



The Canadian Political Science Association

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Association canadienne de science politique

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

Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes

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

Rapport sur le marché de l'emploi / Report on Job Opportunities

Political Studies in New Zealand / La science politique en Nouvelle-Zélande

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue of the *Bulletin* we start our new publication schedule. From now on, the Fall issue of the *Bulletin* should get to you in October instead of December. Unfortunately, we are a little bit late this time because of the postal strike.

In this issue, the paper on the State of the Discipline was done by Peter Emberley of Carleton. Tom Keating wrote the presentation on the graduate programmes in political science at the University of Alberta. For his part, David Haglund summarizes the activities of the Center for International Relations at Queen's University.

You will also find in this *Bulletin* a new column listing the contents of major Canadian political science journals. We hope that this information will be useful to all of you and we are prepared to make appropriate changes if necessary.

Le professeur Ross Rudolph nous présente une réflexion sur l'enseignement de la science politique dans la chronique sur la pratique de la science politique. Philippe Doucet, pour sa part, nous offre un point de vue sur l'avenir du Canada. Grand merci à

tous ces collaborateurs de nos chroniques régulières ainsi qu'aux responsables de départements qui nous transmettent de plus en plus régulièrement les informations appropriées concernant leurs activités départementales.

In addition to our regular columns, this issue of the *Bulletin* contains two special articles. Continuing our process of exchange with the APSA Newsletter, we reproduce an article by Professor G.A. Wood on the state of political science in New Zealand. Then, we include an important report on job opportunities for doctorate students signed by Peter Russell, Richard Vernon and Margaret Little. We would like to express to all of them our very sincere appreciation.

Finalement, j'aimerais remercier Les Macdonald pour la collaboration du CRSH ainsi que Joan Pond et Vincent Lemieux pour leur appui constant. Merci également à Marie-Pierre Ashby pour un travail toujours excellent de préparation matérielle du *Bulletin* ainsi qu'à Claude Goulet et Marie-France Kingsley qui ont gentiment accepté de m'aider à colliger les informations pour ce numéro.

Gordon Mace

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LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT / FROM THE PRESIDENT

par Vincent Lemieux

At the beginning of June, in Kingston, the Association's Board of Directors took the decision to establish a prize to honour the memory of Don Smiley. This decision flowed from the recommendation of the Research Communications Committee, chaired by Herman Bakvis, which had been asked to study the matter. You will find the terms of the prize outlined elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

Don Smiley has been, over many long years, one of the eminent representatives of our discipline and his active interest in our community continued right up to the end of his life. Some few weeks before his death, I received from him a text, in his own hand, which he had written for inclusion in a work in honour of one of our colleagues in Québec. Because his interests were so broad-ranging, we wished to establish a prize in his honour that would reflect that spirit: so that books entered into competition could deal with the internal or external politics of government - including its administration - and with the whole of Canada, as well as with any of its provinces, its cities or its regions.

The Smiley Prize will be awarded for the first time at Charlottetown. We see this as the beginning of a long tradition in which, every two years, the works so-crowned will be honoured in lasting memory of Don.

Conrad Winn will complete in 1992 his second term as Director of our Parliamentary Internship Programme in Ottawa. We will have, at Charlottetown, the occasion to recognize in a public way the extraordinary contribution that he has made as the head of a programme which is certainly one of the Association's most important. It is also one of its most demanding. Conrad has had both to raise the monies to finance the programme and to be responsible for the work of the interns. The Executive and Board of Directors of the Association have come to the conclusion that, for the future, it would be better to divide these tasks between two persons, one of whom would be responsible for fundraising and the other for the academic experience of the interns.

I am happy to announce that Richard Price, of the University of Windsor, and François Houle of the University of Ottawa, have accepted respective appointment to these two posts, the appointments effective mid-1992. They will, in fact, begin this Fall, under Conrad's tutelage, their initiation into Programme life.

The second edition of the *Directory*, under the editorship of David Smith of the University of Saskatchewan, is ready to go to press. All of us who

have used it to establish contacts with colleagues know what a significant tool it is. I wish to thank David, again, for his important work, one which has contributed so significantly to enhancing networking in our community of researchers.

Un autre outil précieux est maintenant disponible aux plus jeunes d'entre nous, qui se cherchent de l'emploi après (ou pendant...) des études de baccalauréat, de maîtrise ou de doctorat. Il s'agit de la brochure préparée par Leslie Pal sur les possibilités d'emploi qui s'offrent aux diplômés de science politique.

La brochure est disponible en français ou en anglais. On peut se la procurer en s'adressant à son directeur de département, ou encore par le système de messagerie électronique POLCAN.

Les directeurs de département se réuniront à l'Université Laval le 31 janvier et le 1er février 1992. Nous serons alors au début d'une année où il y aura tout probablement référendum ou élection au Québec. Le directeur du département, Gilles Breton, et moi avons l'intention d'organiser au moins une séance où certains collègues ou encore des porte-parole des deux principaux partis du Québec, le Parti libéral et le Parti québécois, exposeront leurs vues à cet égard. Il y aura aussi, bien sûr, quelques autres séances consacrées aux affaires de la discipline.

En terminant je voudrais féliciter trois de nos collègues qui occuperont bientôt des postes importants dans des associations qui, chacune à sa façon, sont proches de la nôtre. Maureen Covell a été élue membre de l'exécutif de l'Association internationale de science politique. John Meisel est président désigné de la Société royale du Canada, et Louise Quesnel, présidente désignée de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales. Je leur souhaite bonne chance dans leurs nouvelles fonctions, et je suis convaincu que durant leur «règne» ils continueront de démontrer qu'il y a des politologues aussi habiles à étudier les dirigeants politiques qu'à jouer eux-mêmes des rôles de dirigeants, quand ils sont appelés à le faire.

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

WHERE IS POLITICAL THEORY ? - AN OVERVIEW -

Peter C. Emberley
Carleton University

A caveat: when the editors of the Bulletin have asked a spokesperson in comparative politics or international political economy to give an account of the "state of

the discipline," I assume that as difficult as the task of summary was, that such a person did not doubt she or he could describe a form of inquiry and its correlative political objects. There may be essentially contestable concepts, or rival theories, or alternate methodologies. But, I presume, something has been taken as a given: there is a core agreed upon, even where there is dispute in interpretation, be it events, institutions, or social historical processes. The branches differ, but the root is the same.

Political theory seems to be different. It is not a matter here of certain evident phenomena, as if these "objects" of inquiry have a degree of stability or unity, as if it is merely a question of elaborating more effective methods. There is little agreement about the starting point of political theory. Are there - one or another asks - even ideas, or facts, or experiences, or power, or history, or time, or individuals, or structures? Nor is it that anyone agrees on the questioning being conducting the inquiry: is it a psyche, a participating consciousness, an autonomous ego, a historical sensorium? The dispute about the nature of political theory and its proper topics seems to be root and branch. It goes to the core of what one takes the political to be, of what one assumes human intellection to aim at, indeed (to be somewhat grandiose) of what one takes human existence itself to be.

Rivals in disputes in other fields may denounce their colleagues as blind, lacking in skills, stupid. But disagreement between theorists comes to imply judgements about ways of life, about states of souls, about responsibility, and about justice. It departs from assessments of mere cognitive ability. Conflicts are bitter and ugly.

Thus, to presume to say what political theory is, or its current state, is presumptuous. No field is as self-conscious about the nature of interpretation and the tentative character of all predication. As soon as one attempts to say "this is what political theory is," or "this is what political theorists are doing," or "this is where political theory is going" some in our rank will deny that the definition or activity is, in fact, political theory. Some will wish to differentiate "political theory," "political thought," or "political philosophy," and "political analysis," but in so doing they are saying that the so-called primary facts that another considers important are, actually, epiphenomenal (read, irrelevant), or unanswerable, or vehicles of a hidden ideological agenda.

I have tried to avoid claiming that certain initiatives are not political theory. I presupposed that, under the most intensive scrutiny, all versions of "political theory" have an intelligible basis, derived from some usually

unarticulated ontological or metaphysical perspective. Where different schools have chosen practice over theory, or denied the distinction; or claimed that all is perspective; or, settled for the "underlabourer's" role of conceptual clarification; or turned to sociology, psychology, theology, or history, I have not assumed that they have thereby placed themselves outside the pale of political theory. Can I judge that those who have bracketed the question of the possibility of truth, or those who have intimations of a transcendent perfection, or those who are *intellectuels engagés*, are not "theorists" - are mere ideologues, nihilists, relativists, scholars, partisans, or agitators?

One thing that can be said with certainty is that political theory has undergone an enormous revival in the past twenty years. Indeed, it could be argued that insofar as there is a fundamental re-orientation occurring within all of the sub-fields of political science, it is in great part a result of political theory's new status. When one hears talk of "inter-paradigm debates," or "a discourse of ethnicity," or considers the vitality of feminist re-assessments and the diffusion of focus within the "new political economy," through these radiates the new robustness of a thinking whose source is precisely political theory's continuous questioning and self-questioning. Where a Strauss or a Voegelin, a Marcuse or an Adorno, could despair of the political theory they encountered in North America, recognizing that its shallow historicism simply conformed to and rationalized the equally bland behaviouralism gripping the social sciences as a whole, and moreover thereby collaborated with the dominance of certain American political interests, now it is as if a Copernican revolution has occurred. Please allow me the hyperbole: political theory can once again take pride in being the queen of the sciences, while other inquiries revolve around it.

Why has this resurgence occurred? No simple explanation is available. Perhaps the generation of political refugees from Nazi Germany arrived at an opportune moment where there seemed to be a moral and spiritual vacuum needing to be filled. They were persuasive, classically-trained, and breathed a strange and exotic new air of existentialism, phenomenology, and psychoanalysis. Or, maybe continental European philosophy, having finally become available to English-speaking readers, and its obvious links to known-philosophers like Wittgenstein having made it acceptable, was suddenly seen in its truly revolutionary potential and revolution was what was desired. This was a language of wide-sweeping theorization - philosophies of history, existence, consciousness. Or, maybe the significance of what had been occurring for

over three decades in the natural sciences, particularly theoretical physics, had raised sufficient questions about the nature of theorising in the social sciences. Perhaps, America's crises in southeast-Asia and then internally, awakened a younger generation from the dogmatic slumbers of their elders. Or, maybe the full human costs of vast industrial and technological development was, for the first time, being experienced by more than just the labouring class, with a directness and intensity never present before.

However these diverse rivulets contributed to the swell of a current bursting onto the terrain of political science by the late 1960's, there can be no doubt that political theory had become a force to be reckoned with. Facts and values, nature versus nurture, *Geisteswissenschaft* or the method of the natural sciences, description or prescription - a new self-consciousness about such issues became evident throughout political science. A generation of political scientists were weaned on the products of this renaissance - Herbert Marcuse's, *One Dimensional Man*, Eric Voegelin's *The New Science of Politics*, C.B. Macpherson's, *Possessive Individualism*, Hannah Arendt's, *The Human Condition*, Sheldon Wolin's, *Politics and Vision*, Leo Strauss's, *Natural Right and History*. The careful reading of the canonical texts each engaged in, for the purposes of attacking the state of the social sciences in North America, made political theory "relevant" and revolutionary again.

There is a reason for my having identified primarily events which took place in America to explain the new status of political theory. The lamentable fact is that political theory in Canada has, in great part, followed American initiative, following the setting of problems and choice of literature developed there. It was only when these arrived on Canadian soil that political theory became more visible here too. This is not to discount the fact that an indigenous socialist core has deep stakes in the nature of political theory in Canada. Nor that Canada has a tradition of internationally-recognized scholarship on Hegel, Plato, and T.H. Green, which has disposed political theory in this country to certain "metaphysical," "holistic," or "communitarian" themes which correlate to distinctive principles of Canadian life. Nor that the renewed enthusiasm for Aristotle, or Tocqueville, or Burke is born from a Canadian nationalism which hopes to find its immediate experiences of order, articulated in the classic texts. Nor, that writings by Canadians on technology and specifically communications-technology has made Canada a premiere place for the study of this global phenomenon. Nor that a concern with collectivities and states, nationalities and constitutions, which keys back to scholarly interpretation of Montesquieu and Hegel, among

others, has turned some international eyes on the work of Canadian theorists. Moreover, very gradually, there is a new attention being paid to the debates of the fathers of Confederation, in part to elaborate the theoretical legitimacy for land claims, in part to demonstrate the uniqueness (read non-American) of the Canadian "founding" (less Aristotle or Locke, more Burke). But, to a greater extent, the study of political theory in Canada -- however it may look to French, British, or German writers - derives from how those writings were and are encountered by the American political science academy.

Another thing that can be said with certainty is that political theory has become more "philosophical." That is, it has turned from a focus on the historical and textual antecedents of constitutions and institutions, doctrines and theories, to the primary and elementary questions - metaphysical, ontological, and epistemological. Whether this meant that political theory had to proceed "foundationally," analysing its metaphysical base, or to unfreeze ideas and doctrines to release the process of thinking, or historical praxis, or poetry and eros, a political theorist can no longer remain at the level of "social contract theory," "ideal types," "ideologies," or "accounts of human nature." He or she has to confront the complex questions of identity, consciousness, temporality, and, dare one say it, being. Political theory has come to mean attention, in the most comprehensive manner, to the conditions of possibility of political phenomena.

This has resulted in the retrieval of an older notion that political theory is not merely an inquiry directed to a set of theories or a body of information, or, least of all, a method, but a way of life or an image of good existence. That has meant that themes like passion, virtue, and transcendence; love, death, and God; or, sexuality, social *praxis*, and power - components of human existence in all its dimensions, which are the conditions for the study of political theory - can all be legitimately discussed and given direction in university classrooms. As scandalized as our colleagues might be to hear politics discussed in terms of souls, or the erotic, or the divine, or the end of history, or strategies and tactics of insurgency, they are coming to expect political theory classes to be more than facts and theories. And political theorists tend to be very vocal about education - curriculum and pedagogy - precisely because the wider aims of the university are of direct concern to them. This has saved political theory from antiquarianism, but also from simply being a legitimating discourse for the current dominant power. It is no longer possible to make facile judgements about the orientation of political theorists by saying

this one "reads texts carefully," another "engages in historical reconstruction," or yet another "shows relevance." These may have been the formulaic nomenclature of the polemics of an earlier generation: a political theorist today is simply thorough, that is she or he does all of these.

Beyond this commonality though, all appearance of disunity prevails.

There is political theory which sees its task primarily as the painstaking reconstruction of the historical contexts, the textual antecedents, and logical coherence of political ideas. This is political theory taking its cues from the careful and cautious efforts of Oakeshott and Laslett, Pocock and Skinner. Self-knowledge is awareness, through a historical audit, of an inventory constituting the modern consciousness. Alternately, through the prism of a hermeneutic of suspicion, the process of historical reconstruction reveals a dynamic of oppression and exploitation, occasioned by power relations whose malignity is evident if one accepts the relevant historical teleology. A dramaturgical reading of history ensues, as in the writings of Thompson, Hobsbaum, or Babeuf.

There is political theory which isolates models of phenomena, say "democracy" or "rights" or "communication" or "interests", and either historically or speculatively posits logically compelling variations ("participatory democracy" or "polyarchy"; "claim rights" or "group rights"; "distorted" speech or "communicative action"; "short-term utility" or "optimized interest") and sets out the conditions which would permit an ideal situation to evolve. Political theory, following the lead of Rawls, Nozick, Habermas, or Dahl, conceptually clarifies possibilities which will serve as regulative ideals.

There is political theory which takes its bearing from contemporary culture - television, fashion, idiom, the arts, urban planning - providing indications of the *Zeitgeist*, the principle of the historical totality now unfolding. The inspiration of such analyses comes from writers like McLuhan and Baudrillard, Havelock and Ong, that is from semiotics and communication studies.

There is political theory which sees a paradigmatic elaboration of the cardinal political themes of Western life in Plato and Aristotle. Thus, Plato's diagnosis of the etiology of tyranny in his analysis of spiritedness and eros, or Aristotle's clarification of the nature of the political, or both having recognized the centrality of the divine-human encounter, becomes the basis for reading subsequent philosophical texts and political events. There is little need, from this

perspective, to add the historical specificity of a phenomena to its nature to understand anything more about it. And modernity plays out versions of the archetypal phenomenon: deconstructionists are the sophists Socrates debates in the *Gorgias*, or modern totalitarianism can be analysed as a type of tyranny, or the contemporary political world is peopled by the Callicles, Alcibiades, and Cyruses of Plato, Xenophon, and Herodotus. The sub-text is Strauss or Voegelin, or (somewhat differently) Arendt.

There is also anti-political theory: believing to have identified the archetypal structure of domination (of nature, of women, of aborigines, of marginals), either as an historical event, or as a heuristic device, it speculates on how that structure has insinuated itself in the ontological basis of theory, creating distinctions, binaries, and polarities or sanctioning concepts, ideas, and theories to perpetuate the maintenance of the power relation. Some of the trajectories of this approach have their origins in radical departures within the philosophy of the social sciences (Kuhn, Polanyi, Feyerabend, Lakatos); others come from sociology of knowledge (Giddens, Bourdieu) or "neo-Marxist" approaches (Althusser, Poulantzas). It now invigorates itself in the effervescence of various conglomerates of Marxism, deconstructionism, post-modernism, hermeneutics, and semiotics (Poster, Jameson, Said, Donzelot).

The philosophic sources of these alternatives can be found along the trail of the history of political theory. To return to an earlier point: it would be facile to deny the value of any one of these approaches. At the core of them lies a personal and corporate commitment - to freedom, to the quest to map the outlines of the mystery of a sentiment concerning one's existence, to relieving corporeal suffering, to giving each her due, to logical coherence, to historical curiosity, to the exhilaration of iconoclasm - which no argument can supplant. For, however one might personally feel, or politically judge, these alternatives, they have an intelligible pedigree in the philosophic thought of Plato, or Plotinus, or Augustine, or Luther, or Kant, or Hegel, or Marx, or Heidegger. And individuals of sound reason and good will can sit down, having read texts carefully, having reconstructed historical contexts, and having accounted for the contemporary relevance of their work, and still fundamentally disagree. This, I think, needs to be stated as strongly as possible because from time to time one hears comments (when job descriptions, tenure decisions, and promotion assessments focus departmental attention on what political theorists are doing) such as "this approach is not innovative and original" or "that approach does not instill the conviction of truth or reality", as if "traditionalism" (the anamnestic recovery

of the structure of being) or "modernism" (the celebration of human spontaneity and willful action) can be glibly denounced as dogmatism or scepticism. Surely, to take a more balanced view, they are the poles between which human existence itself naturally and perennially fluctuates, unless repressive political regimes or propaganda machines arrest the motion?

Can one speculate as to what political theory will continue to be and upon which new initiatives it might proceed in the future? The question of the future lies close to the heart of all political scientists. On one reading, political theory will continue to ask the perennial questions associated with human togetherness: what is the just regime? what is the good life? what is statesmanship? what is needed for human decency? The future will not change the essential nature and relations of things. On another reading, all the global re-alignments, re-configurations, and breakdowns presently occurring necessitate a new symbolism of order, the old one disappearing with the political institution that stabilized it, the nation-state. Some intimation of that symbolism is appearing already in the theoretical explorations of some of the new movements - feminism, environmentalism, pluralism. These are gaining ground amidst the global momentum of fragmentation and dispersion. Some of those explorations are reactivations of strains of German romanticism and idealism, French existentialism, millenarianism, and neo-Platonic mysticism. Others proceed with the anticipation of new syntheses and opportunities. Some of those appear to employ terms drawn from the analyses of ecumenic empires. Where this is the case, one wishes that the rejection of much of the traditional historical and philosophic work was less abrupt.

One does not yet know how any of these trajectories will answer to basic questions regarding human misery, decency, individual liberty, or ethical responsibility in the face of awesome technological capacities. It is obvious that the fragmentation and dissemination of political inquiry occurring today, and which is bringing more inter-disciplinary studies, greater attention to non-Western options, and strenuous, organized attacks on the "core" of political science is bringing confusion, unsettling innovations, and pressure to "re-tool" conceptually. It is said that

out of this will come a kinder, gentler, less-dominating age.

Be that as it may, one notices that this diffusion and "empowerment" of alternate groups, which is often theoretically sophisticated (even if not always self-consciously so), has meant that more political scientists are having to read and think about political theory and to realize its centrality to their own studies. I was astonished to hear that one of my colleagues, who teaches Canadian politics, uses Heidegger's *Letter on Humanism* in one of his classes.

As a theorist, one cannot help being gratified (and even smirk) over one's colleagues re-discovery of theory. Nonetheless, one's pleasure is dampened by the reality that regularly doctrines, propositions, concepts, and theories are being abstracted, willy-nilly, from comprehensive philosophic positions, in a new spirit of post-modern eclecticism and pastiche. (Rep.539b) The implicit pragmatism of that spirit, nonetheless, will find itself coming up against the reality which political theorists will increasingly have to explain: philosophical "systems" are like configurational fields, or what George Grant termed "ontological package(s)". Political ideas and doctrines are based on principles which, in turn, have enfolded within them a destiny. Resolutely denying the implications of those principles or creatively reconstructing theories to incorporate alternate principles does not will those destinies away, for as Grant perceptively noted, "such destinies have a way of working themselves out - that is, of bringing forth from their principle everything which is implied in that principle." Moreover, as the fragments circulate amidst diverse strategic uses and creative projects, they lose their true adversarial nature, the critical and distanced position they held when they formed part of the complete philosophic account. The new enthusiasms for theory pose the danger of leading to the trivialization of theory, as theoretical remnants come to be used to flatter popular prejudice and fancy.

Allow me to be partisan: there is no substitute for close and careful reading of the canon, and through it a return to the primary and elementary questions of human existence itself. The result is not a position which sanctions moral posturing nor glee that all is illusion and perspective, but only the humility that comes from realizing that it is not given to human beings to have the final solution.

**LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES /
GRADUATE PROGRAMMES**

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA GRADUATE
PROGRAM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Tom Keating
Graduate Program Chair**

Setting and History

The University of Alberta is one of the country's largest post-secondary institutions with more than 28,000 students. Located in the provincial capital of Edmonton, a city of more than 600,000 people, graduate students at the University of Alberta have the benefit of studying at a large university with excellent research facilities. At the same time students in the Department of Political Science also have the advantage of being part of a mid-sized department where they can maintain regular contact with faculty and each other.

The Department of Political Science has been offering both MA and PhD degrees since it was established as a separate department in 1964. Prior to that degrees had been offered jointly with Economics under the Department of Political Economy. During the 1960s the department granted 22 MAs and 1 PhD degrees. Since then the program has undergone a sizeable expansion. During the 1970s 64 MAs and 15 PhDs were granted and since 1980 the Department has graduated 65 MAs and 15 PhDs. Many of these graduates have gone on to become active members of Political Science departments around the country. At the present time there are 17 people registered in the PhD program and 45 in the MA program. While there is no formal ceiling on admissions, in any given year the Department admits approximately 5 PhD students and between 15-20 at the MA level. For the most part students in our program have tended to come from Western Canada. We have, however, had some success in recruiting students from other parts of the country and a number of international students as well.

The MA Program

The Department offers three options for students interested in pursuing an MA degree. The standard thesis program requires students to complete one year of residence and course work (consisting of six half courses) and a thesis. Most of the students who select this option take between 12 and 24 months to complete the degree. In recent years the Department began to offer a non-thesis MA option to facilitate the completion of the degree in one year. The non-thesis MA requires students to complete one year of residence and course work (consisting of eight half courses with at least four of these in a single field) and to submit a project/research paper. It is expected that non-thesis students will complete their degree within 8-

12 months. For both the thesis and non-thesis options there is a final oral exam that the students are required to sit. The Department also offers a part-time MA degree for students who are already in the work force. The part-time program has the same requirements as the non-thesis MA option except that students are allowed to take courses on a part-time basis provided they maintain continuous registration and complete the degree within four years. The thesis option remains the most popular one among our MA students.

The PhD Program

The PhD program consists of course work, comprehensive examinations, and a dissertation. Students are required to take two years of course work which includes reading courses designed to prepare students for their comprehensive examinations. These examinations are held in May at the end of the student's second year of course work. Students are examined in two fields within the discipline. A thesis proposal is also examined as part of the comprehensive examination process. Prior to sitting these exams students are required to demonstrate a reading knowledge of a second language of their own choosing. The Department has considered reducing the amount of course work required for the degree, but for the present has decided to maintain the existing format. There is, however, a good deal of concern for both pedagogical and financial reasons about the time it takes for students to complete PhD and MA degrees.

Funding

The Department is unable to fund all of its graduate students. Funding decisions are based strictly on merit and are made when a student first enters the program. In recent years virtually all PhD students have been funded and between one-third and one-half of MA students. While the Department has attempted with some success to remain competitive with other Canadian Departments in funding PhD students we have had difficulty in maintaining level of funding for our MA students.

The Political Science Department

The Department currently has a full-time staff of 21. As a mid-sized Department students have the opportunity to interact regularly with the teaching staff. Supervisors and instructors are generally able to maintain regular contact with students and thus are able to offer more direct support than is often found in larger graduate programs. The teaching interests of staff members cover the standard array of sub-disciplines including: Canadian politics, international relations, political philosophy, comparative politics, urban politics, and political behaviour. While graduate supervision is available in any of these areas most of our students in recent years have specialized in international politics, political philosophy, comparative

politics, and Canadian. All of our PhD students in recent years have worked in one of these four areas.

The Department has undergone a generational shift in recent years that has seen the addition of seven new faculty members during the past seven years and will bring on additional staff members during the next few years. The addition of these new staff members has meant a notable shift in the level and direction of research within the Department.

The field of international politics includes: Leslie Green (international law), Larry Pratt (Thucydides and the classical view of international politics; international political economy), Juris Lejnicks (realism and nationalism), Tom Keating (multilateralism in Canadian foreign policy), and Fred Judson (foreign policies of revolutionary Third World states).

Teaching in political philosophy are: Tom Pocklington (the concept of group rights), Don Carmichael (Hobbes and contemporary liberal individualism), and Leon Craig (Plato, Shakespeare and Nietzsche).

A number of staff members work in the area of comparative politics including: Saleem Qureshi (Islamic politics), Jack Masson (urban politics), Robert Gilsdorf (welfare state and equality, West European politics), Max Mote (Soviet politics and information policies), Jeremy Paltiel (China), Fred Judson (Latin America), Judith Garber (comparative urban political economy), and Laurie Adkin (comparative social movements).

The Canadian politics field is comprised of: J. Peter Meekison (federalism and constitutional politics), Allan Tupper (Alberta politics; government-business relations; crown corporations), Gurston Dacks (politics of western and northern Canada), Ian Urquhart (constitutional review and environmental politics in Alberta), Linda Trimble (gender equality and public policy), James Lightbody (metropolitan reform movements), and Max Baird (pressure groups).

Classes and supervision in urban politics are offered by Jack Masson, James Lightbody and Judith Garber. Paul Johnston (electoral reform), Robert Gilsdorf and Linda Trimble do work in the area of political behaviour.

Future Directions

As indicated earlier the Department has benefited greatly from an influx of new staff members in recent years. This will obviously have an effect on the future priorities of both the Department and its graduate program. One immediate response to this change has been to encourage a better fit between the research interests of staff and students. Closer attention is being given to admitting students who better complement the strengths of the Department. As a mid-sized

department this will insure that we continue to offer effective supervision for our graduate students. It will also help incoming students to benefit from working with new staff members. The Department has also encouraged graduate students to be more actively engaged in securing financial support and has begun to supervise more closely student's grant applications. Setting aside these funding problems the Department is committed to maintaining a collegial atmosphere for graduate students, one in which both they and faculty can benefit from regular contact inside and outside of the classroom.

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RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE / LA RECHERCHE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: ITS ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

**By David G. Haglund
Centre for International Relations
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario**

The Queen's Centre for International Relations (QCIR) was established in 1975 as an interdisciplinary research institution at Queen's University, with a mandate to conduct research and writing in strategic studies and other aspects of international relations. It has drawn on the expertise and energies of Queen's faculty members from a variety of disciplines, the most important of which has been the Department of Political Studies. Other relevant entities have been the Faculty of Law, the School of Business, the School of Public Administration, and the departments of Economics, History, and Physics. As well, the Centre relies upon the cooperation of individuals from both the National Defence College and the Royal Military College. The Centre's founder was Dr. Nils Orvik, who directed it during its first decade (1975-85). Since 1 July 1985, the Centre's Director has been Dr. David Haglund, who is also a Professor in the Department of Political Studies.

The Centre is assessed, as a normal Queen's procedure, usually every five years. The last such assessment, in 1989, was conducted by a special committee appointed by the Senate, and resulted in the Centre's being given approval for a further five-year period, beginning 1 September 1990. The Director has been re-appointed for a five-year term, covering the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1995.

The policy at Queen's is for all Centres and Institutes to be «self-financing.» This means that while the University undertakes to provide office space and other infrastructural facilities, and occasional short-term (bridging) funding, it expects its research institutions to raise funds for their activities from outside sources. In the past decade and a half, the Centre has benefitted from its participation in the Department of National Defence's Military and Strategic Studies Program (MSSP), and has also sought and received funding from other granting agencies, in both the governmental and private sectors.

The MSSP was created by Cabinet in 1967. Its central objective is to develop a domestic competence and national interest in military and strategic issues of current and future relevance to Canada's national security. The program achieves this goal by encouraging research and teaching programs in centres of expertise at Canadian universities; providing scholarships and research awards to Canadian graduate students and professors; and promoting an informed discussion of related matters among interested Canadians. The current program provides funding for 14 centres of expertise in universities. Awards are also granted to Canadian students and professors with outstanding academic potential who wish to pursue their studies in a field of military or strategic relevance. The administration of grants and awards to such scholars is generally performed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The Director of the QCIR maintains his teaching and administrative duties in the Department of Political Studies, albeit with a reduced course load. He is paid by the Department, and in turn reimburses the Department, from grants, an amount in rough proportion to the amount of his teaching reduction (which at the moment is approximately half the normal teaching load). In addition to Haglund's released time, support staff and some research-associate salaries are provided from funds received through the MSSP. It is fair to say that the Department of National Defence has far and away been the principal source of financial support for the Centre since its inception.

At the moment, the QCIR has direct funding from five sources: the MSSP, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, the Donner Canadian Foundation, the Department of External Affairs, and the Centre for Studies in Defence Resources Management (CSDRM). Of the total, the MSSP portion during the past few years has come to 75 percent. The Centre has been one of the two lead agencies (the other being the School of Public Administration [SPA]) in a research project on «Canada and the U.S. in a Changing Global Context.» This project has received \$400,000 in funding from the Donner Canadian Foundation, with a further \$125,000 being underwritten by Queen's University.

Collaborative Focus: Current Research

Collaboration, both with other units at Queen's and with institutions elsewhere, is an increasingly important element of the Centre's research. The Canada-U.S. project illustrates the manner in which the QCIR can and does play an important part in the University's new School of Policy Studies, under whose umbrella the project comes. Altogether, the project has involved some three dozen scholars at Queen's and elsewhere. Of particular note has been its «International Domain», whose participants have been David Haglund, Michael Hawes, Jeanne Laux, Joseph Jockel, Neil MacFarlane, Joel Sokolsky, and Robert Wolfe. The results of their research were presented at a conference in Kingston on 16-17 May 1990, and subsequently published in a special issue of *International Journal*, guest-edited by Michael Hawes, during the winter of 1990/91.

The Centre has been involved in several other collaborative projects. One, funded by the Canadian Institute for International and Strategic Studies and the Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto, examines new dimensions in Canadian security policy. This two-year project, which runs until the summer of 1992, consists of three components. The first was a conference, organized by York, on the general theme of «Emerging Trends in Global Security.» It was held in October 1990 at Montebello. This component provided the conceptual and empirical background for the two other phases. These latter two examine, respectively: the adaptability of international «governance» institutions; and the development of ways of conceptualizing and understanding international security, an essentially contested concept no longer presumed to be defined in simple terms of sovereignty and military capability. The Centre will organize and host the project's second conference, to be held in November 1991.

The Centre, in conjunction with St. Lawrence University, has also organized a project that examines the Canadian/American defence relationship. Joel Sokolsky has been the QCIR organizer of this project, which featured a conference in August 1990 and which will eventuate in two books on Canada-US defence relations. One, co-edited by Sokolsky and Joseph Jockel, is titled *The Road from Ogdensburg: Fifty Years of Canada-US Defense Cooperation*; the other, co-edited by Frederick Gibson and John Rossi, is titled *The Road to Ogdensburg: The Queen's St. Lawrence Conferences*.

Michael Hawes has organized a research project on the political economy of system change in the North Pacific Triangle. This featured a major conference, in conjunction with the School of Policy Studies, held at Queen's in October 1990. It will eventuate in a book, entitled *The Political Economy of System Change: Canada, The United States and Japan in a*

Changing World, co-edited by Hawes, Michael Mastanduno, and Robert Wolfe.

More recently, the Centre organized, along with the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik and the Free University of Berlin, a research project on the future of foreign troop deployments in a united Germany. This conference, held in Ebenhausen in April 1991, will result in a book entitled *Homeward Bound? Allied Forces in the New Germany*, co-edited by David Haglund and Olaf Mager.

Staff Resources

The QCIR currently has associated with it, in one capacity or other, some 28 researchers, plus three support staff. Although the vast majority of these researchers do not receive any salary from the Centre, they do contribute to and benefit from the Centre's security-studies activities. There are three researchers of whom it can be said that part of their salary derives directly or indirectly from Centre grants: Neil MacFarlane, Joel Sokolsky, and Alistair Edgar. In addition, salaries for support staffers Kay Ladouceur and Mary Kerr are covered by the MSSP grant, as well as fees for editorial consultant Marilyn Banting.

QCIR researchers, apart from the Director, may be divided into five categories: Senior Fellows, Graduate Fellows, Visiting Defence Fellows (VDFs), Foreign Service Visitors, and Faculty Associates. There are currently five Senior Fellows, and seven Graduate Fellows, who are Ph.D. students in the Department of Political Studies who have demonstrated outstanding promise. In addition, there are four VDFs (two from the U.S., one from Germany, and one from Canada), plus one Foreign Service Visitor from the Department of External Affairs. There are, as well, 10 Faculty Associates, who constitute an important part of the Centre's research team, and they are drawn mainly from the Royal Military College and Queen's.

The Centre has been pursuing the possibility of hosting a Visiting Defence Fellow from the Soviet Union. Discussions have, thanks to the good offices of the Department of National Defence, been conducted with Soviet authorities on this question. The major stumbling block, at the moment, is a Soviet shortage of hard-currency assets with which to pay a VDF. (The Centre's policy is that all VDF salaries be covered by their governments.)

1. **Director:** Dr. David G. Haglund
2. **Senior Fellows:** Dr. Michael K. Hawes
Dr. S. Neil MacFarlane
Dr. Stephen Page
Dr. Charles Pentland
Dr. Joel J. Sokolsky

3. **Graduate Fellows:** Mr. Alistair Edgar
Mr. Ben Lombardi
Mr. Paul Mitchell
Ms. Laure Paquette
Mr. Roy Rempel
Mr. Allen Sens
Ms. Heather Smith

4. Visiting Defence Fellows, 1990-91:

LTC William Allen, U.S. Army
Major David Anhalt, U.S. Air Force
LCol. William Johnston, Canadian Forces
CMDR. Peter Monte, German Navy

5. Foreign Service Visitor:

Mr. Robert Wolfe
Department of External Affairs
(on leave)

6. Faculty Associates:

Mr. John Anderson, former Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy), Department of National Defence

Dr. Douglas Bland, Advanced Management Group, Canadian Centre for Management Development

Dr. Boris Castel, Department of Physics, Queen's University

Dr. S. Mathwin Davis, School of Public Administration, Queen's University

Dr. Piotr Dutkiewicz, Departments of Political Studies and History, Queen's University

Dr. James Finan, Department of Political and Economic Science, Royal Military College

Dr. Ronald G. Haycock, Chairman, War Studies, Royal Military College

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, Department of Political and Economic Science, Royal Military College

BGen. (Ret.) W.D. Macnamara, Faculty of Commerce, Queen's University

Dr. Donald Shurman, Department of History, Royal Military College.

The Previous Funding Cycle (1986-91): Publication Highlights

In its first decade, the Centre's research focused on Canadian and European security, with some emphasis on northern security issues. When the QCIR applied for renewed funding under the MSSP in late 1985, one

theoretical topic and three policy areas were identified as constituting the focus of its research activity for that cycle. Work has been undertaken in all of the identified areas.

1. The theoretical topic was, broadly stated, the contemporary relevance of geopolitics to strategic studies analysis. David Haglund has been supervising two graduate theses that attempted to describe and analyze the contemporary relevance to international security of geopolitical theorizing in France and Latin America. These studies, undertaken respectively by John Young and Rob Chisholm, formed part of an on-going theoretical exploration of the geopolitical perspective. Chisholm successfully defended his master's thesis, entitled: «From National Defence to National Security: "Geopolitical Darwinism" and Military Thought in South America.» He is currently pursuing doctoral work in Political Science (concentrating on Latin American politics) at the University of Pittsburgh. Young, at the moment Chair of the Département des études stratégiques at the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, is expected to complete his dissertation in the spring of 1992. Both Chisholm and Young have published articles on their thesis topics, and Haglund edited a book, *The New Geopolitics of Minerals*, published by UBC Press in 1989.
2. The first of the three defence-policy issues listed in the previous research proposal was the changing geopolitical significance of the Canadian landmass, in the context of the general strategic balance between the superpowers. This was an important theme of the Centre's 1988 conference on Canada-U.S. security issues, as well as of the joint QCIR/St. Lawrence University conference commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the PJBD, held at Canton, N.Y., in August 1990. David Haglund and Joel Sokolsky co-edited *The U.S.-Canada Security Relationship: The Politics, Strategy, and Technology of Defense*, which was published in 1989 by Westview Press. As noted earlier, two volumes are being published in connection with the PJBD conference.
3. The second policy issue listed was the increasing importance of the Canadian defence industrial base as a component of defence policy. Much work was undertaken in connection with this topic, some of which was presented at the Centre's 1987 conference on Canadian security policy, the theme of which was «The Canadian Defence Industrial Base: Domestic and International Issues and Interests.» Two books have resulted from this focus, both edited by David Haglund, and entitled, respectively, *The Canadian Defence Industrial Base: The Political Economy of Preparedness and Procurement* (Kingston: Ronald P. Frye, 1988); and *The Defence Industrial Base and the West* (London: Routledge, 1989). In addition, Haglund

and Alistair Edgar are currently researching a book tentatively entitled *Defence Industrial Darwinism*. This project is funded by CSDRM.

4. The last of the three policy topics identified in the proposal examined the potential implications of the Central American crisis for Canadian security policy. This was largely the responsibility of Haglund, aided by research assistants, and resulted in a series of articles and papers.
5. An area not originally identified in the 1985 proposal, but one that has become a focus of current Centre research, is transatlantic security. The Centre's 1989 conference on security resulted in a book edited by Michael Hawes and Joel Sokolsky, entitled *North American Perspectives on European Security*, published by Mellen Press in 1990. David Haglund's sabbatical project on transatlantic security similarly has led to the publication of a book, *Alliance Within the Alliance? Franco-German Military Cooperation and the European Pillar of Defense*.

The Current Funding Cycle (1991-94): Research Plans

For the next several years, Centre research projects will be concentrated in the following areas:

1. Canadian Collective-Defence Arrangements;
2. European Security;
3. Economics of Security; and
4. Soviet and Eastern European Studies.

In this regard, the Centre sponsored a conference on US security policy in the 1990s, held in May 1991. As well, the Centre will host, in October, a small conference on the assessment of the Soviet threat, to be coordinated by Neil MacFarlane.

In addition, the Centre will continue to hold its annual spring conferences on security. These sessions are intended primarily to be opportunities for various Centre researchers to work together on a single collective project. The theme of 1992's conference is European security. It will be held in Kingston in May.

The first three areas of research above represent a continuation and deepening of established Centre foci. The fourth, Soviet and Eastern European studies, is a recent initiative, which will be coordinated by Neil MacFarlane, who will work closely in this endeavour with Centre affiliates Stephen Page, Piotr Dutkiewicz, and Lubomyr Luciuk. The intention is to develop at Queen's a body of expertise in the field that will attain both national and international prominence. Plans are underway to develop a series of nested research projects concentrating on two principal themes: 1) the domestic politics, and foreign and security policies of the constituent republics of the USSR; and 2) the nature of ethnic and communal conflict in the USSR

and Eastern Europe, its implications for European and global security, and the possible means of managing such conflict. Later this year grant applications will be made to major funding agencies in Canada and the United States.

Publication Outlets

Centre researchers are encouraged to submit as much of their work as possible to outside publishers of books and journals. In general, for both scholarly and administrative reasons, the intention is to avoid in-house publications. There are, however, some exceptions to the policy. The Centre does have two vehicles for disseminating research results of its staffers and affiliates. There is an *Occasional Papers* series, intended to be a means for immediate, if restricted, circulation of articles that are written for external publication, but that are currently in the review and/or production process. (Needless to say, the *Occasional Papers* are not terminal publications; rather, they are simply discussion papers circulated to a maximum of 40 institutions and individuals.) More significant, and recent, is a series, co-edited by David Haglund and Joel Sokolsky, dedicated to the publication of short monographs (usually about 100 pages) on topics in national and international security. It is called, after a prominent feature of Kingston's military-architectural heritage, the *Martello Papers*. At the moment, paper no. 2, on Soviet unilateral nuclear testing initiatives, is being prepared for publication. It is written by Dr. Oliver Thränert, of the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung, in Bonn, who was a Visiting Research Associate this past summer. The first paper was on the defence of Norway, written by LCol. Adolf Carlson, a former US Army VDF at the Centre.

Each year, the Centre produces three or four *Occasional Papers* and expects to publish the same number of *Martello Papers*. As well, numerous articles are submitted externally by its researchers. It is not possible here to list those articles, but a sampling of recent books is provided below.

Recent Books Published by Queen's Centre for International Relations Researchers

The Administration of Defence Policy in Canada (Kingston: Ronald P. Frye & Co., 1987), by Douglas L. Bland (Faculty Associate).

Alliance Within the Alliance? Franco-German Military Cooperation and the European Pillar of Defense (Boulder: Westview Press, 1991), by David G. Haglund (Director).

«Canada and the United States in a Changing Global Context», special issue of *International Journal* 46 (Winter 1990/91), ed. Michael K. Hawes (Senior Fellow).

Canadian Defence Policy: Decision and Determinants (Toronto: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1989), by Danford Middlemiss and Joel J. Sokolsky (Senior Fellow).

Canada's Defence Industrial Base: The Political Economy of Preparedness and Procurement (Kingston: Ronald P. Frye & Co., 1988), ed. David G. Haglund.

The Challenge to Canadian Mineral Exports to the U.S.: A Comparative Assessment of Protectionist Pressure in Copper, Potash, and Uranium (Kingston: Queen's Centre for Resource Studies, 1990), by David G. Haglund and Alex von Bredow.

The Defence Industrial Base and the West (London: Routledge, 1989), ed. David G. Haglund.

Defending Canada: U.S.-Canadian Defense Policies (New York: Priority Press, 1989), by Joel J. Sokolsky.

The Fraternity of the Blue Uniform: Admiral Richard G. Colbert, USN, and Allied Naval Cooperation (Newport, R.I.: Naval War College Press, 1991), by Joel J. Sokolsky.

International Peacekeeping: An Annotated Bibliography (Kingston: Ronald P. Frye, 1989), by Peter Jones (Research Assistant, 1985-86).

The Military Committee of the North Atlantic Alliance: A Study of Structure and Strategy (New York: Praeger, 1991), by Douglas L. Bland.

The New Geopolitics of Minerals: Canada and International Resource Trade, (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1989), ed. David G. Haglund.

North American Perspectives on European Security (Lewiston, N.Y.: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1990), ed. Michael K. Hawes and Joel J. Sokolsky.

Seapower in the Nuclear Age: The United States Navy and NATO, 1949-1980 (London: Routledge, 1991), by Joel J. Sokolsky.

The U.S.-Canada Security Relationship: The Politics, Strategy, and Technology of Defense (Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1989), ed. David G. Haglund and Joel J. Sokolsky.

World Politics: Power, Interdependence and Dependence (Toronto: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1990), ed. David G. Haglund and Michael K. Hawes.

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

TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE POLITICAL
SCIENCE

Ross Rudolph
York University

Introduction

We are daily bombarded by expressions of concern about the quality of education in our universities that spring from two radically different sources: disputes about what our students should be and are learning, and anxieties about the consequences of severe underfunding. This paper argues for practical steps we can take ourselves to make the best use of available resources to improve and assess student learning, and for a key, if minimalist, role for the Association.

Context

Concern about the quality of undergraduate university education is, as some historians have noted, as old as reflective literature on the subject. Latterly, the volume and intensity of alarums within and without the academy have themselves become newsworthy.

Item: A literature proliferates anatomizing a putative crisis in post-secondary education. Jacques Barzun, Allan Bloom, Jack Granatstein and David Bercuson, E. D. Hirsch, Jr., David Purpel, Page Smith, and Bruce Wilshire are only an alphabetical sample of the professors who have weighed in at book length. This is completely to ignore the non-academics, the serial literature, and the much larger corpus of discipline-specific controversial works! The one thing that can be said about this outpouring¹ is that it exhibits little agreement about either causes or remedies.

Item: In May the Smith Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education (established by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) issued tentative inferences about the valuing of research at the expense of teaching, disappointing lack of teaching innovation, and questionable relevance of program curricula, which were widely trumpeted as established fact.

Item: Though less widely reported, universities from coast to coast are experiencing budget constraints unprecedented in recent memory. In February, my alma mater, the University of Alberta, announced a series of recommendations to effect savings of \$4.5 million dollars involving *inter alia* the closing of several departments. There has been talk of "rationalizing" the Nova Scotia university system. At my own university, York, the Board of Governors has adopted an expenditure-reduction program of 10% over three years beginning in 1991-92.

Item: In spite of anxiety within universities about serious underfunding, a survey of provincial government officials' perception of universities conducted for the Smith Commission reported no agreement among those polled that universities had made a persuasive case for their financial plight. On the contrary, universities were widely perceived as elitist, out of touch with societal needs, and guilty of waste and extravagance.

Even a superficial and incomplete *tour d'horizon* reveals one issue overarching narrower anxieties about standards, value for money, and accountability: viz., what and how well our students are learning. A recent study ascribes the rapidly spreading "assessment" movement in the United States to assessment's educational, political, economic, and societal usefulness.² Notwithstanding significantly different conditions in Canada, the consensus among provincial officials surveyed for the Smith Commission on the need for "performance indicators" makes it at the very least possible that government-mandated standardized tests of achievement, of the kind that have been introduced in many American states, would be considered in Canada as well.

Many would beg leave to doubt the validity and reliability of mandated standardized achievement tests and their effectiveness, even indirectly, in raising standards, improving student learning, or beginning to address the concerns debated among academics. Whatever the case with mandated top-down assessment, this essay describes a framework for bottom-up planning and assessment in courses, and applies that model to political science programs. I concentrate on collegial course and program planning, implementation, and evaluation for two reasons. In times of extreme financial restraint within our universities, it is imperative that academic priorities drive budget decisions, rather than vice versa. Even if times were

1 As noted by John Searle, *The Storm over the University*, *New York Review of Books* (XXXVII, #19) December 6, 1990, reviewing three critiques not mentioned above.

2 T. Dary Erwin, *ASSESSING Student Learning and Development* (San Francisco, 1991).

not tough, we would all be bound to do our utmost to improve the educational experience of our students. If such improvement is to stand any chance, it must engage the active participation and commitment of the professoriate. Surveys of professors regularly show that teaching is the aspect of their jobs that matters most to them. Acquaintance with those political science programs I know best suggests that my colleagues wrestle constantly with issues of teaching and learning, and I have no reason to suppose that other departments differ in this regard. The question this essay addresses is how most effectively to mobilize this engagement.

Presuppositions

The following framework is predicated on a number of presumptions.

1. The bottom line of the educational process is student learning. Much, indeed most, learning goes on without any teaching being directly involved. On the other hand, there cannot be truly excellent teaching without student learning. From this simple, but profound, Copernican shift in perspective it follows that a primary goal of all teaching must be not only to impart the subject matter at hand, but to motivate and equip students to become independent learners.

2. Student learning comprises, in addition to discipline- and course-specific information and knowledge, an array of skills and attitudes. One way of conceptualizing successive waves of educational critics and reformers is as an ongoing dialectic among the knowledge, skills, and attitudes dimensions of learning. Since assessment is a key moment in the educational process delineated below, it ought to be acknowledged at the outset that not all dimensions of learning are equally amenable to direct evaluation, and that a particular learning outcome is not necessarily less to be valued for being less reliably testable.

3. The quality of teaching is a prime, but not the only, determinant of the quality of student learning. If student learning is the benchmark of quality education, then a key rationale for a formalized teaching/learning setting is to assist students to learn better than they otherwise would on their own. One way in which this can be done is to provide prompt, relevant, detailed, and constructive feedback on how they are learning.

Course Planning, Implementation, and Assessment³

1. Goals. Before meeting the first class in any course, we all implicitly have in mind that at the conclusion students should have assimilated a certain body of knowledge, mastered a number of critical skills, or acquired some cognitive or affective habits. We would be well advised to articulate these explicitly, to communicate them to students, and to solicit their reasons for enrolling in the course, both to allay false expectations and to bring into the closest alignment what we teach with what students learn.⁴

2. Curriculum and Pedagogy. What topics, sources, and approaches get put into a course will largely depend on what one wishes to get out of the course. How to balance breadth with depth of coverage, as well as how to present materials and elicit student responses, will be largely determined by course goals and objectives.

3. Translation of Course Goals into Assessable Projects. Cross and Angelo have developed a repertory of classroom assessment techniques to gauge how well students are mastering course objectives. Instructors pose assessable questions about student learning, devise appropriate techniques, incorporate them into lessons in a way that preserves individual student anonymity, analyze and interpret the results, and feed them back to students so that they can determine their own progress, and adjust their own approach to address specific learning problems. Classroom assessment is thus more than ongoing informal monitoring of student awareness, because it involves the administration of some instrument that can be kept and reviewed. Simple examples of assessment techniques are requiring students to note the "muddiest" point in a lecture, or, more positively, to identify the most important thing they learnt in class along with the question uppermost in their mind.

3 The following framework is indebted to the influential work of K. Patricia Cross and Thomas A. Angelo. See, in particular, their *Classroom Assessment Techniques* (Ann Arbor, 1988).

4 For this purpose, Cross and Angelo have developed an heuristic *Teaching Goals Inventory*, currently covering 52 higher order thinking skills, basic academic and communication skills, discipline-specific knowledge and skills, liberal arts and academic values, work and career preparation, and personal development.

4. Summative Evaluation. Summative assignments, tests, and examinations should reflect course goals, be valid and reliable, and should themselves be learning experiences. For example, instead of multiple-choice examinations, you might consider the following expedient, which will take no longer to grade, and has the additional merit of requiring writing. Pose the 20-30% of your questions most central to what you have identified as the purpose of the course. In addition to asking students to choose the correct available alternative, have them compose two brief paragraphs, the first explaining why their choice is the correct answer, the second why all other alternatives are incorrect.

Promoting Superior Learning at the Program Level

There is an analogue at the program level to each of these dimensions of effective courses.

Mission or Goal.

Those previously unacquainted with planners' language may occasionally flinch at the proselytising tone their discourse evokes. Having a clear sense of purpose, however, is indispensable to lend coherence to your activities, and to make choices in hard times. Categories that are neither exhaustive of all possibilities, nor mutually exclusive might include:

a. Liberal education. For some, the goal of all undergraduate education is the same, whether the major is physics or comparative literature: equipping students to master complexity, and motivating them to continue learning independently by developing their cognitive and affective capacities. The only difference among majors will be the discipline-specific subject matter, assumptions, values, and methodologies to be mastered critically and in depth.

b. Vocational education. Universities, in justifying their use of tax dollars, often invoke the employability of their graduates. (One particular, but not the only, example of this objective might be preparing and encouraging students for graduate education to replace the professoriate.) If vocational preparation is a priority for your program, you should track the career objectives of your students in order to adjust the fit between their needs and your offerings. Specialized honours programs exquisitely designed with only the requirements of graduate school in mind may not be the best investment of your resources.

c. Preparation for democratic citizenship. This is arguably a sub-heading of **a. liberal education**, as preparation for graduate school is a sub-set of **b.**

vocational education. It warrants highlighting because liberal formation and educating future decision-makers might well require different curricula and approaches.⁵ For example, under **Curriculum** below, I raise the possibility of all majors' being required to undertake some practical assignment. Liberal, vocational and citizenship objectives could arguably lead to different placements. Finally, however, I draw attention to this particular objective because it is neither transparently obvious, nor uncontroversial, what should be taught, or how, if forming future citizens is a primary goal.

Whatever you choose, the Department's mission or goal should be appropriately communicated to all current and prospective students.

Curriculum

Curricula, like course syllabi, often grow like Topsy. Clarifying learning goals we have set ourselves at the program level promotes the same kind of learning improvement as classroom planning and assessment, and for the same reason: it renders activities undertaken with the same resources more coherent and mutually supportive.

a. Structure. In 1985, the Association of American Colleges (AAC) declared that "the major in most colleges is little more than a gathering of courses taken in one department, lacking structure and depth."⁶ Readers are invited to judge their own department on this indictment. In a sequel project,⁷ the AAC sought to focus attention on the following kinds of questions, which would apply no matter what you determine to be the aim of your activities: should you require an introduction of all political science majors? a core curriculum? some final integrative component? Is there occasion between courses, as within them, for sequenced learning?

b. degree requirements. One way of meeting the varied needs of liberal, vocational, and citizenly

5 See Michael Walzer, «Decision-Making and Education», in Melvin Richter (ed.), *Political Theory and Political Education* (Princeton, 1980).

6 Association of American Colleges, *Integrity in the College Curriculum* (Washington, 1985), p.2.

7 Association of American Colleges, *Liberal Learning and the Arts and Sciences Major*, 2 volumes (Washington, 1990).

education if departments are unwilling entirely to forego any of these options is, depending on their resources, to construct well integrated but differentiated programs embracing identified sub-fields and topics.

c. alternative perspectives. The York University Academic Plan enjoins all programs to overcome androcentrism and ethnocentrism in the curriculum and in the classroom. Complacency about achieving this objective, even where it is widely agreed to be highly desirable, would be foolish in light of the daily evidence of deeply ingrained discrimination in our society. Yet, there are grounds for moderate optimism about Canadian political science departments being spared some of the divisive conflicts reported elsewhere and in other disciplines, given the avowed national pluralist operative ideals (whatever the realities), and the fact that value-conflict is the mother's milk of our subject matter. Even if the objective is agreed to, serious questions remain about what is to be incorporated and how (individual courses, sub-fields, free-standing interdisciplinary programs, across the curriculum, or some combination).

d. skills. What kinds of skills your students need to acquire will depend upon program goals and curricular choices. In addition to generalized language skills of reading, writing, and analysis, we should consider whether French-language competence is appropriate for anglophone majors, English for francophones, and foreign languages for those concentrating on international, comparative, and area studies. Besides these general skills, are there subject-specific skills of framing issues and interpretation warranted by political subject matter, to render students "not only capable of choosing among the alternatives provided by civic leaders, but also themselves capable of formulating alternative choices?"⁸ What depth of knowledge of statistics and modes of social scientific inquiry are indicated, and how are these best to be integrated into the curriculum? Is basic computer literacy a reasonable expectation of political science graduates today?

e. cognate subject. In its *Integrity* report, the AAC recommended that all undergraduates be exposed to nine kinds of experience: critical skills and analysis;

literacy; numeracy; historical consciousness; science; value; art; international and multicultural experiences; and study-in-depth in the major. Even if liberal formation is not your priority, there remains the issue of what ancillary disciplines are needed to complete the distinctive perspective of your program (economics, psychology, and law are possible examples).

f. political practice. Last year, an APSA Task Force recommended that "All students should have the opportunity not only to observe but actually to experience at least one, and preferably several, kinds of real-life political situations off campus."⁹ Some form of internship, work-study, political participation, or service-learning (depending on your mission) not only grounds students' learning in their lived experience, but reinforces politics being a species of practical knowledge in Aristotle's sense.

g. research. Publicity attending the release of the Smith Commission "Issues Paper" created the damning impression of a devaluation of teaching in favor of research at many universities. Time is undeniably finite, activities are competitive when personnel and resources dedicated to one are denied to another. For those who feel that the teaching and research enterprises are inextricably interlinked, the salient question about undergraduate education is how research and teaching can best be integrated so as to promote the student learning identified by program objectives. There are several ways to consider incorporating research programmatically into teaching. Instructors may standardly introduce the results of their own research into their teaching, thereby illustrating the contagious excitement of investigating unanswered questions. Students can be initiated into the research culture by being required to engage in original work, either singly or collaboratively. In this regard, employing outstanding undergraduates as research assistants is a widening practice in some schools. Finally, we can integrate research and teaching to the benefit of our students by making our teaching the subject of our own research. Classroom research in the form of assessment projects is the kind of scholarship that social scientists are particularly qualified to engage in, and exemplifies one kind of "the scholarship of teaching."¹⁰

8 Harvey J. Kaye, "Colleges Must Prepare the Next Generation of Public Intellectuals," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 12, 1991, p. A40.

9 Association of American Colleges, *Liberal Learning and the Arts and Sciences Major*, Volume 2: *Reports from the Fields* (Washington, 1990), "Political Science," p. 139.

10 Ernest L. Boyer, *Scholarship Reconsidered* (Princeton, 1990).

Pedagogy

Teaching remains a bastion of free enterprise, in spite of the opportunities for meaningful cooperative endeavour that classroom assessment and research present. Sharing one's scholarship with colleagues is second-nature; why not teaching problems and insights? One true complaint often voiced is that very few of us have had formal training in teaching. Even so, we are not entirely bereft of supports. *Teaching Political Science* regularly provides useful tips on curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment. Through my association with York's Centre for the Support of Teaching, its programmes and services, I have become aware of outstanding instructional development units across Canada. Finally, we have one another and our cumulated experience for mentoring, peer support, and developmental workshops. In this regard, we should be alert to the exciting pedagogies associated with alternative perspectives that are particularly appropriate for dealing with political subject matter.

Assessment

What is the appropriate analogue at the program level to assessing student learning? The historic practice of administering baccalaureate comprehensives seems virtually obsolete. The APSA Task Force, rejecting the comparison of aggregated scores on standardized aptitude and achievement instruments and of grade point averages, called on the APSA "to develop and seek support for a study of ways to make reliable and valid evaluations of program performance."¹¹ Some recent books¹² might assist colleagues gauge whether program assessment holds any attractions for them, and, if so, what is to be assessed, and how. If it does, an internal assessment project, based on the Harvard Assessment Seminars model, covering their students' backgrounds and career objectives, achievement while in program, factors that influence learning outcomes, and post-graduate tracking, would be a fitting culmination to an integrated course and department assessment program.

Conclusion

One reaction to what was supposed to marshal collegial enthusiasm for improving teaching/learning

11 *Reports of the Fields*, «Political Science», p. 147.

12 In addition to the Erwin cited above, see Alexander Astin, *Assessment for Excellence: The Philosophy and Practice of Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education* (New York, 1991).

can be anticipated: how, with all the demands being made of professors to teach, advise, publish, administer, and attend to their own lives, can they possibly undertake all that is recommended here? The answer is that they cannot, and that too is part of my point. Choices will have to be made, and political scientists are the ones to make them. If this framework does not capture your concerns and the alternatives you perceive, then construct your own. The reward that is held out is not only superior student learning, but improved teacher job satisfaction.

I conclude with a practical suggestion. At every stage of this essay, questions of pervasive importance and abiding interest are begged. If the Programme Committee of the 1992 CPSA Annual General Meeting feels, as I do, that there is considerable ferment within the profession about such questions, then it will name a convenor and introduce a series of panels dedicated to "Teaching Political Science."

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

LE CANADA DE L'AN 2000

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Après les rapports Beaudoin-Edwards et Spicer à Ottawa, Bélanger-Campeau et Allaire au Québec, ceux des autres provinces, ainsi que les nombreuses interventions de différents groupes et individus, c'est comme si tout avait déjà été dit au sujet de la crise constitutionnelle et de l'avenir du Canada. De plus, les

débats autour de l'Accord du lac Meech, qui eux suivaient une trentaine d'années de discussions constitutionnelles n'avaient-ils pas déjà passablement vidé la question? Le peuple canadien n'a-t-il pas atteint, d'ores et déjà, son point de saturation en ce qui a trait à toute cette polémique entourant sa constitution? Et pourtant, comme la patiente qui ne veut pas mourir, les efforts pour la maintenir en vie continuent tant et aussi longtemps qu'il y a de l'espoir de la sauver.

Mais quel sera son état de santé une fois les nombreuses interventions terminées? La patiente pourra-t-elle retourner à sa maison ou devra-t-elle déménager dans un tout nouvel édifice, plus moderne, mieux meublé et plus approprié à ses nouveaux besoins? Ou encore devra-t-on accepter qu'il s'agit d'une maladie terminale et qu'il faut se résigner à se préparer pour l'enterrer?

Qui vivra verra! Mais certes la dernière décennie du 20^{ième} siècle s'annonce déterminante et lourde de conséquences pour l'avenir du pays. Déjà les prochaines interventions sont connues et imminentes. Le gouvernement fédéral, à travers son comité ministériel, présidé par le ministre responsable, Joe Clark, a fait connaître à la fin septembre son projet de réforme constitutionnelle. Celui-ci sera sûrement l'objet de beaucoup de discussions. En effet, un comité parlementaire mixte sera chargé de parcourir le pays pour permettre à la population de s'exprimer avant de soumettre son rapport à la mi-mars 1992, après quoi le gouvernement fédéral devrait prendre une position définitive. Celle-ci pourrait finalement faire l'objet d'un référendum au Québec à l'automne de la même année.

Dépendant du résultat de ce vote, le pays connaîtra ou bien un fédéralisme renouvelé, ou encore un tout nouveau Canada sans le Québec. Différents sondages suggèrent que le vote pourrait être serré bien que la volatilité de l'opinion publique de nos jours nous permet difficilement de prédire le résultat d'un vote pour plus d'une semaine ou deux à l'avance. Par conséquent, le peuple canadien sera probablement tenu en haleine jusqu'à la toute fin.

En effet, à cause des nombreuses variables qui sont présentement identifiables et d'autres qu'on ne connaît pas encore, le dénouement de la crise constitutionnelle est tout à fait impossible à prédire. Par exemple, quels effets auront les changements structurels de gouvernements extérieurs, surtout ceux des fédérations en mutation comme celles de l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques et de la Yougoslavie, sur le Canada de demain? L'écèlement de ces fédérations ne pourrait-il pas créer un phénomène de «boule de neige» et servir la cause des indépendantistes québécois? Par contre, la violence déclenchée par les revendications de ces mouvements sécessionnistes, bien que ceux-ci sont fondamentalement différents des nôtres, ne pourrait-elle pas plutôt

servir d'argument pour effrayer les gens paisibles et les inciter à vouloir conserver la sécurité d'un Canada uni?

De même, la crise économique actuelle peut être perçue aussi comme une arme à deux tranchants. Premièrement, les problèmes de chômage, de gel des salaires, etc., causés par la récession récente, sont pour certains la preuve que le système actuel est défectueux. Mais pour d'autres, cette période économique difficile n'est pas propice au changement étant donné que celui-ci, du moins à court terme, risque d'aggraver leur situation économique.

Et que dire de la scène politique comme telle, à savoir plus particulièrement la grande impopularité du gouvernement fédéral et de son Premier ministre d'une part, et la montée époustouflante du «Reform Party» dans différentes parties du Canada anglais, et du Bloc québécois au Québec, d'autre part? Une élection aujourd'hui conduirait fort probablement à la formation d'un gouvernement minoritaire, sûrement pas le meilleur moment pour Ottawa de gouverner sans pouvoir compter sur un appui solide de la Chambre.

Il est vrai que la situation des assemblées législatives des provinces semble pour le moment moins fragmentée. Par contre, le sentiment de frustration du public vis-à-vis de ses dirigeants politiques fait que des élections provinciales à venir, surtout dans l'ouest du Canada pourraient fort bien porter au pouvoir des nouveaux gouvernements. Ailleurs, comme au Nouveau-Brunswick, la situation est problématique aussi. Ici, même si le gouvernement McKenna demeure très populaire, la déconfiture des Conservateurs aura, en partie, permis la montée du «Confederation of Region Party». Celui-ci formera la principale opposition, accordant ainsi plus de crédibilité au mouvement anti-bilinguisme. Face à ces différentes mutations possibles, non seulement le choix éventuel des principaux intervenants est-il encore difficile à prédire, mais aussi celui des positions et des stratégies de ceux-ci difficile à connaître et à évaluer.

Une chose semble certaine, cependant, c'est que, peu importe le parti au pouvoir, le statu quo est maintenant complètement révolu. Par contre, il s'agit d'un échéancier serré - à peine douze mois - durant lequel les changements possibles pourront être proposés, étudiés, discutés, et finalement acceptés ou refusés. Il n'est pas impossible, non plus, que le gouvernement fédéral décide d'essayer de faire valider son nouveau contrat social par l'entremise d'un référendum national. Une telle initiative ne pourrait-elle pas permettre au gouvernement de Robert Bourassa de retarder ou même annuler le référendum provincial prévu pour l'automne 1992?

Entretemps, le gouvernement fédéral ne sera sûrement pas inactif. Question de réagir aux pressions de l'opinion publique, il s'efforcera probablement

d'amorcer un certain transfert de pouvoirs en faveur des provinces, d'abord de nature administrative nécessitant seulement l'accord des provinces participantes, et ensuite constitutionnelle mais moyennant cette fois l'assentiment d'Ottawa et sept provinces ayant ensemble au moins 50% de la population canadienne. La troisième et dernière intervention serait décisive et certes plus difficile, car celle-ci nécessitera l'accord unanime d'Ottawa et de toutes les provinces.

Si on réussit à «sauver» le Canada au terme de cet exercice, celui-ci sera certes bien différent du pays qu'on avait connu auparavant. D'une part, pour accommoder le Québec, il aura fallu procéder à un nouveau partage des pouvoirs dans le sens d'une plus grande décentralisation. D'autre part, pour répondre aux critiques qui qualifiaient l'Accord du Lac Meech comme ayant été un «Québec round», cette nouvelle réforme constitutionnelle devra également moderniser différentes institutions fédérales afin d'apaiser au moins une partie du Canada anglais.

Il n'est pas possible pour qui que ce soit de prédire avec certitude la physionomie de ce fédéralisme renouvelé car comme dans tout autre processus de négociation, il y aura différents projets de solution proposés, nécessitant des concessions de part et d'autre. Mais déjà on connaît un peu les grandes lignes de ce que pourrait être ce Canada de demain.

D'abord en ce qui concerne le partage des pouvoirs, la solution devra accommoder deux tendances opposées, soit celle du Québec qui revendique de plus en plus d'autonomie et celle de plusieurs autres provinces qui préfèrent conserver un gouvernement central fort. La formule d'un fédéralisme asymétrique semble offrir la meilleure avenue de solution, même si celle-ci n'est pas sans poser certains problèmes. Cette option d'un statut particulier a finalement fait son chemin, surtout qu'elle est à peu près la seule alternative à l'indépendance du Québec. Mais quel statut sera accordé à la députation du Québec à Ottawa si cette province bénéficie d'une autonomie beaucoup plus grande que les autres? Serait-il acceptable, par exemple, pour des Québécois d'accéder à la tête de ministères fédéraux importants, ou encore de devenir Premier ministre? Et si le Québec prend goût de sa nouvelle autonomie, comment longtemps attendra-t-il avant d'effectuer le vrai divorce pour jouir de sa pleine indépendance?

En ce qui concerne la réforme des institutions fédérales, les grandes lignes des modifications à apporter sont assez évidentes. Il y a d'abord le Sénat à propos duquel un large consensus existe maintenant pour faire de celui-ci une Chambre plus forte et efficace moyennant une formule électorale quelconque. Pour ce qui est de la Chambre des communes, celle-ci devra aussi se moderniser surtout afin de renforcer davantage la fonction du député. Il faudra alors atténuer la partisanerie de cette institution et probablement renforcer encore le rôle des comités parlementaires. Aussi faudrait-il repenser la formule

de la période des questions, laquelle contribue à l'image de plus en plus négative de nos hommes politiques.

En d'autres mots, la Chambre des communes devra tout simplement se moderniser et s'ajuster au progrès déjà accompli dans le reste de la société. Il n'est pas impossible, non plus, qu'éventuellement le système électoral soit lui aussi modifié afin de produire un parlement plus représentatif. La composition de la Cour suprême et surtout sa procédure de nomination devront aussi être examinées afin d'assurer un plus grand «input» des provinces.

Mais toutes ces réformes institutionnelles seront superflues s'il n'y a pas en cours de route cette volonté chez les Canadiens de vivre ensemble. A ce sujet, nous des provinces atlantiques et particulièrement nous les Acadiens sommes particulièrement sensibles à ces différents projets de réforme constitutionnelle. Compte tenu de notre poids numérique, c'est comme si nous étions pris en otage. Plus ou moins satisfaits du fédéralisme actuel, nous devons maintenant nous accommoder, tant bien que mal, des changements inévitables qui nous guettent. Un peu comme lors de la Confédération de 1867, nous sommes embarqués dans un processus de réformes constitutionnelles sans que nous en soyons ni les initiateurs ni les principaux bénéficiaires. Au moins en 1867 avions-nous la possibilité de nous y opposer. Cette fois-ci, l'échec du Canada nous apparaît trop inacceptable (sauf peut-être pour les Clyde Wells et compagnie) pour l'envisager.

Conscient que le Canada pourrait éclater quand même, la région atlantique a dernièrement examiné ce qui pourrait lui arriver advenant l'indépendance du Québec. Cette éventualité a sûrement été un des principaux facteurs qui a incité surtout les trois provinces maritimes à travailler en faveur d'une plus grande intégration et d'une éventuelle union économique.

Mais le groupe le plus durement affecté par le retrait du Québec de la Confédération serait bel et bien les Acadiens. Non seulement ceux-ci seraient-ils perdants économiquement, comme le reste de la région, mais aussi seraient-ils encore plus défavorisés culturellement par l'absence du Québec. Combien de temps les politiques fédérales de bilinguisme pourraient-elles subsister dans un nouveau Canada où à peine 5% de la population serait francophone? Compte tenu du taux d'assimilation déjà très élevé chez les francophones de la majorité des provinces anglaises, leur survivance serait drôlement compromise après une décennie ou deux.

Quant aux Acadiens, surtout ceux du Nouveau-Brunswick, à cause de leur concentration et de leurs institutions, ils seraient moins menacés de disparition, du moins à court terme. Mais quelle tragédie de l'histoire si ce peuple, presque deux siècles et demi après sa déportation, devait éventuellement s'avouer

vaincu par l'effet des forces extérieures. Et quelle ironie si le rejet de Meech, déclenché au début par le Premier ministre Frank McKenna du Nouveau-Brunswick en était responsable. Celui-ci prétextant vouloir améliorer le statut des minorités n'avait-il pas ouvert la porte à des Clyde Wells et autres causant ainsi la mort de Meech et la crise d'aujourd'hui? Au moment même où plusieurs groupes ethniques, surtout de l'Europe de l'Est, connaissent de nouveaux espoirs de survie et de développement après avoir végété sous des régimes communistes et autoritaires, ce peuple acadien ayant lui connu des progrès considérables sous un régime de démocratie libérale risque maintenant de les voir s'évanouir.

Qui plus est, un sentiment d'impuissance semble vouloir s'emparer des Acadiens. Critiqués par le «Confederation of Region» (COR) au Nouveau-Brunswick, passablement abandonnés par la Commission Spicer qui envisage même le réexamen des politiques sur les langues officielles, les Acadiens risquent d'être les principales victimes de cette vague d'intolérance qui traverse le Canada depuis quelques années. A bien y penser, ne s'agit-il pas là de la principale cause de la crise actuelle: c'est-à-dire, le manque de respect pour les deux peuples fondateurs et les différents groupes ethniques qui se sont joint au pays depuis près d'un siècle et quart.

A moins de retrouver cette confiance mutuelle envers les droits individuels et collectifs de tous et chacun, toutes les réformes proposées au niveau du partage des pouvoirs et de la modernisation des institutions fédérales seront peine perdue. Le Canada vivra et grandira dans la mesure où sa population aura atteint le niveau de maturité nécessaire pour accommoder et même célébrer ses différences.

Pour le moment (septembre 1991) la situation est plutôt tranquille. S'agit-il du calme avant la tempête? Cela est toujours possible! Ou s'agit-il plutôt d'une période de réflexion plus sereine rendue nécessaire par la gravité de la situation et l'examen des conséquences des différentes options?

De la même façon qu'il est difficile de prédire correctement la météo pour plus de quelques jours à venir, il ne nous est pas possible de connaître avec certitude notre avenir politique. Rendus au bord du précipice, les Canadiens sont vraiment à la croisée des chemins. Lourde de conséquence, leur décision tracera la voie du 21^{ème} siècle et sera examinée et évaluée par le monde entier.

RAPPORT SUR LE MARCHÉ DE L'EMPLOI / REPORT ON JOB OPPORTUNITIES

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE ACADEMIC JOB MARKET FOR PH.Ds IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Peter H. Russell
Richard A. Vernon
Margaret Little

A: Introduction (Professor Peter H. Russell)

The CPSA at its Board Meeting on June 1, 1990 set up a committee consisting of Margaret Little, Peter Russell and Richard Vernon to look at the supply of new Canadian Ph.D's in political science and the likely demand for their services at Canadian universities over the next five years.

This study was prompted by reports from recent graduates and hiring departments that the job market was not opening up in the way many had expected in the 1990's.

Richard Vernon, on the demand side, asked hiring departments for their estimates of tenure-stream appointments up to 1995.

Margaret Little agreed to collect data on the supply side by asking Departments with Ph.D programs in political science for data on their current enrolment and on recent graduates.

The results of this research are presented in summary form below. It is not a pretty picture. A reasonable estimate of the number of tenure-stream jobs available over the next five years in 80. The data on the supply side indicate that five or six times that number may be after these 80 jobs. Even taking into account the 15% or so of political science Ph.D's who plan non-academic careers and that the number of foreign students in Canadian Ph.D programs may slightly exceed the number of Canadians who do their Ph.D abroad and plan to return to Canada, the probable short-fall in academic positions in political science looks very, very large.

A 1983 report of a CPSA committee on **Part-Time and Alternative Employment**, chaired by Rianne Mahon, painted an equally dismal picture. The Mahon report began with the statement that «the near absence of full-time university job openings in the discipline is posing a serious threat to the scholarly vitality of the discipline.» The bleak prospects facing doctoral graduates to-day may be no worse than they were a decade ago. That, however, does not make the situation any more acceptable.

There is much talk of the likelihood of job prospects increasing dramatically after 1995. A flood of retirements are supposed to occur in the late 1990's. Indeed, some say that before the end of the century there will be a serious shortage of qualified scholars to fill university positions in all disciplines - including political science. These predictions may well be correct. However, remember that similar predictions were made in the early 80's about the early 90's. Faith in those predictions was the rationale for phasing out the Canada Research Fellowships in 1990.

B: The Demand Side (Professor Richard Vernon)

A letter was sent to the Chairs of all departments on the CPSA's mailing list, requesting information about the appointments which departments expected to make in the 1990-91 to 1995-96 period. Replies were received from 37 departments, representing 80% of the departments on the CPSA's list (and including virtually all large and medium-sized departments). In most cases, it was clear that Chairs found it very difficult to make predictions five years ahead, given that there are so many budgetary uncertainties. Some made reasonably confident predictions, others felt they could do no more than indicate a range between best-case and worst-case expectations. This makes it difficult to aggregate their responses. Taking the departments which are willing to make reasonably confident predictions, we have a total of 37 expected appointments in the five-year period. Taking the departments which offered best-case/worst-case predictions, we have a best-case total of 68 and a worst-case total of 27. We can take the reasonably-confidently-expected total of 37 and add it to the best-case expectations of the other departments, for a total of 105; we can take the reasonably-confidently-expected total of 37 and add it to an average of the best-case/worst-case predictions, for a total of 84. That figure perhaps represents the best informed guess about the number of positions that will become available in the five-year period.

Chairs were also asked to report on the fields within the discipline in which they expected appointments to be made. Again, it is difficult to aggregate their responses, since they refer in some cases to positions which the chairs definitely expect to fill and in other cases to more hypothetical possibilities. However, the frequency with which a field was specified might indicate something about the strength of relative demand among fields: if so, then we would expect 27% of the positions to be in International Relations, 22% to be in Comparative Politics, 19% to be in Canadian Government, 17% to be in Political Theory, and 15% to be in Public Administration/Public Policy. If we apply these percentages to the «best informed guess» figure of 84 positions, we arrive at the following tentative prediction:

International Relations:	23 positions
Comparative Politics:	18
Canadian Government:	16
Political Theory:	14
Public Administration/Policy	<u>13</u>
	84

Letters were also sent to the heads of schools of public administration and the like; a few responses have been received, indicating that a small number of political scientists will be hired in Canadian and Comparative areas. We lack a good mailing list (with names of contact persons) for colleges offering university-level instructions. It would be useful if a further survey were to explore employment opportunities at such institutions.

C: The Supply Side (Margaret Little, Graduate Student, York University)

Part I. CPSA survey to Graduate Directors

There were two components to supply side data collection. The first involved contacting the graduate directors of each doctoral political science programme in the country. All 13 directors responded with the required information.

According to the data collected, approximately half of all Canadian doctoral students in political science are A.B.D., suggesting that they will be entering the job market within the next two to three years. Doctoral students tend to specialize in Comparative or International Relations, followed by Political Theory and Canadian politics.

Despite several departments' attempts to attract more female doctoral students, the overwhelming majority of doctoral students remains male (at a ratio of approximately 4 to 1). Several female students commented on the problems that this gender imbalance creates during the student survey. One graduate director mentioned that the current ratio did not reflect the improvement made in his department during the last three years. This suggests that the gender ratio may be interesting to follow over several years.

An attempt to follow the career paths of graduate doctoral students in political science has been difficult to achieve (see section B). There were 132 doctoral students in political science graduate in the last three years. It would be useful if all departments followed the career paths of their doctoral graduates to determine if these graduates find tenure-stream or limited-term appointments, teach at a Canadian or foreign university or leave academia altogether as a result of the limited job market.

Total Tabulations for all 13 doctoral programmes in Canada

- A) i) Total no. of doctoral students - (588)
- ii) % age of doctoral students in relation to total graduate students enroled in your political science department (average 37.5%) (but ranging from 14% to 60%)
- iii) ABD students - (256) (44% of total doctoral students)
- iv) Major Area of Doctoral Students*:
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| International Relations | (109) | (26%) |
| Comparative | (107) | (26%) |
| Theory | (93) | (22%) |
| Canadian | (83) | (20%) |
| Public Administration | (19) | (5%) |
| Local Government | (4) | (1%) |
- v) Gender Breakdown of Doctoral Students:
- | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|
| Male | (425) | (72%) |
| Female | (163) | (28%) |
- B) vi) Number of Doctoral Students graduated in last 3 years **: (132)

* Note: These totals are for 415 doctoral students from 10 universities.

** Note: This total is for 11 universities (not including Dalhousie and Université de Montréal)

Part II: Survey of Doctoral Students, 1990-91

The second component of the supply side data collection involved a survey of 35 questions sent to doctoral students across Canada requesting personal information, financial need, academic environment and future prospects. Of the 588 doctoral students in political science, 136 responded to the detailed survey, giving the survey a 23 per cent return rate.

Those who responded reflect a wide cross section of the doctoral student community representing large numbers of women, visible minorities, and parents. A smaller number said they were physically challenged. As well, respondents were at various stages in their doctoral programme. Approximately 50% of the respondents are in their first or second year, and another 39% are in their third, fourth or fifth year of the programme. Just more than half of the respondents are A.B.D. and 118 of the 136 respondents expect to graduate in the next three years, suggesting that the majority of the respondents will be on the job market in the near future. Please note that this survey does not include Canadian doctoral students studying outside the country, who would possibly be hoping to find a job at a Canadian university. There are 23 Canadians currently holding SSHRCC scholarships outside the country. This survey, however, does include students

from other countries attending a Canadian doctoral programme who may be returning to their home country following their degree.

Through the survey, our doctoral students raise three major concerns they currently face: financial need, lack of support, and an uncertain future.

Financial need is a major cause of concern for doctoral students. Approximately one-half of the respondents said their major source of income is their tutorial pay, a salary which is far below the poverty line. Most students looked for other sources of income, most frequently from their partner, savings, other work or family (in that order of preference). Approximately 40% said they had to take an extra job beyond tutorial and research work in order to make ends meet. The students responded at length about how this had interfered with their progress through the doctoral programme. Several said they worked for a few years after their M.A. in order to pay off student loans and finance their doctoral studies. Others said they took a part-time job during the school year or a full-time summer job because it was financially impossible to live off a tutorial assistantship. Many students said that this extra job had not only increased their length of time in the programme but had also disturbed their concentration and quality of research. As one student explained,

I have received an OGS for two years and no scholarship funding, just a teaching assistantship, for one year in my PhD and the difference is enormous. When I had no funding I was constantly scrambling to earn or save \$10 here or there.

Other students said that their financial problems began when their scholarships ran out and they were at the writing stages of the thesis. They often turned to lectureships which gave them teaching experience but significantly affected their progress. Another student commented, «As a full-time lecturer, I have in essence added another year to my program.»

Another concern of the students was the amount and quality of support they received in their departments. Most students said their supervisor was primarily the person who created a supportive environment. Other than their supervisor, many found their academic environment less than fully supportive. Several students felt that sex, race, age and disability affected the support they received in their department. «Most of the faculty are male and they tend, it is my sense, to bond more closely with their male students, i.e. going for drinks, informal "chats", etc,» explained one student. Another found that, «Women in [my] ... field are seen as peripheral. Furthermore there is a lack of female faculty to interact and work with.» Another said, «Being a VISA student and a minority have definitely closed opportunities.»

These students seemed particularly worried about how this lack of support might affect their career. While an overwhelming majority (116 or 85%) said their career goal was to teach at a university, approximately half of these respondents said that no one was advising them of their career options. Also a majority said that their departments do not encourage them to present papers at conferences or introduce them to other political scientists during these conferences. Ironically, only half of the respondents say they are discouraged by the lack of job prospects at universities. Many are not aware of the limited job opportunities. As one student explained, «Je n'étais pas conscient que le problème était si sérieux.» This suggests that many doctoral students will graduate in the next three years assuming that a teaching job will be available, only to be sadly disappointed and unprepared to consider other career options. If faced with a restricted job market and no full-time teaching job at a Canadian university, almost half of the respondents said they will leave academia, another third said they will look for a university job in the United States. Either way, Canadian universities will lose many bright, enthusiastic young scholars if the job market does not improve in the near future.

These respondents urged their departments and the CPSA to prepare them for their future prospects. They ask their departments for job seminars, published statistics on jobs available throughout North America, information on non-academic jobs. They ask the CPSA to publish articles «providing updated forecasting and projections of job opportunities» in the Journal, political lobbying for more jobs and more post-doctoral fellowships, more recruitment seminars at the annual meetings, and greater graduate student participation in the CPSA in order to ensure that their concerns continue to be addressed. The full survey results are available at the CPSA office.

Recommendations

What actions can the CPSA take in response to this situation?

We reject a negative approach of encouraging departments to restrict Ph.D enrolments. Such an approach would make access to post-graduate education in our discipline even less accessible. It would undermine the vitality of our discipline and our departments. We prefer a more positive approach.

The Report and the following recommendations were adopted by The Board of Directors of The Canadian Political Science Association, June 1, 1991.

1. Designate one member of the Board of Directors who will be responsible for student affairs: enhancement of professional opportunities for doctoral students and liaison with graduate student associations in political science and cognate disciplines.

This post could be held, in years when a graduate student succeeds in being elected, by that person.

2. Support graduate student members in forming local graduate student associations.
3. Continue to collect and disseminate annually data on the two sides of the academic job market: the supply side (candidates) and the demand side (jobs).
4. Distribute electronically and provide on hard copy to each department, the booklet prepared by Leslie A. Pal: *Careers for Political Scientists*.
5. Strengthen participation in the job-market at the Annual Meeting.
6. Encourage all departments to establish placement officers to ensure that graduates are informed of job openings.
7. Disseminate information about openings in the U.S. where, according to the APSA, the market is booming.
8. Ask SSHRCC to reconsider the decision to phase out the Canada Research Fellowships and the SSFC to lobby harder for more funds for post-doctoral fellowships in the social sciences.
9. Continue to challenge contractually-limited positions that appear to violate the CAUT *Guidelines on Contractually-Limited Appointments*.
10. Encourage departments to treat colleagues with sessional appointments as full colleagues and to provide office space and services on a 12 month basis.
11. Review what can be done to better implement the recommendations in the 1983 Mahon Report to promote more «job-sharing» and to improve the relationship with teaching departments of those teaching part-time and in non-academic positions.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ D'ÉTUDES SUR L'ACCESSIBILITÉ DES DOCTORANTS EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE AU MARCHÉ DE L'EMPLOI UNIVERSITAIRE

A: Introduction (Professeur Peter H. Russell)

Lors d'une réunion du Bureau de direction tenue le 1er juin 1990, l'A.C.S.P. a créé un comité formé de Margaret Little, Peter Russell et Richard Vernon, dans le but d'estimer le niveau de l'offre de nouveaux doctorats canadiens en science politique et le niveau de la demande qu'en feront les universités canadiennes dans les cinq années à venir.

Cette étude a été entreprise parce que les doctorants récemment diplômés et les départements rapportent que le marché de l'emploi s'est montré moins accueillant depuis 1990 que ce qui avait été prévu.

Richard Vernon a étudié la demande en interrogeant les responsables des départements sur le nombre de postes avec plan de carrière qui seront disponibles d'ici 1995.

Margaret Little s'est occupée de la cueillette de données en amassant auprès des départements de science politique offrant un programme doctoral des renseignements sur les doctorants présents et récents.

Les résultats de cette étude sont présentés sommairement ci-dessous. Le portrait esquissé est sombre. Il est raisonnable d'estimer que 80 postes avec plan de carrière seront disponibles d'ici cinq ans. Les données relatives à l'offre indiquent que de 400 à 480 doctorants lutteront pour ces postes. Même en considérant que 15% des doctorants en science politique chercheront à faire carrière hors du milieu universitaire et que le nombre d'étudiants inscrits au doctorat au Canada est probablement légèrement supérieur au nombre de Canadiens faisant un doctorat à l'étranger et comptant revenir au Canada, il y aura toujours beaucoup trop peu de postes de professeurs en science politique disponibles.

Le portrait dressé en 1983 par le rapport du Comité sur le travail à temps partiel et l'emploi non universitaire, comité présidé par Rianne Mahon, n'était pas plus gai. Le Rapport Mahon énonçait d'emblée que «la quasi-absence de débouchés à temps plein dans l'enseignement universitaire de la science politique constituait une sérieuse menace à la vitalité intellectuelle de la discipline». Les perspectives confrontant les doctorants actuellement ne sont peut-être pas plus sombres qu'il y a dix ans. La situation, pour autant, n'en est pas moins inacceptable. On parle beaucoup de la probabilité qu'après 1995 augmentent dramatiquement les perspectives d'emploi. Un torrent de retraites est supposé se produire plus tard dans la décennie. Même que selon certains, un besoin sérieux d'universitaires qualifiés en mesure de combler les postes disponibles dans tous les départements - y compris celui de science politique - se fera sentir avant la fin du siècle. Ces prédictions sont peut-être exactes. Il faut cependant se rappeler que des prévisions semblables ont été faites au début des années 1980 à propos des années 1990. Et rappelons-nous que la confiance que l'on avait en elles a motivé en 1990 l'élimination des bourses de recherche du Canada.

B: La demande (Professeur Richard Vernon)

Nous avons envoyé aux directions des départements qui figurent sur la liste d'adresses de l'A.C.S.P. une lettre leur demandant des renseignements sur les nominations qu'ils s'attendent à faire de 1990-91 à

1995-96. Nous avons reçu les réponses de 37 départements (80% de ceux présents sur la liste d'adresses et virtuellement tous les départements de taille grande ou moyenne). Il est clair que la plupart des responsables ont trouvé très difficile de faire des prédictions cinq ans à l'avance, dans un contexte prononcé d'incertitude budgétaire. Certains avaient une confiance raisonnable en leurs prédictions, d'autres voulaient au plus se risquer à faire état de leurs attentes dans le pire et le meilleur des cas. Il est donc difficile d'agréger les réponses. En ne considérant que les départements qui disent avoir une confiance raisonnable en leurs prédictions, nous pouvons nous attendre à ce que 37 nominations soient faites durant la période étudiée. En considérant les départements qui ont offert leurs prédictions les plus optimistes et les plus pessimistes, nous avons dans le meilleur des cas un total de 68 nominations, dans le pire, de 27. Nous obtenons un total de 105 postes en prenant le premier chiffre de 37 postes - estimé en toute confiance - et en l'additionnant au nombre (68) auquel sont parvenus dans le meilleur des cas les autres départements. Nous obtenons un total de 64 postes en prenant le premier chiffre de 37 postes - estimé en toute confiance - et en l'additionnant au nombre (27) auquel sont parvenus dans le pire des cas les autres départements. Nous obtenons un total de 84 postes en prenant le premier chiffre de 37 postes - estimé en toute confiance - et en l'additionnant à la moyenne (47) des nombres auxquels sont parvenus dans le pire et le meilleur des cas les autres départements. Ce dernier total est peut-être celui qui constitue l'estimé le plus sûr du nombre de débouchés qui se produiront durant la période étudiée.

Nous avons aussi demandé aux responsables d'identifier dans quels champs disciplinaires les nominations seraient faites. Il est encore une fois difficile d'agréger les réponses, parce que certains faisaient état de certitudes et d'autres, de nominations plus hypothétiques. Néanmoins, la fréquence à laquelle un champ a été nommé peut être indicative de la vigueur de la demande relative dans chaque champ. Si tel est le cas, on peut s'attendre à ce que 27% des postes comblés soient en relations internationales, 22% en politiques comparées, 19% dans le champ de la politique canadienne, 17% en théorie politique et 15% en administration publique et politiques publiques. En appliquant ces pourcentages à notre estimé le plus sûr de 84 postes, nous pouvons hasarder que seront disponibles en:

Relations internationales	23 postes
Politiques comparées	18 postes
Politique canadienne	16 postes
Philosophie politique	14 postes
Administration et pol. publiques	13 postes

84 postes

Des lettres furent aussi envoyées aux dirigeants des écoles d'administration publique et autres écoles

assimilées. Les quelques réponses reçues indiquent qu'un petit nombre de politologues seront embauchés dans les secteurs de la politique canadienne et des politiques comparées. Nous n'avons pas une bonne liste - liste qui comprendrait le nom de contacts - des collègues offrant un enseignement de niveau universitaire. Il serait utile dans un sondage futur d'explorer les possibilités d'emploi dans ces institutions.

C: L'offre (Margaret Little, étudiante graduée, Université York)

1° volet: Sondage mené auprès des directeurs des études de 3e cycle

La cueillette des données relatives à l'offre s'est faite en deux volets. Nous avons premièrement contacté le directeur des études de troisième cycle en science politique de chaque université au pays. Les 13 directeurs nous ont fait parvenir les renseignements demandés.

Selon les données recueillies, près de la moitié des doctorants en science politique ont terminé leurs examens de synthèse: ils feront donc d'ici deux ou trois ans leur entrée sur le marché du travail. Ces doctorants ont d'abord tendance à se spécialiser dans le champ des politiques comparées ou des relations internationales, ensuite dans celui des théories politiques ou des études canadiennes.

Bien que plusieurs départements aient tenté d'attirer plus de femmes au doctorat, les hommes continuent de constituer l'écrasante majorité des thésards (quatre hommes pour chaque femme). De nombreuses femmes ont profité du sondage pour faire part des problèmes créés par ce déséquilibre. Un directeur a toutefois mentionné que le rapport actuel ne reflète pas les correctifs apportés depuis trois ans par son département. Il sera probablement intéressant de surveiller l'évolution du ratio *hommes-femmes* dans les années à venir.

Nous avons eu certaines difficultés à identifier les avenues professionnelles empruntées par les politologues détenant un diplôme de troisième cycle (voir la section B). Cent trente-deux doctorants ont été formés en science politique ces trois dernières années. Il serait utile que tous les départements suivent la carrière de leurs diplômés du troisième cycle pour déterminer si ceux-ci ont pu dénicher un poste d'enseignement avec plan de carrière ou une charge de cours, s'ils enseignent dans une université canadienne ou étrangère, ou s'ils ont tout simplement quitté le milieu universitaire pour pallier au rétrécissement des possibilités d'y trouver un emploi.

Statistiques des 13 programmes de troisième cycle au Canada

A) i) Nombre total de doctorants: 588

ii) Proportion des étudiants poursuivant des études supérieures en science politique inscrits au doctorat: 37.5% en moyenne - mais de 14 à 60% selon le département.

iii) Étudiants dont les examens de synthèse sont complétés: 256 ou 44% de l'ensemble des doctorants

iv) Champ principal des doctorants*:

Relations internationales	109	26%
Politiques comparées	107	26%
Philosophie politique	93	22%
Études canadiennes	83	20%
Administration publique	19	5%
Administration locale	4	1%

v) Sexe des doctorants:

Hommes	425	72%
Femmes	163	28%

B) Nombre de doctorants diplômés depuis trois ans: 132**

* Pour un total de 415 doctorants provenant de 10 universités

** Nombre de diplômés dans 11 universités (n'inclut pas l'Université Dalhousie et l'Université de Montréal)

2° volet: Sondage mené auprès des doctorants, 1990-1991

Dans le second volet de notre cueillette de données sur l'offre, nous avons envoyé aux doctorants de tout le Canada un sondage contenant 35 questions sur leur situation personnelle, leurs besoins financiers, leur environnement universitaire et leurs plans d'avenir. Cent trente-six des 588 doctorants en science politique ont retourné notre questionnaire détaillé - un taux de réponse de 23%.

Les sujets qui ont retourné le questionnaire constituent un bon échantillon de la communauté estudiantine inscrite au doctorat, parce qu'on compte parmi eux un nombre important de femmes, de membres des minorités visibles et de parents. Un nombre réduit d'entre eux sont handicapés physiquement. De plus, les sujets en sont à divers stades de leur programme doctoral: près de la moitié en sont à leur première ou deuxième année, 39% à leur troisième, quatrième ou cinquième. Un peu plus d'un doctorant sur deux dit avoir complété ses examens de synthèse et 118 sujets sur 136 s'attendent à recevoir leur diplôme d'ici trois ans; la majorité des sujets sera donc sur le marché du travail dans un avenir proche. Veuillez noter que ce sondage ne tient pas compte des doctorants canadiens inscrits dans une université étrangère, étudiants qui peuvent souhaiter trouver un travail dans une université canadienne (23 boursiers du CRSH étudient présentement à l'étranger); il inclut cependant les

réponses d'étudiants étrangers qui font leur doctorat au Canada et qui retourneront peut-être chez eux à l'obtention de leur diplôme.

Les doctorants ont dans notre sondage fait part de leurs principales préoccupations: besoins financiers, absence de soutien et avenir incertain.

Le manque d'argent est une source majeure d'inquiétude pour les doctorants. Les assistanats constituent la principale source de revenus de près de la moitié des sujets, mais le salaire reçu est bien en deçà du seuil de pauvreté. La majorité des étudiants se tournent vers d'autres sources de revenus; le plus souvent, leur conjoint, leurs économies, un autre boulot, leur famille les dépannent (dans cet ordre de préférence). Près de 40% ont dit ne pouvoir se contenter de leur assistantat d'enseignement et de recherche: ils ont pris un autre boulot pour joindre les deux bouts. Les étudiants ont décrit dans le détail comment ceci avait ralenti la progression de leurs études doctorales. Plusieurs ont dit avoir travaillé quelques années après leur maîtrise pour rembourser leurs prêts étudiants et financer leur doctorat. D'autres ont dit avoir travaillé à temps partiel durant l'année scolaire ou à temps plein durant l'été, parce que le seul salaire tiré d'un assistantat ne leur permettait pas de se débrouiller financièrement. Plusieurs étudiants ont dit que ce boulot d'appoint avait à la fois allongé la durée de leur programme et perturbé leur concentration et la qualité de leurs recherches. Un étudiant s'est exprimé ainsi:

Pendant deux des années de mon doc, j'ai reçu une bourse du gouvernement ontarien (O.G.S.); l'autre année, je n'ai pas eu de bourse, seulement un poste d'auxiliaire d'enseignement: la différence est énorme. Quand je n'avais pas de bourse, je devais gratter pour économiser ou gagner un 10\$ ici et là.

D'autres étudiants ont souligné que le début de leur difficultés financières avait coïncidé avec l'expiration de leur bourse, au moment où ils rédigeaient leur thèse. Ils acceptaient parfois une charge de cours qui, si elle leur donnait de l'expérience, nuisait sensiblement à l'avancement de leurs travaux. Un autre étudiant a ajouté: «En enseignant à temps plein, j'ai en fait ajouté une année de plus à mon programme».

Les étudiants étaient aussi préoccupés par la vigueur et la qualité du soutien reçu dans leur département. La plupart des étudiants ont principalement imputé à leur directeur la création d'un environnement favorable à leur travail. Pour plusieurs, si on faisait abstraction du directeur, l'environnement universitaire avait été moins qu'encourageant. Plusieurs étudiants avaient l'impression que leur sexe, leur race, leur âge ou leurs handicaps avaient affecté le soutien donné par le département. «La plupart des profs sont des hommes et ils ont tendance, je pense, à se lier davantage avec les étudiants qu'avec les étudiantes; ils sont plus

susceptibles de prendre un pot avec eux, de placoter avec eux, etc.», expliqua une étudiante. Une autre a souligné: «Dans (mon)... champ d'études, on pense que nous sommes des marginales. De plus, il n'y a pas assez de professeures avec qui discuter ou travailler». Selon un autre étudiant: «Le fait d'être étranger et membre d'une minorité ethnique m'a certainement fermé des portes».

Ces étudiants se sont particulièrement montrés inquiets de la façon dont ce manque de soutien pourrait se répercuter sur leur carrière. Une majorité écrasante de doctorants (116 ou 85%) disaient souhaiter par la suite enseigner à l'université; près de la moitié d'entre eux affirmaient toutefois que personne ne les avisait de leurs choix de carrière. Une majorité soulignait aussi que les membres de leur département ne profitaient pas de la tenue de conférences pour les encourager à présenter une communication ou leur présenter d'autres politologues. Ironiquement, seulement la moitié des sujets se disaient découragés par le manque de débouchés dans les universités. Plusieurs ne savaient pas que les occasions y étaient peu nombreuses. Un étudiant s'est exprimé ainsi: «Je n'étais pas conscient que le problème était si sérieux». Il semble donc que d'ici trois ans, plusieurs doctorants recevront leur diplôme en pensant qu'un poste d'enseignement les attend; leur déception sera grande et ils devront improviser l'examen des autres possibilités d'emploi les confrontant. Près de la moitié des doctorants interrogés affirment qu'un marché de l'emploi bondé et l'incapacité de trouver un poste d'enseignement à temps plein dans une université canadienne les amèneront à quitter le monde universitaire; un tiers se chercheront un poste dans une université américaine. De toute façon, les universités canadiennes perdront plusieurs universitaires brillants et enthousiastes si le marché de l'emploi ne s'améliore pas dans un avenir proche.

Les sujets interrogés pressent leur département et l'A.C.S.P. de les préparer aux perspectives d'emploi qui les attendent. Ils requièrent de leurs départements la tenue de séminaires sur l'emploi, des statistiques sur les emplois disponibles en Amérique du Nord, des renseignements sur les emplois non universitaires. Ils demandent à l'A.C.S.P. de publier les emplois non universitaires. Ils demandent à l'A.C.S.P. de publier dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique* des articles «qui feront état de prévisions et projections à jour sur les possibilités d'emploi», d'intensifier ses activités de *lobbying* pour que plus d'emplois et de bourses postdoctorales soient accordés, d'organiser aux congrès annuels plus de séminaires sur l'emploi, et d'ouvrir davantage les portes de l'Association et de la *Revue* à la participation des doctorants. En somme, les doctorants interrogés veulent obtenir plus de renseignements sur leurs perspectives d'emploi futures, avoir à l'A.C.S.P. voix au chapitre pour s'assurer que l'on s'occupera de ce qui les préoccupe. (Les résultats complets du sondage sont disponibles aux bureaux de l'A.C.S.P.)

Recommandations

Quels gestes l'A.C.S.P. peut-elle poser pour répondre à cette situation?

Nous nous opposons à l'approche négative qui consiste à encourager les départements à restreindre l'admission de doctorants. Une approche de ce genre rendrait encore moins facile l'accès aux études postdoctorales en science politique. Elle saperait la vitalité de notre discipline et de nos départements. Nous favorisons une approche plus positive.

Ce rapport et les recommandations qui suivent ont été adoptés le 1er juin 1991 par le Bureau de direction de l'Association canadienne de science politique.

1. Désigner un membre du Bureau de direction qui sera responsable des questions estudiantines, de l'amélioration des possibilités d'emploi des doctorants et des liaisons avec les associations d'étudiants de deuxième et troisième cycles en science politique et celles des disciplines voisines.

Les années où un étudiant gradué sera membre du Bureau, il pourrait occuper ce poste.

2. Favoriser la création par les membres aux études supérieures d'associations étudiantes locales de deuxième et troisième cycles.
3. Continuer à cueillir et diffuser annuellement les données sur l'offre (candidats) et la demande (emplois) de professeurs d'université.
4. Distribuer à chaque département une disquette et une copie de l'étude préparée par Leslie A. Pal et intitulée *Les possibilités de carrière des politologues*.
5. Renforcer au Congrès annuel la participation au *Carrefour de l'emploi* (job-market).
6. Encourager tous les départements à créer un poste d'agent de placement pour assurer que les étudiants au doctorat et à la maîtrise soient informés des possibilités d'emploi.
7. Renseigner les étudiants sur les débouchés qui existent aux États-Unis dans les marchés qui, selon l'A.C.S.P., sont en pleine effervescence.
8. Demander au C.R.S.H. de reconsidérer sa décision d'éliminer les bourses de recherche du Canada et à la F.C.S.S. de se battre plus fort pour que les fonds alloués au programme des bourses postdoctorales soient accrus en sciences sociales.
9. Continuer de s'opposer à l'existence de postes contractuels qui semblent violer les règles établies par l'ACPU.

10. Encourager les professeurs à traiter de façon identique un collègue en titre et un collègue dont l'emploi n'est que trimestriel; les départements à procurer à ce dernier, à l'année longue, l'espace de bureau et les services dont il a besoin.
11. Étudier ce qui peut être fait pour mettre en vigueur les recommandations du *Rapport Mahon* (1983) qui visaient à populariser le *partage des tâches* et améliorer la qualité des relations entre les enseignants à temps partiel et les personnes travaillant hors du milieu universitaire, et les départements.

(Traduction: Réjean Roy)

FROM NEW ZEALAND / DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

POLITICAL STUDIES IN NEW ZEALAND*

G.A. Wood

The Anglican Church of New Zealand, after a quarter century of preparation, has published a new Book of Common Prayer, replacing, updating a book produced by the English Archbishop Canmer in the sixteenth century. A New Zealand Prayer Book, He Karakia Mihinare o Aotearoa, wrote the Church's leader in 1989, «has been created in our own Pacific cultural setting, and shaped by our own scholarship. It belongs to our environment and our people ... I commend [it] ... as a God inspired taonga.»

* This paper has benefited from the helpful criticisms of Richard Kennaway and Ramesh Thakur. Much of the material and comment on political theory in New Zealand is drawn with grateful acknowledgment from a paper («*State of the Discipline: Political Theory*») presented by Richard Mulgan at a meeting of political scientists supported by the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors and held at Dunedin, May 1990. Mulgan's survey was based on departmental lists of publications from 1980, supplemented by details from individual scholars. It does not include work in press or in progress. Adrian Field helped to compile the bibliography. On the study of international relations in New Zealand universities, see Ramesh Thakur, assisted by R. Alley, J.S. Hoadley and A. Simpson, «*International Relations in New Zealand*», in *Australian Outlook* [now *Australian Journal of International Affairs*] 43(3), December 1989, 51-73.

The sesquicentenary places before New Zealand social scientists a challenge to see and to interpret their society within its own Pacific cultural setting. And yet the New Zealand political system is very largely derivative and very largely monocultural. Its forms had justification not in divine inspiration but -- it used to be said -- in the political genius of the British race. A couple of generations ago New Zealand could share the Australian boast that it upheld the «essential principles of British civilisation».¹ Such unabashedly racist views no longer are fashionable even amongst the British.

Australia and Canada, New Zealand, fellow former dominions, have a focus to their national identity in their federating constitutions and for their political scientists federation and federalism provide an ever convenient reference point for explaining their political system to themselves or comparing it with others. The New Zealand political scientist of the 1990s is analysing a political society in which change is in vogue, and custom and tradition are not, while the reference points are less easy to define. The South Pacific context is one of facing the tension between traditional indigenous values and democratic principles firmly rooted in European political thought. The search for national identity, and even more, recognition of the different character of conflict resolution and the changing values of society, and of how the political system adapts to this, all undoubtedly will increasingly affect the direction of political science teaching and research in the 1990s. As yet New Zealand political scientists still have some distance to go. They are not helped by the fact that while at the sub-tertiary level of education there is now strong drive to include appreciation of the multi-racial facets of the New Zealand society and in particular of course the Maori dimension, this is not matched by any comparable drive towards appreciation of what we might call civic virtues or political understanding or, indeed, understanding of the non-Maori cultural strands of this society.

Political Science Staff

New Zealand lagged well behind Australia in developing courses in political science.² At Victoria University of Wellington the department has

celebrated its half century³, and there were tentative steps taken in other universities from the late 1940s, but it was in the expansive sixties that the present range of departments was established. Initially only a handful of appointments was needed: by 1970 only a score were needed to staff the four politics departments outside Wellington, and although there has since been further expansion, New Zealand political scientists remain quite a select band, enjoying the pleasures of intimacy and frequent exchanges, thanks in large part to conferences every two or three years from the mid 1970s on. Although New Zealanders and imports to New Zealand do not lack the usual characteristics of personal infighting and backbiting nevertheless inter-university academic exchanges are marked by considerable courtesy.⁴ Not a bad thing, but not particularly productive of debate and of competitive chewing over the data. The writer of a general text on New Zealand is obliged to seek out a lot of research here or himself, and operate without the benefit of being able to take sides or a judicious moderating role in some keen current academic debate.

To establish and to expand political science in the 1960s New Zealand had to draw heavily on recruits from abroad. Some recruits later took higher degrees in their new universities (in 1990 over half of permanent staff in politics departments had a New Zealand degree, undergraduate or doctoral); some New Zealand graduates in other disciplines were recruited into political science. But if this -- along with an increasing ability to recruit New Zealand political science graduates -- ensured a New Zealand presence in most departments nevertheless the imported element was and remained substantial. Some indication of their background can be gained by the crude device of checking degrees listed in the university calendars. Even if Victoria in Wellington is included, in 1970 well over half were non-New Zealanders⁵ (57%: 17 out of 30), principally because, then as now, few New Zealanders were appointed to the two South Island universities. (In North Island universities only a third were imports). By 1990, with more overseas recruitment to Victoria, the percentage of non-New Zealanders had risen even further (59%: 30

¹ The story of Australia «is the story, not of Individuals, but of the Race». Introduction by Professor Wood to *The State and Federal Constitutions of Australia* by K.R. Cramp, Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1913, pp. xiii, xv.

² Don Aitkin («Australia»), W.T. Roy («New Zealand») in *Political Science in Asia and the Pacific*, editor Takeo Uchida, Bangkok, UNESCO, 1984, pp. 307-374.

³ Cf *School of Political Science and Public Administration. Victoria University of Wellington. 50th Jubilee. May 1989* [Wellington, Victoria University of Wellington, 1989].

⁴ Cf. Thakur et al. «International Relations in New Zealand», *Australian Outlook*, 43(3), 1989, p. 66: «A ... consequence of small size worth highlighting is that it may dampen tendencies to vigorous debate and criticism».

⁵ «New Zealander» here refers to persons whose first degree was from a New Zealand university.

out of 51). As over two-thirds of the New Zealanders had later taken degrees overseas there were, in fact, only six (12%) of the staff members listed in 1990 calendars who lacked an overseas degree.

Who of the variety of staff actually study and teach New Zealand politics is of course a quite different question from the overall composition of a department. Nevertheless, in relatively small departments there is inevitable cross-fertilisation at both staff and student level. While, too, those who specialise principally in New Zealand politics may be few many contribute to New Zealand studies in their researches or exploration of particular aspects of New Zealand. (Even including political philosophers who have less incentive than most to observe their immediate environment, over 60% of all staff have a research interest in some facet of New Zealand politics).⁶ But the late start to political science in New Zealand, and the inevitable even later start to the accumulation of studies of New Zealand politics and a body of political scientists specialising in New Zealand politics has meant that there has been wanting a bit of depth in New Zealand studies and in political comment. There are too few classics marking perceptions of the New Zealand political system over stretches of time, and there are too few elder statesman (let alone stateswomen) in the subject drawing on decades of personal observation and study. The perspective too much is New Zealand of the 1960s and post 1960s. The effect? Risk of posing the wrong questions. What appeared new to scholars and commentators of the 1960s and afterwards, was not necessarily new at all: Why the personalism of modern politics? Why does a Labour Government today depart from the (quasi?) socialist principles of its predecessors? Why greater discontent and division in society? What put ANZUS on the political agenda? How to return New Zealand politicians to a respect for constitutionalism, and revive the role of the backbencher?

Such questions are part of the currency of political discussion. The questions posed in actual teaching tend to be more traditional. Here the original and continuing importation of new persons and new ideas are of significance.

On the whole it would appear that parochialism and xenophobia are not characteristic of appointments in New Zealand politics departments. But neither is there a pattern of group migration. As might be expected a large number of overseas recruits come from Britain or the United States, and the majority of

New Zealanders who went overseas went to those countries, more or less in equal numbers. But in fact of the total 51 staff listed in 1990 university calendars, 18 had a British degree, and 14 a United States degree: 20 of the 51 had no degree from either of those two countries.⁷

The two striking features of New Zealand political science are the balance of United States and British influences on the discipline, and the comparative, if diminishing, lack of Australian and Canadian. Arguably, Australia and Canada are the two countries with which New Zealand could most profitably be compared - apart that is from those countries' intense interest in their own and others' federal structures. Perhaps this has made more difficult the placing of New Zealand in comparative context. The New Zealand political science sub-culture «cannot properly be subsumed within a broader "Australasian" culture» and if in international relations "an emergent Pacific Divide is set to challenge the traditional Atlantic Divide... then there may also be a little noticed Tasman sub-Divide."⁸

⁶ Observations on staff research interests are based on lists compiled by the several departments and tabled at the May 1990 meeting of New Zealand political scientists. Virtually all International Relations staff have a New Zealand research interest.

⁷ «There are interesting changes in emphasis», however, «between political scientists in general and International Relations scholars in particular. While more political scientists have their first degree from New Zealand than anywhere else, there are fewer International Relations scholars with a New Zealand first degree than with degrees from the US and the UK. New Zealand is the third most common source of Ph.D.s for both groups of scholars. But for political scientists in general, Britain accounts for more doctoral degrees than the US, whereas the situation is reversed in the case of International Relations scholars.», Thakur et al. «*International Relations in New Zealand*», *Australian Outlook*, 43(3), 1989, p. 59.

⁸ Thakur et al., «*International Relations in New Zealand*», *Australian Outlook*, 43(3), 1989, p. 59.

	Auckland	Canter.	Otago	Victoria	Waikato
Staff: total	10	9	7	12	11
Staff with a N.Z. research interest	8	5	4	8	6
NZ politics, government and comparative	1	1	1	1	2
Institutions, administration & policy making	-	2	1	4	1
External relations	1	1	1	-	1
Elections and voting	1	2	1	1	1
Political parties	3	-	-	1	-
Race	1	-	-	1	2
Women's studies	-	-	-	1	2
Media-information	1	-	-	-	1
Local government	1	-	-	-	-

Note: There are no separate Politics Departments at Massey or Lincoln Universities

Nevertheless research interests of staff reported to a 1990 Political Studies meeting show that staff do see need to declare a broader approach than simply «New Zealand studies». No staff members list their research as being purely «New Zealand oriented» - it is comparative, or combined with pursuit of other research interests, or incorporated into or buried under such topical listings as «legislative studies», «electoral behaviour». This does not merely reflect generalist pressures upon staff in small departments, or an appropriate intellectual curiosity about an outside world, or the fact that models and theories for the New Zealander have been fashioned abroad. It reflects the embryonic status of New Zealand studies, the New Zealand perception of New Zealand's smallness and intellectual and economic dependency. New Zealand is not so much to be compared with, as assessed by comparison with overseas:

*But Overseas Standards we can't neglect,
They're Something a Joker has got to respect...
In our Arts and our Letters they give us the Norm,
Those Overseas Standards to which we conform.*⁹

It is, perhaps, ironic expression of dependency that the first journals for New Zealand studies have been published abroad and built upon Australian and

Canadian studies: the misleadingly entitled *Australian-Canadian Studies* (1983f), published in Australia, and the *British Review of New Zealand Studies* produced at the University of Edinburgh (1988f) and co-edited by that University's Director of the Centre of Canadian Studies.¹⁰

Much of the focus and interest of New Zealand political scientists can be found in a stream of comment - on radio, television, in the print media, in conference papers - and in the student research generated by university departments. For this paper, however, review is restricted to the formal teaching as shown by end-of-year exam questions posed, and the publications in which political scientists talk to each other and, eventually no doubt, talk also at least to some degree to the wider New Zealand community.

Introductory courses

There are now several hundred students each year taking introductory courses which include New Zealand politics and government. Given lack of political science in New Zealand schools, these courses very largely are the students' introduction to the subject. A review of recent exam papers suggests that the effects of mix and of shortage of Australians and Canadians have been development of fairly standard

⁹ «The practice is common overseas.-- Auckland newspaper...»: «Overseasia» in *Whim Wham Land* by Whim Wham [Allen Curnow], Auckland, Blackwood and Janet Paul, 1967, p. 25.

¹⁰ Of more literary orientation is *Australian and New Zealand Studies in Canada*, London, Ontario, 1989f.

introductory courses with little overt comparative discussion.

In 1970 all departments included New Zealand in their first year introductory courses except Auckland which has a full course on New Zealand government and politics at the second year. In addition, Canterbury and Victoria Universities offered advanced courses in New Zealand government and politics and all included New Zealand in their first year courses (as separate papers at Auckland, Waikato, and Otago). By now, too, there appear in university calendars indications of a New Zealand content in various specific papers, from second year up: in public administration, for example, and four of the five departments had papers on or principally on New Zealand foreign relations.

With what do New Zealand politics students begin? Exam papers vary in length and change in staff may lead to marked shifts in emphasis. Recklessly, or impertinently, here is offered as a not untypical sample a paper of 1987 which in fact was set for third year students.¹¹ This had questions on Colin James' quiet revolution (James 1986), «an inequitable electoral system» (New Zealand still adhering to simple plurality), the 1987 election and its results, party government and the autonomy of parliament, «a judicially enforceable Bill of Rights», and the Fourth Labour Government, elected in 1984.

Discussion of James is not typical, but interest in recent changes and in the Fourth Labour Government is, particularly the issues of corporatisation and privatisation. The election system and election results are standing favourites, especially the former which, like the Bill of Rights or issues of the constitution and civil liberties, appeared in exam papers of the late 1980s at all five universities.¹² Parliament is another regular as are cabinet and executive power. There may be questions also on party organisation and party ideology, interest groups, the role of the mass media, and issues of gender and of race.

It would appear that there are no Marxists in first year New Zealand politics classes. The approach could be dubbed liberal-democratic with a solid core not just of interest in New Zealand's formal political institutions and elections, but also specifically on rights of the individual. If we glance back half a century - to Lipson's *Politics of Equality* (1948) and Webb's *Government in New Zealand* (1940) - the continuity is apparent. Both works, however, give more emphasis to public service organisation (several chapters in each), and less on the constitution and civil rights. Webb, too, has an interest in the cinderella of New

Zealand political studies (cinderella at least outside Auckland) local government.

A scan of publications reinforces an impression that New Zealand political scientists' work tends to focus on the democratic processes. Irrespective of the growing output from political scientists there has, of course, also been a burgeoning of political comment and of publication on New Zealand affairs in recent decades: striking increase in the quantity, if not the quality, over the period. Perhaps some of this may be seen as effect of growth of the discipline; more likely, though, is that changes in the media have stimulated political comment including comment by political scientists. At any rate, for a variety of reasons there is far more active political debate and outpouring of political information (if more restrictive access in financial terms) and the restructuring exercises under the Fourth Labour Government and its development of policy advice outside the public service, have generated a flow of reports of task forces and committees of inquiry. There has been, too, an expansion in both polemical and sober discussions of New Zealand race relations.

There is, then, plenty of material to use. The *New Zealand National Bibliography* for 1989 (through to early 1990) as well as new texts by academic political scientists - Mulgan (1984a, 1989), Gold's reader (1985, 1989), Wood (1988) - includes Bruce Jesson's latest paperback on the Fourth Labour Government (1989), Brian Easton's edition of the making of «*Rogernomics*» (1989), autobiographies by political activists Margaret Wilson (1989) (recently President of the Labour Party), Ross Meurant MP (1989) and former prime minister Sir John Marshall (1983, 1989). There is a number of pieces on race relations, from Sir Hugh Kawharu's edition of a work on Waitangi (1989) to short polemical items: quite a change from a decade earlier when on race there was only Ausubel's *Fern and the Tiki* (1960). (On politics and government the 1979 *National Bibliography* lists Cleveland, *Politics of Utopia*, Levine, *Political System*, Hoadley, ed., *Improving New Zealand's Democracy*, Palmer's first *Unbridled Power* and Bassett's booklet on *Getting Together Again*.)

But missing from recent publications are standard solid, descriptive and historical texts to replace now out-dated works by Polaschek (1958) on government administration, Scott (1962) on the constitution, Milne (1966) on political parties, or a continuation of Lipson's analysis (1948). Such works not only provide essential bases for undergraduate studies, but also are a significant means of communicating with a wider public. A feature of political changes effected in the 1980s must surely be the lack of reference to political scientists, speaking authoritatively through their publications, for evaluation and guidance - even when there were available such significant survey works as Bush (1983) on local government, Boston (1984) on incomes policy and Mascarenhas (1982) on public enterprises. On the next round of parliamentary

¹¹ Victoria University of Wellington, POLS (316).

¹² For Waikato reference was made to paper 207b, 1987, 1988.

«reform» will the MPs use Jackson (1987) on parliament? In proposals being aired for a new upper house is there reference to New Zealand's own past experience (McLintock & Wood (1987)), or any guidance from political scientists to look across the Tasman, for example at the magnificent *Australia's Commonwealth Parliament* by G.S. Reid and Martyn Forrest.

In this context, of political scientists speaking and listening to practitioners and to a wider public, there may be noted the conferences of the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration and the annual Foreign Policy schools at the University of Otago, and subsequent publications, and the vigorous record of the more recently established Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University: cf Boston (1984), Roberts (1987), Martin (1988), Vasil (1988).

Articles

International Political Science Abstracts give New Zealand's presentations to the international political science community and record what that community is saying about New Zealand. It would appear that the international community is not saying very much. New Zealand political scientists report in major political events: election results, New Zealand's changing ANZUS relationship with Australia and the United States and - to a lesser extent - restructuring under the post-1984 Fourth Labour Government, in journals such as *Electoral Studies* and *Round Table*, along with New Zealand publications (*New Zealand International Review*, *Public Sector*, *Political Science*). They contribute one or two other articles to overseas journals each year, as also may do non-New Zealand residents. That apart, the overwhelming majority of learned articles appear in *Political Science* published in Wellington since 1949. Surprisingly few articles are published in *Politics* or journals of general comparative content such as the *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*. Only to the most modest degree have New Zealand political scientists succeeded in selling New Zealand as a fit subject for inclusion in comparative study.

And what do New Zealand political scientists say? *Political Science*, the journal of the New Zealand Political Studies Association, draws broadly both on contributors and range of subject matter. If, however, we only take articles on New Zealand written by political scientists at New Zealand universities then it is striking how much the focus of the last decade has been on different aspects of elections - and, indeed, survey work and discussion of elections also figure prominently among articles written by other contributors, whether New Zealand-resident or not. The same focus on elections, incidentally was a feature of *Political Science* in 1949, the year it first appeared, as the journal of a student society.

Political philosophy

The Canadian political scientist, Douglas V. Verney asserts

... the British have not approached government in terms of principles, preferring instead to explain their system in terms of tradition and convention. This explains why British political studies have been historical and descriptive rather than analytical.¹³

Such approach, of course, is fruitful and at its best both sophisticated and rooted firmly in reality. But it also may be introspective and parochial. It does not lead easily to comparative study. New Zealand studies for a New Zealand audience are light on comparison: indeed, New Zealand political scientists have difficulty in finding fruitful bases for comparison. It places their solid research in the matters of yesterday, and their less solid in current affairs. Where, today, tradition and convention are devalued - except in buttressing unbridled power - the political scientist is drawn into discussing new tradition rather than offering principles by which change may be evaluated or values defended.

The political scientist's role may be that of the faithful scribe. This is an honourable role, indeed, and for scholars preferable to that of attempting to be simultaneously political critic and judiciously out of the political fight. But have political scientists successfully formulated principles which politicians or administrators have seen need to recognise?

In 1932 there was published an ambitious *Outline of Modern Knowledge*¹⁴ in which G.D.H. Cole contributed to the section on «Economics, Political Science, and History». «The attempt to separate Political Philosophy and Political Science», he observed, is «comparatively modern». (Like other political philosophers and unlike most New Zealanders, his historical perspective stretched back to the Greek city-state.) He himself does not attempt to separate the two. Discussing «the challenge to parliamentarism» he argues that «a democratically elected Parliament can be, at best, only one vital expression of the consciousness of the community, [and] that no political theory can afford to ignore the numerous forms of associative and institutional life of the community outside Parliament...» Have New Zealand political scientists progressed far since Cole? Do they manage to bring together political philosophy and political science?

13 *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, July 1989, pp. 198-199.

14 Ed. Dr William Ross, London, Victor Gollancz, pp. 703, 732.

A survey based on departmental lists of publications from 1980, supplemented by details from individual scholars, reveals that New Zealand political theorists maintain a good level of research in terms both of the extent of publications and the quality of journals and publishers with which they publish.

Substantial contemporary issues in political philosophy have been discussed by Paul Harris (1983, 1989, 1990a, 1990b) and Mark Francis (1981) in studies of political obligation and disobedience. Richard Mulgan has written on issues in democratic theory (1982, 1984d, 1989b) as has Ramesh Thakur (1982). Mark Francis (1983b) and Cary Nederman (1985) have also discussed methodological problems in the history of political thought.

The history of specifically New Zealand political thought has been studied by Rodney Lyon (1982) and Jack Vowles (1987); Mark Francis (1986b) has attempted to place early New Zealand political thought in a broad colonial context. Political theorists also have ventured into some of the issues of New Zealand of the late twentieth century. Andrew Sharp analysed arguments about voluntary unionism (1986a) and both he (1989) and Richard Mulgan (1988, 1989a, 1989c, 1989d) have written on the Treaty of Waitangi and related issues of biculturalism and Maori-Pakeha relations. Andrew Sharp (1985) and Paul Harris (1985) discussed the proposed bill of rights and both Richard Mulgan and Paul Harris were involved in the Royal Commission on the Electoral System (1985-6).

It is with the history of western political thought that most political theorists have been primarily concerned. Without any obvious planning or coordination, the small group of political theorists has achieved a remarkably broad coverage of periods and topics, ranging from Richard Mulgan on the ancient Greeks (1984b, 1984c, 1987, 1990) and Machiavelli (1981), and Cary Nederman's active interest in medieval thought (1986a, 1986b, 1987a, 1988a, 1989a), especially John of Salisbury (1986c, 1987c, 1987d, 1987e, 1988c, 1989b, 1989c, 1990) and Bracton (1987f, 1988b, 1988d) to articles on the early twentieth century (Vowles 1981, Francis 1985a, Francis and Stacey 1985).

In contrast to their colleagues in comparative politics and area studies in fact the emphasis overwhelmingly has been British and European. Indeed, the strength of New Zealand work in British political thought of the modern period was confirmed in a special issue of *Political Science* on English political thought 1640-1832, edited by Mark Francis (1988a), and contributed to by five New Zealand political theorists (Sharp 1988, Nederman 1988b, Harris 1988, Morrow 1988, Francis 1988b).

Given the powerful influence upon New Zealand of political philosophy current at the time of its settlement and development as a British colony, appropriately the greatest concentration of activity has been in

nineteenth century British thought, especially British idealism. Both Paul Harris and John Morrow have published on Green (Harris and Morrow 1985, 1986; Morrow 1983; Harris 1985, 1989b) making New Zealand an important world centre for Green studies. John Morrow has also published on other aspects of British idealism (1982, 1985a, 1985b), including Coleridge (1985b, 1988). Mark Francis has published extensively on the nineteenth century (1980, 1985b, 1986a, 1986c). Cary Nederman has discussed Hegel's view of medieval institutions (1987b). (The eighteenth century has been less well served since the departure of Knud Haakonsen (1981a, 1981b, 1981c) but James Flynn has continued to publish on Kant (1986) while Mark Francis and John Morrow in a joint article (1988) have carried their nineteenth century interests back into the eighteenth. Mark Francis (1989) also published on William Paley.

It is, however, studies of earlier periods which most starkly illustrate the cleavage between political philosophers and their colleagues. The other area on which political theorists have concentrated is seventeenth century Britain where Andrew Sharp (1983, 1986b, 1986c, 1988) - now joined by M.M. Goldsmith (1989) - has maintained the tradition begun by John Pocock (and passed on to Michael Lepine (1984)). Other occasional forays into the century have been made by Mark Francis (1980) and Paul Harris (1988). Arguably, the seventeenth century is the most significant period for shaping the principles of parliamentarianism and the rejection of monarchical or gubernatorial autocracy which characterise New Zealand after 1840. A student turning to studies of New Zealand politics, however, would have little reason so to believe.

Conclusion

New Zealand political scientists tend to separate political philosophy from New Zealand and comparative politics in undergraduate courses. On the whole New Zealand political studies for the non-philosophical is characterized by a pragmatic, descriptive, single country approach: political scientists focus on democratic processes, at least in introductory courses, and although they now have some useful introductory texts, they badly need up-dating of major standard works of reference and analysis. In terms of publications and ongoing activity the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration, the annual Otago Foreign Policy School, and the Institute of Policy Studies have generated and recorded discussion and changing perceptions leading perhaps to the suggestion that either in combination with trans-tasman associations or on their own, they also could build up and regularise studies and discussion in such areas as elections, local government and legislatures.

In New Zealand of the 1990s a more active judiciary and the process of applying «principles of the Treaty of Waitangi» both will lead to a change of focus in

political studies. To that may be added repudiation of egalitarianism even as an ideal and reversal of collectivism, to suggest that power structures are changing with institutional structures, and that both their British-derived assumptions of a stability built on tradition, and American-derived assumptions of the operation of a pluralistic system will be significantly modified. Here, too, the institutes might suggest ways in which they can maintain a momentum of discussion although - there are plenty of competitors from other disciplines. As it is these are areas where there is ample scope for New Zealand political scientists to expand their researches and their courses.

On an international market New Zealand political scientists have an uphill task to establish the place of New Zealand in comparative studies abroad although there are a few existing pockets of interest. They have a challenge to cross the waters and develop New Zealand studies in a comparative context. A larger infusion of Australians and Canadians might help.

There is a new and dynamic dimension to New Zealand studies as New Zealand political scientists try to take on board the implications of New Zealand's multiracial origins. Perhaps that will lead New Zealand political scientists out in new directions as they find comparative context in the broader South Pacific environment. If the South Pacific region offers one direction for comparative study, South America offers another. Post-colonial experience is a common theme. Cultural and ethnic links draw in that direction, as they do also towards Australia.

It is, indeed, the Australian connection which will present the biggest challenge for New Zealand political scientists in the 1990s. The Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement, which in 1990 took a further step forward towards a common market, will reinforce not just convergence in economic policy, but political, legal and constitutional convergence. The impact of these changes is yet to be reflected in the work and teaching of New Zealand political scientists.

Table 1
First Degrees of Staff of N.Z. Politics Departments

		NZ	UK	USA	Aust.	Canada	India	Other	
1990	Otago	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	[7]
	Auckland	6	1	2	-	1	-	-	[10]
	Wellington	5	1	4	-	-	3	-	[13]
	Canterbury	-	4	2	1	2	-	1	[10]
	Waikato	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	[11]
		21	8	11	1	3	4	3	[51]
		41%							
1980	Otago	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	[5]
	Auckland	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	[10]
	Wellington	7	2	3	-	-	3	-	[15]
	Canterbury	2	3	-	2	1	-	1	[9]
	Waikato	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	[6]
		20	8	7	3	1	4	2	[45]
		44%							
1970	Otago	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	[5]
	Auckland	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	[6]
	Wellington	6	2	1	-	-	1	-	[10]
	Canterbury	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	[6]
	Waikato	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	[3]
		13	8	3	4	-	2	-	[30]
		43%							

Note: Staff listings are from university calendars, 1970, 1980, 1990; hence they are crude not precise indications of staffing and do not take account of vacancies, junior staff or replacements.

Table 2
Highest Degree of Staff of N.Z. Politics Departments

		NZ	UK	USA	Aust.	Canada	India	Other	
1990	Otago	2(2#)	1	2	-	1	-	1	[7]
	Auckland	3*	4	2	1	-	-	-	[10]
	Wellington	3(1#)	1	4	1	1	2	1	[13]
	Canterbury	1	5	1	1	2	-	-	[10]
	Waikato	4(3#)	3	2	1	1	-	-	[11]
		13(6#)	14	11	4	5	2	2	[51]
		25%							
<hr/>									
1980	Otago	1(1#)	1	2	-	1	-	-	[5]
	Auckland	3*(1#)	4	2	1	-	-	-	[10]
	Wellington	5(5#)	3	4	-	-	2	1	[15]
	Canterbury	2(1#)	4	1	1	1	-	-	[9]
	Waikato	4(3#)	1	-	-	-	1	-	[6]
		15(11#)	9	2	2	3	1	-	[45]
		33%							
<hr/>									
1970	Otago	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	[5]
	Auckland	2(2#)	4	-	-	-	-	-	[6]
	Wellington	4(4#)	2	2	-	-	-	2	[10]
	Canterbury	2(1#)	2	-	2	-	-	-	[6]
	Waikato	2(2#)	-	-	-	-	1	-	[3]
		10(9#)	10	4	3	-	1	2	[30]
		33%							

NZ only degrees

* Includes one New Zealander who had a British as well as N.Z. degrees

Table 3
Staff of N.Z. Political Science Departments with a N.Z. Ph.D, 1990

Otago	1
Auckland	3
Wellington	3
Canterbury	1
Waikato	2
	10
	10/51=20%

(Reproduced from APSA Newsletter)

**AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS /
DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS**

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Sabbatiques

Philippe Faucher débutera un congé sabbatique en janvier. Il séjournera au Brésil.

Luc Duhamel est aussi en congé et il séjournera en U.R.S.S.

Nouveaux engagements

Louis Massicotte, qui assumera les cours d'institutions politiques.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A MONTRÉAL

Sabbatiques

Lucille Beaudry
Christian Deblock
Anne Legaré

Modifications éventuelles des programmes de 2ième ou 3ième cycles

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

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals / Leaves

Leave of Absence: Professors Blema Steinberg and Stephen Bornstein

Sabbatical: Professor Dale Thomson

Appointments

Professor Rex Brynen, a Canada Research Fellow with the Department for several years, will now join the Department as a tenure track Assistant Professor. His specialization in Middle East will reinforce expertise that already exists in the Department.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Sabbaticals and Other Leave - 1991/92

Richard Stren (2nd term only)

Clifford Orwin is serving this academic year as Visiting Professor of Political Science and Director of the Graduate Workshop in Political Theory at the University of Chicago.

Job Openings

International Relations
Comparative Developing

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Sabbaticals

Dr. Wayne Petrozzi
Dr. Arthur Ross

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Sabbaticals

William Christian is on sabbatical in Canada and the U.K. researching a biography of George Grant.

Appointments

Theresa Lee, who was hired within the University of Guelph's "academic postgraduate opportunities for women" programme, is now teaching courses on gender and politics, and political philosophy.

Visiting Professors

Dr. Lenka Rovna of Charles university in Prague has joined the Department of Political Studies as Visiting Professor for the fall semester, teaching in the areas of problems of communism and West European politics.

Courses

Crown Prosecutor, Harry Perets, has developed a new course offering in Politics and the Law.

Together with the Division of Continuing Education, the Department is offering a Monday evening course 78-130(b) "Canada's Constitutional Crisis" in which no fewer than ten faculty will address the problem from their special perspectives. Students will attend the October 24-26 Symposium "Canada: Break-up or Restructure" hosted by the University of Guelph.

BROCK UNIVERSITY**Sabbaticals / Leaves**

W.H.N. Hull, G.E. Dirks and J.P. Sewell are on sabbatical for part of 1991-92 academic year.

L. Bradshaw is on SSHRC leave.

R. Church has been appointed Dean of Multi-Disciplinary Studies at Malaspina College in British Columbia where he will initiate a Liberal Studies program.

Charles Burton joins the Canadian Embassy in Beijing for 1991-93 as First Secretary.

Appointments

Kalowatie Deonandan has been appointed in International Relations and Comparative Politics for 1991-93. Alfred Chan will teach Asian politics and serve as Associate Director of the China-Pacific Centre for 1991-93. Shannon Bell will teach Gender and Politics and Legal Philosophy in Fall 1991. Brian Howe, Hugh Mellon and Joe Woodard continue in the Department in 1991-92. William Mathie will be Chair 1991-94.

Nicolas Baxter-Moore, Associate Professor, has been appointed to a three year term (beginning July 1, 1991) as Director of Brock's interdisciplinary Canadian Studies Program.

Job Openings

The Department is likely to have two temporary openings for 1992-93 in some combination of Canadian Politics, Public Administration and Political Philosophy. The Department is seeking approval for a new tenure track position in an area to be specified.

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY**Sabbatical**

Dr. Pradip Sarbadhikari will be on sabbatical in India in 1991-1992.

Appointment

Dr. Douglas West, Ph.D. Carleton. Dr. West will teach political theory. He also brings to the Department an interest in the politics of the Canadian north.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA**Sabbaticals**

Professors George Knysh, Tom Peterson, and Paul Thomas are on full leave until June 30, 1992.

Awards

Professor Paul Thomas was awarded the Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Campbell Outreach Award at the Spring Convocation for particularly meritorious service in outreach activities.

Professor Wally Fox-Decent is the 1991 recipient of the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Public Administration.

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG**Sabbaticals**

Allen Mills: September 1, 1991 - August 31, 1992

James Silver: January 1, 1992 - June 30, 1992

Appointments

Deborah Stienstra, ABD (York)

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA**Sabbaticals**

Professor J. Roberts is on sabbatical, writing a book on Social Democracy in Canada.

Professor G. Sperling begins a six month sabbatical on January 1, 1992, which involves work in China. Professor Sperling speaks Mandarin, and has been involved in work in China previously.

Changes in the programme

The Department of Political Science, along with the entire university, is changing from a 4/4 system to a 5/3 system. As a result, the department is reviewing its entire programme.

Conference

Department of Political Science is co-sponsoring a conference on regionalism in Canada, together with the Canadian Plains Research centre, and the Goosebrook Institute, November 8-10, 1991, in Regina.

Miscellaneous

Professor P. Hansen has completed a contracted manuscript for Polity Press (Britain). The subject of the manuscript is the theoretical work of Hanna Arendt.

Professor H. Leeson has completed a manuscript on the life of W. Grant Notley, former leader of the Alberta New Democratic Party, who was killed in a plane crash in 1984. University of Alberta Press is the publisher.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sabbaticals

George Feaver: September 1, 1991 to August 30, 1992

Paul Tennant: January 1, 1992 to June 30, 1992

Job Openings

The department has a tenure-track position commencing July 1, 1992 at the Assistant Professor level. The department is looking for someone in one or more of European politics, international political economy, and public policy. Closing date is December 1, 1991.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES / OFFRES D'EMPLOI

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Department of Political Science

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position commencing July 1, 1992. Applicants should have the ability to teach in the areas of **international relations and comparative politics**. Qualified men and women are invited to apply.

The closing date for receipt of applications is December 1, 1991. Applications including curriculum vitae, and the names of three referees should be sent to:

Dr. Ian Stewart, Head
Department of Political Science
Acadia University
Wolfville, N.S.
B0P 1X0

Telephone: (902) 542-2201 Ext. 506

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

School of Public Administration

Subject to budgetary approval, applications are invited for a tenure-track appointment effective July 1, 1992 at any level (assistant, associate or full professor commensurate with experience). Research and teaching primarily at the graduate level will be required in the areas of **Canadian Public Administration and/or Public Policy**.

Send application, including *curriculum vitae* and names of three references, to:

Professor Gene Swimmer, Director
School of Public Administration
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1B6

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Other qualified candidates are also invited to apply. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply.

Deadline for applications: January 1, 1992.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Department of Political Science

- 1- Subject to budgetary approval, the Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenure-track position in **comparative politics with a specialization in East/Central Europe**. This appointment is to begin in the 1992-93 academic year and will be made at the assistant or junior associate professor level.
- 2- Subject to budgetary approval, the Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenure-track position in **comparative politics with a specialization in the Soviet Union**, with an emphasis on domestic politics and nationalities. This appointment is to begin in the 1992-93 academic year and will be made at the assistant or junior associate professor level.

Applicants should have a completed Ph.D. and a commitment to effective teaching and scholarly research. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Other qualified candidates are also invited to apply. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and names of at least three referees, should be made by **October 31, 1991** to:

Professor J.H. Pammett, Chair
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
Département de science politique

Professeure* ou professeur de science politique
(4 postes)

Description

- Un poste en **sociologie politique** avec spécialisation en communication politique (préférence pour le discours politique, l'opinion publique et les études électorales).
- Un poste en **relations internationales** avec spécialisation en économie politique internationale ou Europe orientale.
- Un poste en **philosophie politique** avec préférence pour le domaine de l'histoire des idées politiques et celui de l'analyse normative.
- Un poste en **administration publique et en analyse des politiques** avec préférence pour le domaine du management public.

Fonctions

Enseignement aux trois cycles d'études.
Encadrement de travaux des deuxième et troisième cycles.
Activités de recherche.

Exigences

Détenir un doctorat au moment de l'entrée en fonction.

Traitement

L'engagement se fait normalement au rang d'adjoint ou d'adjointe. Selon la convention collective.

Entrée en fonction

Le 1er juin 1992.

Tout dossier de candidature doit être expédié **au plus tard le 15 janvier 1992**, complété de **trois** lettres de recommandation que l'on fera parvenir à:

Gilles Breton, Directeur
Département de science politique
Université Laval
Cité universitaire
Québec, Qc
G1K 7P4

- * L'Université Laval applique un programme d'accès à l'égalité qui consacre la moitié des postes vacants à l'engagement de femmes.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Department of Political science

McGill University invites applications for a tenure track position in **Soviet Politics**. Competence in East European politics would be an asset.

This appointment, which is subject to budgetary authorization, is at the Assistant Professor or Associate Professor rank. It will begin on september 1, 1992. Candidates must have a Ph.D., a strong research record, and a solid grounding in comparative politics theory. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. **Closing date for receipt of applications is November 30, 1991.**

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

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

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA
Département de science politique

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 15 novembre 1991** à:

John E. Trent
 Directeur
 Département de science politique
 Université 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, par conséquent 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.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Le département de science politique de l'Université du Québec à Montréal annonce l'ouverture d'un poste de professeur-e régulier-ère en **relations internationales**, se spécialisant dans les questions stratégiques, les problèmes d'armement et de désarmement, les questions de transferts technologiques et la théorie des conflits. Entrée en fonction le 1er juin 1992.

Qualification requise: Ph.D. en science politique ou dans un domaine connexe.

Niveau: ouvert

Traitement: selon la convention collective SPUQ-UQAM

Les personnes intéressées sont priées de faire parvenir un curriculum vitae, avec le nom de trois références au plus tard le **2 décembre 1991** à:

Alex Macleod
 Directeur
 Département de science politique
 Université du Québec à Montréal
 C.P. 8888, succursale A
 Montréal, Qc
 H3C 3P8
 Téléphone: (514) 987-4590
 Télécopieur: (514) 987-4749

L'UQAM souscrit à un programme d'accès à l'égalité des femmes en emploi. Conformément aux exigences relatives à l'immigration au Canada, ce poste est offert aux citoyens-nes canadiens-nes et aux résidents-es permanents-es.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto invites applications for a tenure track position in the field of **International Relations** at the rank of Assistant Professor, beginning July, 1992. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or be near completion. Teaching responsibilities would be at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The closing date for receipt of applications is November 15, 1991. Applicants should send a current curriculum vitae and the names of 3 referees to:

Professor Robert O. Matthews, Chair
 Department of Political Science
 University of Toronto
 100 St. George Street
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5S 1A1

Telephone: (416) 978-3450

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) of Canada. The University of Toronto encourages both women and men to apply for positions.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Philosophy

The Department of Philosophy and the Centre for Bioethics, University of Toronto, invite applications for a tenure-stream position at the rank of Assistant Professor, to begin 1 July 1992. Ph.D. and evidence of excellent teaching required. Area of specialization: **bioethics**. Duties will include research and teaching in area of specialization. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Applications, including a complete dossier, a writing sample, and at least three letters of reference, should be sent to:

Chair, Department of Philosophy
 University of Toronto
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5S 1A1

Closing date for receipt of applications: 15 November 1991. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) of Canada. The University of Toronto encourages both women and men to apply for positions. The Department and the Centre are particularly interested in attracting qualified female applicants.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
Department of Political Science

Academic Vacancies

Subject to budgetary approval, one or more part-time and/or Limited Term appointments may be made, for the 1992-93 academic year. Candidates must have the Ph.D. or be near completion of the degree.

Appointments will be made at the rank of Lecturer or Assistant Professor. Salary is negotiable.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and Permanent Residents of Canada.

Effective date of appointment(s):

July 1, 1992 (full-time appointment)
 September 1, 1992 (part-time appointment)

Applications, together with a c.v. and the names of 3 referees, should be directed to:

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

Deadline for receipts of applications: February 1, 1992.

RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES /
SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Managing Foreign Relations
in Federal States

Date: 11-12 March 1992

Location: Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

Theme: Managing Foreign Relations in Federal States

The central objective of the conference is to examine the nature of the increasingly complex diplomacy, embracing the subnational, national and international levels of political activity.

The aim of the organisers is to examine the issue from a policy practitioner as well as an academic perspective, and papers are now being sought in the light of these aims.

The conference will focus on four federal systems: the USA, Canada, Australia and Germany.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Dr Brian Hocking
 Centre for International & European Studies
 School of Politics and History
 Coventry Polytechnic
 Priory Street
 Coventry CV1 5FB
 United Kingdom
 Tel. (0203) 838493 (direct)
 (0203) 838489 (secretary)
 Fax: 0203 258597

**Société québécoise de science politique
Colloque interuniversitaire
des jeunes chercheurs et chercheuses**

Date: 19-20 mars 1992

Lieu: Université McGill, Montréal

Ce colloque scientifique sera l'occasion pour les jeunes chercheurs et chercheuses de présenter les résultats de leurs recherches. Les étudiant(e)s aux études supérieures (2e et 3e cycles) et les personnes ayant obtenu leur diplôme au cours des dernières années sont invité(e)s à soumettre leurs propositions avant le **1er décembre 1991**.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information:

Elaine Dupré
Société québécoise de science politique
a/s dép. de science politique, UQAM
Case postale 8888, Succ. "A"
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3P8
Téléphone: (514) 987-4582
Télécopieur: (514) 987-4878

**New England Political Science Association
1992 Annual Conference**

Date: April 3 - 4, 1992

Location: Providence, Rhode Island

The New England Political Science Association encourages participation across a broad range of interests and disciplines in political science. The 1992 Annual conference will feature "Meet the Author" roundtables, topical roundtables, and panels presenting scholarly research.

Proposals for papers should include author, title, and an abstract. Proposals for whole panels are welcome. The deadline for receipt of submissions is **December 15, 1991**.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Eileen McDonagh
Department of Political Science
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115
U.S.A.
Tel. (617) 495-8140 or (617) 437-2796

**New York State Political Science Association -
NYSIPA**

46th Annual meeting

Date: April 24-25, 1992

Location: Buffalo, N.Y.

The 46th Annual New York State Political Science Association meeting is scheduled for Friday and Saturday, **April 24-25, 1992** in Buffalo, NY. Those interested in participating - presenting papers, chairing panels, or serving as discussants - should contact Nancy E. McGlen, President; Robert Heineman, Vice President and Program Chairperson; or the appropriate section chair,. The deadline for submitting proposals is November 20, 1991. Prizes will be awarded for the best professional and graduate student papers.

For further information:

Nancy E. McGlen
Department of Political Science
Niagara University
Niagara University, NY 14109
(716) 285-1212, ext. 322

or

Robert Heineman
Division of Social Science
Alfred University
P.O. Box 545
Alfred, NY 14802
(607) 871-2870

18th Annual Third World Conference

Date: April 28 - May 3, 1992

Location: Jamaica Conference Centre, Kingston,
Jamaica

Theme: Post Cold-War Challenges for the Third
World

Globally the Third World diaspora is faced with an impending crisis. New regional configurations are forming in the Middle East, West, Southern, and the Horn of Africa, and in Asia. Among the issues that the conference will address are the role of the Caribbean and Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and East and South Asia as a group of nations, the nature of political realignments amongst these nations, and how the 1992 economic changes in Western and Eastern

Europe will affect them. Among the other key topics are environment, women and development, trade relationships, and options for bi-lateral / multi-lateral cooperation among Third World regions. Technology and communications, culture including art and humanities, and food and agriculture... the need to become self sufficient are also among the critical topics to be explored.

Original papers, panels, and projects are requested by **December 15, 1991.**

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Dr. Roger K. Oden
Third World Conference Foundation
P.O. Box 53650
Chicago, Illinois 60653-0110
U.S.A.
Tel. (312) 241-6688

Société québécoise de science politique

Colloque annuel

Date: 13-14-15 mai 1992

Lieu: Université de Montréal, Montréal

Thème: Mondialisation et mutations du politique

Dans le cadre des activités de l'ACFAS, la Société québécoise de science politique vous invite à lui soumettre des projets de communication à être présentés à son colloque annuel.

La mondialisation peut se définir comme le processus d'intensification des rapports sociaux au niveau mondial ou planétaire. Il s'agit d'un processus qui affecte toutes les dimensions de la réalité tel, l'économie, la culture, la technologie, le politique etc. Comment sont analysés et pris en charge par la science politique les rapports entre la mondialisation et le politique? Quel est l'impact du phénomène de la mondialisation sur les enjeux politiques, les acteurs, les États, la structure et la conception même du politique, les relations inter-étatiques, les sociétés et cultures nationales, la question du Québec, etc.?

A titre de suggestions, les thèmes suivants pourraient être abordés:

1. Les théories de la mondialisation: nouveaux paradigmes ou nouvel ordre international?
2. Les États-Nation à l'heure de la mondialisation
 - la souveraineté
 - la démocratie

- les politiques publiques
- les nouvelles relations internationales

3. Les acteurs politiques de la mondialisation
 - les institutions
 - les mouvements sociaux
4. La mondialisation, les blocs régionaux et le multilatéralisme
 - les alliances stratégiques
 - les traités de libre-échange
5. La mondialisation, les sociétés et les cultures nationales
 - Identités collectives et nationales
 - Le Québec à l'heure de la mondialisation

Chaque projet de communication devra comporter un titre et un résumé d'environ 300 mots.

Date limite pour l'envoi des projets:
1er décembre 1991

Prière de faire parvenir à:

SOCIÉTÉ QUÉBÉCOISE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
a/s département de science politique
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P. 8888, Succursale "A"
Montréal, Qc
H3C 3P8
Téléphone: (514) 987-4582
Télécopieur: (514) 987-4878

History of European Ideas International Society for the Study of European Ideas

Third International Conference

Date: 24-29 August 1992

Location: University of Aalborg, Denmark

Theme: European Integration and the European Mind: Cultural Hegemony or Dialogues of Cultures

Scholars, Scientists, Eurocrats and Laypersons are invited to submit titles of papers to either:

Professor Ulf Hedeich
European Research Unit
Aalborg University
Fibigerstraede 2
9220 Aalborg O
Denmark
Fax: 45 98 15 69 50

or

CEGEP VANIER

Professor Ezra Talmor
 Department of Philosophy
 Haifa University
 Mount Carmel
 Haifa 31999
 Israel
 Fax: 972 3 93 86 500

Milner, Henry
 Title: An application of rational choice theory to the comparative analysis of egalitarian policy outcomes
 Awarded: 1991-93, 15 500\$

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Pross, Paul
 Title: The public interest group in Canada: an explanatory study
 Awarded: 1991-94, 24 227\$

Shaw, Timothy
 Title: The political economy of foreign policy in the Third World in the 1990's: implications of global realignments, regional conflicts and national adjustments
 Awarded: 1991-94, 22 728\$

Winham, Gilbert
 Title: Modern diplomatic negotiation
 Awarded: 1991-94, 58 330\$

 FROM SSHRCC / DU CRSH

 RESEARCH GRANTS /
 SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE
 1991

ATKINSON COLLEGE

Drache, Daniel
 Title: Europe 1992 and the North American FTA: a socio-economic analysis of integration
 Awarded: 1991-93, 33 730\$

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Bradshaw, Leah
 Title: Tyranny: ancient and modern
 Awarded: 1991-92, 14 150\$

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Cameron, Maxwell
 Title: North American trade talks: liberalization games between asymmetric partners
 Awarded: 1991-94, 29 850\$

Jenkins, Barbara
 Title: Middle power strategies in an era of free trade
 Awarded: 1991-94, 39 385\$

Mahon, Rianne
 Title: The shaping of post-fordism (with particular reference to Sweden and Canada)
 Awarded: 1991-94, 53 575\$

Phillips, Susan
 Title: Agency and structure in social movements: a comparative analysis of social movements in Canada
 Awarded: 1991-94, 37 100\$

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE
SCIENTIFIQUE

Latouche, Daniel
 Titre: Les nouveaux enjeux urbains: culture et science dans la ville post-moderne.
 Accordé: 1991-94, 141 731\$

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Booth, William
 Title: Households, Markets and Firms, Conceptions of the Moral Economy
 Awarded: 1991-94, 10 472\$

Nayar, Baldev
 Title: Assessing counter-dependency in an interdependent world: India's policy and performance in international transportation
 Awarded: 1991-94, 28 630\$

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Chandler, William
 Title: German unification and its political consequences
 Awarded: 1991-94, 25 778\$

Nossal, Kim

Title: "Middlepowermanship" in the Pacific:
Australia and Canada compared

Awarded: 1991-94, 32 431\$

Sproule-Jones, Mark

Title: The comparative governance of shipping
ports

Awarded: 1991-94, 37 221\$

Underhill, Geoffrey

Title: The international politics of financial
markets

Awarded: 1991-94, 35 660\$

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Gunn, John

Title: Continuities in thought and political culture:
France, 1750-1830

Awarded: 1991-94, 24 654\$

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Somjee, Abdulkarim

Title: Development process: a comparative
perspective

Awarded: 1991-94, 27 350\$

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY

Clancy, J. Peter

Title: Political struggles from the woodlot to the
mill: forest capitalism in twentieth century
Nova Scotia

Awarded: 1991-94, 47 265\$

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON

Savoie, Donald

Title: Study of Canadian regional policy and
testing regional development theories

Awarded: 1991-94, 47 557\$

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Blais, André

Title: Les élections et les groupes

Accordé: 1991-94, 77 100\$

Boismenu, Gérard

Title: Analyse comparée des transformations de
la protection sociale au Canada et aux États-
Unis, 1975-1990

Accordé: 1991-94, 100 450\$

Duquette, Michel

Titre: Modèle néo-libéral, rente énergétique et
rôle des exportations au Mexique, au Brésil
et au Chili

Accordé: 1991-94, 80 578\$

Faucher, Philippe

Titre: Construction démocratique et libéralisme
économique en Amérique latine

Accordé: 1991-94, 65 877\$

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Andrew, Caroline

Title: Policy-making capacity of municipal
government

Awarded: 1991-94, 44 212\$

Chossudovsky, Michel

Title: The third world debt and the global
structural adjustment process

Awarded: 1991-94, 41 644\$

Houle, Francois

Titre: État et environnement: la politique
canadienne en matière de protection de
l'environnement

Accordé: 1991-94, 49 615\$

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A CHICOUTIMI

Larochelle, Gilbert

Titre: Les intellectuels de la postmodernité et
leurs discours sur les mutations technolo-
giques

Accordé: 1991-94, 39 175\$

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A MONTRÉAL

Corten, André

Titre: Représentation politique et élites de classes
moyennes: Brésil/République dominicaine

Accordé: 1991-94, 63 688\$

Le Prestre, Philippe

Titre: Images du jeu politique international et les
relations franco-américaines

Accordé: 1991-94, 21 586\$

Légaré, Anne

Titre: Politiques culturelles des formations supra-
étatiques et affirmation des identités
culturelles: les tendances des communau-
tés francophone et européenne

Accordé: 1991-94, 51 934\$

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Bernier, Ivan

Title: La politique étrangère des entités étatiques non souveraines. Le cas des provinces canadiennes.

Accordé: 1991-94, 100 835\$

Crête, Jean

Title: Le discours public comme indicateur de politiques: une analyse comparée de dix provinces canadiennes, 1960-1990

Accordé: 1991-94, 85 000\$

Cutler, Robert

Title: Soviet foreign policy and the emerging world order

Awarded: 1991-94, 65 930\$

Dion, Léon

Title: Rédaction du troisième tome de l'ouvrage: Québec: 1945-2000. Titre du tome: La quête ratée de l'indépendance et l'isolement du Québec (1976-1985)

Accordé: 1991-94, 69 500\$

Landry, Réjean

Title: Les liens dans les biais de l'offre et de la demande d'interventions gouvernementales: le cas du Québec depuis 1960

Accordé: 1991-94, 81 494\$

Mace, Gordon

Title: Déterminants de la politique étrangère canadienne à l'égard de l'Amérique latine

Accordé: 1991-94, 61 545\$

Zylberberg, Jacques

Title: L'ordonnement étatique des collectivités religieuses au Canada et aux États-Unis (1960-1990)

Accordé: 1991-94, 61 000\$

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cairns, Alan

Title: Constitutional politics and constitutional reform in Canada: from the depression to post-Meech lake

Awarded: 1991-94, 21 938\$

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Cooper, Barry

Title: Post-historical existence: an essay in the crisis of modernity

Awarded: 1991-94, 44 600\$

Flanagan, Thomas

Title: Native land claims in Canada

Awarded: 1991-94, 61 180\$

Ismael, Tarek

Title: Communism and nationalism in the Arab world: a comparative approach

Awarded: 1991-94, 81 883\$

Keith, Ronald

Title: The Chinese search for the "rule of law"; the re-conceptualization of the post-cold war Asia-Pacific strategic area.

Awarded: 1991-94, 28 873\$

Knopff, Rainer

Title: The politics of status in court; the politics of implementing employment equity; the political uses of administrative law

Awarded: 1991-94, 34 800\$

Pal, Leslie

Title: The Canadian State and human rights NGOs: Domestic Sources and Foreign Policy Impact

Awarded: 1991-94, 60 000\$

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Frohlich, Norman

Title: Leadership solutions and ethical solutions to collective action problems in experimental contexts

Awarded: 1991-94, 71 590\$

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Pauly, Louis

Title: The evolution of policy in the international monetary fund

Awarded: 1991-94, 57 367\$

Pratt, R. Cranford

Title: Humane internationalism and Canadian development assistance: an analysis of major policy changes since 1976

Awarded: 1991-94, 21 198\$

Solomon Jr., Peter

Title: Soviet justice: history and reform

Awarded: 1991-94, 55 407\$

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Walker, Robert

Title: From international relations to world politics

Awarded: 1991-94, 16 505\$

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Jaworsky, John

Title: Public policy and ethnonational minorities
in the Soviet Union: the case of Ukraine

Awarded: 1991-94, 49 625\$

Korovkin, Tanya

Title: Andean peasant movements at a crossroad:
Ecuador and Peru in the 1970s and 1980s.

Awarded: 1991-94, 29 199\$

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Keating, Michael

Title: States and territories in the new
international order

Awarded: 1991-94, 31 900\$

Riddell-Dixon, Elizabeth

Title: Negotiating to create international regimes:
determinants of success

Awarded: 1991-94, 28 722\$

Young, Robert

Title: Provincial economic development policies:
Ontario and New Brunswick

Awarded: 1991-94, 49 261\$

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Soderlund, Walter

Title: International political communication:
press images of the Cold war and the
development of democratic institutions

Awarded: 1991-94, 22 850\$

YORK UNIVERSITY

Black, Naomi

Title: Feminism in Contemporary Canada: An
analysis of the women's movement since
1960.

Awarded: 1990-94, 37 594\$

Leyton-Brown, David

Title: The external dimension of the Canada-U.S.
free trade agreement

Awarded: 1991-94, 76 603\$

ANNONCES DIVERSES / ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW ALCAN/NSERC/SSHRC CHAIRHOLDER
INTRODUCED AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITYPRÉSENTATION DU NOUVEAU TITULAIRE DE
LA CHAIRE ALCAN/CRSNG/CRSH À
L'UNIVERSITÉ QUEEN'S

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), and Alcan International Ltd. formally announced the appointment of Professor John R.W. Gordon as the new holder of the Chair in Management and Technology at Queen's University.

Professor Gordon's is one of a series of eight joint industry-university chairs being established at Canadian universities under the Chairs in the management of Technological Change program launched last year by NSERC and SSHRC. The two federal research councils fund the chairs in partnership with industry and other private sector bodies.

The program's focus is to encourage study, teaching and training in how technological change and entrepreneurship should be understood, managed and facilitated.

During the announcement ceremony in Kingston, Dr. Peter Morand, president of NSERC, underscored the importance of the joint chairs program in promoting Canada's ability to sustain and enhance economic growth.

«The driving force in global competitiveness is technological change,» said Dr. Morand. «Trade in goods and services continues to increase, driven in part by the increasing pace of innovation. Understanding the relationship between management, entrepreneurship, technology and innovation is thus essential to the country's future.»

Dr. Keith Banting, SSHRC's vice-president, added that «The joint chairs program recognizes that a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach - taking into account the human and social dimensions as well as the purely technological aspects of scientific innovation - is required if Canadian industry is to keep pace and ultimately move ahead in a highly competitive global economy.»

The Alcan/NSERC/SSHRC chair at Queen's links research and teaching activities between the faculties of engineering and business - enhancing opportunities for students to understand the implications of technological innovation to business operations. A major focus of Professor Gordon's research plan will be responses by Canadian manufacturing firms to the Free Trade agreement.

Alcan, Canada's largest aluminum producer, will contribute \$250,000, with NSERC contributing just over \$330,000 and SSHRC approximately \$167,000 to the total funding for this chair.

SSHRC is the primary federal funding vehicle for research in the social sciences and humanities. This year the Council will invest approximately \$89 million in fellowships, research grants, and subsidies for scholarly publications and conferences.

NSERC is Canada's largest research granting agency, with an annual budget of more than \$400 million. The Council supports advanced research, the training of new scientists and engineers, and the promotion of partnerships among the academic, industrial and government sectors.

Professor Gordon's appointment to the Alcan/NSERC/SSHRC chair is for a term of five years ending in 1996.

For further information, please contact:

Brian Biggar
Communications Division
SSHRC
(613) 992-9438

Arnet Sheppard
Communications
NSERC
(613) 995-5997

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie (CRSNG), le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH) et Alcan International Ltée ont annoncé officiellement la nomination de M. John R.W. Gordon comme nouveau titulaire de la chaire de recherche en gestion et technologie à l'Université Queen's.

M. Gordon est l'un des titulaires des huit chaires mises sur pied dans les universités canadiennes, conjointement avec l'industrie, dans le cadre du Programme de chaires en gestion du changement technologique, qui a été lancé l'an dernier par le CRSNG et le CRSH. Les deux conseils fédéraux financent ces chaires, en collaboration avec l'industrie et des organismes privés.

Le programme vise principalement à encourager la recherche, l'enseignement et la formation sur la façon de comprendre, de gérer et d'encourager le changement technologique et l'esprit d'entreprise.

Prenant la parole lors de l'annonce officielle à Kingston, M. Peter Morand, président du CRSNG, a souligné l'importance du programme de chaires conjointes qui vise à rendre le Canada plus apte à soutenir et à améliorer sa croissance économique.

«Le moteur de la compétitivité mondiale est le changement technologique», a déclaré M. Morand. «Le commerce des biens et services continue de s'accroître, en partie à cause du rythme des innovations, qui va en s'accéléralant. Comprendre les rapports entre la gestion, l'esprit d'entreprise, la technologie et l'innovation est donc une nécessité pour l'avenir du pays.»

M. Keith Banting, vice-président du CRSH, a ajouté: «En mettant sur pied le programme de chaires conjointes, nous avons reconnu qu'une approche multi-disciplinaire globale - qui tienne compte des aspects humains et sociaux tout comme des aspects purement technologiques de l'innovation scientifique - était nécessaire pour que l'industrie canadienne puisse suivre le rythme d'une économie mondiale très compétitive et, finalement, passer en tête du peloton.»

La chaire Alcan/CRSNG/CRSH de l'Université Queen's réunit des activités de recherche et d'enseignement dans les facultés du génie et des études commerciales, aidant ainsi les étudiants à comprendre les répercussions des innovations technologiques sur les activités commerciales. Le plan de recherche de M. Gordon porte, entre autres choses, sur les réactions des entreprises manufacturières canadiennes à l'Accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

La société Alcan, principale productrice d'aluminium au Canada, versera 250 000 \$ alors que le CRSNG et le CRSH accorderont respectivement un peu plus de 330 000 \$ et environ 167 000 \$ pour le financement de cette chaire.

Le CRSH est la principale source fédérale de financement de la recherche en sciences humaines. Cette année, le Conseil investira environ 89 millions de dollars sous forme de bourses, de subventions de recherche et de subventions pour conférences et publications savantes.

Le CRSNG est le plus important organisme subventionnaire au Canada et dispose d'un budget annuel de plus de 400 millions de dollars. Il appuie la recherche d'avant-plan et la formation de scientifiques et d'ingénieurs. Il favorise en outre l'établissement de partenariats de recherche entre les universités, l'industrie et les gouvernements.

Le mandat de M. Gordon comme titulaire de la chaire Alcan/CRSNG/CRSH se terminera en 1996, soit dans cinq ans.

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec:

Rozenn Guillermou
Division des communications
CRSH
(613) 992-4290

Arnet Sheppard
Communications CRSNG
(613) 995-5997

THE IRANIAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Founded in 1983, the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS) seeks to conduct research, encourage discussion, and contribute to an informed understanding of international issues.

As a catalyst for the exchange of divergent views and an educational forum in collaboration with universities and research institutes throughout the world, IPIS fosters and disseminates information on political, economic, strategic, legal and cultural topics.

To exhort open deliberation and debate on contemporary international developments, IPIS initiated the publication of *The Iranian Journal of International Affairs* in Spring of 1988.

Considering the ever-increasing complexity of international developments and the resurgence of Islam in the world, IPIS endeavors to primarily acquaint a broad audience of readers with the existing views of Iranian and world scholars on a wide spectrum of topics ranging from regional strategic studies to prevalent Islamic works done in the variety of intellectual traditions.

This quarterly anticipates to concourse diverse and novel views of interest under the rubric of «International Affairs.»

The editorial board seeks contributions that:

- Are interdisciplinary in nature and scope;
- Scrutinize Islamic, political, economic, social & cultural phenomena affecting the contemporary international community;
- Enhance the development of theoretical discourses;

- Systematically concentrate on regional studies with due emphasis placed on the Persian Gulf and Middle East issues.

The published articles are categorized under the following headings:

- Political Discussions
- Strategic Discussions
- Economic Discussions
- Views
- Legal Discussions
- Theoretical Discussions
- Historical Discussions
- Book Reviews

The quarterly contains sections on both chronology of developments in the Iranian foreign policy and also reports.

To obtain further information please write to:

The Iranian Journal of International Affairs
The Editorial Board
IPIS
P.O.Box 19495/1793
Tajrish, Tehran, Iran

THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE FOUNDATION

Membership Information

What is the Third World Conference Foundation

The Third World Conference Foundation, Inc. (TWCF) is a non-profit, independent, educational organization which promotes interdisciplinary and intercultural research on issues of concern to Third World communities and provides a forum in which the perspectives of these communities may be heard.

The Foundation sponsors educational programs and activities including conferences, publications, workshops and cultural events that examine the economic, political, and cultural issues that confront Third World nations and their diaspora communities in North America and Europe.

TWCF serves as a central forum for the development, articulation, and application of theoretical concepts which enhance progressive change.

The Foundation's principle event is the sponsorship of the Annual Third World Conference. The Conference, now in its 17th year, is internationally recognized for its unique format of discussion and inquiry into the issues and events of developing nations. The aim of the Conference is to find practical and workable solutions to Third World/diaspora problems.

The Foundation membership consists of educators, professionals, students, business people, representatives of community organizations, and members of the general public who are interested in the diverse issues concerning Third World nations.

The Foundation's international members, who represent more than sixty countries throughout the world, pursue careers in government, private enterprise, research, and international consultation.

Membership benefits

- Subscription to the *Third World in Perspective* journal.
- *Third World Briefing* quarterly Newsletter.
- Reduced rate on the conference *Proceedings*.
- Special rates for annual conference, fora, and seminars.
- Advanced reservation notice for study trips, publications, conferences, and seminars.
- Contact/communication with key Third World figures.

Activities of the Foundation

- Symposia and fora on current issues of concern to Third World countries and diaspora communities.
- An information program for elementary and secondary schools to promote a greater understanding and appreciation of Third World cultures and the problems faced by developing nations.
- International study/entrepreneurial trips to Third World countries.
- The Annual Third World Conference.

Publications of the Foundation

Third World in Perspective

We invite you to join the charter subscribers of *Third World in Perspective*. Published by the Third World Conference Foundation, this interdisciplinary, interregional and cross-cultural journal will provide informed discussion and analysis of the critical concerns of Third World and Diaspora communities as they approach the 21st Century.

Third World Briefings. A Quarterly Newsletter

Third World Briefings is a quarterly newsletter of the Third World Conference Foundation. The newsletter highlights activities of the Foundation and provides

critical analysis on key Third World/Diaspora issues and problems. It also provides its members with an understanding of the outreach and utility building efforts of the TWCF which focus on intercultural, political and economic development dynamics among Third World peoples, domestically and abroad.

Annual Third World Conference Proceedings

The *Proceedings* of the Annual Third World Conference are part of a series of interdisciplinary and intercultural publications of the Third World Conference Foundation. They offer readers an extensive selection of contemporary thought and analysis of Third World issues and development questions from both regional and sub-regional perspectives. The *Proceedings* promote continued awareness of the problems facing Third World societies, and encourage others to become concerned with finding more just and humane strategies at the local, national, and global levels.

CANADIAN HEADS OF POST ABROAD, 1880-1989

CHEFS DE MISSION CANADIENS À L'ÉTRANGER, 1880-1989

External Affairs and International Trade Canada has released *Canadian Heads of Post Abroad 1880-1989*, compiled by J.E. Thibault and Cheryl Moreau. The book contains a list by country of all Canadian representatives in national capitals and at the headquarters of international organizations who served during the period in the capacity of ambassador, high commissioner, minister, head of a permanent delegation, chargé d'affaires, acting high commissioner, or commissioner. The list, organized alphabetically by country or organization, gives information on the title, dates of appointment and presentation of credentials, and termination of mission. A limited number of copies are available free of charge from:

Historical Section
Academic Relations Division
International Cultural Relations Bureau
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Attention: Mr. E.A. Kelly
Telephone: (613) 996-5293

Several weeks should be allowed for delivery.

Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada vient de publier une liste des *Chefs de mission à l'étranger, 1880-1989*, compilée par J.E. Thibault et Cheryl Moreau. Cette liste énumère par pays toutes

les personnes qui, entre 1880 et 1989, ont rempli les fonctions de représentant principal du Canada à titre d'ambassadeurs, de hauts-commissaires, de ministres, de chefs d'une délégation permanente auprès d'une organisation internationale, de chargés d'affaires ou de commissaires. La liste, établie alphabétiquement par pays ou organisation, indique le titre, la date de nomination, la date de présentation des lettres de créance et la date de fin d'affectation de tous les chefs de mission. Vous pouvez en obtenir gratuitement un nombre limité d'exemplaires en vous adressant au service suivant:

Section des affaires historiques
 Direction des relations internationales en matière d'éducation
 Direction générale des relations culturelles internationales
 Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur
 Canada
 125 Promenade Sussex
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0G2
 A l'attention de M. E.A. Kelly
 Téléphone: (613) 996-5293

Veuillez compter plusieurs semaines pour la livraison.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
 RESEARCH COUNCIL /
 CONSEIL DE RECHERCHES EN SCIENCES
 HUMAINES DU CANADA**

**Program Launched to Support Research in the
 Field of Health Promotion**

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Department of National Health and Welfare through its National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) launched a joint initiative to support research in the field of health promotion.

While it is true that the prospects for health of the average Canadian have improved over recent decades, there remain major challenges which have not been adequately addressed by current policies and practices. For instance, disadvantaged groups have significantly lower life expectancy, poorer health and a higher prevalence of disability than the average Canadian; many thousands of Canadians suffer from chronic disease, disability, or various forms of emotional stress and lack adequate community support to help them cope and live meaningful, productive and dignified lives.

Health promotion implies a commitment to dealing with the challenges of reducing inequities, extending the scope of prevention, and helping people to cope with their circumstances. It means fostering public participation, strengthening community health services

and coordinating health-promoting public policy. It also means creating environments conducive to health, in which people are better able to take care of themselves, and to offer each other support in solving and managing collective health problems.

The joint initiative will help establish up to five (5) Health Promotion Research Centres. The researcher to be undertaken at these Centres will encourage those who work within and beyond traditional health care, government and academic structures to develop new and innovative approaches to health promotion. Each Centre will receive up to \$100,000 a year for five (5) years.

Any post-secondary institution, or consortium of institutions, capable of undertaking scientific activities relevant to health promotion may apply for support under the program. Innovative approaches, including advisory bodies/boards which foster collaborative multi-disciplinary research between post-secondary institutions, health services, provincial and municipal government departments and agencies, voluntary associations and other societies or groups, such as community health units, are encouraged.

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

For general information, please contact:

Jeanne Marsolais
 Communications Division
 SSHRC
 (613) 992-7018

For information on the Joint Initiative, please contact:

Julie Dompierre
 Strategic Grants Division
 SSHRC
 (613) 992-4227

or

Lisette Carnell
 Extramural Research Programs
 Health and Welfare Canada
 (613) 954-8036

**Programme lancé afin d'appuyer la recherche
 dans le domaine de la promotion de la santé**

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines et le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social par le biais de son Programme nationale de recherche et de développement (PNRDS) ont lancé une initiative

conjointe visant à appuyer la recherche en promotion de la santé.

Alors qu'il est vrai que les perspectives de santé du Canadien moyen se sont beaucoup améliorées au cours des dernières décennies, il subsiste néanmoins des défis majeurs que les actuelles politiques et pratiques ne prennent pas en compte. Citons l'exemple des défavorisés: leur espérance de vie est considérablement plus courte, leur santé moins bonne et les infirmités plus nombreuses dans cette couche de la population que chez les autres Canadiens. Plusieurs milliers de Canadiens souffrent de maladies chroniques, d'incapacités, ou de diverses formes de stress; il leur manque le soutien de leur communauté pour vivre de façon plus digne, productive et intéressante.

La promotion de la santé suppose que l'on prenne un engagement face aux défis comme ceux de réduire les inégalités, d'élargir la portée de la prévention et d'aider les gens à affronter leurs difficultés. Cela signifie qu'il faut encourager la participation du public, renforcer les services de santé communautaires et coordonner une politique publique visant la promotion de la santé. Cela signifie également que l'on doit créer un environnement qui contribue à une meilleure santé, dans lequel chacun se sente plus apte à prendre soin de lui et à aider les autres à résoudre et à gérer des problèmes collectifs de santé.

Grâce à cette initiative conjointe, des centres de recherche - dont le nombre pourrait atteindre cinq - seront créés pour promouvoir la santé. La recherche qui y sera effectuée devrait encourager tous les intervenants, qu'ils travaillent dans ou hors des structures traditionnelles gouvernementales ou universitaires de soins de santé, à concevoir des approches innovatrices à la promotion de la santé. Une somme annuelle pouvant atteindre 100 000 \$ sera allouée à chaque centre, pendant cinq ans.

Tout établissement postsecondaire, ou groupe d'institutions, capable de réaliser des activités scientifiques concernant la promotion de la santé peut soumettre sa candidature. Nous encourageons les collaborations innovatrices entre établissements, y compris entre les organismes et conseils consultatifs qui favorisent la recherche multidisciplinaire en participation avec des établissements postsecondaires, des organismes de services de santé, des ministères et agences municipales et provinciales, associations de bénévoles, groupes communautaires de santé.

Le Programme d'initiatives conjointes a été lancé par le CRSH en 1989 dans le but d'inciter des organismes du secteur public et privé à appuyer la recherche sur des questions actuelles et d'intérêt commun.

Pour renseignements d'ordre général, s'adresser à:

Jeanne Marsolais
Communications Division
SSHRC
(613) 992-7018

Pour renseignements sur le Programme, s'adresser à:

Julie Dompierre
Strategic Grants Division
SSHRC
(613) 992-4227

ou

Lisette Carnell
Extramural Research Programs
Health and Welfare Canada
(613) 954-8036

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

Subventions et bourses

Les contributions financières à la recherche et aux activités publiques d'information et de discussion

Le Fonds «Paix et Sécurité» est un fonds autonome administré par l'Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales dans le cadre de son mandat, à savoir «accroître la connaissance et la compréhension des questions relatives à la paix et à la sécurité internationales d'un point de vue canadien, particulièrement en matière de limitation des armements, de désarmement, de défense et de solution des conflits». Le Fonds a pour but d'encourager la recherche et de stimuler le débat public au sujet de ces questions.

Le Fonds est dirigé par un Conseil de gestion. L'Institut y affecte chaque année une certaine partie de son budget. Le Fonds organise des concours semestriels dans deux catégories: la recherche et les activités publiques de discussion et d'information.

Les organismes, associations et personnes dont les activités correspondent à la vocation du Fonds sont invités à lui soumettre des projets. Le Fonds subventionne des activités aussi variées que la recherche fondamentale, l'étude des politiques, les colloques, les conférences, les ateliers et la publication d'ouvrages. Les projets spéciaux comme les pièces de théâtre et les émissions de radio ou de télévision sont aussi pris en compte. Enfin, on accepte dans certains cas de financer la production de répertoires, de bibliographies et de banques de données.

Les projets doivent être soumis au plus tard le 30 juin, pour les subventions accordées en octobre, et le 30 novembre, pour les subventions accordées en mars.

Les personnes qui désirent obtenir plus de renseignements, ou un formulaire de demande avec l'énoncé des critères de sélection, peuvent téléphoner au directeur ou à l'un des administrateurs du Fonds, ou écrire à l'adresse suivante:

Fonds «Paix et Sécurité»
360, rue Albert, bureau 900
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tél.: (613) 990-1593

Les Bourses Barton et les petites bourses

L'Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales administre un programme de bourses visant à promouvoir les études supérieures, ainsi que «la connaissance et la compréhension des questions relatives à la paix et à la sécurité internationales». Conformément au mandat que lui a confié le Parlement, l'Institut accorde un intérêt particulier à la limitation des armements, au désarmement, à la défense et au règlement des conflits.

Les Bourses Barton

Les bourses Barton, nommées en l'honneur du premier président de l'Institut, l'éminent diplomate William H. Barton, qui a été ambassadeur du Canada aux Nations Unies à New York et à Genève, ont pour but d'aider des citoyens et citoyennes canadiennes et des résidents permanents à poursuivre des études dans les domaines mentionnés, au Canada ou à l'étranger.

Il existe deux types de bourses: la bourse de recherche avancée, qui peut atteindre 30 000 \$; et la bourse d'études supérieures, qui peut s'élever à 14 000 \$. Le budget actuel permet d'accorder deux bourses de recherche et neuf bourses d'études supérieures par an.

Les demandes de bourse doivent être déposées au plus tard le 1er février de chaque année. L'Institut n'accepte aucune demande après cette date. Pour obtenir plus d'information et recevoir le formulaire requis, prière d'écrire à l'Institut, en mentionnant les «Bourses Barton».

Les petites bourses

Dans le cadre de ce modeste programme, l'Institut appuie des activités qui relèvent de son mandat, mais qui ne peuvent être subventionnées dans le cadre de ses autres programmes. Les petites bourses, d'un maximum de 500 \$, ne peuvent être accordées plus d'une fois à la même personne. On distribue vingt petites bourses par an, au maximum.

Pour y avoir droit, il n'est pas nécessaire de remplir un formulaire officiel. Il suffit à l'intéressé(e) d'envoyer au secrétaire-trésorier de l'Institut une lettre pour indiquer à quoi servirait la bourse, décrire l'activité envisagée ainsi que le rôle que le requérant y jouerait, et préciser brièvement les dépenses et les recettes prévues. Le requérant a avantage à joindre à sa lettre des informations sur lui-même et son organisation, ainsi que toute autre documentation pertinente.

Grants, Awards and Bursaries

Financial Contributions to Research, Public Discussion and Information Projects

The Peace and Security Competitions Fund is an independent fund of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security that operates under the Institute's mandate to increase knowledge and understanding of the issues relating to international peace and security from a Canadian perspective with particular emphasis on arms control, disarmament, defence and conflict resolution. The fund seeks to foster research and encourage public discussion of these issues.

The Fund is overseen by a Council of Trustees. It receives a quota of money, allocated annually by the Institute. The Fund holds semi-annual competitions for contributions in two categories: research and public discussion/information projects.

Organizations, groups, and individuals with relevant projects are invited to apply. The Fund contributes to a variety of initiatives such as pure and policy oriented research, conferences, seminars, lectures, workshops, and publications. Special projects such as theatre productions or TV and radio programmes are also eligible. Directories, bibliographies and databases may also be considered.

Deadlines for applications are June 30 and November 30 for decision in October and March respectively.

Prospective applicants wishing to obtain more information, or a copy of criteria with an application form should telephone the Fund Director or one of the Fund Administrators or write to:

Peace and Security Competitions Fund
360 Albert Street, Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tel: (613) 990-1593

Barton Awards and Bursaries

The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security offers a programme of awards and bursaries to promote scholarship and increase knowledge and

understanding of issues relating to international peace and security. In accordance with its mandate from Parliament the Institute gives particular attention to arms control, disarmament, defence, and conflict resolution.

The Barton Awards

Named in honour of its first chairman, William H. Barton, the distinguished former Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, the Institute supports Canadians and permanent residents who wish to pursue their studies in areas mentioned above at institutions abroad or in Canada.

There are levels of award; a senior fellowship valued at up to \$30,000 and an advanced scholarship valued at up to \$14,000. Current funding levels enable the awarding of two fellowships and nine scholarships annually.

The deadline for receipt of applications is February 1st each year. No extensions are permitted. For further information, and an application form, please write to the Institute, attention The Barton Awards.

Bursaries

By means of this modest programme, the Institute supports activities which fall within the Institute's mandate described above but are not eligible for consideration through any of its other programmes. These bursaries, for a maximum of \$500, are awarded only once to any individual. Up to twenty bursaries are allocated annually.

No application form is required. A letter to the Secretary/Treasurer of the Institute should indicate the purpose of the bursary, describe the event, the role of the applicant and give a brief financial statement showing all anticipated costs and revenues. Other background information on the applicant, the organization, and any other supporting material would also be useful.

CONSEIL DES ARTS DU CANADA / THE CANADA COUNCIL

Deux nouvelles bourses de recherche relient l'Allemagne et le Canada

Deux nouvelles bourses accroîtront la coopération internationale entre le monde de la recherche de l'Allemagne et du Canada. Toutes deux d'une valeur de 75 000 \$ et dotées d'une allocation de voyage, elles seront administrées par le Conseil des Arts du Canada.

Comme l'a annoncé le premier ministre Brian Mulroney à Berlin le 14 juin, la **BOURSE JOHN-G.-DIEFENBAKER** permettra à un éminent chercheur allemand de passer 12 mois au Canada pour y faire des

recherches dans une des disciplines des sciences humaines. Financée par le gouvernement du Canada, la bourse sera administrée par le Conseil des Arts du Canada en coopération avec le ministère des Affaires extérieures et la Fondation Alexander von Humboldt d'Allemagne. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada accordera au bénéficiaire une allocation de voyage pouvant atteindre 20 000 \$.

La **BOURSE DE RECHERCHE CANADA-ALLEMAGNE** permettra à un distingué chercheur allemand de passer 12 mois au Canada pour y faire des recherches dans une des disciplines des sciences naturelles, des sciences de la santé, du génie ou des sciences humaines. Financée les trois premières années par la Fondation canadienne Donner, cette bourse sera également administrée par le Conseil des Arts du Canada en collaboration avec la Fondation Alexander von Humboldt. La bourse Canada-Allemagne comprendra elle aussi une allocation de voyage pouvant atteindre 20 000 \$.

Les deux bourses seront octroyées par un comité de sélection multidisciplinaire du Conseil des Arts du Canada. Les chercheurs ne peuvent solliciter cette bourse. Ils doivent être proposés par un département universitaire ou un institut de recherche du Canada. Les propositions doivent parvenir au Conseil des Arts avant le **25 octobre 1991** pour une période de recherche commençant en 1992. On peut obtenir du Conseil des Arts du Canada plus de précisions sur les bourses et les modalités de proposition.

Aux termes d'une entente conclue avec le Conseil des Arts du Canada, la Fondation Alexander von Humboldt offrira des bourses similaires à des distingués chercheurs canadiens qui veulent faire des recherches en Allemagne. Cette entente réciproque sera bénéfique au milieu des chercheurs des deux pays, contribuera à la coopération internationale en matière de recherche, au libre échange d'idées et à une meilleure compréhension entre le Canada et l'Allemagne.

En plus de promouvoir et d'encourager les arts au Canada, le Conseil des Arts du Canada accorde un certain nombre de prix dans les domaines des sciences humaines, des sciences naturelles et de la santé, du génie et des communications. Il s'agit des prix Molson, du Prix Glenn-Gould, des Prix commémoratifs Izaak-Walton-Killam et du Prix Ronald-J.-Thom pour design architectural en début de carrière.

Pour plus de précisions sur la Bourse John-G.-Diefenbaker et la Bourse de recherche Canada-Allemagne, y compris sur les modalités de proposition, prière de communiquer avec Mel MacLeod, du Conseil des Arts du Canada, au (613) 598-4310. Le Conseil accepte les appels à frais virés de numéro à numéro.

Médias, s'adresser à: John Goldsmith
Service des communications
(613) 598-4321

Two new research awards established linking Germany and Canada

Two new research awards have been established to enhance international scholarly cooperation between Germany and Canada. The awards, both valued at \$75,000 plus travel allowance, will be administered by the Canada Council.

As announced on 14 June by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Berlin, **THE JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER AWARD** will enable a distinguished German scholar to spend up to 12 months in Canada to pursue research in any of the disciplines of the social sciences and humanities. Funded by the Government of Canada, the award will be administered by the Canada Council in cooperation with the Department of External Affairs and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of Germany. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada will provide a travel grant up to \$20,000 to the recipient of the award.

THE CANADA-GERMANY RESEARCH AWARD will enable a distinguished German scholar to spend up to 12 months in Canada to pursue research in any of the disciplines of the natural sciences, health sciences, engineering, social sciences, and humanities. Funded for the first three years by the Donner Canadian Foundation, this award will also be administered by the Canada Council in collaboration with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The Canada-Germany Award also includes a travel grant of up to \$20,000.

Both awards will be adjudicated by a multidisciplinary Canada Council selection committee. Candidates may not apply for these awards, but must be nominated by university departments or research institutes in Canada. Nominations must be submitted by **15 October 1991**, for research periods beginning in 1992. Full details about the two awards, including nomination procedures, may be obtained from the Canada Council.

According to the terms of an agreement with the Canada Council, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation will reciprocate by offering similar awards to enable distinguish scholars is intended to benefit scholarship in both countries, as well as contribute to the enhancement of international scholarly cooperation, the free exchange of ideas, and the further development of mutual understanding between Canada and Germany.

The Canada Council, in addition to its principal role of promoting and fostering the arts in Canada, awards a number of distinguished prizes in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, health sciences,

engineering and communications technologies. These include the Molson Prizes, the Glenn Gould Prize, the Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Prizes, and the Ronald J. Thom Award for Early Design Achievement.

For more information about the John G. Diefenbaker Award and the Canada-Germany Research Award, including nomination procedures, contact Mel MacLeod, the Canada Council, at (613) 598-4310. The Canada Council accepts station-to-station collect calls.

Media contact: John Goldsmith
Communications Section
(613) 598-4321

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON CRITICAL THEORY IN ENGLISH CANADA

Call for papers

Frank Davey and Smaro Kamboureli invite contributions to an interdisciplinary collection of essays on theory in Canada. The essays should address, singly or in combination, the impacts of theory on:

- the contributor's disciplines of their own work;
- recent national, provincial or regional politics in Canada;
- racial and gender politics in Canada;
- social policy in Canada;
- such Canadian institutions as the mass media, funding agencies, the law;
- the book and periodical practices in the contributor's fields;
- the curriculum, pedagogy, and university structures and procedures in Canada.

Alternatively, contributors may wish to address the theoretical questions they feel are most urgent in their fields or practices.

Those wishing to contribute may send abstracts or essays to each editor (Frank Davey, Department of English, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 3K7, and Smaro Kamboureli, Department of English, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., V8W 3P4).

Abstracts should be sent by October 1, 1991. Essays should be submitted by February 1, 1992, in both paper and diskette form, if possible; they may be any length up to 7,000 words.

SCIENCE FOR PEACE ON BEHALF OF THE
CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
IFAC

International Federation of Automatic Control
Workshop on Supplementary Ways for
Increasing International Stability

Scope

Science and technology can be used for a better world in the years ahead, or they can be used for destruction of civilization as it presently known. Therefore increased efforts must be developed to create win-win situations for nations and their people to realize the better world that is possible.

This workshop should extend the ideas of IFAC events on international stability in Luxemburg in 1983 and on international conflict resolution in Cleveland in 1986, and Budapest in 1989. It should emphasize the use of systems methods or methodologies for resolving international conflicts. The goal should be the beneficial application of systems engineering methods but scientists from other such fields as political science, economics, social science, and international studies are cordially invited to come and present their papers and other ideas.

Suggested topics

- Conflict resolution
- Conflict avoidance
- Study of stability at the group, national and international level
- Modeling of stability including the influence of economic, social, cultural, political & environmental factors
- Science of conflict
- Game theory
- Decision-making theory
- Global security

Call for papers

Four copies of the abstract (in English) should be received by February 1, 1992.

Deadlines

Submission of abstracts: February 1, 1992
Notification of acceptance: May 1, 1992
Submission of full papers: July 1, 1992

CURRENT WORLD LEADERS

Call for papers

Current World Leaders, published for more than 30 years, is accepting papers for publication in 1992. Each of three *Biography & News/Speeches & Report* issues

will focus on a specific topic: «International Terrorism» for April; «Energy Politics» for August; and «North-South Relations» for December. We intend to cover at least two, and probably several, perspectives on each topic. For example, the issue on «Energy Politics» might have one article supporting and one criticizing the U.S. government's policy regarding energy conservation. It might also contain an article discussing the problems of U.S. dependence on foreign energy sources and what should be done about it. We are calling for previously unpublished papers that present a particular point-of-view on the topics described above. Articles should be between 4,500 and 13,500 words long.

We also welcome suggestions for other topics.

For more information including deadlines and a styleguide write: Thomas S. Garrison, Editorial Director, *Current World Leaders*, 800 Garden Street, Suite D, Santa Barbara, CA93101, Fax 805-965-6071. Phone (805) 965-5010.

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE
POLITIQUE / THE CANADIAN POLITICAL
SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Le Prix Smiley

Le **Prix Smiley** a été créé en hommage à **Donald V. Smiley (1921-1990)**, le grand spécialiste de la politique canadienne dont la réputation dépassait nos frontières et un ancien président de l'Association canadienne de science politique. L'Association décernera le **Prix Smiley**, d'une valeur de 750 \$, pour la première fois en 1992 et par la suite à tous les deux ans à l'auteur(e), ou les auteurs du meilleur livre publié en français ou en anglais sur un sujet traitant de la politique ou du gouvernement au Canada au cours de la période correspondante de deux ans. Le Conseil d'administration de l'Association désignera le (la ou les) lauréat(e,s) à la suite d'une recommandation du Jury du Prix Smiley. Le **Prix Smiley** est subventionné par les éditeurs McGraw Hill Ryerson. Les personnes qui auraient publié en 1990 ou en 1991 selon les conditions du concours devront, pour être éligibles, signaler à leurs éditeurs de faire parvenir quatre exemplaires de leur ouvrage, avant le 31 décembre 1991, au: Président du Jury du Prix Smiley, Association canadienne de science politique, Bureau 205, 1, rue Stewart, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6H7.

The Smiley Prize

The **Smiley Prize**, established in honour of **Donald V. Smiley (1921-1990)**, internationally renowned scholar of Canadian politics and a former President of The Canadian Political Science Association, will be awarded for the first time in 1992. The prize, to which is attached

a monetary award in the amount of \$750.00, will be awarded biannually to the author(s) of the best book published in English or French in a field relating to the study of government and politics in Canada in the preceeding two year period. The award-winning book may be single-authored or multi-authored and will be selected by the Board of Directors of The Canadian Political Science Association, upon the recommendation of the Prize Jury. **The Smiley Prize** is sponsored by McGraw-Hill Ryerson publishers. Individuals who have published a book in 1990 or 1991 which is eligible for the prize should ensure that their publishers forward four copies of the book by December 31, 1991 to: The Chair, The Smiley Prize Jury, The Canadian Political Science Association, Suite 205, 1 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6H7.

LIONEL GELBER PRIZE SHORT LIST ANNOUNCED

The list of finalists for the \$50,000 Lionel Gelber Prize was announced. The Lionel Gelber Prize is one of the largest literary prizes in the world - given for the best book on international relations published in English this year. The winner will be announced at a luncheon ceremony to be held on Sunday, October 27, at noon.

This year's finalists are:

Faith and Fear: The Free Trade Story, by G. Bruce Doern and Brian W. Tomlin, published by Stoddart Publishing Co. Limited.

Peace and War: Armed Conflicts and International Order 1648-1989, by Kalevi J. Holsti, published by Cambridge University Press.

A History of the Arab Peoples, by Albert Hourani, published by The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Code of Peace: Ethics and Security in the World of the Warlord States, by Dorothy V. Jones, published by The University of Chicago press.

The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power, by Daniel Yergin, published by Simon & Shuster.

The esteemed award, now in its second year, is open to all books published in 1991 in English or in English translation in the area of international relations. Although the Prize is international in scope, this year, two of the books, *Faith and Fear* and *Peace and War*, are authored by Canadians. The Prize is furnished by the Lionel Gelber Foundation and is one of four awards to be given at Harbourfront's International Festival of Authors.

"International relations and global politics have an impact on all of us," said Lionel Gelber, a Canadian

renowned for his work and writing in the field, before his death in 1989. "The Prize is designed to stimulate authors who write about international relations, and to encourage the audience for these books to grow."

This year's jury consisted of David M.L. Farr (Chair), William H. Barton, Timothy Creery, Annette Baker Fox, and Ronald St. J. Macdonald.

For further information, please contact Kathryn Ellis at (416) 778-4985.

About the books

Faith and Fear: The Free Trade Story
by G. Bruce Doern and Brian W. Tomlin
Published by Stoddart Publishing Co. Limited
Free trade was one of the dominant issues in North America throughout the eighties and remains so today. Bruce Doern and Brian Tomlin examine the impact of the historic Free Trade Agreement, and look at how it came about, who got what out of the negotiations, and how it has been both good and bad for Canada and Canadians.

Peace and War: Armed Conflicts and International Order 1648-1989

By Kalevi J. Holsti
Published by Cambridge University Press
Taking a new perspective on the question of why war occurs, Kalevi Holsti investigates the history of war, treaty and peace over the last 250 years. His surprising finding is that more care taken with the settlement of one conflict may help prevent the next. Holsti demonstrates this by looking at how attitudes toward war have changed, and how the prevailing theories of international relations have affected negotiations and the future.

A History of the Arab Peoples
By Albert Hourani
Published by The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press

In the past decade or more, the Arab world has been the centre of international headlines. Yet, in the west, little is known of the culture and history of this complex civilization. Albert Hourani investigates the many contributions of Arabs as well as the negative aspects of the culture.

Code of Peace: Ethics and Security in the World of the Warlord States

By Dorothy V. Jones
Published by the University of Chicago Press
Dorothy Jones examines the question of whether, in a diverse world, we can find a common ethical framework that can guide the conduct of international relations. She argues that such a code is in fact evolving with each new treaty and agreement negotiated. The nature of states, the meaning of human rights, war, peace, international trade, and history are all part of her analysis of how nations coexist.

The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power

By Daniel Yergin

Published by Simon and Shuster

From the drilling of the first oil well in Pennsylvania to the war in the Persian Gulf, oil has been at the centre of the story of the twentieth century. Daniel Yergin chronicles how oil has fueled world wars, the energy crisis, the Suez crisis and other pivotal events, and looks at the gallery of characters - wildcatters, tycoons and politicians - who have contributed to the story.

Ltd. (Winnipeg); Morriss Printing Co., Ltd. (Victoria); Ateliers graphiques Marc Veilleux Inc. (Cap Saint-Ignace, Québec); Tri Graphics Printing Ltd (Ottawa).
For further information, contact:

Dr. Michael J. Carley, Director
Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme
151 Slater Street, #410,
Ottawa, Ont.
K1P 5H3
Tel: (613) 234-1269
Fax: (613) 238-6114

**SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF CANADA /
FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES
SOCIALES**

**The Canadian Social Sciences
Book Prizes Awarded / Les prix du livre en
sciences sociales au Canada**

The President of the Social Science Federation of Canada, Professor John Finlay, is pleased to announce the winners of the Harold Adams Innis and Jean-Charles Falardeau annual book prizes for the best Canadian scholarly works written in English and French in the social sciences.

The Harold Adams Innis Prize is awarded to Professor Philip Resnick, Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia for his work: *The Mask of Proteus: Canadian Reflections on the State*, Kingston and Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990.

The Jean-Charles Falardeau Prize is awarded to Professor Serge Courville, département de géographie, Université Laval, for his book: *Entre ville et campagne: l'essor du village dans les seigneuries du Bas-Canada*, Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990.

The prizes are designed to recognize excellence in research and writing in the social sciences, and the significant contribution that Canadian scholarly books make towards the advancement of knowledge, of education, and of the discussion of important issues affecting Canadian state and society.

A distinguished cross-Canada jury selected the best social science books published in Canada in 1990-91. To be eligible, titles must have received financial assistance from the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme, administered by the Social Science Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and funded by SSHRCC.

The following companies are supporting these prizes: Barber-Ellis Fine Papers (Toronto); Hignell Printing

Le président de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales, Professeur John Finlay, a le plaisir d'annoncer les noms des gagnants des Prix du livre annuels Jean-Charles Falardeau et Harold Adams Innis, pour les meilleurs ouvrages savants en sciences sociales, écrits au Canada en français et en anglais.

Le Prix Jean-Charles Falardeau est octroyé au Professeur Serge Courville, département de géographie, Université Laval, pour son livre: *Entre ville et campagne: l'essor du village dans les seigneuries du Bas-Canada*, Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990.

Le Prix Harold Adams Innis est octroyé au Professeur Philip Resnick, Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia, pour son livre: *The Mask of Proteus: Canadian Reflections on the State*, Kingston and Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990.

Ces prix veulent reconnaître l'excellence en matière de recherche dans les sciences sociales, ainsi que la contribution importante que les ouvrages savants publiés au Canada apportent à l'avancement des connaissances, de l'éducation et de la discussion sur les questions importantes touchant la société et l'État canadien.

Un jury composé de chercheur(e)s distingué(e)s a sélectionné les meilleurs livres publiés au Canada en 1990-91. Les titres admissibles au concours sont ceux qui ont reçu une aide financière du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante administré par la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales et la Fédération canadienne des études humaines dont les fonds proviennent du CRSH.

Les entreprises suivantes ont généreusement appuyé les prix mentionnés ci-haut: Ateliers graphiques Marc Veilleux Inc. (Cap Saint-Ignace, Québec); Barber-Ellis Fine Papers (Toronto); Hignell Printing Ltd. (Winnipeg); Morriss Printing Co., Ltd. (Victoria); Tri Graphics Printing Ltd. (Ottawa).

Pour de plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à:

M. Michael J. Carley, Directeur
Programme d'aide à l'édition savante
151, rue Slater, #410
Ottawa, Ont.
K1P 5H3
Tél.: (613) 234-1269
Fax: (613) 238-6114

Serge Courville, *Entre ville et campagne, l'essor du village dans les seigneuries du Bas-Canada*, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990.

Dans cet ouvrage, Courville propose un bilan de la recherche qu'il mène depuis plusieurs années sur l'histoire du village au Québec. Étudier le village comme forme d'habitat au Bas-Canada, de 1815 à 1850, n'est pas chose facile. Courville parvient de façon remarquable à surmonter les difficultés d'ordre documentaire, pour montrer les changements qui s'opèrent alors dans la société rurale à travers une nouvelle forme d'urbanité. L'ouvrage est riche en tableaux, cartes et illustrations qui en font un outil de référence de très grande qualité. De plus, il offre une annexe méthodologique et une bibliographie spécialisée qui montrent l'ampleur et la minutie du travail de recherche effectué. L'auteur a réussi à produire un livre stimulant et accessible.

In this work, Courville proposes a synthesis of his comprehensive research on the emergence of the village in nineteenth century Québec. The detailed historical study of the village as a settlement form in Lower Canada, from 1815 to 1850, is not an easy task. Courville has skillfully assembled the available documentation, and has been able to revisit the current interpretations on the role of the village in the early stages of industrialization and urbanization in Lower Canada. The book is abundantly illustrated with maps and figures. It also offers a methodological annex and a specialized bibliography. The author has succeeded in producing an elegant volume, both very accessible and extremely well documented.

Philip Resnick, *The Masks of Proteus. Canadian Reflections on the State*, Montréal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990.

As the god-figure in Greek mythology, the state takes many shapes. Resnick offers a vast and deeply felt reflexion on the state in society today, with an extensive application to Canada. The exceptional value of this book comes from the very personal and stimulating

interpretation of the author who has been studying democracy, politics and canadian society for more than a decade. With a very extensive argument based on a three-fold approach - political theory, political economy and ideologies - Resnick brings an indispensable tool to the debate on the state and society, as well as a very relevant set of ideas and theories about Canada.

Comme le dieu de la mythologie grecque, connu pour ses multiples formes et configurations, l'État se montre sous plusieurs facettes. Resnick présente ses réflexions sur les manifestations de l'État dans la société actuelle, et plus particulièrement au Canada. La valeur exceptionnelle de cet ouvrage lui vient de l'interprétation très personnelle et vivante présentée par l'auteur qui poursuit sa réflexion sur la démocratie et sur la politique et la société canadienne depuis plus de dix ans. En s'adressant à un public plus large que celui des intellectuels, Resnick alimente une discussion sur l'État à partir de la théorie politique, de l'économie politique et des grandes idéologies actuelles. Les qualités de cet ouvrage contribuent à en faire un outil indispensable dans la poursuite des débats sur les rapports entre l'État et la société, et une puissante lunette d'approche pour regarder le Canada actuel.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Nominations for Officers of the Canadian Political Science Association / Candidatures au Bureau de direction de l'Association canadienne de science politique

In accordance with the provisions of article 8.2 of the Constitution of the Canadian Political Science Association, the Nominating Committee invites nominations for the office of President-Elect and of five (5) Members-at-Large on the Board of Directors.

You are reminded that each nomination requires the signatures of two proposers, and that it must be accompanied by a statement of acceptance signed by the nominee, as well as by the nominee's 100-word curriculum vitae.

All participants in these procedures must be paid-up members of the Association. You are further reminded that voting is by mail ballot.

Nominations must be received before **January 31, 1992**, by The Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, #205, 1 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6H7.

Selon l'article 8.2 de la Constitution, le Comité des candidatures invite les membres de l'Association canadienne de science politique à présenter des candidat(e)s au poste de Président(e)-désigné(e) ainsi qu'à cinq (5) postes au Bureau de direction. (Nous élisons 5 des 10 membres du Bureau de direction par année.)

Il faut que chaque candidature soit accompagnée de l'appui de deux membres, d'un avis d'acceptation signé par la personne choisie, ainsi que d'un curriculum vitae de celle-ci d'environ 100 mots.

Pour être candidat(e) ou pour présenter une candidature, il faut être membre en règle de l'Association. Veuillez prendre note que l'élection se fera par courrier.

Les mises en candidatures doivent parvenir avant le **31 janvier, 1992**, au Secrétaire-trésorier, Association canadienne de science politique, #205-1, rue Stewart, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6H7.

Travel Grants to Learned Societies' Meetings / Indemnité de déplacement pour le congrès des sociétés savantes

CPSA - Annual General Meeting, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, May 31, June 1-2, 1992

The Canadian Political Science Association receives a travel grant from The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to assist MEMBERS to come to the annual meeting from distant places in Canada. These funds are particularly designed to help participating junior members. *They are all apportioned by May 1st before the meetings take place.*

The assumption remains that established faculty who are participating as paper-givers, discussants, or chairpersons will be subsidized by their own university. Planners of the programme must inform participants of the deadline.

To be considered, requests for travel funds must reach The Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, #205-1 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6H7 by **March 15, 1992**.

Your letter of application must state: (1) that you have approached your own institution for funds; (2) the amount of any partial grants you expect to receive from other sources than the CPSA; (3) your academic rank; (4) your programme function.

ACSP - Réunion annuelle générale, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Ile-du-Prince-Édouard, 31 mai, 1-2 juin 1992.

L'Association canadienne de science politique reçoit des fonds du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada pour défrayer les frais de déplacement des MEMBRES résidant dans les régions du pays qui sont loin de la conférence. Ces subventions s'adressent avant tout aux membres-participants les moins établis. *Les bénéficiaires seront tous désignés (au 1er mai) avant la réunion.*

On a tout lieu de croire que les professeurs qui participeront, soit comme conférenciers, rapporteurs ou présidents, recevront l'aide de leur université. Nous soulignons la date limite suivante aux organisateurs du programme qui doivent en aviser les participants.

Prière d'adresser toute demande de subvention au Secrétaire-trésorier, Association canadienne de science politique, #205-1 rue Stewart, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N7, avant le **15 mars 1992**.

Votre lettre de demande doit mentionner: (1) que vous avez sollicité une subvention de votre université; (2) le montant de toute subvention que vous pensez recevoir par ailleurs; (3) votre rang universitaire; (4) votre rôle au congrès (présentation d'une communication...)

NOVA SCIENCE PUBLISHERS

Newsline Russia: The Personal Interactive News Service

Events in the Soviet Union seem to be speeding by faster than one can read about them let alone grasp them. In an attempt to shed light on these fast-moving events, Nova Science Publishers is proud to announce *Newsline Russia: The Interactive News Service*.

Newsline Russia presents news capsules directly from Moscow and other cities in the Soviet Union in conjunction with Novosti News Agency. These news capsules are presented on computer diskette or on paper on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis. The diskette may be either IBM-compatible or MAC-compatible. The information is carefully chosen by Nova Science from the twice daily transmissions of materials gathered from throughout the Soviet Union.

INTERACTIVE FEATURE - Subscribers to *Newsline Russia* may request a full custom-written article on any current topic which will be written especially for them by a leading specialist in the USSR.

Sample News Capsule:

Newsline Russia-June 3, 1991-First Congress of the Russian Popular Front: Against the Politics of Gorbachev and Yeltsin-The first congress of the Russian Popular Front took place in Moscow on June 1-2, 1991. More than 300 delegates participated from 13 republics. They represent more than 50,000 members of the Russian Popular Front. At the Congress, the leadership of the Front was elected which includes founders Valery Skurlatov, Sergei Gorbachev and Valery Demin. The charter was approved reinforcing the principals of the RPF structure.

The acceptance of the program reflected two basic ideas which had been previously expressed by the RPF: Focusing of government efforts on creating a class of private owners and protecting their interests against foreign and domestic neocolonialism and the political policies of Gorbachev and Yeltsin. In addition, a resolution was passed concerning the situation in Southern Ossetia, condemning the nationalist-chauvinistic politics of the Georgian president and a resolution on general political issues, which declares protection of national interests against the nationalist-traitorous politics of Gorbachev and Yeltsin.

Sample titles of Other News Capsules

Newsline Russia-June 14, 1991. Portrait of a Potential Soviet Unemployed

Newsline Russia-June 14, 1991. Exchange in Siberia

Newsline Russia-June 19, 1991. Democratic Congress: It is time to Create Working Structures

Newsline Russia-June 21, 1991. No Soviet-US Summit with the Start Treaty

Newsline Russia-June 24, 1991. State Border between Latvia and Estonia to be Restored

Newsline Russia-June 20, 1991. USSR Proposes a Comprehensive Treaty

Newsline Russia-June 20, 1991. Russia and Japan Forge Cooperation between 2 Islands

Newsline Russia-June 21, 1991. Four Groupings within the CPSU

Newsline Russia-June 20, 1991. Deciding the Future of the Estonian Government

Newsline Russia-June 20, 1991. Everybody has to pay for Land use says Russia's Parliament

Availability

Newsline Russia-Weekly - Each Friday a diskette or paper version is mailed to subscribers. Each shipment contains at least 10 pages of news capsules carefully culled from that week's transmissions.

- **Newsline Russia-Weekly (Diskette)** - \$10 per week billed per six month time period-\$250.

- **Newsline Russia-Weekly (Printed Version)** - \$12.50 per week billed per six month time period-\$295 (plus airmail charges if outside U.S.). Two volumes per year. 1991. Volume 1 (26 issues).

Newsline Russia-Monthly - Each month a diskette or paper version is mailed to subscribers. Each shipment contains at least 40 pages of news capsules carefully culled from that month's transmissions.

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New Political Parties and Movements in the Soviet Union

Babkina, M.A. (Ed.), 1991, 157 pp, \$35,
ISBN-1-56072-041-7. Softcover

Announcements appear almost daily in the press about new nationwide political parties in the Soviet Union. As perestroika progresses, distinct interest groups (2500 such groups have recently been reported) have been appearing (and sometimes disappearing) with regularity. This book brings together articles from several Soviet publications (several under exclusive arrangements), the Soviet press and other sources which shed light on the main new political movements, their origins, outlines and agendas.

New political parties and movements discussed in this book include: the Democratic Reform Movement; Democratic Russia; Ruk; Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation; Socialist Party; Liberal Democratic Party of the Soviet Union; Union of Constitutional Democrats; Constitutional Democratic Party (Party of Popular Freedom); The Democratic Union; The Democratic Party; The Christian Democratic Union of Russia; The Russian Christian Democratic Movement; the Orthodox Monarchist Order-Union; Party of Islamic Rebirth; The Radical Association for Peace and Freedom; The Confederation of Anarcho-Syndicalists; Confederation of Labor; The United Front of Working People; Scientific-Industrial Union of the USSR; Farmers Union of the USSR; the Greens.

Contents

Preface; **The Multi-Party System in the Soviet Union** (A. Ivanchenko); **A Multiparty System under**

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CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION/ SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE DU CANADA

The Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History/ Le prix Hilda Neatby en histoire des femmes

The purpose of the Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History, awarded since 1983 by the Canadian Committee on Women's History at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, is to encourage the publication of scholarly articles in women's history in Canadian journals and books. Any academic article published in Canada during 1991 and deemed to make an original and scholarly contribution to the field of women's history is eligible for nomination for the 1992 prize.

Send nominations and 8 copies of the nominated article, before 1 March 1992 to the President of the Hilda Neatby Prize Committee, Dr. Ruth Roach Pierson, OISE, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V6.

L'objectif du Prix Hilda Neatby, décerné annuellement depuis 1983 par le Comité canadien d'histoire des femmes de la Société historique du Canada, est

d'encourager la publication d'articles scientifiques sur l'histoire des femmes dans les revues et les livres canadiens. Tous les articles savants publiés au Canada en 1991 et apportant une contribution à la fois originale et importante à l'histoire des femmes sont éligibles pour le Prix Hilda Neatby 1992.

Prière d'envoyer vos nominations, avec 8 exemplaires de l'article, avant le 1er mars 1992, à la présidente du Comité du prix Hilda Neatby, Ruth Roach Pierson, OISE, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V6.

THE FEDERATION / LA FÉDÉRATION

LA SENSIBILISATION DU PUBLIC À LA RECHERCHE: L'ATELIER DE CALGARY

Ayman Yassini, PhD
Directeur général / Executive Director

Le 12 juin 1991, un atelier exploratoire portant sur la sensibilisation du public aux sciences humaines a eu lieu à la Calgary University. La Fédération canadienne des études humaines (FCEH), la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS), la Société royale du Canada, la University of Calgary et le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH) ont commandité l'atelier. Des représentants et représentantes des comités du personnel enseignant des quatre universités albertaines (Calgary, Alberta, Lethbridge et Athabasca) ont été invités à participer. Le rapport a été préparé par le professeur Harold Coward, président de la FCEH et organisateur de l'atelier et par le professeur Robert Stebbins, futur président de la FCSS. Si vous avez des suggestions à nous faire en ce qui concerne d'éventuels ateliers, je vous prie de me les faire parvenir.

Les origines de la rencontre

Ceux et celles qui sont conscients des problèmes de sous-financement de la recherche dans les sciences humaines se rendent compte de plus en plus du manque de sensibilisation du public aux contributions des sciences humaines. Les politiciens et politiciennes ainsi que les bureaucrates qui prennent les décisions touchant le financement du CRSH et le financement de la recherche en général ne cachent pas que la recherche dans nos disciplines n'est pas une priorité aux yeux du grand public. Ils maintiennent que le niveau de financement devrait refléter l'attitude collective qu'ils perçoivent.

Les responsables de l'organisation de l'atelier estiment que les moyens traditionnels dont se servent les universités canadiennes pour reconnaître et évaluer les chercheurs et chercheuses freinent les activités de

sensibilisation du public. Cette question a été soulevée par Mme Jane Millgate, professeure d'anglais à la University of Toronto et membre du Comité sur la recherche universitaire de la Société royale et par Mme Nina Stipich, analyste principale des politiques au CRSH.

Le rôle des universités et de la communauté

Dans son allocution d'ouverture, M. Harold Coward a souligné qu'il s'inquiétait du fait que d'une part le CRSH et la Société royale mettent l'accent sur les activités de sensibilisation des résultats de recherche et que d'autre part les comités de promotion des universités continuent de mettre l'accent sur l'édition savante et l'évaluation par les pairs. Il craint que ces deux tendances ne finissent par pousser les chercheurs et chercheuses dans des directions opposées. Mme Millgate a noté que le comité de la Société royale lie les responsabilités premières des universités, c'est-à-dire l'enseignement et la recherche, à des obligations plus larges qui consistent à sensibiliser le public à la recherche.

On peut en effet lire dans le rapport de la Société royale que les universités et les chercheurs et chercheuses devraient s'efforcer de rejoindre le grand public afin qu'il comprenne le rôle vital de la recherche dans une société moderne qui veut demeurer saine. Ainsi, la recommandation 19 suggère que la diffusion de l'information et de la connaissance dans la collectivité soit reconnue comme une composante essentielle de la mission de recherche.

Mme Millgate souleva quatre questions d'ordre pratique: devrait-on reconnaître les activités de sensibilisation et de diffusion dans le processus de promotion? Ces activités ne devraient-elles être reconnues qu'à la condition d'être importantes et d'une grande qualité? Comment pouvons-nous encourager nos meilleurs chercheurs et chercheuses à entreprendre des activités de sensibilisation? Si des contributions importantes dans le domaine de la sensibilisation devaient être reconnues, devraient-on les inclure dans la catégorie touchant la recherche ou plutôt dans une autre catégorie telle celle du service à la communauté?

Qu'en pense le CRSH?

A titre de représentante du CRSH, Mme Nina Stipich a tracé les grandes lignes du plan quinquennal du CRSH, et a souligné l'importance que le Conseil place sur la diffusion des résultats de recherche auprès des décideurs dans les secteurs privés et publics. Le document met aussi l'accent sur l'opportunité de tenir les médias et le grand public bien informés. A l'heure actuelle, les résultats de recherche ne sont que peu ou pas diffusés à l'extérieur du cercle des pairs. Les publics cibles comprennent donc le gouvernement, les médias et le grand public. Il existe un lien entre la diffusion des résultats de recherche et le niveau de financement de la recherche. Afin de maintenir et

d'accroître le niveau de ce financement, il incombe à la communauté de rendre les résultats de la recherche plus accessibles qu'ils le sont présentement. Tous les membres de la communauté c'est-à-dire le CRSH, les universités et, les chercheurs et les chercheuses ont des responsabilités à cet égard.

Questions, suggestions et problèmes

En réaction à ces plaidoyers en faveur de la sensibilisation du public, plusieurs participants et participantes ont souligné que la reconnaissance de ces activités ne doit en aucune façon porter atteinte ou se substituer à la reconnaissance par les pairs de la recherche dans le processus de promotion. L'avancement des connaissances doit demeurer la responsabilité principale des universités. Ce n'est qu'une fois les résultats de recherche reconnus par le biais de l'évaluation par les pairs que les activités de diffusion devraient se faire à tous les niveaux. La question est donc la suivante: comment doit-on diffuser auprès du grand public?

D'autres questions ont porté sur les moyens d'évaluer les activités de sensibilisation en vue de l'évaluation touchant la promotion. Quatre critères ont été dégagés: le prestige du véhicule de diffusion; les contributions du projet; l'évaluation par les pairs de la qualité du projet; l'effort déployé pour la diffusion.

Les participants et participantes ont ensuite soulevé des problèmes liés à l'évaluation aux fins de promotion des projets de sensibilisation. La University of Alberta tend à évaluer le rendement du corps professoral dans trois domaines: la recherche, l'enseignement et le service. Où faudrait-il classer les activités de sensibilisation? Les comités de promotion devraient-ils exiger un équilibre entre les publications traditionnelles et les projets de vulgarisation et un tel équilibre devrait-il être exigé de chacun ou seulement de ceux ou celles qui sont aussi portés à entreprendre des activités de service? Serait-il plutôt préférable d'exiger de telles activités de la part des professeurs et professeures titulaires et seulement si leurs recherches le justifient. Les activités de sensibilisation devraient-elles justifier une récompense salariale ou devraient-elles devenir un critère d'accession à la Société royale? Devrait-on réserver des fonds pour reconnaître ceux et celles qui ont entrepris des projets de sensibilisation? Ces sommes devraient-elles s'ajouter à l'enveloppe allouée aux salaires ou en provenir? Ceux ou celles qui reçoivent une rémunération pour leur projet de diffusion devraient-ils être aussi récompensés financièrement? Une autre approche possible serait de lier le financement de la recherche à un plan de diffusion qui comprendrait à la fois des publications traditionnelles et des publications de sensibilisation.

Le CRSH a adopté une approche qui va dans ce sens dans le cadre de son programme de subventions stratégiques. Ce principe devrait-il s'étendre à toutes les subventions de recherche?

Comment les représentants et représentantes des médias peuvent-ils aider aux activités de sensibilisation du public? Le Programme canadien des changements à l'échelle du globe de la Société royale d'intéresse à cette question mais il n'a pas encore développé un modèle adéquat. Jusqu'à quel point les agences ou organismes bénévoles peuvent-ils jouer un rôle de conduit dans la diffusion de la recherche? Les responsables des relations publiques des universités peuvent-ils jouer un rôle plus important dans le domaine de la sensibilisation?

Futurs ateliers

Si un atelier semblable devait être organisé ailleurs, il serait important de tenir compte de quelques principes de base. Le groupe ne devrait pas dépasser les 25 ou 30 personnes. Il faudrait donc songer à organiser des ateliers sur une base régionale. L'objectif premier de l'atelier a été de conscientiser les chercheurs et chercheuses dans les sciences humaines à la sensibilisation du public à la recherche et à l'importance d'encourager les activités de sensibilisation à l'intérieur même du système de promotion. De plus, il faudrait déterminer à qui revient le devoir d'organiser et de commanditer de tels ateliers. Il serait opportun que cette responsabilité revienne à la FCSS et à la FCEH.

(Tiré du *Bulletin de la FCSS*)

PROMOTING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF SCHOLARLY RESEARCH AND THE RECOGNITION OF MERIT: THE CALGARY WORKSHOP

A pilot workshop to discuss public awareness of social science and humanities research was held at the University of Calgary, June 12, 1991. The Canadian Federation for the Humanities (CFH), the Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC), the Royal Society of Canada (RCS), the University of Calgary, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) co-sponsored the workshop. Representatives from promotion and increment committees at the four Alberta universities - Alberta, Athabasca, Calgary and Lethbridge - were invited. This report is prepared by Dr. Harold Coward, President, Canadian Federation for the Humanities and workshop organizer, and Dr. Robert Stebbins, President-Elect of the Social Science Federation of Canada. I invite your comments and suggestions for future workshops.

The Initiative

Those who are close to the funding problems currently plaguing research in the humanities and social sciences are becoming increasingly aware of the low level of public awareness of social science and humanities research. Whether by design or chance,

the politicians and bureaucrats who hold responsibility for allocating funds to the SSHRC and other government sponsored research groups/agencies commonly argue that humanistic and social science research is not a high public priority. They further argue that funding of it should reflect this perceived collective attitude.

The sponsors of the Calgary workshop believe that the usual ways of recognizing scholarly merit at Canadian universities constitute one impediment to promoting public awareness of research. To discuss the issue, a brief presentation was made by Dr. Jane Millgate, Professor of English at the University of Toronto and a member of the University Research Committee of the RSC, followed by Ms. Nina Stipich, Senior Policy Analyst, SSHRC.

The Role of Universities and Researchers

The workshop opened with a short presentation by Dr. Harold Coward in which the worry was expressed that a stress on refereed scholarly publication by Merit Increment and Promotion Committees might end up pulling scholars in two apparently opposing directions. Dr. Millgate observed that the Royal Society University Research Committee Report links together the universities' primary responsibilities for teaching and research with a wider obligation to enhance the general understanding of scholarly research in the community. In fact the Royal Society's Report *Realizing the Potential* says that universities and researchers alike must reach out to the rest of the world in ways which will make it obvious that what university researchers do is vital for the continued health of modern society. Thus recommendation 19 suggests that dissemination of information and understanding to the broader community be accepted as an essential element of the research mission.

Dr. Millgate concluded with four practical questions: Should dissemination/popularization activities be recognized in the merit process? Should such activities be recognized only if they are of a certain significance and quality? How can we encourage the people who do the best research also to engage in popularization? If significant contributions are to be recognized in the merit process, should they be considered in the category designated for research or under some other heading such as service to the academic community?

The View from the SSHRC

Representing the SSHRC, Nina Stipich, Senior Policy Analyst, reviewed the Council's new *Five Year Plan* and its thrust to provide leaders and decision-makers in the public and private sectors with regular updates on research findings. There is emphasis on keeping the media and the general public well informed. Currently, research results are not being widely shared beyond the scholarly peer group. Target audiences for wider dissemination include government, media and

the general public. There is a connection between the communication of research results widely and the level of funding of research. In order to maintain and increase our funding for research, research results must be disseminated more broadly than is currently the case. All members of the research community, the SSHRC, the universities and the individual researchers have responsibilities in this regard.

Questions, Suggestions and Problems

In reaction to the push toward public awareness activities, a number of participants put forward the view that the recognition of such public awareness activities must not dilute or substitute for the recognition of peer reviewed scholarship in salary and promotion process. Emphasis must be kept on the primary responsibility of the university to create scholarly knowledge. Once research findings have been processed through peer review then dissemination should take place at all levels. The question is what could be the mechanics for dissemination at the public awareness level?

Additional questions focused on what criteria one might use to evaluate for merit increments? Four criteria emerged: prestige of the outlet for the public awareness project; contribution made by the project; evaluation of the quality of the project by peers; and effort expended in producing and disseminating the project.

A number of problems were subsequently raised in connection with allocating merit increments for public awareness projects. Alberta universities tend to evaluate annually professorial performance in three areas: scholarship, teaching, and service. Into which area or areas do public awareness projects fall? Should promotion and increment committees demand a certain ratio or balance of traditional publications and public awareness projects and demand this of everyone or only of those who are also inclined toward service? Perhaps only full professors should be required to undertake public awareness projects and then only where their research clearly warrants it. Rather than merit increment rewards, might such work be one of the requirements for election to the RSC? Should a special pool of money be set aside to recognize those who have undertaken public awareness projects? Should this pool be in addition to or found within the pool normally allocated for merit increments? Should a merit increment be given to those who profit monetarily from a public awareness project?

Another approach would be to tie funding of research to a plan for dissemination that includes both typical academic and public awareness publication. SSHRC already does this to some extent in its Strategic Grants. Should this principle be extended to all research grants?

To what extent and how can media representatives be of assistance in public awareness dissemination? The Royal Society's *Canadian Global Change Program* is experimenting in this regard but has yet to evolve a clear model. To what extent might voluntary agencies or groups serve as conduits for wide dissemination of research funding? Can university public affairs officers play a more prominent role?

Future Workshops

Were this workshop to be replicated elsewhere, a number of points should be considered. The optimum size appears to be 25 to 30 people. This means workshops should possibly be organized on a regional basis. The purpose of the workshop seems most accurately expressed as one of sensitizing researchers in the humanities and social sciences to the need for public awareness of their work and the necessity of encouraging public awareness projects through the increment and promotion system. Additionally, there is the question of who should organize these workshops and what sort of sponsorship should there be? The answer to this question would seem most reasonably to fall to CHF and SSFC.

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Titre: Political Economy and Progress: John Stuart Mill and the Stationary-State Economy

Defended: 03/22/91

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Titre: Gender and Urban Politics: Poor Neighbourhood Organizing in Authoritarian Chile

Defended: 05/01/91

Advisor: R. Sandbrook

SALOOJEE, ANVER

Titre: Populism & National Liberation in South Africa

Defended: 05/02/91

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Titre: Provincial-Local Relations in Ontario: The Case of Public Health, 1882-1984

Defended: 06/11/91

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Titre: Jacob Burckhardt as Political Thinker

Defended: 06/24/91

Advisor: R. Beiner

LEE, EUGENE

Titre: Political Role of Bureaucrats in Japan Case of NTT Privatization

Defended: 06/27/91

Advisor: V. Falkenheim

FOSTER, DAVID

Titre: John Locke's Critique of the Bible in the First Treatise of Government

Defended: 08/08/91

Advisor: T. Pangle

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

MCVITTIE, JAMES R.

Title: Local Government Unionism in Ontario
1935-1963: A Study of the Determinants
of Union Growth
Defended: 01/14/91
Advisor: A.B. Sancton

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

HEBERT, RAYMOND

Title: The Manitoba French-Language Crisis,
1983-1984: Origins and Early Legislative
Debates
Defended: August 1991 (Ph.D. Thesis, Inter-
disciplinary Program)
Advisor: Tom Peterson

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