forest, Réjean Landry et Vincent Lemieux, tendent légèrement plus à dégager les problématiques de recherche de la théorie pour les confronter par la suite à l'empirie. Ces tendances naturelles à chacun des participants s'avèrent d'autant plus génératrices d'équilibre et d'autant plus profitables que les chercheurs partagent une perspective commune sur l'orientation du programme de recherche et les perspectives méthodologiques qui l'alimentent.

Par ailleurs, les domaines de compétence des membres du GRIG revêtent un haut degré de complémentarité: Louis M. Imbeau est arrivé de l'Université Northwestern avec un puissant arsenal de techniques quantitatives. Pierre-Gerlier Forest, Jean Crête et Réjean Landry utilisent eux aussi abondamment des techniques polymétriques diversifiées. Cette expertise technique se conjugue à la longue et riche expérience de Vincent Lemieux dans le domaine de la recherche empirique. La compétence technique et la réalisation de travaux empiriques pourraient inciter le GRIG à la production de travaux descriptifs athéoriques. Ce n'est pourtant pas le cas. Réjean Landry et Vincent Lemieux ont produit, ensemble ou séparément, plusieurs textes théoriques dans le domaine des interventions gouvernementales. Les publications communes tirent toutes bénéfices de la grande complémentarité des compétences respectives tant du côté théorique que méthodologique.

4. Cohérence des projets par rapport à la problématique d'ensemble.

Les projets du programme de recherche des chercheurs du GRIG renvoient donc à des analyses empiriques à caractère comparatif et diachronique. Au fil des ans, les chercheurs du GRIG ont accumulé une quantité considérable de données empiriques sur la participation des acteurs (partis, groupes, électeurs) à

la réalisation des politiques, de même que sur les facteurs expliquant cette participation. Ces données sont enregistrées sur des rubans d'ordinateur et codifiées de façon à être utilisables par tous les chercheurs du GRIG. Ainsi, nous disposons d'une banque de 30 sondages pré-électorales couvrant les élections de 1960 à 1989; de deux banques de données sur les lois publiques adoptées par l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, la première concernant les relations de contrôle présentes dans les lois de 1944 à 1985, et la seconde, sur les propositions d'interventions gouvernementales contenues dans les lois adoptées entre 1960 et 1989; d'une banque de données sur les demandes d'interventions gouvernementales formulées par les groupes d'intérêt entre 1965 et 1985; d'une banque de données sur les interventions gouvernementales (lois, règlements, programmes d'aide et mesures fiscales) canadiennes et québécoises dans le secteur de la science et de la technologie; d'une banque de données sur les déterminants des dépenses des pays de l'OCDE affectées à l'aide aux pays en voie de développement; d'une banque de données sur les déterminants des dépenses redistributives des gouvernements provinciaux au Canada.

L'accès à ces importantes bases de données incite les chercheurs du GRIG à se diriger vers l'analyse diachronique. Dès lors, un chercheur ne peut se limiter à utiliser une seule banque de données; il doit généralement aussi aller exploiter les données qu'un de ses collègues aura pu collecter grâce à des subventions de recherche. Ces échanges s'avèrent d'autant plus faciles qu'ils se situent dans un contexte de grande réciprocité.

Nos étudiants de maîtrise et de doctorat utilisent souvent plus d'une seule banque de données. Nous pensons que cette façon d'utiliser les données par fertilisation croisée sera génératrice de contributions à l'avancement des connaissances.

La réalisation d'un programme de recherche défini en termes d'analyses empiriques, comparatives et diachroniques exige des ressources d'infrastructures qui ne peuvent pas être financées à même les subventions obtenues pour la réalisation de projets spécifiques. Un chercheur du GRIG ne peut utiliser une fraction importante d'une subvention de recherche dans le simple but de prêter assistance à un autre collègue qui veut faire de la comparaison en exploitant deux banques de données. Il en va de même pour l'utilisation des bases de données par nos étudiants de maîtrise et de doctorat.

L'obtention d'une subvention d'infrastructure du programme de soutien aux équipes du Fonds FCAR a donc permis au GRIG de renforcer son programme dans la direction de l'analyse comparative et de l'analyse temporelle tout en permettant de pouvoir fournir de meilleurs outils et un meilleur encadrement pour les étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles.

Cette subvention d'infrastructure a permis l'engagement d'un statisticien-informaticien de même qu'une secrétaire. Ces deux personnes offrent des services à tous les professeurs du GRIG de même qu'aux étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles dont la direction des thèses est assumée par les cinq chercheurs du groupe. La subvention d'infrastructure du Fonds FCAR ne finance donc pas la réalisation de projets spécifiques mais elle sert à soutenir l'infrastructure commune à chacun des projets subventionnés déjà en cours de réalisation.

Sans reprendre ici en détail les éléments qui caractérisent le programme de recherche décrit précédemment, il importe de souligner que les principaux efforts des membres du GRIG concernent actuellement la réalisation de projets subventionnés:

- L'analyse comparative des partis politiques provinciaux au Canada, sous la direction de Vincent Lemieux.
- L'analyse comparée du discours public de 10 provinces canadiennes: 1960-1990, sous la direction de Jean Crête et Louis M. Imbeau
- Les déterminants des choix partisans au niveau fédéral, sous la direction de Jean Crête.
- Analyse comparative de l'évolution de l'offre et de la demande d'interventions gouvernementales au Québec, sous la direction de Réjean Landry.
- Analyse des politiques publiques dans le secteur de la santé, sous la direction de Vincent Lemieux.
- Analyse de l'impact des règles d'allocation de ressources sur les services offerts aux personnes âgées vivant en Centre d'accueil, sous la direction de Réjean Landry.
- Analyse comparative des aides des gouvernements provinciaux et de six pays de l'OCDE concernant les alliances technologiques entre les firmes privées, sous la direction de Réjean Landry.

En outre, les chercheurs du GRIG ont contribué à la réalisation de travaux concernant les politiques publiques pour le compte de plusieurs commissions royales d'enquête, que ce soit sur les médias, l'union économique et l'unité nationale ou sur la réforme des institutions électorales. Les chercheurs du GRIG ont aussi réalisé de nombreuses analyses politiques publiques pour des commissions d'enquête provinciale, qu'il s'agisse de la Commission Rochon sur les services de santé, ou la Commission Bélanger-Campeau sur l'avenir du Québec.

Finalement, il importe aussi de souligner que la collaboration des chercheurs du GRIG s'étend aussi à des activités d'enseignement puisqu'ils offrent depuis plusieurs années un séminaire conjoint de recherche sur les politiques publiques et qu'ils offriront, à partir

de septembre 1991, un cours de 2^e et 3^e cycle sur les théories et les méthodes de l'analyse comparative des politiques publiques.

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

**RESEARCH IN THE THIRD WORLD:
EXPERIENCE FROM AFRICA**

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A colleague of mine recently returned from a trip to Nigeria. In these times of government cutbacks and underfunding of universities here in Canada, his account of the situation in Nigeria was sobering. The crisis of higher education in Nigeria has reached the point that it is virtually impossible for academics to function. Most university professors find that their salary is so inadequate that in order to simply survive they must have some other source of income. Many make ends meet by entering the informal sector; one respected political scientist has a large poultry farm, while others are engaged in a variety of small business enterprises. On campus, there is simply no money; basic supplies are scarce while money for research or travel is non-existent. The library acquisition budget is pitiful. Journals have been cancelled and new book purchases are few and far between. For the most part, students have to rely on out-of-date materials, many of which reflect outmoded colonial attitudes. For serious Nigerian academics, many of whom have Ph.D.s from leading North American universities, the situation is desperate; certainly the «normal» academic life of teaching and scholarship is impossible.

These observations are by way of emphasizing that the African crisis penetrates into all walks of life, even the academic. Researchers working in Africa, whether they be African or foreign, cannot help but be affected by it. To begin with, it can often be very difficult just to get by. Basic social infrastructure in many parts of the continent has been allowed to deteriorate badly, so much so that transportation and accommodation arrangements often become major preoccupations. At a minimum, foreign researchers have to get used very quickly to operating on «African time», accepting that

arrangements will collapse and schedules will not be kept.

Beyond simple logistics, the crisis imposes other constraints on research. The data sources that researchers may want to draw upon are often unavailable or unreliable. In Nigeria, it has been almost forty years since there has been a reliable census; other statistical data is missing or incomplete. As for archives, the quality of the available material varies widely; frequently there are simply no archival records documenting the decisions of governments. A continuing legacy of the not-so-distant colonial past is that by far the best archival records on the colonial era are in European capitals. For anyone interested in anything to do with British colonialism in Africa, for instance, a stop in London is still mandatory.

A further consequence of the crisis is a strong orientation towards praxis in research. «Research for research's sake» will find no supporters in Africa. Africa and African development problems have been the subject of concentrated Western research efforts for at least three decades; many Africans justifiably feel that there is little that is positive to show for it all. Government officials and others that one interviews want to know what practical benefit to them will flow from a research project. I have encountered this kind of instrumental attitude even in apparently remote villages. In one instance, the response of a village chief to my request to conduct an interview was that he had not heard again from the researcher that had been there ten years earlier (about whom I had known nothing), so why should he talk to me?

A common complaint about foreign researchers is that they are exploiting Africa for their own purposes. Researchers are charged with having failed to deposit copies of their work with local libraries and archives or to have otherwise made the results of their research available locally. Simple respect requires that this be done. Beyond this, however, it is often extremely useful to arrange for a «reference group» of academics and officials with whom you can share your ideas during the course of the research. Not only does this ensure that your findings stay within the country, it can provide a valuable check upon the accuracy of your observations and analysis.

Indeed, it is often very useful to be associated with a local research body, be it a university, an independent research institute or an arm of government. Though such organizations are often critically short of resources, they usually have well-trained and dedicated staff, who are able to escort the naive foreigner through the local bureaucratic maze (at a minimum, a permit of some sort is usually required for any research) and to provide much needed logistical support. Ideally, there should be a certain reciprocity between the skills, resources and interests of local and foreign researchers.

A local contact is especially important if you intend to undertake any sort of field work. Almost all African countries retain the colonial language as their official language, so Canadian researchers with only English and French have no problems in government circles and in urban areas. Outside the urban areas, however, most Africans speak only the local language. Unless you have invested considerable time and effort in learning the language, you will need a translator cum research assistant. A local contact is absolutely vital for hiring such a person and for making the other arrangements for field work.

Linguistic nuances, of course, often provide the most important research insights. In one project I was associated with, we wanted to know about selection procedures for local Village Development Committees. According to established government guidelines, these committees were to be elected at public meetings. Our observation, however, was that such elections were never held; instead, the committees were chosen through a process of negotiation and compromise among local notables. Understanding why started with the realization that there was no word in the local language that reflected the concept of an election. The word that was used was better translated as «select» and was associated with the traditional consensual decision-making methods of the chief's council. The supposedly «modern» Village Development Committees, which were explicitly created by the government to supplant the institutions of the chieftaincy, had done no such thing in this instance.

Finally, it should be said that it is of course preposterous to talk in general about research in Africa. The continent is too large, its peoples, cultures and political systems too diverse, for any generalization to apply with equal force throughout Africa. The conscientious researcher will want to learn as much as possible about the specific context for research in individual countries before leaving Canada. This goes beyond simply making local arrangements for travel and accommodation. Much of my own research and travel, for instance, has been in countries bordering South Africa; in these countries it is absolutely vital, in word and deed, to make clear where you stand on the issue of apartheid. Elsewhere, other issues may have equal salience. Wherever one goes, it is important to be sensitive to these sorts of considerations in conducting one's research.

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

**«BAROMETER FALLING»
THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL
ENVIRONMENT**

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Note from the Editor: Roger Gibbins was kind enough to let us use his Address presented to the British Association for Canadian Studies Conference at Nottingham University, April 12-14, 1991. Please note that this paper was written as a speech.

In a seminal work written nearly thirty years ago, David Easton distinguished among three foci of political support: support for the community, for the regime, and for authorities¹. Although the details of Easton's typology are not critical here, his basic distinction provides a useful handle on the contemporary constitutional environment in Canada. More specifically, the thesis to be explored here is that support for a trans-continental community *inclusive of Quebec* has all but evaporated in Quebec, and is rapidly evaporating outside Quebec. In short, the political community has been bifurcated. Given this collapse of support for the existing national community, Canadians are trying to find a new political regime - a new federalism - that will bind the country together in the absence of support for a common political community. However, the search for a new federal regime is handicapped by the fact that support for political authorities outside Quebec is at an historic low.

In summary, *Canada faces a compounded crisis of political support*. With the near collapse of support for both the political community and political authorities, the quest for regime reform, and thus the survival of the contemporary Canadian state, are problematic in the extreme.

Political Authorities

Let me begin a more detailed presentation of this argument by examining Easton's framework. In this framework, the term *political authorities* encompasses the incumbents of public office, both appointed and elected, but primarily elected. Support for Canadian authorities, and for the system of executive federalism within which they functioned, was badly damaged by the prolonged and divisive debate over the Meech Lake Accord. Although this damage did not extend to

1 David Easton, *A Framework for Political Analysis* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965).

the courts, municipal politicians, or bureaucrats well removed from the inter-governmental arena, it did extend to most of the primary constitutional players. (Newfoundland's Premier Clyde Wells is a notable exception.) Steadfast governmental support for the Accord in the face of widespread public opposition outside Quebec weakened the constitutional authority of the first ministers when the Accord collapsed. We have seen a growing demand for greater public participation in the constitutional process, a demand that reflects in large part a repudiation of the constitutional hegemony of existing political authorities. The first ministers themselves recognized this change in stature when, in the last few months of the Meech meltdown, they promised that once the Accord was ratified, they would never again restrict the constitutional process to intergovernmental negotiations.

It should also be noted that some of the conventional constitutional players encounter a good deal of personal distrust stemming from the previous constitutional exercise. The incumbent Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, faces public distrust that is both broad and deep, and his government trails badly in recent polls². Although Mr. Mulroney's unpopularity is fed by a multitude of streams, his constitutional politics to date are an important source. Two of the four western premiers who supported the Accord - Alberta's Don Getty, and Saskatchewan's Grant Devlin - are also trailing in the polls and, having been burned once by their support of Meech Lake, have little enthusiasm for embarking upon a new constitutional crusade. Ontario's Premier Bob Rae is in a difficult position in that the defeat of his predecessor, David Peterson, can be attributed at least in part to Peterson's support for the Accord, and to his uncritical, even spirited, participation in the closed process of executive federalism.

All of the first ministers, moreover, are functioning within a political environment that is sour in the extreme. The national hangover from the Meech Lake debate, a deepening recession, growing concerns about the impact of the Free Trade Agreement and global economic change, and a general distaste for politicians and the political process dampen the prospects for constructive constitutional debate.

Although political authorities outside Quebec have thus been damaged by a host of factors, and are therefore in no position to rebuild support for the Canadian community through their own charisma, political authorities inside Quebec have been left virtually unscathed by the Meech debacle. At the same time, however, the latter's constitutional options have been severely limited, and their willingness to

support the Canadian community has been all but extinguished. Unfortunately, the coincidence of weakened political authorities outside Quebec, and strong but nationalistic authorities inside Quebec, makes the survival of the Canadian political community all that more problematic. A strong community can survive periods of weak support for political authorities, but a weakened political community is placed at great risk when support for political authorities has also been undermined. The saving grace in such a case must come through ongoing and stable popular support for the political regime. Yet it is precisely the regime that is under intense attack from inside Quebec, and under growing attack from outside Quebec.

The Political Regime

In the context of this particular argument, the *political regime* includes a host of institutions and norms encompassing parliamentary institutions, the courts, and federalism itself. Of primary concern is federalism, which provides the regime foundation for Canadian constitutional life, and which is under intense attack in Quebec. Indeed, federalism has been declared to be unworkable, to be dead beyond hopes of resuscitation. Quebec nationalists hope to replace existing federal institutions with some form of sovereignty association, or with diplomatic relations between sovereign states. Only the most imaginative minds, unconstrained by institutional realities, can see the reports of the Allaire Committee and Bélanger-Campeau Commission as being federal or, for that matter, reformist in character.

The federal regime has also come under attack, albeit less intense attack, from outside Quebec, from Senate reformers, the champions of regional interests more broadly defined, and from Aboriginal peoples. In essence, however, the attack external to Quebec is reformist in intent. For example, the Senate reform movement in western Canada poses a fundamental challenge to the political regime, but not to the political community; the objective is to restructure, revitalize, and perhaps even strengthen national institutions. The federal regime is to be reformed, and thus the community saved.

Although the immediate constitutional issue is the survival of the federal regime, the survival of the community is also at stake. If Donald Smiley was correct in arguing that Canada is primarily a political community, or «political nationality»³, then the regime plays a critical role in knitting that community together. However, more than institutional glue is required: the federal community must have some positive value for citizens even if their primary loyalties and attachments

2 A Gallup poll released on February 21, 1991, gave the federal Progressive Conservatives only 16% of the popular vote, a proportion that dropped to single digits outside Quebec.

3 D.V. Smiley, *The Canadian Political Nationality* (Toronto: Methuen, 1967), 2.

may be to subnational communities. Federalism, in other words, must have some affective component rooted in a non-institutionalized sense of community. Yet Quebec nationalists reject the Canadian community, and once that community has been rejected, once Quebec becomes the sole community locus of political support, then the maintenance of a federal regime makes little sense apart from its capacity to generate economic largesse, a capacity that has been thrown into question by Canada's massive federal debt.

While Quebec nationalists are therefore trying to dismember the federal regime, many Canadians outside Quebec are searching for changes to that regime which will accommodate the political aspirations of Quebec. Their search is based on the belief that Canadians outside and inside Quebec are still attached to the Canadian community, and that their attachment can be secured through a reformed federal regime. However, attachment to a transcontinental political community is difficult to demonstrate in Quebec, and is increasingly difficult to demonstrate outside Quebec. As a consequence, the regime argument for the continued existence of the Canadian state is being radically transformed; the maintenance of the federal regime is supported in order to avoid economic costs for two quite distinct political communities.

In effect, the post-Meech constitutional debate only masquerades as a debate about the federal regime. It is not. It is debate about the survival of the Canadian political community, and only secondarily a debate about the regime changes that might patch that community together. (It is also a debate that demonstrates the deep and abiding faith that Canadians inside and outside Quebec have in institutional resolutions to community conflict.) As the constitutional crisis intensifies, the community debate will overshadow the regime debate to a greater and greater extent.

The Political Community

As I have already implied, the notion of *political community* refers to something more elemental than transient political authorities or the constitutional details of federal regimes. The notion is closer to that of a homeland, a sense of place that both transcends and finds reflection within political structures. In essence, the sense of community is what we commonly refer to as «nationality». In this context it has been argued with great force that Quebec has always constituted a distinct political community - a distinct society - within the Canadian federal state. Since the collapse of the Meech Lake Accord we have witnessed a strengthening of that community, and a growing determination to disentangle it from the broader federal state. (This is what sovereignty association means: political disentanglement coupled with some form of ongoing economic association.)

There is little that is new about Quebec nationalism apart from its unprecedented levels of public support. What is new, however, is that the post-Meech period has also seen the attempt to define a Canadian community that excludes Quebec. In short, there is a nascent Canadian nationalist movement that looks beyond the present constitutional crisis to an independent Quebec, and to the «new Canada» that will result. Although this movement still lacks any coherent political leadership, and has not been embraced by any government or political party, it finds growing expression in newspaper columns, in letters-to-the-editor, and in musings of constitutional experts who have abandoned attempts to find a form of federalism flexible enough to accommodate the very disparate aspirations of Quebec and «Canada».

Support for a political community exclusive of Quebec comes from a variety of sources. If one closely examines the Meech Lake debate and more contemporary constitutional debates, it is clear that many Canadians are trying to articulate a community vision built around national program standards, universal rights which apply regardless of where one lives, and revitalized national institutions. The political constituencies which are at the forefront of trying to define the new Canadian community are primarily non-territorial in character. They are women, environmentalists, Aboriginals, multicultural communities and special interest groups who are pursuing political interests and identities which are non-territorial in character, and which in some cases are even hostile to the territorial organization of politics. They are also constituencies which would not be well-served by the radical degree of decentralization that would be needed to accommodate Quebec's aspirations, and which may even support a greater degree of centralization than we have today.

There is no question that the collapse of the Meech Lake Accord marked a watershed in the bifurcation of the Canadian political community. The Accord was an attempt to incorporate Quebec within a restructured federal regime, and thus to secure the allegiance of Quebec to a transnational political community. However, the Accord came to challenge new Charter-based community norms outside Quebec, and the death of the Accord came to symbolize the death of a transnational political community for Quebecers. Constitutional debate since then has tried, without success, to find a regime solution that would resuscitate the Canadian community, or at the very least would postpone its internment.

The point to stress is that the pan-Canadian political community has come under attack on two fronts. By far the most serious attack comes from Quebec nationalists, who have rejected that community in the most forceful manner. While some nationalists support an ongoing marriage of convenience, a sovereignty association in which Canada and Quebec continue to share a kitchen and garage, a trans-

continental community has been rejected. On the other front are Canadians prepared to contemplate new community exclusive of Quebec, Canadians who are not prepared to pay any regime price to hold the country together. Although supporters of a Canadian community inclusive of Quebec are still legion outside Quebec, and include the governments of Canada, the continued existence of that community is no longer a consensual value. The simple will to exist is no longer sufficient. If a community is to survive, there must also be an underlying consensus on the appropriate nature of the constitutional regime. That latter consensus has sunk beneath the waves of Meech Lake.

Discussion

Is the present Canadian crisis real, or is it primarily the concern of the chattering classes, just another act in Canada's seemingly endless constitutional melodrama? I would argue that the crisis is indeed real, and that its roots can be illuminated through Easton's typology of political support. The crisis of political support has moved from political authorities to the regime, and now to the heart of the political community. Badly discredited political authorities are trying to find a set of changes in the federal regime that will bridge a growing schism in the political community. That schism, however, is now too deep to be bridged by a common federal regime. Indeed, the debate over the nature of the political community has seen the tentative emergence - tentative outside Quebec but by no means tentative inside Quebec - of two quite distinct and now mutually exclusive communities: Canada and Quebec⁴.

In this respect, then, the search for a constitutional solution to the present crisis is hopeless so long as it assumes a common political community. Federalism only works if there is an underlying community that is transnational, that is inclusive of Quebec, and that is seen to be inclusive from both inside and outside Quebec. That condition is no longer met, and thus Canadians face two alternatives. The first is a new, non-federal regime which would not presuppose a common political community. This is the terrain of sovereignty-association, and the skeletal forms of political union embedded in the Allaire and Bélanger-Campeau recommendations. While such arrangements may have some utilitarian appeal by stapling together a common economic association, they have no emotional appeal given their explicit rejection of a common community. Given that the Free Trade Agreement already provides a common economic infrastructure, and given that the Quebec-Canada political

institutions proposed by sovereignty-association supporters are of limited appeal to Quebecers and of no appeal to non-Quebecers, this alternative stands little chance of survival in the escalating constitutional debate. The second alternative is the construction of new political regimes in Quebec and Canada, regimes that recognize that the schism in the former Canadian community can best be addressed through the creation of independent but hopefully congenial nations states.

It may be a mistake, of course, to write off prematurely the capacity of political authorities to find a regime solution to the current constitutional crisis. Prime Minister Mulroney has only begun to wade into the constitutional fray, and the institutional resources of the federal government, not to mention the residual patriotism of individual Canadians, have yet to be brought fully into play. However, if one accepts the argument that the current crisis extends beyond the constitutional regime to the very essence of the political community, then the capacity of political authorities to find a regime solution must indeed be questioned. Mr. Mulroney faces a truly Herculean task in trying to appeal to both Quebec and Canadian nationalists; any such appeal presupposes a common political community that is very much in question. Mr. Bourassa has no incentive to make such an appeal, and the other provincial premiers have little inclination or proven capacity to do so.

New political leaders are on the horizon, but their assistance to the political community in its time of need is open to question. Preston Manning, leader of the nascent but rapidly expanding Reform Party of Canada⁵, is well positioned to articulate a constitutional vision *exclusive* of Quebec, but is unlikely to champion a regime solution that would be acceptable in Quebec. (Manning's ardent support for a Triple E Senate has no appeal in Quebec.) Lucien Bouchard, leader of the Bloc Québécois⁶, has even less interest in finding regime solutions; Bouchard is an ardent Quebecois nationalist committed to the early creation of a sovereign Quebec. Liberal leader Jean Chrétien is a spent force in Quebec, and likely outside the province as well, while the NDP's Audrey McLaughlin faces her party's historical weakness in Quebec. Thus, if incumbent political authorities seem incapable of cobbling together a regime solution to the crisis of community support, those waiting eagerly in the wings offer even less prospect of success.

4 The Allaire Report talks about the need for new political institutions to handle the «Quebec-Canada» relationship. There is no question that, in the spirit of the report, the two communities are mutually exclusive.

5 Although the RPC has only one seat in the House and one in the Senate at present, recent public opinion polls suggest that Reform candidates across the west could win up to 50 seats in the House.

6 At the time of writing, the Bloc Québécois held nine seats in the House of Commons.

A related problem is that Canada now lacks national political parties which are capable of bridging a bifurcated political community. As noted already, the Reform Party and Bloc Québécois have no incentive to do so, and the NDP has only the most precarious of footholds in Quebec. The Liberals have a leader who is badly discredited in Quebec, and who is of uncertain appeal in the rest of Canada. The only truly national party at the present time is the Progressive Conservative party, which «enjoys» uniformly low levels of public support across the country. In part, the weakness of national parties may be symptomatic of the larger community crisis; as Jeffrey Simpson points out, «... in a country where the institutions of national integration are often weak, the decline of the national parties is a further indication of the loosening of bonds of nationhood.»⁷ At the same time, the weakened condition of the national parties is more than symptomatic: it also makes a regime solution to the constitutional crisis all that more difficult to find.

If Canadians are to reconstitute themselves as a political community inclusive of Quebec, they require a shared consensus that the pre-eminent, if not necessarily dominant, political community must be Canada, and not Quebec. This consensus does not exist in Quebec, and is unlikely to materialize in the near future. Yet, so long as the nature of the political community remains indeterminate, it is extremely difficult to fashion a new political regime. The constitutional cloth cannot be cut until the form of the community has been determined.

Conclusion

In the final analysis, a well-constructed political regime should reflect and reinforce the underlying political community. In times of stress within the community, that regime may even work to hold the community together, by providing an institutional context within which political authorities can weave the magic of national reconciliation and accommodation. However, when the community becomes bifurcated to the degree that Canada faces today, then the rational for maintaining an overarching political regime is thrown into question. It may well be that the regime of international politics will be more appropriate for Canada's future than the regime of federalism.

Once support for the political community has been weakened to the current degree, once the Canadian Humpty Dumpty has fallen, can mere reforms to the constitutional regime put him back together again? The answer, I would argue, is no. The critical regime issue is not what will hold Canada together in the absence of support for the political community, but

rather what regime should be put into place to give shape to the new Canada once Quebec leaves.

Perhaps the question is whether Canada can reconstitute itself as a political community once Quebec leaves. Certainly the task of reconstituting Canada will not be an easy one, nor is it assured of success. Ironically, if Canada were the kind of community that it is portrayed to be in Quebec - a monolithic, anglophone and unicultural community roughly equivalent to an equally mythological francophone community in Quebec - then the task would be relatively straightforward. Unfortunately, the reality is quite different: the Canadian community confronts deep and potentially enduring regional fissures. Thus the long-term survival of the new Canada depends a great deal on which lines of political fragmentation come to dominate the political landscape, and which find institutional expression in the new Canadian state.

If territorial cleavages dominate, if the new Canadians see themselves first and foremost as Albertans, British Columbians or Newfoundlanders, then the prognosis is not good. In that environment, finding a new federal regime to accommodate regional aspirations, when more than fifty per cent of the national population lives in the single province of Ontario, may be as insurmountable a task as trying to accommodate a sovereign Quebec within a federal Canada. However, if the new political community divides along other lines of cleavage, then the prognosis is less bleak. If Canadians divide along lines of class, race and ideology, and not along lines of region, then the Canadian experiment may well continue into the 21st century. This will require a new political regime which gives full expression to non-territorial politics without at the same time ignoring the historical legacy of strong regional identities. Designing this new political regime will indeed be a challenging task, and it is one that Canadians must begin tackling at once if their community is to prosper when Quebec leaves.

PROCES-VERBAL / MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

62ième réunion générale annuelle
University of Victoria

Le 28 mai 1990

1. Le mot de bienvenue du Président - André-J. Bélanger (Montréal)

Le président souhaite la bienvenue aux membres de l'assemblée, souligne l'excellence des séances de la rencontre scientifique annuelle et propose l'ordre du jour.

⁷ Jeffrey Simpson, «The Two Canadas», *Foreign Policy*, Number 81 (Winter 1990-91), p. 83.

2. **Approval of the Agenda**

MOTION CARRIED
 Professor Elisabeth A. Gidengil (McGill) /
 Louise Quesnel (professeure, Laval)

That the agenda be approved as presented.

3. **Approbation du procès-verbal 1989**

PROPOSE APPUYE
 Raymond Hudon (professeur, Laval) /
 Professor Donald E.I Blake (UBC)

Que le procès-verbal 1989 soit accepté.

4. **Les affaires relatives au procès-verbal 1989**

Nulles.

5. **Rapport du président - André-J. Bélanger (professeur)**

Le professeur Bélanger rappelle que chaque Rapport annuel présenté à l'assemblée a été inclus dans le dernier numéro du *Bulletin* remis aux membres. Le président souligne quelques points centraux de son rapport et remercie les nombreuses personnes dont la contribution a fait en sorte que nous ayons eu une excellente année.

PROPOSE APPUYE
 André-J. Bélanger /
 Gordon Mace (professeur, Laval)

Que le rapport du président soit accepté.

6. **Le rapport du président du Comité des candidatures - André-J. Bélanger**

Le professeur Bélanger, à titre de président du Comité des candidatures, remercie les autres membres du Comité:

Professor R. Kenneth Carty (UBC)
Professor Jennifer Smith (Dalhousie)
Professor Robert Young (UWO)

and introduced outgoing **Past-President, Professor David J. Elkins, the official scrutineer for the 1990 election.**

Professor Elkins told the meeting that he had enlisted Professor Philip Resnick (UBC) as his official colleague-assistant and thanked him. Professor Elkins reported that 292 valid ballots had been received and tabulated, and the following were elected:

Elected by acclamation / Par acclamation:

Président élu:
Vincent Lemieux (professeur, Laval)

Elected/Elu(e)s:

Members-at-large / Conseill(ers)ères:
Professor Rainer Knopff (Calgary)
Professor Samuel La Selva (UBC)
Professor Grace Skogstad (UofT)
Professor François Rocher (Carleton)
Professor Richard A. Vernon (UWO)

Le professeur Bélanger remercie le scrutateur, le professeur Elkins, et souligne le maintien de la tradition consistant à retenir les services d'un ancien président et également Président-sortant.

MOTION CARRIED
 Professor David J. Elkins (UBC) /
 Professor Maureen Covell (SFU)

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

At this point **Professor Vincent Lemieux was invited to join the Executive on the podium. Professor Elkins retired.**

7. **Introduction of President, 1989-1990: Professor Peter H. Russell (University of Toronto)**

Le professeur Bélanger présente son successeur, Professor Peter Russell. There took place the ceremonial passing on of the symbol of office, the Presidential Cup.

President Russell thanked his predecessor and expressed the Association's appreciation to outgoing Past President, Professor David J. Elkins (UBC).

As his first presidential act, Professor Russell noted that the beautiful room in which the Association gathered this year had been that in which, in 1984, had taken place the Memorial Service for former president, Walter D. Young; he reminded the meeting that 1989-90 had been a sad year that had seen the passing of several colleagues; he asked the members present to observe with him a Minute of Silence in their memory.

Professor Russell then called on the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Simon McInnes, to make his Report.

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

Dr. McInnes invited questions to the Financial Report as prepared by Association auditors,

McCay-Duff and Company, of which the key elements appeared in the *Bulletin* as the Secretary-Treasurer's annual report. There being none, the following was put:

MOTION CARRIED

Dr. Simon McInnes /
Professor K.R. Nossal (McMaster)

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

MOTION CARRIED

Dr. Simon McInnes /
Professor David Elkins (UBC)

That McCay, Duff and Company be retained as Association auditors for the next fiscal period.

Dr. McInnes circulated copies of his document, *Revenue and Expenditure Management / Gestion des revenus et des dépenses* which had been reviewed by the board in arriving at the fees recommendations that were now before the General Assembly. The latter had been sent out to the membership as a Notice of Motion (attached to permanent record of these Minutes, APPENDIX 1) with the March *Bulletin* mailing.

The Secretary-Treasurer reviewed the document (Attached to the permanent record of these Minutes, APPENDIX II), underlining its conclusion that the Association/*Journal* could be looking at an anticipated increase in expenses of from \$25,000.-\$41,000. over the next two years and that grant revenues, during the same period, would be declining (sharply on the administrative side and incrementally on the *Journal* side). At the same time, Dr. McInnes reported, a Board Committee assigned to review revenues had concluded that, though a well-supported Trust Fund could do something to provide for the longer term, there were no current areas for expansion, other than fees and subscriptions.

The fees Motion was put. Professor Kenneth M. Gibbins (Winnipeg) noted that the institutional subscription rate was now significantly less than the membership fee and asked if this reflected a fear of an inelastic market. The Secretary-Treasurer said that this was a correct reading.

Professor Jean Laponce (UBC) rose to say that he commended the Board on its decision to recommend this structure. He reminded the meeting of his longstanding position that it was both a fact that it was in the Association's own interests in the broadest possible dissemination of the community's research and also a duty of a privileged academic community not to impose a cost-burden on hard-pressed libraries in general and, in particular, those of the Third World.

MOTION CARRIED

The Board of Directors

That membership fees be increased as follows:

Category	Type	\$
CPSA-only	Students, etc.	\$ 35.
	All others	\$ 95.
Joint CPSA-SQSP	Students, etc.	\$ 45.
	All others	\$110.

Que les cotisations soient augmentées comme suit:

Institutions canadiennes	\$65.
Institutions étrangères	
Pays de l'OCDE	\$85.
Autres pays étrangers	\$65.

9. **Report: THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE - Professor Ronald Manzer, Co-Editor**

Professor Ronald Manzer (Co-Editor, *CJPS*) rose to present his last report as Co-Editor. He said that he had come to these meetings directly from having seen three years of work «go down the hall on a dolly»!

Le professeur Manzer rappelle les changements intervenus du côté francophone de la Revue: le professeur Stéphane Dion (Montréal) remplace la professeure Lucille Beaudry (UQAM) comme codirecteur alors que Guy Laforest (Laval) succède à Stéphane Dion à titre de secrétaire à la rédaction. Le professeur Manzer souligne l'esprit de coopération et la prévenance qui ont prévalu tout au long du travail réalisé par le Comité de rédaction.

Professor Manzer highlighted his Annual Report and concluded his presentation by reiterating his written thanks to all of the people who had helped to make the outgoing editors' work so rewarding, and particularly thanked Professor Marsha Chandler who, as Head of the U of T Department, had negotiated for the U of T team, the rich opportunity that *The Journal* editorship had been. He also thanked the Scarborough College administration for its resource support of the English-language editorial function.

Professor Manzer concluded by introducing his successor, Professor Roger Gibbins (Calgary).

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Ronald Manzer /
Professor Roger Gibbins

That the Report of THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE be received as presented.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Peter Russel /
Professor Howard Lesson (Regina)

That the Canadian Political Science Association expresses its warm gratitude to the outgoing English-language Editorial team of Professors Ronald Manzer and Sylvia Bashevkin (U of T) and Professor William Coleman (McMaster) for outstanding service to this academic community.

10. Report: The President of the Trust Fund - Professor Thomas Flanagan

Professor Flanagan noted that donations were up, from \$2,500. in 1989, to some \$4,500. to date in 1990. He announced that the fund had become the recipient of the first external donation: Nelson Canada had contributed \$500. and he thanked them.

He told the assembly that 1990/91 would be a period of further reaching out for external donors but that, in order for those initiatives to be successful, the need was for continuing support from a broad base of Association member-donors. He mentioned estate-planning as a mode of donation that the Fund would be underlining to the membership.

Professor Russell thanked Professor Flanagan for his creative management of this important, longterm programme.

11. Report: The Research Communications Committee - Professor Herman Bakvis

Professor Bakvis outlined the work of his Committee in the area of copyright. He told the AGM that the Board had adopted the principle that broadest possible access to scholarly research was in the interest of the political science community. It had, in this spirit, opted to alter the author's contract to include release to the Association of the rights for not-for-profit use of articles (reprography: research, library reserve copies, classroom use). An administrative process had been opened up to ask former authors to agree to conform to these new norms. The Committee had also been empowered to do ongoing research about what Cancopy and homologous enterprises could offer.

Professor Russell thanked Professor Bakvis and his Committee, saying that copyright represented a very complicated picture and that a very good job was being done by them for the Board and Association.

12. Rapport: Le Programme ontarien des stages législatifs - Professor Graham White, Director

Le professeur White rappelle certains éléments de son rapport en particulier l'excellent travail réalisé par les stagiaires eux-mêmes afin d'accroître les revenus du Programme provenant du secteur privé. Il a aussi profité de la tenue de l'assemblée générale pour souligner le caractère toujours national du Programme de stages qui reçoit des candidatures et choisit des stagiaires en provenance de l'ensemble du Canada.

PROPOSE APPUYÉ
Professor Graham White /
Professeur Edouard Cloutier (Montréal)

Que le rapport du directeur du Programme ontarien soit accepté.

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

Professor Conrad Winn rose to move the receipt of his report. He said that while funding continued in its «perpetual state of uncertainty», the Programme also continued grateful to strong ongoing public sector supporters. He expressed his appreciation of the participation of the many colleagues who had contributed to the Programme's functioning. In concluding, he noted that the friendly competition between OLIP and PIP for the best interns tended to keep both of them on their toes.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Conrad Winn /
Professor Gunther Hartmann (Memorial)

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

14. Rapport: LE BULLETIN - Gordon Mace, professeur et directeur

Le professeur Mace indique que le *Bulletin* lui-même doit servir de rapport à l'Assemblée. Il remercie Marie-Pierre Ashby, Michel Roussel et Erick Duchesne du département de science politique de Laval ainsi que les collaborateurs du *Bulletin* et les membres du Conseil d'administration pour leur appui. Il souligne enfin le soutien constant manifesté par Joan Pond et Peter H. Russell.

In thanking Professor Mace, Professor Russell said that he knew that he expressed the community's appreciation in saying that he was most impressed with developments at the *Bulletin*.

The acceptance of Professor Mace's report and the approval of the meeting were expressed by its applause.

15. Report: The Chairman of the 1990 Programme Committee - Professor Maureen Covell (SFU)

With expressions of congratulations for a rich and interesting Programme, Professor Russell introduced Professor Covell. She told the assembly that the current meeting was enjoying the largest participation in the history of the Programme. Over 420 persons were involved in the Programme sessions. She thanked the members of the 1990 **PROGRAMME COMMITTEE**.

She emphasized the particular gratitude that successful meetings owe to the **Local Representative**. The meeting showed its appreciation of **Professor Richard Power's** contribution by its applause.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Maureen Covell /
Professor Ronald Watts (Queen's)

That the Association expresses its thanks for warm hospitality and excellent arrangements to:

President, Dr. Howard Petch and the University of Victoria;

To the 1990 Learned's' organizer, Professor Ian MacPherson and his helpful staff;

To Professor Howard Biddulph and the colleagues in the Department of Political Science at Victoria.

Professor Covell concluded by introducing her successor, **Professor Robert Young (UWO)** who, on behalf of the membership, and to the applause of the meeting, thanked and congratulated Professor Covell.

Professor Young said that his Committee was in place and would sit tomorrow for the first time. He named its members to the meeting and reminded them that its composition would be announced in the June **JOURNAL**.

15. Other business

There being none, the President called for a Motion of adjournment.

16. Adjournment

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Howard Biddulph (Victoria) /
Professor Ronald Watts (Queen's)

That the 62nd Annual General Meeting be adjourned and that the membership reconvene at Queen's University on June 2, 3 and 4, in 1991.

ANNUAL REPORTS / RAPPORTS ANNUELS

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

Dr. Simon McInnes

**McCay, Duff & Company
Chartered Accountants**

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

REVENUE / REVENUS	1990	1989
Membership fees and subscriptions / Cotisations et souscriptions	140,933	137,046
Grants and donations / Dons et subventions	531,078	531,454
Interest / Intérêts	36,261	25,709
Other revenue / Autres revenus	<u>23,206</u>	<u>15,605</u>
	731,478	709,814
EXPENDITURE / DEPENSES		
Canadian Political Science Association / ACSP	275,331	243,134
Programme de stage parlementaire / PIP	265,333	254,732
Programme ontarien de stage législative / OLIP	184,794	177,827
CPSA Trust Fund / Fonds en fiducie de l'ACSP	<u>1,851</u>	<u>5,505</u>
	727,309	681,198
NET REVENUE FOR YEAR / REVENU NET POUR L'EXERCICE	4,169	28,616

PROGRAMME DE STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE ONTARIEN
ETAT DE RESULTATS

ANNEE DU PROGRAMME	89/90	88/89
REVENUS		
Octrois - L'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario	159,120	166,600
Dons	36,183	22,343
Intérêts	<u>8,283</u>	<u>4,580</u>
	203,586	193,523
DEPENSES		
Administration	24,461	23,395
Honoraires et déplacements des directeurs	6,500	6,500
Bourses des stagiaires	129,000	126,000
Déplacements et réceptions	26,873	23,376
Frais de représentation	396	973
Sélection	<u>3,564</u>	<u>3,582</u>
	<u>190,794</u>	<u>183,826</u>
REVENUS NETS POUR L'EXERCICE	<u><u>12,792</u></u>	<u><u>9,697</u></u>

CPSA PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

PROGRAMME YEAR	89/90	88/89
REVENUE		
Grant - The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	46,423	46,423
Donations		
- Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association Inc	60,000	60,000
- The Insurance Bureau of Canada	62,700	60,000
- Other	81,530	96,125
Interest	<u>18,141</u>	<u>13,127</u>
	268,794	276,175
EXPENDITURE		
Scholarships	147,000	132,500
Selection	13,638	12,361
Orientation and visits	13,819	13,408
Representation	12,720	11,365
Director's honorarium and expenses	10,500	10,500
Academic stipends	9,273	12,579
Special programmes	10,316	6,225
Personnel	22,015	25,021
Administration	27,651	28,372
Capital expenditures	-----	<u>2,600</u>
	<u>266,932</u>	<u>254,931</u>
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,862</u>	<u>21,244</u>

CPSA TRUST FUND / FONDS EN FIDUCIE ACSP
BALANCE SHEET / BILAN

As at December 31, 1990 / Au 31 décembre 1990

	1990	1989
REVENUE / REVENUS		
Donations / Dons	6,655	3,610
Interest / Intérêts	<u>850</u>	<u>261</u>
	7,505	3,871
EXPENDITURE / DEPENSES		
General / Générales	1,100	2,355
Professional fees / Honoraires professionnels	<u>750</u>	<u>3,200</u>
	<u>1,850</u>	<u>5,555</u>
NET REVENUE (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR / REVENU NET (DEPENSES) POUR L'EXERCICE	<u>5,655</u>	<u>(1,684)</u>

**CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE / REVUE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE
POLITIQUE**

Annual Report, 1990

In June, 1990, the English language editorial functions of the Journal moved from the University of Toronto to the University of Calgary. Roger Gibbins replaced Ronald Manzer as co-editor, Tom Flanagan replaced Sylvia Bashevkin as assistant editor, and Carol Prager took over from William Coleman (McMaster) as review editor. On the French language side of the Revue, Stéphane Dion (Montréal) replaced Lucille Beaudry (UQAM) as codirecteur, and Guy Laforest (Laval) replaced Stéphane Dion as secrétaire à la rédaction et responsable des recensions.

The transition from Toronto to Calgary went smoothly, in large part because of the generous assistance provided by Ronald Manzer. The new editorial team has tried to make more extensive use of fax and e-mail technologies to speed the editorial process, although to this point the results are inconclusive. The most serious delays stem from assessors (and the editorial team!), and may well be beyond the reach of technological solutions.

Table 1 presents a geographical summary of manuscript authors and assessors for the 100 new manuscripts (86 English and 14 French) submitted during 1990. Note that multiple authorship accounts for the fact that there are more authors listed than manuscripts received. Note also that Ontario scholars played a disproportionate role as assessors, but not as authors. In total, 32 Canadian universities and colleges were represented by the English-language authors with the largest number of authors coming from Calgary (7), Guelph and Toronto (6 each), Alberta and McGill (4 each), and Manitoba, Simon Fraser, Waterloo and York with 3 each.

The four issues of volume XXIII (1990) contained 29 articles, research notes and field analyses, of which 25 were in English and 4 in French, and 192 book reviews, of which 119 were in English and 73 in French. Table 2 presents a field breakdown for the published manuscripts.

The calculation of acceptance rates for the Journal/Revue is always a confused and sometimes a contentious issue given the continuous flow of the editorial process. Perhaps, then, the above figures give as good a guide as any; during 1990, 100 manuscripts

were submitted and 29 were published, yielding a gross acceptance rate of 29%. Of course, the reader should keep in mind that the 29 published articles were not drawn exclusively or even largely from the 100 manuscripts that were submitted during 1990; many were of 1989 or 1988 vintage.

Table 3 presents a more detailed picture of the editorial flow for English language manuscripts. The table does not include fifteen 1989 manuscripts which were resubmitted to the Journal, and then to the original referees, after revision. Of those fifteen, 10 were accepted, 4 were rejected by the referees, and the decision is still pending on one. Twenty-two French language manuscripts were handled during the year, of which 14 were new submissions and 8 were resubmissions. Five of the 22 were accepted for publication, 11 were rejected, and decisions are still pending on the remaining 6.

The editorial process, from initial receipt of the manuscript to the editorial decision, took an average of 149 days on the French language side of the Journal, a turnaround time that compares to 90 days in 1989. On the English language side, the editorial process took an average of 85 days, excluding those manuscripts that were rejected without peer review. In 1989, the average

turnaround time was 105 days for manuscripts sent out for review.

Table 4 provides a input breakdown by gender of the 1990 manuscript authors and assessors (English only). On the output side, only three of the authors published in 1990 were women.

Table 5 presents a summary by field of the book reviews published in 1990. Table 6 provides a summary of geographical distribution of reviewers for 1990 and Table 7 provides the gender distribution of reviewers. Table 8 provides a brief historical summary of manuscript submissions to the Journal/Revue.

In closing, we would like to thank the many, many colleagues who make the Journal/Revue possible by giving so willingly of their time and expertise. We are constantly impressed by the good cheer of colleagues in taking on assessments and book reviews, and by the quality and detail of their response. We would also like to express our thanks to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada for its financial support of the Journal/Revue for the three year period, 1989-1992.

TABLE 1
Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors
New Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1990

	AUTHORS		ASSESSORS	
	English	French	English	French
B.C.	10		11	1
Prairies	20		39	
Ontario	34	1	82	4
Quebec	10	16	8	41
Atlantic	6	2	12	2
U.S.A.	11	2	16	
Europe	3	1	1	
Other foreign	4		8	
TOTAL	98	22	177	48

TABLE 2
Manuscripts published (articles, notes and field
analyses) in 1990, by Field
January 1 - December 31, 1990

	English	French
1. Canadian federal politics and institutions	7	
2. Canadian provincial politics and institutions		1
3. Canadian political behaviour	7	2
4. Historical political theory	2	1
5. Contemporary political theory	4	
6. International relations and Canadian foreign policy	1	
7. Comparative politics and institutions	1	
8. Comparative political behaviour	1	
9. Public law	1	
10. Other	1	

TABLE 3
Summary Assessment of New English
Manuscripts
 January 1 - December 31, 1990

Manuscripts submitted	86
Withdrawn by author/s	1
Rejected without review	16
Rejected by assessors	30
Accepted by assessors*	9
Presidential Address	1
Revise and resubmit	21
- revised manuscript accepted	6
- revised manuscript rejected	1
- revised manuscript not yet submitted	13
- decision pending on revised manuscript	1
Decision pending	8

* In most cases these were conditional acceptances; the editors requested changes before publication, but revised manuscripts were not sent back to assessors for comment or approval.

TABLE 5
1990 Book Review Fields*

	English	French	Total
Canadian Federal Politics	31	7	38
Canadian Provincial Politics	13	16	29
Canadian Political Behaviour	5	3	8
Historical Political Theory	18	6	24
Contemporary Political Theory	11	8	19
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	17	12	29
Comparative Politics and Institutions	39	15	54
Comparative Political Behaviour	8	10	18
Other	3	4#	7
TOTALS	145	81	226

* Some books are classified in more than one field
 # Administration publique

TABLE 4
Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors
 January 1 - December 31, 1990

	AUTHORS	ASSESSORS
Female	20	24
Male	74	151
Indeterminant	4	2
TOTAL	98	177

TABLE 6
Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1990

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	5	3	8
Alberta	16	2	18
Saskatchewan	5	1	6
Manitoba	5		5
Ontario	52	10	62
Quebec	7	48	55
New Brunswick	1	0	1
Nova Scotia	8	1	9
Prince Edward Island			0
Newfoundland	3		3
Foreign	8	2	10

TABLE 7
Gender Distribution of Reviewers

	English	French	Total
Male	100	58	158
Female	20	9	29

TABLE 8
New Manuscript Submissions

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
English	87	89	65	73	86
French	17	19	21	25	14

RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE DU CO-DIRECTEUR
1990

Quatre articles en français ont été publiés dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique* en 1990, dont 3 avaient été soumis en 1989. Au total, ces quatre articles couvrent 94 pages d'imprimerie.

En 1990, la RCSP est parvenue à une décision à propos de 8 manuscrits en français soumis en 1989 et en a reçu 14 nouveaux. Soixante-deux évaluateurs ont été

sollicités pour apprécier ces 22 manuscrits, et 48 ont accepté de faire une évaluation.

Sur 22 manuscrits, 6 étaient encore en suspens à la fin de l'année. Il a fallu 149 jours en moyenne pour parvenir à une décision au sujet des 16 autres manuscrits, comparativement à une moyenne de 90 jours pour les décisions prises en 1989.

Sur les 16 manuscrits au sujet desquels une décision a été prise, 5 ont été acceptés pour publication, pour un taux d'acceptation de 31%.

TABLEAU 1
Distribution géographique des manuscrits considérés et des évaluateurs sollicités en 1990

	C.B.	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Maritimes	E.U.	Europe	Aut.	Total
manuscrits considérés			1	16	2	2	1		22
manuscrits acceptés			0	5	0	0	0		5
manuscrits rejetés			1	5	2	2	1		17
manuscrits en évaluation			0	6	0	0	0		6
évaluateurs sollicités	2		6	51	2	1			62
évaluateurs qui ont accepté	1		4	41	2	0			48

TABLEAU 2
Sous-disciplines des manuscrits considérés en 1990

	Manuscrits considérés	Manuscrits publiés
1. Institutions et politiques fédérales canadiennes	3	1
2. Institutions politiques québécoises	7	1
3. Institutions politiques des autres provinces	0	0
4. Comportements politiques des autres provinces	9	1
5. Pensée politique classique	2	1
6. Pensée politique contemporaine	2	0
7. Relations internationales canadiennes et politique étrangère	0	0
8. Institutions politiques comparées	4	0
9. Comportements politiques comparés	2	2
Total	29*	6

Le total est plus élevé que le nombre de manuscrits parce que certains manuscrits touchent plus d'une sous-discipline.

TABLEAU 3
Nombre d'établissements auxquels
les auteurs des manuscrits considérés en 1990 sont affiliés

Québec	8
Ontario	1
Maritimes	2
Etats-Unis	2
Europe	1
Total	14

TABLEAU 4
Statistiques comparées 1986 à 1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Nombre de manuscrits considérés:					
a) au sujet desquels une décision a été prise	17	17	20	23	16
b) en processus d'évaluation à la fin de l'année	0	2	1	2	6
Total	17	19	21	25	22
Taux d'acceptation:					
a) Nombre de manuscrits acceptés	11 (65%)	4 (24%)	3 (15%)	4 (17%)	5 (31%)
b) Nombre de manuscrits refusés	6 (35%)	13 (76%)	17 (85%)	19 (83%)	11 (69%)
Total	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	20 (100%)	23 (100%)	16 (100%)
Nombre de pages publiées	89	186	96	86	94
Nombre d'évaluateurs					
a) demandés	38	38	35	51	62
b) ont accepté	34	34	32	40	48

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

Annual Report 1991

Graham White
Director

Although 1990-91 was beset with some unsettling elements, in the end it proved to be a good year. The principal disruptions were two: first, the astonishing NDP electoral victory (in Ontario!) which brought not only large numbers of rookie MPPs with no knowledge of the programme but also weeks of mass confusion which made the first part of interns' stay at Queen's Park (and their choice of members) difficult. The interns bore up well and are very much enjoying the work for the inexperienced but eager new MPPs.

The other ominous development was the downturn in the economy which threatened our financial support from the private sector. Although, as noted below, donations are down somewhat from last year, we have done much better than might have been expected - and brought in some entirely new sponsors - so that no major budgetary problems have occurred.

The programme continues to enjoy the active support of the Members and staff of the Legislature. MPPs remain eager to have interns assigned to them, and are very positive about the work the interns perform for them. For their part, the interns benefit from a unique experience during an enormously enjoyable year. The most tangible support provided the programme by the Assembly is funding; as in the past, the programme receives its principal funding from the Legislature. At its meeting in April 1991, the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy authorized a grant of \$160,400 to the Association in support of the programme, an increase of four per cent over the previous year. The grant from

the Assembly covers the stipends for eight interns and related administrative costs. External funding pays for exchange visits and constituency visits. As in years past, we will this year be able to fund a ninth intern from our private sector fundraising.

In overall terms, our external funding will likely reach about eighty per cent of the 1989-90 level, which given the tough economic times, is substantially better than might have been expected. The following corporations and foundations renewed their contributions in 1990-91: Bell Canada, Xerox, Imperial Oil, Insurance Bureau of Canada, Ontario Real Estate Association, Royal Insurance, Environics Research Group, Glaxo Canada, Kraft General Foods, Hiram Walker and Sons, Molson Ontario Breweries, Ontario Hydro, and Sunlife Assurance. Several other of our 1989-90 sponsors are still reviewing our request for funding. We have received first time support from the Ontario Federation of Labour and from the McLean Foundation. The interns deserve much of the credit for the fundraising, both in scouting our new sponsors and in maintaining liaison with existing sponsors.

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

The 1990-91 interns have visited Parliament, the Alberta Legislature, the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, and the Minnesota Legislature. A trip to the Quebec National Assembly is in the planning stages and in June, the interns will be visiting Westminster. Each visit involves several days of meetings with elected officials, senior bureaucrats, journalists, academics and others with specialized knowledge of the legislature and its political environment. The Ontario interns have hosted a visit from several of the provincial intern programmes later in the year.

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

Intern assignments for 1990-91 were:

Guy Carlton - Pat Hayes (NDP); Murray Elston (Lib)

Don Figol - Gord Mills (NDP); Don Cousens (PC)

Catherine Frost - Elizabeth Witmer (PC); Norm Jamison (NDP)

Paul Holmes - Bob Runciman (PC); Dan Waters (NDP)

Gerard MacDonald - Charles Beer (Lib); Paul Klopp (NDP)

Megan McIlroy - Lyn McLeod (Lib); Steve Owens (NDP)

Von Palmer - Alvin Curling (Lib); Sharon Murdoch (NDP)

Toby Zanin - Gary Wilson (NDP); Ian Scott (Lib)

The 1991-92 interns will be:

Colin Bhattacharjee, BA (Journalism), Carleton University

Julia Bloomenfeld, BA (English), University of Toronto; MSW, University of Toronto

Ken Burns, BA (Political Science), University of Western Ontario

Catherine Curtis, BA (Political Science), University of Toronto

Lynn Gidluck, BA (History), University of Regina; MA (Plains Studies), University of Regina

Rachel Grasham, BA (Political Science and Environmental Studies), University of Toronto; MPA, Queen's University

Valerie Moore, BA (Political Studies), University of Guelph; Diploma (Applied Research) Sheridan College

Heather Plewes, BA (Politics), Trent University; MA (Politics), Brock University

Gordon Wong, BA (Political Science), University of Western Ontario

The selection committee for 1991 consisted of the two programme co-ordinators appointed by the Speaker, Douglas Arnott of the Clerk's Office (who is a former intern), and Ellen Schoenberger, the Legislature's Director of Human Resources; Catherine Frost a 1990-91 intern; and three CPSA representatives: Professors Joan Boase of the University of Windsor and Gary Levy of the University of Western Ontario, and myself. Seventy-four completed applications were

political science and, on the other hand, the aim that the new «political knowledge» taught in Rosario were exclusively destined to shape political «professionals» or career diplomats. Nonetheless, the greatest merit of this institution - whose most creative phase lasted until 1954 - was to produce a significant change in the old formal tradition prevailing in the field of International Relations⁵.

The great intellectual and academic richness of this period - particularly after the University Reform of 1918, during the first Radical government - suffered a profound setback with the coup d'état of 1930. This event was a turning point in Argentine political history, introducing the well known cycles of military intervention that impeded the consolidation of stable democracy. The creation of a new authoritarian alliance, that had its roots in the 1920's, found steadfast ideological support in the resurgence of nationalistic Catholic thought. The political essays of *Criterio* (a Journal founded in 1928) are eloquent examples of the goals of an integralist movement set at «restoring the Christian discipline in individual and collective life»⁶. This conception strongly rejected the partition of social life in autonomous fields of empirical inquiry and proposed, to counter the «liberal» and «Marxian sociology» that had recently emerged in Europe, a «Catholic Sociology» which was neo-Thomist by nature, and unworried by its open sympathies with Italian Fascism. In 1958, when the Catholic universities were officially recognized by the State, the planning of the social science curricula relapsed to this early tradition, though now updated so as to better respond to the needs of the «modern world».

The Catholic military intellectual and moral hegemony which crystallized in the 1930's brought about a negative impact on the cultural life of the country. Its intellectuals took-over the most important public offices related to education and culture, and from there they impregnated and subdued with their nationalist and reactionary discourse almost every single institutional space from which a modern political science could have developed. These were dark years for political thinking, broken only by a few voices representative of the juridical tradition. However, it should

be stressed that the new legal instruments created in those years were steadfastly emptied of its former liberal-illuminist contents in order to legitimize the authoritarian consolidation of the new hegemonic alliance⁷.

During the 1940's, with the rise of Peronism the possibility of integrating the popular sectors in political life was proposed once again. However, the rank-and-file social and political participation sponsored from the government was not accompanied by a similar process in the cultural arena, with its pluralist and tolerant correlates. The policy designed for the universities, for instance, restored the same line of systematic confrontation with the ideals of the University Reform of 1918 that had been opened by the Catholic right since its very beginnings. In this climate, some intellectuals linked to modern philosophical trends and to the empirical study of the social phenomena, which have arisen in the interstices left open by the «official culture», put up a strong opposition from the recently created *Colegio Libre de Estudios Superiores*⁸. They succeeded at expressing a devastating critique to the dominant scholasticism predominant in the schools of Law and Philosophy, pre-announcing the development of what would later be known as the «scientific sociology».

«Scientific Sociology»

«Scientific Sociology», among quotation marks, refers to a particular sociological orientation deriving from the Anglo-American structural functionalism and positivistic empiricism which predominated in Argentina in the mid-fifties⁹. The almost exclusive supremacy of the new scientific paradigm was achieved as a result of the thorough process of academic renovation which took place soon after the fall of Peron. In the particular case of the social sciences, the modernization of the University of Buenos Aires led to the creation of a Sociology Major in the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities and to the reorganization, under the direction of Gino Germani, of the feeble Institute of Sociology¹⁰. As part of this process, new fields of study

5 There, men of the intellectual stature of Juan Carlos Puig were formed. RUSSELL, Roberto, «El estudio de las relaciones internacionales en Argentina: dificultades y perspectiva» in *El estudio de las relaciones internacionales en América Latina y el Caribe* comp. PERINA, Ruben M., Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, Buenos Aires, 1985.

6 *Revista Criterio*, No 1, Buenos Aires, March 1928. We must point out that this publication began later to incline itself towards the field of political liberalism.

7 BORON, Atilio A., «De la política a la guerra: notas sobre los orígenes de la militarización de la cultura política en la Argentina», EURAL, working paper no 14, Buenos Aires, 1986.

8 Among others, Gino Germani, Norberto Rodríguez Bustamante, Jorge Graciarena and Carlos Alberto Erroz.

9 VERON, Eliseo, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

10 Concerning the process of reorganization of the Argentine universities, see HALPERIN DONGHI, Tulio, «Un cuarto de siglo de historiografía argentina (1960-1985)», in *Desarrollo Económico* No 100, vol. 25, January-March 1986.

were created also in other provinces of the country: one example is the School of Political and Social Science at the University National of Cuyo, in Mendoza.

Much controversy has centered around this new «scientific» wave which invaded all the academic fields at Argentine universities. This wave found an unexpected ground for expansion during the military regime that ensued the fall of Perón -- a regime anxious to ensure the «de-Peronization» of the country. From a critical perspective, the sociologist Eliseo Verón pointed out in the mid-60's that the precursors of this so-called «scientificist» project could be found in certain group of middle-class scholars which had been ousted from their positions during the Peronist rule; they were ideologically liberal, «formally» democratic, and politically close to the Union Civica Radical¹¹. The «democratic formalism» referred to by Eliseo Verón points out the evident tension between the democratic ideology of these intellectuals and their accentuated aversion to populism, which led them to approve the coup d'état which in 1955 put an end to Peron rule.

The towering figure in sociology in those years was Gino Germani. His main goal was to construct a rigorous, well formulated science, protected from the temptations of normative speculation and from different sources of irrationality, basically populism and neo-Thomism. In his own words:

«The greater harm to sociological studies has not been caused by the predominance of «philosophical» orientations, but by the fact that these orientations have often been magnificently open to all types of simulations. The irrationalisms of the most diverse origins have above all offered an excellent opportunity to hide, behind a torrent of words, an absolute emptiness regarding ideas and knowledge.»¹²

The Institute of Sociology provided the basis for the development of the new science, first by making a colossal effort to systematize available empirical data (note that no national censuses were taken between 1914 and 1947) on a fast-changing Argentine society and then through the accumulation of multivarious research efforts. In those years numerous research projects, with different levels of complexity, prolif-

erated, but always centered on the typical concerns of the 60's: development, social change and modernization¹³. In fact, the diagnoses and previsions of the Alliance for Progress, the optimistic «developmentalist» theses of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), and some social and political theorists like Seymour Lipset, Walter W. Rostow and Gino Germani himself (in his first period) found a favorable echo among Argentine intellectuals. The focal point from which the new works irradiated continued to be the University, financially backed by the State through organisms like the CONICET (National Council of Technical and Scientific Research), created to promote the development of scientific investigation. It is interesting to note that during this period, substantial amounts of international funds, from both governmental and non-governmental sources, came to the country in order to stimulate the process we have been describing. Nonetheless, unlike what would happen after the 1966 coup d'état, the outside financing was basically granted to autonomous State organizations: the University and its research centers, CONICET, or CONADE (National Council of Development)¹⁴. In fact, although the first independent (or «private», as they are commonly referred to in Argentina) research centers in the Social Sciences were created in the 1960's, they functioned closely related to the University and did not compete for financing with the latter. No question that the most successful experience in this field was the creation, in 1958, of the Institute Torcuato Di Tella, which was at first sponsored and funded by a large private enterprise¹⁵.

11 VERON, Eliseo, *op. cit.*, p. 23. The reorganization of the public universities took place during the administration of José Luis Romero and, later, Rissieri Frondizi, both Directors («Rector») of the University of Buenos Aires.

12 GERMANI, Gino, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

13 See for instance some «classical» research as «Política y sociedad en una época de transición» (GERMANI, Gino, Paidós, Buenos Aires, 1963), «Etapas de la Modernización en Latinoamérica» (GERMANI, Gino, *Desarrollo Económico*, vol. 9, no 33, Buenos Aires, April-June 1969), «Hacia una democracia del desarrollo latinoamericano» (PREBISCH, Raúl, Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, 1963) etc.

14 Interview to Carlos Abeledo, Director of CONICET between 1984-1989. Buenos Aires, March 3, 1990.

15 The Di Tella Institute supported research in Arts, Culture and Social Sciences. In 1960 the CIE - Centro de Investigaciones Económicas - and the CIS - Centro de Investigaciones Sociales - were created with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation. To examine the origin, development and activities of the Di Tella Institute, see KLING, John «El Di Tella y el desarrollo cultural argentino en la década del 60», Editorial de Arte Caglianone, Colección Ensayo, Buenos Aires, 1985.

The military intervention of 1966 hit hard on this sort of «scholarly spring». The brutal intervention decreed by the Onganía's government on the universities created by Germani. The ideological background of the attack clearly demonstrated an outdated right-wing and integralist «anti-scientificism», which placed the University, scientists in general, and research activities under suspicion. The great witch-hunt carried out in those years had numerous consequences for the social sciences. Among these we should mention the flight of scientific investigation towards the independent centers. The Instituto Di Tella - where Germani had gone - was one of the most preferred refuges for the shaken sociologists, economists, anthropologists and historians. International financing also shifted toward «private» centers in search of a more stable and predictable environment, now that the state could no longer be counted on. This change generated a tendency which has continued to date and which causes, as we shall see, many controversies. Furthermore, the coup of 1966 sets in motion a devastating wave of intellectual exiles. This «brain-drain» persists as a characteristic and as a problem in the development of the Social Sciences in Argentina, though for different reasons and with differing intensity depending on the particular moments. During these years, many young scholars supported by private centers and by institutions such as the Ford Foundation were induced to complete their post-graduate studies abroad, basically in the United States. Among them there was an important group of sociologists with inclination towards political science. In the following decades, these intellectuals would play a key role in the development of the discipline in Argentina¹⁶.

In summary, «scientific sociology» as a dominant paradigm and point of reference for consensus and criticism, had a notable influence on the development of the modern social sciences in Argentina. With regards to Political Science, we could say that it constitutes one of its most direct antecedents for many reasons. In the first place, because it creates a veritable school where complete cohorts of professionals are educated within the canons of the scientific method, distancing themselves definitively from the former scholasticism and formalism. The most articulate criticisms against the principles of Anglo-

American structural-functionalism and empiricism, which reached their climax in the early 70's with the Theory of Dependency and structuralist marxism, were introduced and assimilated for the most part by former students of Germani. In second place, both the coup of 1966 as the convulsive political processes which took place after the «Cordobazo» (1969) along with the election of 1973, inclined with ever-growing intensity the main concerns of sociology towards a whole set of issues closely related to the state, political stability and power relations. In other words, «scientific sociology» itself evolved towards questions, concerns and theories that we would now conceive of as the almost exclusive domain of political science¹⁷. Perhaps, the great stimulus for this change was the comprehension on the part of some intellectuals (who were educated during the period of great developmentalist euphoria in the 60's) that the expansion of economic development in Latin America would not necessarily bring about political democracy. In this line of thought, the theorization that best exemplify this disenchantment and renovation are to be found in the work of Guillermo O'Donnell concerning the bureaucratic-authoritarian state in Argentina and whose influence would be quickly and deeply felt abroad¹⁸. Finally, the cultural climate created by modern sociology in Argentina stimulated the «aggiornamiento» of the existing schools and programs of political science. One very interesting experiment took place in the School of Political Science at the University of Salvador, created in the late 50's when private university was officially accepted. For five years, until 1974, a new curricula was put forth under the leadership of Carlos Floria, a liberal-Catholic intellectual who managed to introduce the main authors of modern American Political Science, such as David Easton, Karl W. Deutsch, Gabriel Almond, Sidney Verba, Robert Dahl, and many others. Although Floria had a philosophical background different from Gino Germani, their goals converged: to found a discipline which would reach a truly scientific status, overcoming juridical formalism and neo-Thomist scholasticism¹⁹. The great politicization of the universities during the early 70's prompted the collapse of this project which, founded upon models that took for granted the stability and equilibrium in the social structures and political regimes, were not able to satisfactorily understand the convulsive processes of

16 The intellectual history of this generation is a research that has yet to be made. To mention a few names: Guillermo O'Donnell, Oscar Oszlak, Edgardo Catterberg, Atilio A. Borón, Jorge Roulet, Dante Caputo, Marcelo Cavarozzi, José Num, Liliana de Riz, etc. Some came from sociology, others were lawyers or accountants. Among them, few were graduated in the existing programs of political science in Argentina. Interview to Edgardo Catterberg, Buenos Aires, March 10, 1991.

17 Interview to Atilio Borón, Buenos Aires, March 13, 1991.

18 O'DONNELL, Guillermo, «El Estado burocrático-autoritario. Triunfos, derrotas y crisis», Editorial Belgrano, Buenos Aires, 1982.

19 Interview to Carlos Floria, Buenos Aires, March 19, 1991, and prologue by Carlos Floria to the spanish edition of «Enfoques sobre teoría política» by EASTON, David, Amorrortu, Buenos Aires, 1969.

change taking place in the country. At that moment, paradigms such as these were completely discredited and the conflictive relationship between science and political activism impeded any attempts to establish a rigorous academic debate. As Jorge Graciarena pointed out in 1974: «Within the new generations of young students and graduates, as well as among some more mature representatives, the confusion between scientific practice and political practice is extreme. Practically there is no social research outside of the planning offices, which undertake applied research, and a few other private institutions that undertake more basic types of research»²⁰.

III- Political Science and Democratic Transition

a) The years of Dictatorship

The brutal coup d'état of 1976 undermined, once again, the development of social sciences in Argentina. The kidnapping and forced disappearance of people were the most dramatic features of the savage political repression unleashed by the so-called «National Reorganization Process». The dismantling of the cultural apparatus set in motion by this regime was undertaken with indescribable violence. Philosophy, sociology and psychoanalysis were particularly condemned as extremely dangerous activities. The scholarly programs of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Buenos Aires were practically emptied, and many of them were temporarily close down. Missing professors and students, an unprecedented number of them forced towards exile, and an strict political control over all the teaching and research activities that survived were central characteristics of this sinister period which lasted until 1983.

No educational institution could detach itself from the «restructuring» process during the years of military dictatorship. The courses of Political Science - not as hard hit as sociology - nonetheless suffered the attacks of the new right-wing crusade. At the Universidad de Rosario, around 1977, an eclectic plan of study was organized, with a neo-thomist basis, which utilized, in small part, some postulates of American Structural-Functionalism and of the so-called «political realism»²¹. The Universidad de Cuyo, in Mendoza, modified its programs in a similar way, with an orientation towards public administration. The Catholic University of Argentina defined its academic-political profile with not many contradictions with the political atmosphere prevailing in those years, gearing its efforts towards the preparation of the new political

leaders demanded to support the authoritarian rulers. The theoretical choice of this university was clear. In the words of the Dean of Political Science: «To study essences and to establish value orders we chose Thomism, and to describe reality, neo-Machiavellism. We adopted these «neo» because they gave us a much richer vision of political reality than the supposedly scientific and mathematical contributions of the American School»²². Some atypical situations took place at the remaining private universities. For instance, The Universidad del Salvador - of the Jesuits - and the Universidad de Belgrano - more oriented towards International Relations - were transformed into relatively pluralistic bulwarks where many of the intellectuals ousted from the state universities could teach²³. It is precisely in these scarce spaces - to which we must undoubtedly add the independent research centers that survived the coup - where we can find what little remained of the battered Social Sciences.

The independent research centers survived thanks to international funds. The CONICET - one of the main suppliers of national funds - was thoroughly purged during the dictatorship and it was restructured through the ad-hoc creation of a network of «institutes», where those scientists loyal to the military regime were generously subsidized. Later accusations and investigations concerning the final destination of these funds led us to assert that in most cases, they served to favour a small group of unscrupulous right-wing professionals²⁴.

b) The challenges of transition

With the 1983 elections, a new cycle starts in the history of Argentine Social Sciences, and very specially in the case of political science. The strong interest manifested by President Raúl Alfonsín, from the very beginning, to bring close to the Pink House a group of intellectuals who had contact with him towards the end

20 GRACIARENA, Jorge, «Creación del Posgrado en Ciencias Sociales en América Latina», Paidós, Buenos Aires, 1974, p. 103.

21 The most read scholars were H. Morgenthau and R. Aron.

22 ARIAS PELERANO, Francisco, «La escuela de ciencias políticas de la Universidad Católica Argentina». Mimeo, Buenos Aires, 1982. Among the «neo-Machiavellian» scholars Arias Pelerano included W. Pareto, G. Mosca, R. Michels and C. Schmitt.

23 Outside of these circles, some pro-establishment intellectuals tried to shape an ideological background in order to legitimate the dictatorship. From the «liberal» right-wing, the magazine «Carta Política», directed by the lawyer and journalist Mariano Grondona and by Osiris Troiani, was a platform for the diffusion of these ideas.

24 «Informe sobre investigaciones de hechos ocurridos en el CONICET (periodo 1976-83), CONICET, Buenos Aires, 1989.

of the dictatorship, contributed decisively to create adequate conditions for a fresh start of research and teaching in social sciences²⁵. From the very outset, the Alfonsín's government had a pluralist cultural policy which refreshed the oppressive ideological climate that had prevailed during the former seven years. With very few exceptions, the works undertaken in the field of Social Sciences dealt with the analysis of the problems and perspectives of the democratic transition. The political scientists - some just arrived from exile and others from the already existing research centers - seemed to adapt themselves better than the sociologists to the new demands of the times. It is not by chance that the hard blow dealt to Sociology during the 70's opened the way for the success enjoyed by Political Science. Swinging from the establishment of the «Cátedras Nacionales» before the coup, which promoted with astounding student success the postulates of a sort of radical Third-World nationalist socialism, to the ossified and retrograde thinking of the military years, Sociology seemed unable of responding to the challenges put forth during the early 80's. The new «time for politics» launched with the transition finally led to the long delayed creation of a Political Science major at the University of Buenos Aires.

The traditional link between Political Science and Law was put forth from the start of the debates of the rectorial commission, composed by sociologists, philosophers, lawyers and political scientists, who were summoned to discuss the future contents of the curriculum of the career²⁶. For one sector of the commission, the Licenciatura in Political Science - equivalent to an American B.A. - had to function as a part of the Law School, for others it had to be included in the School of Social Sciences which was still to be created. Finally, it was set up as an autonomous unit dependent on the Rector's office of the University of Buenos Aires until 1987, when it was incorporated into the recently founded School of Social Sciences. This decision provoked strong suspicious and resistances, and for a time brought about divisions among the students, the faculty and the directive staff. The

program, which was approved in 1984, has not since then been substantially modified: it is an eclectic confluence of obligatory courses coming from Sociology, Philosophy, Law and Political Science (basically, Political Theory and Comparative Political Systems). The Curriculum lacks a program of specializations by fields or sub-fields. There are also no special regional programs (for instance: Latin America). This lack of clear orientations has been substituted by optional courses through which the student is supposed to organize - without an established systems of advisors - his or her individual career. There is also no concentration in International Relations, as it exists in some private universities and at the Universidad de Rosario. Thus, the excessive curricular flexibility, coupled with the nonexistence of post-graduate programs at public universities, often confuses the students who, once graduated, generally confronts serious difficulties in finding work in a constantly narrowing market. Nonetheless, these difficulties did not alter the prestige that this scholarly experience has enjoyed from the very beginnings; it has already produced, under the guidance of a first-rate faculty, a new generation of political scientists. In fact, the influence exerted by the Political Science career at the Universidad of Buenos Aires during the first years of the democratic transition was so big that it caused a particularly acute drain of students and professors from the schools of political science at the private universities.

With the incorporation of Political Science to the School of Social Sciences (which also includes Sociology, Social work, Social Communication, and Labor Relations) and with the reorganization of the Social Sciences Research Institute (the former Institute of Sociology) a new field was opened after 1988 for students and faculty with an inclination towards research. The major works in Political Science, financed by the Institute through a system of scholarships and research teams, were mainly concentrated on the following topics: democratic transition, political modernization, political culture and traditions, the impact of the orthodox economic policies on the democratic project, human rights, the reactivation of political parties, and the crisis of legitimization and representation. The often limited resources for this research work, are basically provided by national agencies (CONICET) and the university in itself.

Most of the work produced in the field of social research is undertaken in the independent centers, which are funded for the most part by autonomous organizations which operate with public resources; (SAREC, Sweden; IDRC, Canada; IAF, USA; ICI, Spain) and by private Foundations (Ford, SSRC, MacArthur, Tinker, Ebert, Neumann, Adenauer, Volkswagen, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, etc.). These centers - some of which were created during the 60's other during the dictatorship, and still others after 1983 - were and still are particularly relevant during the democratic transition. Having become in the eighties large-scale producers of

25 Some occupied important positions in the Alfonsín Government. The most known case was that of Dante Caputo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former researcher at CISEA) who was doctorated in France during the dictatorship. Some other were Juan vital Sourrouille (Minister of Economy) Carlos Frenkel, Juan Carlos Portantiero, Jorge Sábato, Jorge Roulet, etc.

26 «Informe de la Comisión para el Estudio de la Creación de la Carrera de Ciencia Política y sus planes de estudio», UBA, 1984, and interview to Edgardo Catterberg, former Dean to the Political Science Program at the University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, March 10, 1991.

intellectuals and officers for the universities, as well as for state agencies, these old social sciences «ghettoes» had to face the hard task of restructuring themselves.

In the field of empirical research, the competition for scarce resources, both national and international, did not take place in the universities but among the private centers. In this way, the major topics of interest, which were basically put forth by the international agencies and also by the state, began to define a network of «niches», each monopolized by a particular center. In a context characterized by the scarcity of resources and by the slow recovery of the national university, these institutions became the main employer for the researchers. Even so, they never manage to fulfill the real occupational demand. In fact, Social Science research in Argentina has become nowadays a possibility for a few and the unattainable horizon for the majority.

Structured on the basis of thematic areas, the independent centers organized their activities according to the social and political conditions of the different historic stages. Among the olders, the Instituto Di Tella organized a post-graduate course on Social Sciences which make up for this deficiency at the state university. The CICSO (Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales) which was also created in the sixties, reestablished its seminars in the eighties and carried on its research activities about the relationship between power and social structure. It is also dedicated to the analysis of social movements as a political expression of the changes brought about in the last years. The CEUR (Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales) has been specialized since 1961 on the study of the relationship between politics, urban planning and regional development. CLACSO (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencia Sociales), a network of Latin American social science centers created after the 1966 coup, managed between 1976-1983 to maintain its Executive Office opened in Buenos Aires. From there, it insufflated new air to the relationship between the researchers still working in Argentina and those who worked abroad. Even though it nowadays continues to fulfill this role as a link between a number of Latin American research centers, it has also organized, besides, research teams which are working on many different topics, such as contemporary Latin American states' restructuring and so on. The IDES (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social) also of long standing tradition in the country, has been publishing a quarterly journal, «Desarrollo Económico», for over 25 years, which is nationally and internationally recognized for its academic excellence. Initially oriented toward Economics (with a postgraduate program in this discipline) it began to expand to include a program with courses and seminars in others Social Sciences in which Political Science occupies a relevant position.

Among the centers created during the seventies, FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias

Sociales) organized an M.A. Program in Social toward Economics (with a postgraduate program in this discipline) it began to expand to include a program with courses and seminars in others Social Sciences in which Political Science occupies a relevant position. Sciences, with a strong orientation to Political Science, and M.A. Program in International Relations. On this latter field, FLACSO, is dedicated to the study of the relationship between Argentina and the USA and also, among others, to the analysis of the integration process in the Southern Cone. CEDES (Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad) includes areas as diverse as economics, sociology, women studies, etc. In Political Science, it works on the topic of the democratic transition with special emphasis on state reform and on the relationship between political parties and state agencies. Also, it has developed a training program for young researchers offering, among others, courses in Social and Political Theory, Methodology of Social Research, Principles of Macroeconomics, Research Projects Preparation and Languages. With an intensive research undertaken by sociologists, economists, political scientists and historians, the CISEA (Centro de Investigaciones Sociales sobre el Estado y la Administración) focuses on two major topics: the economic stagnation and the political instability of Argentina since 1930. The CENEP (Centro de Estudios de Población) defines its background in demographic studies related to social and economic development, both in Argentina and in the rest of Latin America.

In the first years of the transition, and with the return of many exiled scholars, EURAL (Centro de Investigaciones Europeo-Latinoamericanas) and CLADE (Centro Latinoamericano para el Análisis de la Democracia) were formed. EURAL, with a definite interest on European and Latin American societies, has undertaken a variety of studies on international relations, industrial restructuring and strategic affairs. In its area of political studies it conducted a comparative analysis of the problems of culture and ideology in democratic transitions. CLADE is mainly geared towards problems related to democratic theory and practice in Latin America, with a special emphasis on the political culture, on social structure and on the new forms of democratic participation²⁷.

IV A neoliberal epilogue

Beyond the general discussions which focus around the particular vision of «alfonsinismo» concerning the role

27 All the information about the independent research centers was provided by their periodical research reports and through personal interviews.

of the intellectuals in the democratic transition²⁸, it is undeniable that the Radical Party administration decidedly promoted the reconstruction of the Social Sciences in Argentina. Even though the activities developed in this field were stimulated by a favorable climate for discussions and criticism, they found an unsurpassable limitation in the economic crisis which deepened after 1987. The university, for instance, never managed to regain the central role it held in the sixties, especially on the research field. Despite its first-rate faculty staff, teachers have not received an adequate economic stimulus to dedicate themselves to full-time teaching. Furthermore, the supply of full-time positions have always been scarce and poorly paid. The same occurs with part-time and «hourly» positions: the present salary for a tenured full professor, teaching a single course, fluctuates between 100 and 150 U\$D monthly. This situation helps us to understand to a great degree the existing gap between research and teaching, as well as the crucial role which independent centers play. At the present, the centers are almost irreplaceable in their role as competitive «factories» of intellectual production, as providers of employment for young social scientists, and as receivers of international funds. Permanently endangered by the need to reduce the public spending, the Alfonsín government counted on the output provided by these private centers, stimulating them with some state subsidies granted through the CONICET and through other state agencies.

Nonetheless, the fragility of this complex and badly articulated network between the university and the independent centers was crudely exposed after both the hyperinflationary process of 1989 and the arrival of the new administration. Tied to the policies of the foundations - which set both regional and thematic priorities - and hit by the tough orthodox policies of the Menem government, the private research centers began to manifest the symptoms of a distressing crisis. The University has also been very hardly hit by the indifference of a government which does not consider education among its priorities. To these economic problems we should add the rarefaction of the ideological climate and the subtle discrimination suffered by Social Sciences, which can be exemplified

by the new scholarship rules recently approved by CONICET²⁹.

In this context, the open questions about the contents, the organization and the future development of political science in Argentina could not be less than worrying. The possible answers, still uncertain, will surely be linked, in the first place, to the capacities of both the national universities and the independent research centers to adequately respond to the economic crisis; and secondly, to the challenges posed by the difficult course of the democratic transition in Argentina in the years to come. However, if social sciences were able to endure and develop during extended periods of political turmoil and if Argentine social scientists are notwithstanding considered as serious and competent scholars by the international scientific community, there are still some good reasons to hope that this threatening juncture will be somewhat overcome.

STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES / LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMMES

Note de l'éditeur: Nous avons cru bon regrouper ici quelques informations utiles concernant les stages parlementaires. Although sometimes quite limited, we felt nevertheless that this information could be useful to our students. Thanks to Claude Goulet for having prepared this column.

CANADA STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

OBJECTIFS / OBJECTIVES: Permettre à des étudiants gradués d'acquérir une formation professionnelle auprès des membres de la Chambre des Communes en tant que stagiaires.

DESCRIPTION: Funded by corporate donors, ten Canadian university graduates each year win first-hand experience in Ottawa. Interns are each assigned to one government member of Parliament for five months

28 Summarizing, during eighties (although in a new context) Argentina returns to the old discussion between the transforming and critical role of the intellectuals and the «organic» intellectuals. This division was motivated by the «technocratic» profile adopted by Alfonsín's intellectuals, who came mainly from Social Sciences.

29 The new scholarship rules («Reglamento de becarios del CONICET») approved in 1990 states (among other measures) that foreigners can not be included in scholarship system. Also, it recommends to the fellowship's advisors to closely control the «national contents» of the proposed research projects. CEDES, *Reseña* 1990. Introduction by Jorge Balán (Director), Buenos Aires, 1990, p. 4.

and then to an opposition member for a similar period. They assist the MP with a variety of duties, including speechwriting, research and correspondence.

DUREE / TERM OF THE PROGRAMME: 10 mois

STIPENDS / TRAITEMENT: Administered by the Canadian Political Science Association, the Parliamentary Internship Program provides each intern with a \$15,000 stipend. Other program costs are paid by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

DATE LIMITE / APPLICATION DEADLINE:
le 31 décembre

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Monsieur Conrad Winn, directeur
Programme des stages parlementaires
Université Carleton
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

**NOVA SCOTIA
LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

APPLICATION DEADLINE: Late March

For further informations / Pour plus d'informations:

Professor Agar Adamson
Director, NSLIP
Department of Political Science
Acadia University
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
B0P 1X0
Tel: (902) 542-2201
Fax: (902) 542-4727

**QUÉBEC
STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES
À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE**

OBJECTIFS: Dans le cadre de son programme de stages parlementaires à l'Assemblée nationale, la Fondation Jean-Charles-Bonenfant offre à quatre diplômés(es) des universités québécoises la possibilité de se familiariser avec le travail de député et d'acquérir une connaissance pratique de l'organisation et du fonctionnement de l'Assemblée nationale.

DESCRIPTION: Chacun(e) des quatre boursiers(ières) est affecté(e) auprès d'un(e) député(e). Il(elle) participe notamment à des rencontres avec les responsables des différentes directions de l'Assemblée nationale et a

l'occasion de se familiariser avec le fonctionnement de l'Assemblée nationale et des commissions parlementaires.

CONDITIONS: Les candidats(es) doivent détenir un premier diplôme (Baccalauréat) d'une université québécoise en science politique, en histoire, en droit, en sciences économiques, en journalisme ou communications. Les candidats(es) doivent être de citoyenneté canadienne ou détenir le statut de résident(e) permanent(e) au Canada.

DUREE: Dix mois

TRAITEMENT: Bourse de 14 500 \$

Pour plus d'informations / For further information:

Fondation Jean-Charles-Bonenfant
a/s Richard Breton
Edifice Honoré Mercier
1025, rue Saint-Augustin
Québec (Québec)
G1A 1A3
Tél.: (418) 643-2932

**ONTARIO
LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

TERM OF THE PROGRAMME: Ten months

STIPENDS: \$14,500

APPLICATION DEADLINE: Late January

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Professor Graham White
Department of political science
Erindale College, University of Toronto
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6

**MANITOBA
LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME**

OBJECTIVES / OBJECTIFS: The programme is intended to provide graduates of Manitoba's three universities or graduates of other universities who are permanent residents of Manitoba with an opportunity to experience first hand the legislative process within the Manitoba Legislature.

Le deuxième but du programme est de donner aux députés membres des partis politiques reconnus qui

sont représentés à l'Assemblée, de l'aide pour la recherche en matière de politiques et pour le travail dans les circonscriptions.

DESCRIPTION: Interns are employees of the Legislative Assembly and are assigned to the caucuses of the recognized political parties. There is no rotation of interns among the caucuses.

Les stagiaires font partie du personnel à plein temps de l'Assemblée législative. Le directeur de la recherche de leur caucus ainsi que les députés leur confient des tâches quotidiennes. Les stagiaires doivent s'attendre à exécuter diverses tâches au cours de l'année: projets de recherche à long terme, projets à court terme, recherches rapides pour obtenir des renseignements. Ils doivent aussi répondre aux questions des électeurs de la circonscription.

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION/RECRUTEMENT ET SELECTION: Applicants must possess at least one university degree by the time they begin their duties in September. Their academic work may be concentrated in any discipline, but the programme is particularly suited to applicants with backgrounds in political science studies, public administration, economic, history, journalism and law.

Plusieurs facteurs déterminent le choix du candidat: l'excellence du travail universitaire, les qualités personnelles, l'aptitude à aider les députés dans leur travail et l'intérêt des candidats.

TERM OF THE PROGRAMME / DUREE: Successful applicants are engaged by means of a twelve-month contract for a period extending from the beginning of September to the end of August of the following year.

STIPENDS / TRAITEMENT: A l'heure actuelle, les stagiaires reçoivent un salaire brut de 599,23 \$ tous les quinze jours. De plus, chaque stagiaire participe à un voyage parlementaire au printemps à Ottawa et au State Legislature de St. Paul (Minnesota) en février ou mars. Ces voyages sont pris en charge par le programme.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: Late February

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Professor Audrey Flood
Department of Political Science
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9

ALBERTA LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

APPLICATION DEADLINE: March 31

For further information / Pour plus d'informations

Legislative Internship Program
Office of the Speaker
325 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6
Tel: (403) 427-2464

or:

Career & Placement Services (CAPS) Offices
Universities of Alberta, Calgary & Lethbridge
Campuses

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

APPLICATION DEADLINE: February 15, in the year prior to the one the candidate wishes to participate.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations

Sandy Wharf
Administrator,
Office of the Speaker
Room 207, Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4
Tel: (604) 387-3952

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN MONCTON / L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE A MONCTON

UN NOUVEAU DEPARTEMENT A L'UNIVERSITE DE MONCTON

Gilles Bouchard, vice-doyen
Faculté des Sciences sociales

et

Guy Robinson, directeur
Département d'administration publique

Au printemps 1990, l'Université de Moncton a créé le département d'administration publique. Il s'agit d'une étape importante dans le développement de l'administration publique dans cette université francophone.

C'est en 1976 qu'à l'instigation des professeurs de science politique, l'Université de Moncton mettait sur pied le programme de maîtrise en administration publique (M.A.P.) Au grand désarroi des politologues, l'Université rattachait le nouveau programme à la Faculté d'administration et optait pour un programme qui puisait la majorité de ces cours dans le programme M.B.A. Deux professeurs, l'un rattaché au Département de science politique, l'autre au Département d'administration furent engagés. Les deux possédaient une formation en science politique. Pendant presque dix ans, la M.A.P. avec moins de dix étudiants et étudiantes végéta. En 1984, un groupe de personnes, comprenant des professeurs de science politique, des administrateurs de l'Université et des personnalités politiques, unirent leurs efforts pour relancer le programme de maîtrise. En l'espace d'un an, le contenu du programme fut profondément remanié, sa responsabilité fut retirée à la Faculté d'administration pour être confiée à la Faculté des études supérieures et de la recherche, une importante subvention fut accordée par le Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada et, enfin, un coordonnateur à temps plein fut nommé pour gérer le programme. Le poste de coordonnateur échut à un professeur de science politique, M. Harley d'Entremont. Ce dernier se mit rapidement à l'oeuvre et, grâce à la subvention, il mit sur pied un système de bourses pour les étudiants et étudiantes et engagea deux professeurs. Le nombre d'étudiants et d'étudiantes doubla et, plus intéressant, leur qualité s'améliora.

Au cours des années qui suivirent, une importante entente avec le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick fut signée d'où découla un programme de stages. De nombreux contacts furent établis avec l'Institut international des sciences administratives, le gouvernement fédéral et d'autres organisations reliées à l'administration publique.

En 1988, au moment du départ de M. Harley d'Entremont, il y avait plus de vingt étudiants et étudiantes inscrits à temps plein au programme et près d'une douzaine de professeurs et professeures qui y enseignaient. La majorité de ceux-ci provenaient du Département de science politique mais il y avait aussi des professeurs rattachés à la Faculté d'administration, à l'École de droit et au Département d'économie.

Le Secrétariat d'Etat du Canada accorda cette même année une nouvelle subvention aux programmes d'administration publique afin de permettre la mise sur pied de la maîtrise en administration publique hors-campus et la consolidation du programme de stages. La M.A.P. hors-campus débuta l'année suivante. Il s'agissait d'offrir la maîtrise à temps partiel aux personnes qui n'habitent pas à Moncton. Des cours devaient être dispensés à Shippagan, à Edmundston et à Fredericton. Deux professeurs furent engagés pour cette tâche, l'une rattachée au Département de science politique, l'autre à la Faculté d'administration. Un nouveau directeur en provenance de l'extérieur fut

aussi choisi. La M.A.P. hors-campus connaît dès son lancement un succès inespéré, près de cent étudiants et étudiantes s'inscrivent. En ce qui a trait aux stages, une entente fut signée avec le gouvernement fédéral afin que nos étudiants et étudiantes puissent avoir accès au programme coop. Enfin, conséquence inattendue de la subvention mais aboutissement logique du développement de l'administration publique chez nous, le Département d'administration fut créé.

Le nouveau Département compte sept professeurs et professeures. M. Guy Robinson, détenteur d'un doctorat en science politique de Genève, en assume la direction. Les autres membres sont:

M. Gérard Belliveau (Etudes doctorales, Géographie - Planification et aménagement régional, Université d'Ottawa)

M. Gilles Bouchard (Ph.D. science politique, Montréal)

Mme Pier Bouchard (Instance de thèse de doctorat, Grenoble)

Mme Géraldine Desjardins (M.A.P., Moncton)

M. René Didier (D. en sciences économiques, Paris)

M. Sylvain Vézina (Doctorat en science politique, Grenoble)

Plusieurs autres professeurs des départements de science politique, d'économie et d'administration, et de l'École de droit participent à l'enseignement.

Le département offre au premier cycle un certificat et un diplôme en administration publique mais, pour l'essentiel, c'est le programme de maîtrise en administration publique qui monopolise les ressources. Près de vingt-cinq étudiants et étudiantes y sont inscrits à plein temps mais près de cent suivent le programme à temps partiel à Moncton, à Fredericton, à Edmundston et à Shippagan. Le programme comporte soixante crédits et s'échelonne sur deux ans. On y retrouve des cours dans les domaines de la science politique, du droit, de l'économie et de l'administration. Dans le cadre du programme, les étudiants et étudiantes peuvent faire un stage de six crédits dans un organisme public et un projet de recherche également de six crédits. Le Département offre à ceux et celles qui le désirent des stages rémunérés dans la fonction publique du Nouveau-Brunswick ou dans la fonction publique fédérale. Enfin, le Département a un programme de bourse pouvant aller jusqu'à 4 000\$.

Les étudiants et étudiantes bénéficient d'une salle d'informatique, d'une très bonne bibliothèque et d'un local de réunions. Grâce à la mise sur pied d'un chapitre local de l'Institut d'administration publique du Canada, ils ont accès à une série de conférences données par des spécialistes et praticiens de

l'administration publique. On a aussi l'intention de monter une vidéothèque.

L'année qui vient de s'écouler a surtout été consacrée à la mise sur pied du Département et à son installation dans de nouveaux locaux mais ceci ne nous a pas empêché de mettre en branle plusieurs projets qui à plus ou moins long terme devraient permettre au Département de continuer et même d'accélérer son développement. Ainsi le Département a demandé à l'Université d'inscrire dans son plan quinquennal la création d'une maîtrise avec thèse en administration publique et surtout d'un diplôme d'études supérieures en administration publique. Le diplôme de trente crédits devrait donner accès au grand nombre de personnes qui, dans la fonction publique et parapublique, désirent avoir accès à un diplôme de second cycle mais qui hésitent à s'engager à suivre à temps partiel soixante crédits.

Le Département a signé avec la Commission de la fonction publique fédérale une entente importante concernant le perfectionnement du personnel. Cette entente devrait nous permettre de développer une série de cours de perfectionnement destinés aux fonctionnaires. Des pourparlers sont en cours pour conclure une entente similaire avec le Centre canadien de gestion, cette fois pour les cadres de la fonction publique. Afin de prendre en charge ces projets, nous allons créer le Bureau de gestion publique qui aura l'avantage d'offrir une structure d'accueil plus souple qu'une structure universitaire.

Le Département de science politique puis l'Université de Moncton ont toujours accordé une grande importance à l'administration publique. Ceci lui a permis de connaître un développement très important. Grâce à ce développement, la communauté acadienne a pu accroître sa présence au sein de la fonction publique et para-publique néo-brunswickoise. Mais ce n'est pas seulement la communauté acadienne qui en a bénéficié, ce sont aussi les sciences sociales en particulier les sciences politiques.

**L'ASSOCIATION SUEDOISE DE SCIENCE
POLITIQUE / THE SWEDISH POLITICAL
ASSOCIATION**

**THE SWEDISH POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION: A PRESENTATION**

Jon Pierre, Ph.D.
Secretary

This year, the Swedish Political Science Association (SPSA) celebrates its 20th anniversary. It was conceived in informal discussions among leading Swedish political scientists in the spring of 1970, and although the constituting conference took place in

1971, the conference in October this year celebrated the first 20 years of the organization's existence.

From its conception, the SPSA built its organization and membership on the political science departments of the six universities - from north to south these are Umeå, Uppsala, Stockholm, Linköping, Göteborg (Gothenburg), and Lund. These departments still account for the vast majority of the organization's membership. However, there has always been a number of members from the smaller colleges («högskolor») where political science is taught, primarily Örebro, and to lesser extent also Luleå and Karlstad.

The structure of the SPSA

The organizational structure and membership are distinctively structured by the organization of higher education and academic research in Sweden. As mentioned above, the political science departments at the major universities constitute the backbone of both the structure and the membership.

The SPSA has an annual conference, usually held in early October. Earlier, these conferences were held in June, but since October has proved to be more convenient in terms of class scheduling and other conferences, this has been the preferred scheduling for the past few years. The responsibility for the local organization of the conferences is circulated among six departments. The programmes of the annual conferences consist of two parts: the annual meeting of the Association, and the academic programme, which includes a lecture by an invited political scientist and workshop meetings. The annual Association meeting elects the executive board, debates the financial report, and decides on changes and amendments to the Association's statutes. The academic program is organized in workshops, where papers are presented and discussed.

Some conferences have also had «study tours» on their agenda. For example, the 1990 annual conference held its meeting in «Rosenbad», the prime minister's office building in Stockholm, and had invited representatives from the PM's secretariat to give information about the current reorganization of the Swedish central government.

The workshop program typically includes workshops on Swedish politics (sometimes including electoral research; at some conferences there has been a special workshop for this topic), comparative politics, international politics, political theory and public administration. Of these groups, international politics and public administration have created their own «sections» and hold their own conferences during the SPSA conference. By forming these «sections», these groups of scholars have created a more continuous sub-organization within the SPSA, and also increased their possibilities of raising funds for their members'

travel and accommodation expenses in connection with the conferences.

The workshops usually have 2 or 3 half-day sessions, depending on the number of papers submitted. The average number of participants in the workshops is somewhere between 15 and 25. SPSA puts strong emphasis on encouraging younger scholars to present papers at the conferences. Therefore, conferences organizers are recommended to offer low-price accommodation options for graduate students and PhD candidates whose means of financing expenses in connection with the conference are limited.

Despite the smallness of the Swedish political science community, occasions to meet are not very frequent. In fact, Swedes often notice that they have a greater chance of meeting their fellow countrymen at international conferences like the ECPR, IPSA or ISA, than in Sweden. Therefore, the annual conferences try to combine the professional side of the events (where the Calvinistic work ethos of ECPR conferences is an outstanding role model) with the more sociable one (where the APSA conferences set a good example). In order to facilitate both these aspects, the annual conferences are often located at conference centres outside the major cities. Thus, the 1990 conference set out in Stockholm and continued on the ferry of Turku, Finland, where two sessions took place. Two final sessions were conducted on the ferry back to Stockholm, where the chances of escape were very limited, indeed.

The SPSA has close relationships with international political science organizations, being a member of the International Political Science Association (IPSA). Also, SPSA constitutes a part of the Nordic Political Science Association, whose membership comprises members of the political science associations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Membership in the SPSA is open to everyone with an interest in Swedish political science. Thus, the SPSA has a fairly large number of non-active political scientists, some of whom have a degree in political science and wish to keep in touch with the development of the discipline, while others have only a general interest in the organization and the subject, such as people from the mass media, the public bureaucracy, and publishers. Furthermore, SPSA has a limited number of members from outside Sweden, for example from Yugoslavia, Germany and Japan, most of whom have a scholarly interest in Swedish politics and society.

The activity of the SPSA

The annual conference elects a President and an executive board consisting of the president plus nine other members. The board appoints a vice president, secretary and treasurer among itself. During the past few years, the annual conferences have emphasized the need of integrating non-political science aspects

into the organization. Although the SPSA does not perceive itself as a political science pressure group, offering board positions for prominent representatives for «civil society» has been perceived as important. Thus, of the ten current members of the board, eight are full-time political science teachers or scholars. The remaining two are an editor-in-chief for a major daily newspaper and an undersecretary of the Ministry of Housing.

The executive board has telephone meetings roughly once every two months. Preparing the annual conferences (together with local organizing committees), issues related to the SPSA journal *Politologen* (see below) and financial issues are the most frequent items on its agenda.

SPSA finances its organization entirely on membership dues. These dues are SEK 125 for lecturers and professors and SEK 60 for students. Thus, the organization runs a tight budget, and enjoys some (albeit marginal) direct and indirect support from the political science departments. The current membership figure is 220. Of these, some 135 are lecturers/professors and 85 are students. Membership figures are slowly increasing, along with the overall gradual expansion of the political science departments.

SPSA publishes a journal, *Politologen*, with two issues a year. Although originally conceived as a forum for debates on professional matters - much like the American PS - *Politologen* has gradually also become an outlet for scientific articles and reports. The editorship for *Politologen* is circulated, usually on a two-year basis, among the political science departments. The current editors are Jörgen Hermansson and Bo Rothstein, both at the Department of Government in Uppsala.

As mentioned earlier, the SPSA does not see itself as a political science pressure group. However, within the «Remiss» process - an institutionalized procedure in which Royal Commissions' reports are sent to a large number of public agencies and interest organizations for comments - the SPSA is occasionally asked to submit comments on pre-policy documents and proposals. Thus, during the last year, the SPSA has submitted such comments on Royal Commission's reports for a new system of State control over municipalities and also a revised Local Government Act. These comments are prepared and decided by the executive board and published in *Politologen*.

In sum, the SPSA's chief commitment is to maintain and increase communication among Swedish political scientists and to provide younger PhD students with an opportunity to present their research and make their first experiences with scientific conferences. Another important function is to provide opportunities for informal personal and professional contacts among Swedish scholars. The organization is not a political science pressure group; to some extent because this is

perceived to be neither an important nor a necessary function for it. The process of making major policy decisions concerning higher education and research is not very likely to be affected by the opinions of a small organization like the SPSA. However, in a society dominated by highly organized and influential interests, diffuse interests often wind up on the losing side. Therefore, the formal existence of the SPSA is also an important channel for communication between government and the political science community.

For further information on the SPSA, all communications should be directed to:

Dr. Jon Pierre
Secretary, Swedish Political Science Association
Department of Political Science
University of Gothenburg
Språngkullsgatan 19
S-411.23 Gothenburg
Sweden
Fax number: int. + (31)634-599;
Binet (email): -USWJP@SEGUC21

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AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS / DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Job Openings

The department will be hiring someone for a limited term, two year position to replace Professor Charles Burton. The responsibilities of the position include teaching courses in the politics of China, Japan, or other countries of the Asia Pacific region and serving as Associate Director of the Centre for Canada and Asia Pacific Studies. Applications should be submitted as soon as possible to: Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1. FAX number 416-688-2789.

Leave

Professor Charles Burton, Associate Director of the Centre for Canada and Asia Pacific Studies, has been given a two year leave of absence from the university to serve as the First Secretary of the Embassy of Canada in Beijing.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

Professeurs invités - Eté 1991

COMEAU, Paul-André: Commission d'accès à l'information du Québec.

EL-KAREH, Rudolf: Institut d'études politiques, Aix-en-Provence.

MULLER, Pierre: Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, Paris.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Professor Christopher Manfredi--Ph.D., Claremont Graduate School. (He was a Canada Research Fellow at McGill for a three-year term.) He now joins us as a tenure track Assistant Professor and will teach courses in the area of Canadian politics.

Professor T.V. Paul--Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles. He has been appointed Assistant Professor, tenure track, to teach courses in the area of International Relations.

Professor Peter Johnson--Ph.D., Cornell University. He has been appointed Assistant Professor for a two-year sessional position that we have in Comparative Politics (Western Europe).

Leave

Professor Pat James will be on a leave of absence next year.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Sabbaticals 1991-92

J.G. Allen
A.J. Wilson

Chair

1990-91: J.G. Allen was Acting Chair
1991-92: S.I. Pobihushchy returning as Chair

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Acting chair

While Dr. Crossley is working with the Learned Societies Conference, Dr. David Milne will be Acting Chair of the Political Studies Department.

Appointment

Mr. Randy Olling has been appointed to the Department for the 1991-92 academic year. He will teach Canadian politics, public policy, and public administration.

Departure

Dr. Gilbert Germain is leaving the Department at the end of the 1990-91 academic year. He has filled two leave replacement positions; in 1989-90 he took over the political philosophy area when David Milne was on sabbatical; in 1990-91 he taught comparative politics and political theory while Gary Webster was on sabbatical.

Leave

Dr. John Crossley will be on leave from the Department during the 1991-92 academic year. He has been asked by the President of the University of P.E.I. to co-ordinate the 1992 Learned Societies Conference, which will be held at U.P.E.I. from 24 May to 12 June 1992.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Appointments

Richard Simeon, Professor - Comparative Politics (Industrial Countries).

Sabbaticals and Other Leave (+) - 1991-92

- Edward Andrew
- Ronald Beiner
- Jack T. McLeod
- Peter Solomon
- Susan Solomon
- Graham White
- +Clifford Orwin
- +Janice Stein
- +David Wolfe

OFFRES D'EMPLOI / JOB OPPORTUNITIES

UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA/ UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Le Département de science politique sollicite des candidatures à deux postes de professeure/professeur. Il s'agit de deux postes conduisant à la permanence, normalement avec rang d'adjoint, débutant le 1er juillet 1992.

Le premier de ces postes s'adresse à des candidat(e)s spécialisé(e)s en politique canadienne et le deuxième

en méthodologie avec un intérêt soit dans la politique canadienne soit en pensée politique.

Critères d'admissibilité

Doctorat. Capacité d'enseigner en français. Bilinguisme. Expérience d'enseignement et de recherche souhaitable.

Les personnes intéressées doivent faire parvenir leur curriculum vitae accompagné d'une lettre ainsi que le nom et l'adresse de trois répondants, avant le 30 décembre 1991, à:

John E. Trent
Directeur
Département de science politique
University d'Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

L'Université d'Ottawa a une politique d'égalité en matière d'emploi. Le Département cherche à augmenter le nombre de femmes dans son corps professoral, en conséquence la priorité, à égalité de qualifications, sera accordée aux candidates. Conformément aux exigences prescrites en matière d'immigration canadienne, cette annonce s'adresse aux personnes de citoyenneté canadienne ou qui résident en permanence au Canada.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS / RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES

5^e CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE RECHERCHE SUR L'HABITAT / 5th INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON HOUSING

A la croisée des chemins / At the crossroads
Montréal 7-10 juillet 1992

Thèmes centraux

1. Logement et sociétés en transformation
2. Besoins et accessibilité financière
3. Contrôler son logement
4. Structuration du milieu de vie
5. Enjeux politiques du logement
6. Logement et qualité de vie
7. Production du logement

Thèmes spécialisés

1. Femmes et logement
2. Histoire du logement
3. Logement rural
4. Le dialogue recherche-politiques

La conférence encouragera les communications mettant en valeur des données comparatives, ou une approche historique. Une conférence pluridisciplinaire en 3 langues.

Dates d'échéance:

- 15 septembre 1991: Pré-inscription
 15 novembre 1991: Inscription et résumé de communication
 15 décembre 1991: Avis d'acceptation et atelier
 15 février 1992: Frais d'inscription et communication

Les frais d'inscription sont de 300\$ canadiens jusqu'au 15 février 1992 et de 350\$ après cette date.

Pour toute information:

Pr. Marc H. Choko
 INRS-Urbanisation
 3465 rue Durocher
 Montréal, Qc,
 H2X 2C6
 Tél.: (514) 499-4056
 Fax: (514) 499-4065
 Bitnet: CIRH92@INRS-URB.UQUEBEC.CA

**5th CONFERENCE
 ON SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY /
 5^e CONGRES SUR LA POLITIQUE SOCIALE**

**Continuities and Discontinuities in Social Policy
 August 25-28 1991**

A multidisciplinary programme for academics, professionals and practitioners. **Keynote address:** «*The new Political Economy*», Caroline Andrew (Ottawa); **Plenaries:** «*Continuities and Discontinuities in Social Policy*», Leo Panitch (York), Philip Resnick (UBC) and Yves Vaillancourt (UQAM); «*New Faces of Poverty*», Madeleine Blanchet (Conseil des affaires sociales), Micheline Labelle (UQAM) and Frédéric Lesemann (Montréal). **Refereed papers:** numerous presentations under eight categories: political economy; labour market policy; poverty and the context of social policy; native affairs; women and social policy; youth and social policy; seniors: health issues. **Workshops** planned on poverty; abuse of women; native affairs; social assistance; advocacy groups.

Program and registration form:

5th Conference
 Bishop's University
 Lennoxville, Quebec
 J1M 1Z7
 Tel.: (819) 822-9600 ext. 450 or 460
 Fax: (819) 822-9661

**1991 NORTHEAST INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
 ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING**

Call for papers

The 1991 NEISA annual meeting will be held at the Penn Tower Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from November 14-16, 1991. Proposals for papers or complete panels are invited in the areas of international relations theories, American foreign policy, comparative foreign policy, international law and organization, national security, and international political economy. Proposals should be sent by May 15, 1991 to:

Dr. Vicki Golich
 NEISA Program Chair
 Department of Political Science
 107 Burrows Building
 Penn State University
 University Park, Pa. 16802

**CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS, PARTIES AND
 PUBLIC OPINION**

29 September 1991

The second Conference of the PSA Specialist Group on Election, Parties and Public Opinion in the UK will be held at Worcester College, Oxford. Offers of contributions should be made by 1 May to:

Pippa Norris
 Department of Politics
 University of Edinburgh
 31 Buccleuch Place
 Edinburgh, EH8 9JT
 Tel.: 031.650.4246
 Fax: 031.668.3734

**CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, RESEARCH
 AND ACTION FOR PEACE**

2-5 October 1991

The Irish Peace Institute has organized this international conference to be held at the University of Limerick. Further details from:

James Skelly
 Irish Peace Institute
 University of Limerick
 Ireland

**ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ETUDES
LATINO-AMERICAINES ET CARAIBES /
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN
AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES**

Annual Congress / Congrès annuel

Le Congrès annuel de l'ACELAC aura lieu à l'Université Laval du 31 octobre au 3 novembre 1991. Le Congrès est organisé autour de deux thèmes:
1. Information - Communication - Développement.
2. Le libre échange dans les Amériques. Ces deux thèmes doivent être compris dans la perspective académique la plus ample possible.

D'autre part, conformément à sa vocation traditionnelle, la conférence annuelle sera l'occasion pour tous les spécialistes de l'Amérique latine et de la Caraïbe de présenter leurs recherches personnelles ou celles de leurs étudiants gradués dans leurs domaines respectifs de recherche. Le Comité organisateur examinera avec intérêt toutes les propositions d'ateliers, de tables rondes et de communications. L'ACELAC attend donc d'ici au 30 avril 1991 vos propositions, suggestions et commentaires à l'adresse suivante:

Congrès ACELAC 1991
a/s Jacques Zylberberg
Département de science politique
Faculté des sciences sociales
Université Laval
Ste-Foy, Qc G1K 7P4
Tél.: (418) 656-7152
(418) 656-3772
(418) 651-7375
(418) 656-3114
Fax: (418) 656-7861

The annual congress of CALACS will be held at Laval University from the October 31th till the third of November, 1991. There will be two central themes:
1. Information - Communication - Development.
2. The Free Trade in the Americas. These two themes should be understood in the broadest academic sense possible.

Following its traditional stance, the annual Conference will be also open to all the specialists of Latin American and Caribbean studies as well as to their graduate students, to present their research works in their own fields.

The Committee of organization welcomes your ideas and suggestions concerning possible workshops, panels, and communications.

Please send your propositions and suggestions before the 30th of April 1991 to the following address:

Congress of CALACS 1991
a/s Jacques Zylberberg
Département de science politique
Faculté des sciences sociales
Université Laval
Ste-Foy, Qc G1K 7P4
Tel.: (418) 656-7152
(418) 656-3772
(418) 651-7375
(418) 656-3114
Fax: (418) 656-7861

COUNCIL FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

Call for Panels and Papers

The Council for European Studies (CES) is inviting proposals for panels and papers at its next International Conference which will be held in Chicago on 27-29 March 1992.

The Council is interested in any proposals which cover historical or contemporary aspects of European society, culture, economics and politics. In particular, the CES wishes to encourage panels that are multi-disciplinary and comparative, and which include European scholars. Examinations of developments in Eastern Europe are very welcome.

Each session is two hours long, and panels should include no more than three papers. The deadline for submission of proposals is 1 October 1991. All proposals and correspondence should be addressed to CES, Box 44, Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COLLOQUIUM

This conference, which is sponsored by the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Calgary, has been organized to examine the changes that have occurred and are occurring in the European Community, the impact these changes will have on the larger world, particularly Canada, and some of the differences and similarities between the European Community and Canada.

The conference will bring together scholars from Canada, the United States and the European Community states to discuss issues pertaining to the changes in Europe and the way in which these changes will affect Canada in the next decade, taking into account the major changes occurring within Canada as well. The conference will examine not only the political and economic implications of changes but also the social implications of further political and social integration of the member states of the EC. Planned

sessions include: «Economic Union, Political Integration and National Sovereignty», «Regional and Social Issues in the EC», «The European Community and the European Home», and «Unity in Europe and Disunity in Canada».

Further information may be obtained by contacting:

EC Conference
c/o Dean's Office
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Calgary
2500 University Dr. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

**JUC PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEE'S 21st ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

2-4 September 1991

The theme of the Conference, which will meet at the University of York, is «The future of Local and Regional Government in Europe». Speakers invited include Alan Alexander, John Benington, Michael Clarke, Nicholas Deakin, Mike Goldsmith, Ed Page, John Stewart, Gerry Stoker and Tony Travers. The Frank Stacey Memorial Lecture will be given by David Blunkett, MP.

Full details are available from:

Jeanne Caesar
JUC Secretary
17 Burnside Close
New Barnet, Herts
EN5 5LS
Tel.: 081.440.4850

**VILLES ET DEVELOPPEMENTS
Les municipalités et la gestion des services
urbains: bilan et perspectives**

10 au 12 juillet 1992

- * Le partage des compétences et des ressources entre l'Etat et les municipalités
- * L'autonomie des municipalités: aspects administratifs, institutionnels, juridiques, financiers, politiques, etc.
- * Les modalités de la gestion locale des services: production en régie, contrats de service, partenariats public/privé, production marchande, participation des populations, autoproduction privée ou communautaire, etc.

- * Les enjeux de la gestion locale des services urbains: la décentralisation, la démocratisation et le développement économique

Pour information:

Groupe Interuniversitaire de Montréal
3465 rue Durocher
Montréal, Qc H2X 2C6
Tel.: (514) 499-4058
Fax.: (514) 499-4065

WORLD WAR II - A 50 YEAR PERSPECTIVE

Call for Papers

June 4 - June 5 1992

Siena College is sponsoring its seventh annual multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus for 1992 will be 1942 - though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcomed. Topics welcome include: Fascism and Naziism; Midway, New Guineau, Guadalcanal, North Africa, the North Atlantic, Literature; Art; Film; Diplomatic; Political and Military History; Popular Culture and Women's and Jewish Studies dealing with the era. Asian, African, Latin American and Near Eastern topics of relevance are solicited. Obviously, collaboration and collaborationist regimes, the events on the home front, conscription and dissent will also be of significance.

Deadline for submissions: December 13, 1991.

Replies and inquiries to:

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

**ANNONCES DIVERSES /
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**CENTRE ACADEMIQUE CANADIEN EN ITALIE
CANADIAN ACADEMIC CENTRE IN ITALY**

**Database on Research Collaboration
Canada-Italy**

CACI is in an advanced phase of a large and urgent project and needs your help. CACI is updating a database of research links between Canada and Italy since 1980. Included are projects involving the direct collaboration between researchers, along with visiting professorships, post-doctoral fellowships, joint semi-

nars, as well as studies of an aspect of the "other" country that do not necessarily entail collaboration between researchers. In 1989 and 1990 CACI has collected information on more than 500 collaborative projects, but it is evident that the records are still incomplete.

If you have carried out research which involves Italy or Italian resources, CACI wants to include a record of your work. To do this, CACI must receive your response to a simple two-page questionnaire in the next few weeks.

Since the request for information is being distributed through several channels, including learned societies and Canadian universities, it is impossible to foresee any duplications of contacts which may occur.

1. If you have already completed a questionnaire and have nothing to add, please disregard this request.
2. If you completed a questionnaire in a previous year but in the meantime have conducted further research, please obtain a questionnaire and provide CACI with updated information.
3. If you have never received (or responded to) a request for this information, please obtain a copy of the questionnaire and return it to CACI.

Questionnaire can be obtained from either the Canadian Mediterranean Institute (CMI) or the Canadian Academic Centre in Italy (CACI). To speed communications, you may send a message by electronic mail (BITNET / NETNORTH) to the CMI (CMIXF @ UOTTAWA) or the CACI (CACI @ IRMUNISA), or mail to one of the addresses indicated below.

Canadian Mediterranean Institute
113 Osgoode Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6S1
Telefax: (613) 238-6115

or

Canadian Academic Centre
Piazza Cardelli 4
00186 Rome
Italy
Telefax: (011 396) 637 3693

**CENTRE INTERUNIVERSITAIRE D'ANALYSE
DU DISCOURS ET DE SOCIOCRIQUE DES
TEXTES / INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND TEXT
SOCIOCRIQUE**

An Inter-University Centre in Discourse Analysis and Text Sociocriticism (Centre interuniversitaire d'analyse du discours et de sociocritique des textes, CIADEST) opened in Montreal last fall 1990 under the auspices of McGill University, Université de Montréal, and Université du Québec à Montréal. Its offices and documentation workshops are located at Room X-3605, UQAM, 515 rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest, C.P.8888, Succ. "A", Montréal, QC, H3C 3P8 (Phone: [514] 987-7719. FAX: 987-3523).

Discourse analysis is a rich and very promising research strategy in the social sciences in Europe and America. It combines a number of paradigms and methods from historiography, linguistics, the study of social interaction, communication, and literary studies. Indeed, more and more scholars are becoming aware of its importance. As Professor Teun van Dijk of the University of Amsterdam wrote in his introduction to the recently-launched international journal (July 1990) *Discourse and Society*: "During the last two decades the new cross-discipline of discourse studies has rapidly expanded in the humanities and the social sciences (...) Discourse analysis soon became a major method or even a specialized sub-area of many of their disciplines, thereby enabling the study of relations with similar or shared fields or problems in other disciplines..."

Discourse analysis is thus a cross-disciplinary (and therefore cross-curricular) complex of studies that aims at breaking down the disciplinary boundaries in the humanities and social sciences in an attempt at providing a new, and more coherent conceptual framework to analyses of language, dialogues and texts in anthropology, literary studies, communications, sociology, psychology, etc. This new and innovative approach is nevertheless grounded in the scientific heritage of such age-old disciplines as classical rhetoric and philology.

The establishment of this Research Centre draws on the presence, in Montreal, of a great number of specialists and research teams working in discourse analysis and the "sociocritique" of texts, in both French and English. The Centre provides these scholars with an institutional place for working together, and confronting their approaches, aims, and methods.

A number of subsidized research teams in Quebec are presently brought together in this Centre. Individual

researchers and postdoctoral fellows are also invited to join. The Centre's board is made of Prof. Marc Angenot, FRSC (McGill), Prof. Antonio Gómez-Moriana (U. de Montréal), and Prof. Régine Robin, FRSC (UQAM). It aims at providing an international forum for scholars working in discourse analysis. Its short term plans include a number of seminars and lecture series, and the organizing of an international colloquium in 1991.

Cahiers de recherches disponibles

Constitution d'un Centre d'analyse du discours et de sociocritique des textes, par M. Angenot, A. Gómez-Moriana et R. Robin. Une brochure couv. couleur, 24 pp. 3,00\$.

L'engagement des intellectuels dans la France des années trente, sous la direction de Régine Robin et Maryse Souchard avec la collaboration de Dominique Michaud, 1990, 188 pp. 8,00\$.

Masses émasculés et militants virils, par Marc Angenot, 1991, 36 pp. 2,00\$.

Propagande socialiste et mémoire militante, par Marc Angenot, 1991, 20 pp. 1,00\$

La sociologie de la littérature, par Régine Robin et Marc Angenot, 1991, 61 pp. 3,00\$.

D'autres cahiers de recherche et prépublications sont en préparation.

Colloque

Discours et mythes de l'ethnicité

Les 21 et 22 mai 1991 dans le cadre du 59^{ème} Congrès de l'ACFAS, à l'Université de Sherbrooke.

Organisé par Nadia KHOURI, sous les auspices de l'Association canadienne de sémiotique et avec la participation du Centre interuniversitaire d'analyse du discours et de sociocritique des textes (CIADEST).

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Ph.D. Program and Faculty in Urban and Public Affairs

Along with the *Journal of Urban Affairs* and the Urban Research Institute, the Ph.D. program constitutes a fundamental part of the University's urban commitment.

The Ph.D. is an interdisciplinary, policy oriented degree which prepares graduates for careers in policy research, public management, planning, development and the reconstruction of the urban environment. Also available are a number of fellowships and assistantships for outstanding students. Some students have the opportunity of conducting research with principal investigators at the Urban Research Institute. The Program consists of a core curriculum which provides a broad orientation and option areas which enable students to develop expertise in a particular field.

The Ph.D. Program Faculty is an all university body composed of individuals whose publications, work and interests deal with selected aspects of urban life. Faculty specialties include: health, social welfare systems, management, organizational behavior, historical analysis, race relations, entrepreneurship, economic and regional development, architecture and preservation, environmental issues, transportation systems, housing and criminal justice. In addition, faculty members write and teach in the fields of quantitative techniques, research methods and knowledge utilization.

For further information:

Ph.D. Program
School of Urban Policy
College of Urban and Public Affairs
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40292
(502) 588-6482

CENTRE DE TECHNO-ETHIQUE DE L'UNIVERSITE SAINT-PAUL / CENTRE FOR TECHNO-ETHICS OF SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY

Projet de recherche 1990 - 1993

Technologie et maladie chronique : un défi éthique

En septembre 1990, le Centre a mis en route, pour les trois prochaines années, son premier projet de recherche *Technologie et maladie chronique : un défi éthique*. Avec ce projet, le Centre entend aborder une recherche inédite dans le champ de l'éthique appliquée. L'éthique biomédicale qui connaît, ces dernières années, un extraordinaire développement ne s'est guère intéressée au phénomène de la maladie chronique. Pourtant, celle-ci est au coeur des problèmes actuels dans le domaine de la santé. Il importe d'ouvrir des pistes de réflexion éthique spécifiques à cette condition. Pour ce faire, le Centre a constitué une équipe de recherche interdisciplinaire.

Sous la direction de Hubert Doucet, professeur d'éthique à l'Université Saint-Paul, l'équipe est composée de Denise Allard, professeur à l'École de l'activité physique de l'Université d'Ottawa; Diane Caufield, directrice du département de physiothérapie du Centre de traitement pour enfants d'Ottawa; Rosemary Harris, médecin et directrice du Centre de réadaptation gériatrique de l'Hôpital Saint-Vincent, Ottawa; Maggie Lorimer, infirmière-chef de l'Hôpital pour enfants de l'est de l'Ontario; Heather Caloren, infirmière-conseil à l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada; Kenneth Melchin, professeur d'éthique à l'Université Saint-Paul; Sr Gilberte Paquette, ex-directrice générale du Centre de santé Elisabeth-Bruyère; Gill Reilly, travailleuse sociale, Hôpital Civic d'Ottawa; et Ed Nolan, agent de recherche, étudiant au doctorat en éthique, Université Saint-Paul.

Les travaux de cette équipe visent à préciser la problématique et à examiner plus particulièrement les enjeux suivants: 1)l'autonomie des personnes atteintes d'une ou plusieurs maladies chroniques; 2)la prise de décision des traitements; 3)l'environnement et les lieux de soins; 4)la dimension économique.

En situant ces enjeux dans leur contexte global, en dégageant la dimension proprement éthique de ces questions et en cernant les implications des choix possibles, cette recherche sera utile aux décideurs publics qui y trouveront des repères pour l'établissement de politiques, aux différents organismes engagés dans le domaine et qui donnent des services aux malades chroniques ou qui éduquent le public à ce propos, ainsi qu'aux professionnels de la santé et aux personnes affectées par une ou plusieurs formes de maladies chroniques. Ces dernières personnes y trouveront des orientations pour les aider dans la reconnaissance et la prise en charge de leur condition.

Aujourd'hui, la technologie traverse l'ensemble de la société. Non seulement elle a un impact sur nos façons de vivre, mais également sur nos représentations de la vie et de la mort (i.e.: nouvelles technologies de reproduction humaine, prolongation de l'espérance de vie). Elle transforme quotidiennement le monde du travail et la vie sociale. Dans le domaine de l'information et des communications, l'informatique en est un exemple. Face à ces transformations, il importe de pouvoir réfléchir et discuter des enjeux éthiques qui y sont soulevés. En effet, le questionnement et la réflexion d'ordre éthique doivent constituer la pierre angulaire de l'évaluation sociale des technologies qui se développe depuis les deux dernières décennies.

Le Centre de techno-éthique de l'Université Saint-Paul entend pleinement contribuer au questionnement et à

la réflexion éthique en ce domaine. Fondé en 1989 par un groupe de professeurs de la Faculté de théologie, le Centre est un organisme universitaire voué à la promotion d'un dialogue de qualité sur les problèmes éthiques que se pose la technologie dans une société pluraliste.

En conformité avec cet énoncé de mission, les activités du Centre entendent:

- 1) promouvoir le dialogue éthique dans la collectivité;
- 2) informer et conscientiser le public aux défis éthiques que pose à la société l'impact de la technologie;
- 3) influencer la formulation des politiques dans le domaine de la science et de la technologie.

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, le Centre:

- 1) réunit autour de projets de recherche des praticiens et chercheurs de professions, de cultures et de milieux divers;
- 2) organise une série annuelle de conférences publiques;
- 3) présente des rapports aux organismes concernés;
- 4) publie des articles dans des revues appropriées;
- 5) collabore à la formation d'étudiants de deuxième et troisième cycles en éthique.

Pour plus d'informations:

Centre de techno-éthique
de l'Université Saint-Paul
223, rue Main
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1C4
Tél.: (613) 236-1393
Postes 325 / 279

Research project 1990- 1993 Technology and Chronic Illness : an ethical challenge

In September 1990, the Centre initiated a three-year research project entitled *Technology and Chronic Illness: an ethical challenge*. With this, its first major undertaking, the Centre will be breaking new ground in the field of applied ethics. In recent years, most ethical debate within the field of health care have centred

around issues stemming from the acute care setting. Chronic illness, however, presents a radically different set of challenges that will require new and innovative thinking within applied ethics. To this end, the Centre has assembled an interdisciplinary research team.

Under the direction of Dr Hubert Doucet, professor of ethics, Saint Paul University, the team consists of the following members: Dr Denise Allard, professor of kinanthropology, University of Ottawa; Diane Caulfield, Director, Department of physiotherapy, Ottawa Children's Treatment Centre; Dr Rosemary Harris M.D., Director, Department of Geriatric Rehabilitation, St. Vincent's Hospital's, Ottawa; Maggie Lorimer, Head Nurse at the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario; Heather Caloren, Nursing consultant at the Canadian Nurses Association; Dr Kenneth Melchin, professor of ethics, Saint Paul University; Sr Gilberte Paquette, former General Director, Centre de santé Elisabeth-Bruyère; Gill Reilly, social worker, Civic Hospital of Ottawa; Ed Nolan, research assistant, doctoral student in ethics, Saint Paul University.

This team has been working towards a clarification of the problems posed by chronic illness and technology and, in particular, intends to examine the context shaped by the interplay of the following ethical issues: 1) autonomy of persons suffering from one or several forms of chronic illness; 2) decision-making on appropriate treatment; 3) the health care environment; 4) the economics of health care resources.

It is hoped that our research will prove helpful for those who are in decision-making positions and who are engaged in the formation of public policy in governments and public health care organizations; for professionals directly involved in the care of the chronically ill; for those persons themselves suffering from one or more forms of chronic illnesses. Indeed it is hoped that those in need of such health care will find in our research new directions which will identify their situation and help them to assume control over their own condition.

Today, our entire society is affected by technology. It has an impact not only on the way we live, but also on the way we view life and death (e.g.: human reproductive technologies and increasing life expectancy). Daily it transforms our work force and our social life as is shown, for example, in how computer technology has

affected the fields of communication and the information industry. Within this larger context of transformations, there should be a place to think and talk about the ethical issues that arise in these areas. If a significant trend towards technology assessment has developed in the past two decades, we believe that ethical reflexion must be at its core.

The Centre for Techno-Ethics is dedicated to addressing this problem at its root. Founded in 1989 by a group of professors of the Faculty of Theology, *the Centre is a university-based organization for open dialogue on how we face ethical issues arising from the impact of technology in our pluralist society.*

In keeping with this *mission statement*, the Centre's activities are devoted to:

- 1) develop a process for promoting ethical dialogue;
- 2) help shape public consciousness of the ethical challenges arising from the impact of technology on our society;
- 3) affect the formulation of public policy in areas of science and technology

To achieve these goals, the Centre will

- 1) gather in research project practitioners and scholars from various backgrounds, occupations and cultures;
- 2) organize annual series of public lectures;
- 3) address reports to any relevant organizations;
- 4) publish articles in appropriate journals;
- 5) contribute to the formation of graduate students in the field of ethics

If you are interested in receiving further information on the Centre for Techno-Ethics, please contact us at the following address:

Centre for Techno-Ethics of Saint Paul University
2233 Main Street
Ottawa, Ont.
K1S 1C4
Tel.: (613) 236-1393 ext. 325/279

INSTITUT QUEBÉCOIS DE RECHERCHE SUR
LA CULTURE

Nouvelle parution

**La participation politique: Leçon des dernières
décennies**

«... la participation mène souvent à moins de démocratie, et non à plus de démocratie.» Ce troublant constat est tiré d'un ouvrage paru à l'Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture et intitulé *La participation politique: leçons des dernières décennies*. Publié dans la collection **Questions de culture**, sous la direction de Jacques T. Godbout, ce volume envisage le présent et l'avenir de la participation dans une démocratie représentative.

Des comités de citoyens aux CLSC et aux expériences plus récentes de consultation publique, quel bilan peut-on faire de l'expérience québécoise de participation? Des auteurs constatent que la participation a conduit à une perte de pouvoir des citoyens au profit d'un pouvoir consultatif plus faible, à une concentration des pouvoirs, notamment dans le domaine scolaire et celui des affaires sociales. Par ailleurs, certains observent la mise en place de nouvelles structures consultatives et la multiplication des associations qui laissent croire à un accroissement de l'intervention de la population.

A la lumière de ces études, il faut nous rendre à l'évidence: «la participation ne renforce pas toujours la démocratie. Elle peut même restreindre le champ de la représentation». Comment expliquer cette distorsion? Dans le cadre de la démocratie représentative, la participation affaiblit la démocratie chaque fois qu'elle remplace un mécanisme électif. En voulant sortir le pouvoir du politique, la participation enlève le pouvoir des électeurs et le confie aux administrateurs, aux permanents... La participation renforcera la démocratie à la condition de revenir au politique. C'est en restant à l'intérieur du système qu'elle joue véritablement son rôle en incarnant sa «mauvaise conscience». Voilà une des leçons tirées de l'expérience québécoise.

En bref, cet ouvrage permet de faire le point sur la participation, d'en apprécier les limites et les avantages. Complété par une bibliographie sélective des écrits québécois sur la participation, cet ouvrage ouvre de nouvelles perspectives de réflexion aux praticiens du pouvoir ainsi qu'aux professeurs et aux chercheurs en sciences sociales.

Outre Jacques T. Godbout, ont collaboré à ce **Questions de culture**, Gérald Fortin, Vincent Lemieux, Yves

Martin, Raymond Perron, Michel O'Neil, Lionel Robert, René Parenteau, Mona-Josée Gagnon, Gabriel Gagnon, Andrée Fortin et Philip Resnick.

La participation politique: leçons des dernières décennies est disponible en librairie ou à l'IQRC.

Pour de plus amples informations sur cet ouvrage:

Gisèle Bolduc
Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture
14, rue Haldimand
Québec (Québec)
G1R 4N4
Tél.: (418) 643-4695

THE CANADA COUNCIL /
CONSEIL DES ARTS DU CANADA

**Thirty Canadian scientists and scholars win
prestigious Killam Research Fellowships**

The Killam Selection Committee at its January meeting awarded \$1.9 million to 30 outstanding Canadian researchers in the 24th annual competition for Killam Research Fellowships.

Among Canada's most distinguished research awards, the Canada Council Killam Awards are made possible by a bequest of Mrs Dorothy J. Killam and a gift she made before her death in 1965. The awards support scholars engaged in research projects of outstanding merit in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, health sciences, engineering, and interdisciplinary studies within these fields.

Killam Research Fellowships enable Canada's best scientists and scholars to devote up to two years to full-time research and writing. The recipients are chosen by the Killam Selection Committee, which comprises 14 eminent scientists and scholars representing a broad range of disciplines.

After considering 154 applications, the Killam Selection Committee chose the following 15 researchers as new Killam Research Fellows for 1991:

B. Beugnot, Université de Montréal
French Literature: Solitude and Society in the
Seventeenth Century - A Study of Retreat

D.K. Bohme, York University
Chemistry: Interstellar Chemistry of Atomic Ions and
Aromatic Molecules

- R. Brenner**, Université de Montréal
Economics: Bad Science, Bad Policies and What to Do About Them
- S.E. Calvert**, University of British Columbia
Marine Geochemistry: Organic Matter Accumulation in Marine Sediments
- K.D. Craig**, University of British Columbia
Psychology: Communication of Pain: Social and Developmental Determinants
- P. Delany**, Simon Fraser University
English Literature: Islands of Money - English Literature and the Financial Culture, 1875-1929
- J.L. Granatstein**, York University
History: The Generals - The Canadian Army's Senior Commanders in the Second World War
- J. Hagan**, University of Toronto
Sociology: Delinquency in the Life Course - The Risks and Rewards of Youth
- H.S. Harris**, York University
Philosophy: Hegel's Ladder - A Literal Commentary on the Phenomenology of Spirit
- F.C. Hawthorne**, University of Manitoba
Geological Sciences: Crystal Structure - The Key to Mineral Paragenesis
- P.J. McCormick**, University of Ottawa
Aesthetics: Disinterestedness, Fictional Situations, and Rational Agency - Modernity's Transformations in the Modernist Lyric
- J. Patera**, Université de Montréal
Mathematical Physics: Classification of Additive Quantum Numbers for Quantum Systems with a Symmetry Group
- D. Regan**, York University and University of Toronto
Psychology: Integration or Perceptual, Physiological and Medical Data on the Visual Processing of Objects
- W.D. Shaw**, Victoria University, University of Toronto
English Literature: English Elegy in Crisis and Transition
- G.G. Sheperd**, York University
Space Physics: Upper Atmospheric Weather - Dynamics of Atomic Oxygen as Observed with the WINDII Satellite Instrument
- The following 15 Killam Research Fellows were granted second-year renewals of their fellowships:
- J.Z. Buchwald**, University of Toronto
History of Science: The Discovery of Electric Waves
- R. de Koninck**, Université Laval
Anthropology: The Peasant Class, the State and Territorial Compromise
- M. Despland**, Concordia University
Religious Studies: Religion Since the Nineteenth Century
- G.W.F. Drake**, University of Windsor
Physics: High Precision Theoretical Studies of the Rydberg States of Helium
- G. Fontaine**, Université Laval
Astrophysics: A Study of the Physical Properties of Degenerate Stars
- B.K. Jewsiewicki**, Université Laval
History: From the Historical Anthropology or Urban Memory to the «Popular» History of Ideas, Zaïre 1920-1990
- G. Kelly**, University of Alberta
English Literature: Women's Work - Women, Writing, and Power in Britain, 1750-1850
- A. Paivio**, University of Western Ontario
Psychology: Conceptual and Empirical Issues in Cognitive Psychology
- R.P. Pharis**, University of Calgary
Biology: An Investigation into the Possible Role(s) of Endogenous Plant Hormones in the Photo-induced Flowering of a Herbaceous Long-Day Plant, *Lolium temulentum* L
- R. Robin**, Université du Québec à Montréal
Comparative Literature: Across Languages - Plurilingualism and Literary Text
- D.J. Rowe**, University of Toronto
Physics: A Microscopic Theory of Nuclear Structure
- D.R. Salahub**, Université de Montréal
Chemistry: Cluster and Surface Dynamics Throughout the Periodic Table
- C.L. Stewart**, University of Waterloo
Mathematics: Effective Methods in Analytic Number Theory
- M.R. Wertheimer**, Ecole Polytechnique
Engineering Physics: Multipurpose Protective Coatings for Spacecraft Materials

S. Wolfe, Queen's University
Chemistry: Drug Design and Development

The names of the members of the Killam Selection Committee are available on request.

Reference: Mel MacLeod, Head, Killam Program, (613) 598-4310.

Media contact: Frances Shakov, Communications Section, (613) 598-4306

Trente scientifiques et universitaires canadiens reçoivent une bourse d'étude Killam

A sa réunion de janvier, le Comité de sélection Killam a attribué des bourses d'une valeur total de 1,9 million de dollars à 30 éminents chercheurs canadiens, dans le cadre du 24^e concours annuel des bourses de recherche Killam.

Parmi les plus prestigieuses bourses de recherche du Canada, les bourses Killam du Conseil des Arts du Canada sont financées par un legs de Mme Dorothy J. Killam et un don que Mme Killam a fait au Conseil des Arts avant son décès. Elles permettent à des chercheurs de compétence exceptionnelle de poursuivre des travaux importants en sciences humaines, en sciences naturelles, en sciences de la santé et en génie, ou de faire des études multidisciplinaires rattachées à ces domaines.

Les bourses Killam permettent aux meilleurs scientifiques et universitaires du Canada de se consacrer à plein temps pendant deux ans ou moins, à la recherche ou à la rédaction d'un ouvrage.

Les lauréats sont désignés par le Comité de sélection Killam, qui est composé de 14 spécialistes de grande réputation, représentant diverses disciplines.

Après avoir examiné 154 demandes, le Comité a attribué, pour 1991, des bourses de recherche Killam aux chercheurs suivants:

B. Beugnot, Université de Montréal
Littérature française - Solitude et société au XVII^e siècle: le discours de la retraite

D.K. Bohme, Université York
Chimie - Chimie interstellaire des ions atomiques et des molécules aromatiques

R. Brenner, Université de Montréal
Sciences économiques - Piètre science, piètres politiques et quoi faire à leur égard

S.E. Calvert, Université de la Colombie-Britannique
Géochimie marine - Accumulation de la matière organique dans les sédiments marins

K.D. Craig, Université de la Colombie-Britannique
Psychologie - Communication de la douleur: déterminants sociaux et développementaux

P. Delany, Université Simon Fraser
Littérature anglaise - Les îlots d'argent: la littérature anglaise et la culture financière, 1875-1929

J.L. Granatstein, Université York
Histoire - Les généraux: les commandants supérieurs de l'Armée canadienne durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale

J. Hagan, Université de Toronto
Sociologie - La délinquance dans l'optique du cours de la vie: les risques et les avantages de la jeunesse

H.S. Harris, Université York
Philosophie - L'échelle d'Hegel: commentaire littéral sur la phénoménologie de l'esprit

F.C. Hawthorne, Université du Manitoba
Sciences géologiques - Structure cristalline: la clé de la paragenèse minérale

P.J. McCormick, Université d'Ottawa
Esthétique - Désintérêt, situations fictives et fonction rationnelle: transformations de la modernité dans la poésie lyrique moderniste

J. Patera, Université de Montréal
Physique mathématique - Classification de nombres quantiques additifs pour des systèmes quantiques avec groupe de symétrie

D. Regan, Université York et Université de Toronto
Psychologie - Intégration des données perceptuelles, physiologiques et médicales dans le traitement visuel des objets

W.D. Shaw, Université Victoria, Université de Toronto
Littérature anglaise - L'élégie anglaise en crise et en transition

G.G. Sheperd, Université York
Physique de l'espace - Le temps dans la haute atmosphère: la dynamique de l'oxygène atomique observée avec l'instrument de satellite WINDII

Ont été renouvelées pour un an les bourses des 15 chercheurs Killam suivants:

J.S. Buchwald, Université de Toronto
Histoire de la science - La découverte des ondes électriques

R. de Koninck, Université Laval
Anthropologie - La paysannerie, l'Etat et le compromis territorial

M. Despland, Université Concordia
Etudes religieuses - La religion à partir du XIXe siècle

G.W.F. Drake, Université de Windsor
Physique - Etudes théoriques de haute précision portant sur les états de Rydberg de l'hélium

G. Fontaine, Université de Montréal
Astrophysique - Etude des propriétés physiques des étoiles dégénérées

B.K. Jewsiewicki, Université Laval
Histoire - De l'anthropologie historique de la mémoire urbaine à l'histoire intellectuelle «populaire», Zaïre 1920-1990

G. Kelly, Université de l'Alberta
Littérature anglaise - Le travail des femmes: les femmes, les lettres et le pouvoir en Grande-Bretagne de 1750 à 1850

A. Paivio, Université de Western Ontario
Psychologie - Questions conceptuelles et empiriques en psychologie cognitive

R.P. Pharis, Université de Calgary
Biologie - Recherche sur le(s) rôle(s) possible(s) des hormones végétales endogènes dans la floraison photo-induite d'une plante herbacée à photopériode longue, *Lolium temulentum* L

R. Robin, Université du Québec à Montréal
Littérature comparée - La traversée des langues: plurilinguisme et texte littéraire

D.J. Rowe, Université de Toronto
Physique - Une théorie microscopique de la structure nucléaire

D.R. Salahub, Université de Montréal
Chimie - Dynamique des agrégats et dynamique de surface dans tout le tableau périodique

C.L. Stewart, Université de Waterloo
Mathématiques - Méthodes efficaces en théorie analytique des nombres

M.R. Wertheimer, Ecole Polytechnique
Génie physique - Enduits protecteurs à fins multiples pour les matériaux des vaisseaux de l'espace

S. Wolfe, Université Queen's
Chimie - Conception et élaboration de produits médicamenteux

La liste des membres du Comité Killam est fournie sur demande.

Renseignements: Mel MacLeod, chef du programme Killam, (613) 598-4310

Médias, s'adresser à Danielle Philbert, Service des communications (613) 598-4305

THE FEDERATION / LA FEDERATION

LA FCSS SUR LA COLLINE PARLEMENTAIRE THE SSFC ON THE HILL

Marcel Lauzière

Directeur des relations gouvernementales /
Director of Government Relations

Le Plan vert: un nouveau programme de financement pour la recherche sur l'environnement.

Dans le dernier numéro du *Bulletin*, nous vous avons fait part des mesures prises par la FCSS pour assurer au CRSH sa juste part des fonds alloués aux conseils subventionnaires dans le cadre du Plan vert. Par nos interventions, nous avons voulu démontrer que les sciences sociales ont un rôle important à jouer dans la prévention et la résolution des problèmes liés à l'environnement et que le CRSH est fortement engagé dans ce domaine. Nous avons récemment appris qu'un groupe de travail composé des trois conseils, du ministère de l'Environnement et d'Industrie, science et technologie Canada a été créé et qu'il est présidé par le CRSH. Le groupe élabore actuellement un programme de chaires, de bourses et de subventions qui sera administré par les conseils. Le programme visera à appuyer la recherche pluridisciplinaire qui s'intéressera aux diverses facettes des problèmes liés à l'environnement.

Nous surveillerons ce nouveau programme de près et nous espérons que la recherche portant sur les dimensions sociales de l'environnement recevra un appui convenable. Nous prévoyons une participation importante de la communauté des sciences sociales dans ce programme dont l'annonce devrait se faire en début d'été.

La Société royale recommande une augmentation importante du budget du CRSH.

Dans son rapport intitulé *Un potentiel à exploiter: Stratégie pour la recherche universitaire au Canada* présenté à Industrie, science et technologie Canada, la Société royale présente 23 recommandations. Celles touchant le CRSH nous paraissent particulièrement intéressantes. Le rapport note en effet «qu'il conviendrait qu'une attention particulière soit apportée au financement de la recherche dans les sciences sociales ainsi que dans les lettres et les sciences humaines». De plus, il recommande que le

budget actuel du CRSH qui s'élève à 65 millions \$ soit élevé à 263 millions \$. La Fédération a participé activement à la consultation entreprise par la Société royale l'année dernière et nous avons été heureux de lire les recommandations favorables présentées dans le rapport.

La FCSS a entamé une campagne pour promouvoir le rapport auprès du gouvernement et des parlementaires. Nous avons en effet rencontré plusieurs fonctionnaires, des membres du personnel des bureaux de ministres ainsi que des députés des trois grands partis afin de les inciter à mettre en application les recommandations du rapport ou, dans le cas des partis de l'opposition, de les intégrer à leurs plateformes touchant la science et l'éducation.

Le rapport recommande également la création d'un groupe de travail pour étudier les problèmes sérieux auxquels font face nos bibliothèques universitaires.

Le consorțium national se rend sur la colline parlementaire

L'exercice annuel de lobbying du Consortium national s'est déroulé sur la Colline parlementaire du 18 au 21 mars. Les 65 lobbyistes, dont 10 de la FCSS, ont rencontré 92 députés et fonctionnaires. Nous avons critiqué la décision de réduire les paiements de transferts aux provinces et avons demandé au gouvernement de ne plus réduire les paiements tant et aussi longtemps qu'une nouvelle entente n'aura pas été conclue avec les provinces. Nous avons aussi discuté du financement des conseils de recherches, de la recherche au gouvernement fédéral et de l'accessibilité aux études postsecondaires.

Au cours d'une de nos rencontres, un sous-ministre d'un ministère important a déclaré que le Consortium était le lobby le plus efficace qu'il avait connu au cours des quatre dernières années. Il nous a félicité sur la qualité de notre document intitulé *Relever les défis du vingt et unième siècle*.

Un autre exercice de lobbying se déroulera en novembre et les préparatifs vont bon train. Dorénavant, le lobbying du Consortium se fera à l'automne plutôt qu'à l'hiver ou au printemps.

La FCSS continuera de présider le Consortium jusqu'à la fin de l'année, par le biais de Mme Caroline Andrew une ancienne présidente de la Fédération.

The Green Plan: A new programme to fund environmental research

In the last SSFC *Update*, we reported on the actions taken by the Federation to ensure that the SSHRC obtain its fair share of the funds earmarked for the granting councils under the **Green Plan**. We made

the case that the social sciences have an extremely important role to play in the prevention and the resolution of environmental problems and that the SSHRC has clearly demonstrated its commitment to supporting research in this area. The Federation has recently learned that a working group made up of representatives of the three granting councils, Environment Canada and ISTC has been formed and is being chaired by the SSHRC. This working group is developing a programme of chairs, research grants and fellowships which will be administered by the three granting councils. The intent of the programme is to support cross-disciplinary research in order to ensure that the research supported will examine the numerous facets of environmental issues.

We will monitor this new initiative and we hope that research dealing with the social dimensions of environmental problems will be adequately supported. The Federation anticipates a high level of participation from the social science community in this programme which should be officially announced in early summer.

The Royal Society recommends a substantial increase to the SSHRC Budget

In its report entitled *Realizing the Potential: A Strategy for University Research in Canada*, submitted to Industry, Science and Technology Canada, the Royal Society makes 23 important recommendations. Of particular interest to the SSFC, are the recommendations dealing with the SSHRC. The report indeed indicates that «particular consideration should be given to support for the social sciences and the humanities» and recommends that the SSHRC budget be increased from the present level of \$65 million to \$263 million.

The Federation actively participated in the consultation process undertaken by the Royal Society last year and we were extremely pleased to learn of the very favourable recommendations presented in the report.

The SSFC has undertaken a campaign to promote this timely report to the government and to MPs. We have indeed been talking to numerous government officials, ministerial staff and MPs from all three parties to encourage them to implement the report's recommendations or, in the case of the opposition parties, integrate them in their platforms on science and education.

The report also recommends the creation of a national task force to look into the serious problems facing our university libraries.

The National Consortium lobbies on the hill

The National Consortium of Scientific and Educational Societies' annual lobbying session on Parliament Hill took place between March 18 and 21. Visits were

organized with 92 MPs and civil servants and 65 lobbyists, of which 10 were from the SSFC, participated in the meetings. We reproved the decision to cut transfer payments and asked that these cuts stop until the first ministers agree on an alternative arrangement to fund Canada's universities. The funding of the granting councils, federal research and accessibility of postsecondary education were also important issues.

During one of the meetings, a Deputy Minister of one of the key departments stated that the Consortium was the most effective lobby he had experienced in his 4 years. He praised our booklet *Meeting the Challenges* and the data we presented.

The Consortium will be holding another lobbying week in the fall and preparations are already underway. Henceforth, the lobbying sessions will be held in the fall rather than in the winter or spring.

The Consortium will continue to be chaired until the end of this year by the SSFC through Dr. Caroline Andrew, a former SSFC President.

THESES DEPOSEES RECOMMEND / RECENT THESES

University of Toronto

AKIBA, Okon

Title: Continuity (and Change) in Nigerian Foreign Policy Towards Africa, 1960-1985: Critical Issues and Analysis

Defended: 08/29/90

Advisor: R.O. Matthews

DUNN, Christopher

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

Defended: 08/01/90

Advisor: J.S. Dupré

GOLDBERG, Robert

Title: Democracy and Justice in Aristotle's Politics

Defended: 08/02/90

Advisor: C. Orwin

HADDOW, Rodney

Title: State, Class and Public Policy: Canadian Poverty Policy, 1963-1978

Defended: 12/20/90

Advisor: D. Wolfe

HIEBERT, Janet

Title: Determining the Limits of Charter of Rights: How Much Discretion do Governments Retain

Defended: 12/20/90

Advisor: P. Russell

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