



The Canadian Political Science Association

# BULLETIN

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

Rapports annuels / Annual Reports


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Association canadienne de science politique

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## LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

This is the last issue of the academic year 1991-1992. Starting with the academic year 1992-1993 and for the foreseeable future the number of issues of the *Bulletin* will be reduced to two for reasons of budgetary constraints. We should, however, be able to offer the same amount of information that was provided in the past.

Dans ce numéro, on retrouvera nos chroniques régulières qui contiennent des textes fort intéressants sur l'apport des études féministes à la science politique, sur les études supérieures à l'Université de Western Ontario et sur l'analyse de la politique étrangère à Dalhousie. On y retrouve également un texte fort instructif sur la gestion d'une revue savante. Nos plus sincères remerciements à Chantal Maillé, Richard Vernon, Dan Middlemiss et Ron Manzer.

In addition to the annual reports of CPSA officers, this issue of the *Bulletin* also contains three very interesting contributions. Professor Stuart Nagel has accepted to write for the *Bulletin* a paper in which he presents the major orientations underlying the analysis

made by colleagues associated with the Policy Studies Organization. André-J. Bélanger has kindly accepted that we reproduce, with authorization by the Royal Society, an extremely thought-provoking reflection on the role of political science at the University. Finally, Professor Lloyd Brown-John offers a very interesting paper on the IPAC Case Programme. A very special thanks to each of these three colleagues and also to all the chairpersons of political science departments who have taken the time to provide regularly very useful information.

I would like to remind again all our readers that the *Bulletin* is a channel that you can use to provide information and ideas to the members of our community. Suggestions for improving the *Bulletin* are also quite welcome.

Enfin, j'aimerais remercier à nouveau Joan Pond et Vincent Lemieux pour leur appui constant de même que Marie-Pierre Ashby, Claude Goulet et Marie-France Kingsley sans lesquels la qualité de production du *Bulletin* ne serait pas la même.

Gordon Mace

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LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT /  
FROM THE PRESIDENT

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RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PRÉSIDENT /  
PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Vincent Lemieux

Because of the extraordinary quality of the persons who occupy the directorships and other key posts in the service of our discipline, a good part of the work of the President and of the Executive is, from year to year, to facilitate the work of the Association and of its major committees.

At the end of 1991, Simon McInnes decided not to seek a second term as the Association's Secretary-Treasurer. His new responsibilities at the Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology have meant that his availability for other things has had to be more and more limited. With regret he took the decision that he could no longer continue on the Board of Directors. Simon has been a most capable Secretary-Treasurer, very much devoted to the interests of the Association. I thank him most sincerely for his many services to us and I welcome his successor.

Conrad Winn termine à la fin juin son deuxième mandat à titre de directeur de notre programme de stages parlementaires, à Ottawa. Il a annoncé, il y a quelque temps déjà qu'il ne solliciterait pas un troisième mandat. Ce qui a permis à un comité, que je formais avec Vince Wilson, le président désigné, de chercher, au cours de 1991, un successeur à Conrad. L'exécutif a décidé, à cet égard, qu'il serait dorénavant préférable d'avoir deux codirecteurs du programme de stages, l'un qui s'occuperait de la supervision académique des stagiaires, et l'autre du développement du programme, et en particulier de son financement. Comme j'ai déjà eu l'occasion de l'annoncer, nous avons eu la chance de recruter deux de nos collègues qui sont parfaitement qualifiés pour assumer la succession de Conrad. François Houle, le nouveau codirecteur en matière académique, est professeur à l'Université d'Ottawa. Il est associé au programme depuis plusieurs années et il y apporte beaucoup de compétence et d'enthousiasme. Richard Price, qui est doyen des affaires étudiantes à l'Université de Windsor, est lui-même un ancien stagiaire de l'État du Michigan. Il a fait ses preuves en matière de développement et à titre de codirecteur il continuera, j'en suis sûr, d'assurer une base financière solide à notre programme.

By his talents as organizer and as leader, Conrad Winn will have left a strong imprint on the Parliamentary Internship Programme. He merits our recognition for the quality of the work accomplished. The interns who have worked with him will remember him when they

think of the enriching experience that was theirs during their internship year.

The first President of the Trust Fund, Tom Flanagan, has also had to decide to leave that post after the years spent in assuring its early development. That has been, in these years of economic slowdown, a heavy responsibility indeed! Fred Fletcher (York), who has given longstanding evidence of his devotion to Association interests has agreed to carry the Trust through the next stage. He deserves our support and our encouragement as he brings us the new ideas that he is sure to have for its continued development.

1992 will be remembered as the year that the Association first awarded the Smiley Prize. Its terms vetted by the Research Communications Committee chaired by Herman Bakvis and its funding provided by McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Don Smiley's major publisher, the prize was established by the Board of Directors. Its first jury was made up of three former Association presidents: Léon Dion (Chair), Caroline Andrew and Hugh Thorburn.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that the winner of the first Smiley Prize is Donald J. Savoie for his book, *The Politics of Public Spending in Canada* which will be honoured at the President's Dinner to be held on May 31st in Charlottetown. More than 84 works were entered into the first competition and we have every reason to expect that interest in the 1992/93 competition will be even broader.

The Board of Directors has also been involved, in the course of my term of office, in attempting to revivify the CPISA's summer internship in quantitative methods which was attached to the University of Essex for the many years of its existence. A Committee, chaired by Board member Doug Williams, and on which André Blais and Larry LeDuc have also agreed to serve; has been charged with finding the ways and means of establishing a modified scholarship structure that would include options for participating in programmes not only in Great Britain but also in Canada, the United States and France. Since the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council had, with regret, to withdraw its longstanding funding, the financing of the programme has been the problem — one for which the Committee will work to find a solution.

La réunion annuelle des directeurs de département a eu lieu à Québec le 31 janvier et le 1er février. Trois journalistes qui font autorité dans les quotidiens du Québec, Michel David, Gilles Lesage et Don MacPherson, ont entretenu les directeurs de la situation politique à la veille des échéances québécoises de 1992. Les directeurs ont aussi discuté du rapport Smith sur la place de l'enseignement à l'université et de la présence autour de nos départements d'Instituts, de Centres et autres organismes qui sont parfois perçus comme des concurrents. Pour la

première fois des représentants de ces organismes ont participé à une séance d'échanges mutuels. L'École nationale d'administration publique (ÉNAP), rattachée à l'Université du Québec, était représentée par Maurice Patry, et le Centre québécois de relations internationales (CQRI) par Gérard Hervouet. La Société québécoise de science politique était elle aussi représentée, en la personne de son secrétaire-trésorier.

The Association has maintained its interest in the activities of the Social Science Federation of Canada where we have been represented, at SSFC Board level, by François Rocher of our Board. The accession of our colleague Louise Quesnel to the SSFC Presidency augurs well for the future. We are particularly counting on the Federation to assure that the interests of the social sciences in general, and of political science in particular, will be well-served by the new Canada Council — which body will now include the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

The *Bulletin* is one of the means used by the Social Science Federation to reach our membership. A broad range of other useful information also comes to us through the newsletter which is so ably edited by Gordon Mace. Needless to say, the Board of Directors was pleased to renew his mandate for another term! One of the tasks that Gordon will undertake in the next period will be to manage the « downsizing » of the *Bulletin*. The Board of Directors had to decide, in the interest of economy, to reduce the number of issues from three to two per academic year. Only the **quantity** will be reduced. We know that the **quality** will remain the same.

*Le Répertoire des politologues du Canada* est une autre publication dont nous sommes fiers. Publié en collaboration avec la Société québécoise de science politique, il est très utile pour rejoindre les membres de la discipline, un peu partout au Canada. Une nouvelle édition est parue en 1991, sous la direction de David Smith qui a pu compter sur la collaboration constante de Michelle Hopkins. C'est l'occasion de les féliciter tous les deux de leur excellent travail et de féliciter aussi David d'avoir obtenu la prestigieuse bourse Léger pour une étude sur le rôle de la monarchie dans le fédéralisme canadien.

# Grant Notley

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Un autre membre de la discipline s'est tout particulièrement distingué en 1991. Il s'agit de Charles Taylor de l'Université McGill qui a obtenu le prix Molson, attribué conjointement par le Conseil des arts et le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (avant sa fusion avec l'autre Conseil...).

I have already noted that the Association is experiencing financial difficulties. They are attributable above all to the high level of our activity, a fact about us that was recognized by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council at the point at which it renewed its grant to *The Canadian Journal of Political Science/La revue canadienne de science politique*. In recognizing the excellence of *The Journal*, the Council said of the Association

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that it was one of the most active in Canada. Our activities do not take place without bringing along with them a range of costs — administrative and other — that are not sufficiently covered by our sources of revenue. And these latter are limited. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer will provide you with more details about the situation.

Your President has written a reminding letter to those persons who have not renewed their Association membership and he has also asked a group of colleagues particularly devoted to Association affairs to do some recruiting among the members of their departments. At its end November 1991 meeting of the Board of Directors took certain measures to relieve the financial situation. At its Charlottetown meetings — and with the audited 1991 figures before it — the Board will return to this issue.

Il y a eu réunion du comité de liaison de l'Association et de la Société québécoise de science politique, en mars dernier, à Ottawa. Les relations sont excellentes entre nos deux groupes qui collaborent déjà à plusieurs entreprises communes. Il a été recommandé à l'Association et à la Société de reconduire sans modification l'accord entre les deux groupes pour les trois prochaines années. Nous avons aussi examiné, lors de la réunion, les projets de l'Association et de la Société pour les années à venir ainsi que des questions plus pratiques touchant, en particulier, la formule de renouvellement de l'adhésion aux deux groupes. Un comité, formé des deux secrétaires-trésoriers, a été mis sur pied pour étudier les problèmes financiers communs à l'Association et à la Société.

En terminant ce rapport je voudrais signaler, comme l'ont fait mes prédécesseurs, que les tâches reliées au poste de président sont rendues beaucoup plus faciles grâce à la compétence, au dévouement et au jugement toujours précieux de Joan Pond, cette grande dame qui occupe le poste d'administratrice de l'Association. Je la remercie très sincèrement de tout ce qu'elle a fait pour moi et pour l'Association, en 1991-92, et je remercie aussi Michelle et Inge qui travaillent avec elle pour nous tous. Enfin je souhaite bonne chance à mon successeur, Vince Wilson, et je l'assure de ma collaboration, quand il voudra bien la solliciter.

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

### L'APPROCHE FÉMINISTE EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Chantal Maillé  
Institut Simone de Beauvoir  
Université Concordia

Cet article propose un ensemble de réflexions et commentaires à propos de l'approche féministe en science politique. Plus précisément, son objectif est de répondre à trois questions : qu'est-ce que qui caractérise l'approche féministe ? Comment cette démarche s'inscrit-elle à l'intérieur de la science politique ? Quel est son statut ?

### Qu'est-ce que l'approche féministe ?

Pour commencer, une clarification de la notion d'approche féministe s'impose. Deux principes se retrouvent à la base de l'approche féministe. Tout d'abord, au plan de son objet, elle peut être définie comme une perspective critique nourrie des expériences des femmes mais dont le champ d'application ne se limite pas à l'ajout d'une variable « femme » à un corpus de recherche donné. Les expériences des femmes servent ici d'indicateur de la réalité dans la définition et le traitement des problématiques. Un second trait distingue l'approche féministe : son regard subjectif, qui s'inscrit en faux contre une science politique qui se voit neutre. Cette subjectivité devient le mode d'interaction entre la chercheuse et les connaissances ; ce choix ne signifie cependant pas le rejet de la rigueur et de la systématisation. Il permet néanmoins de donner à la connaissance produite l'objectif de contribuer à la transformation des rapports sociaux dans un sens jugé favorable aux femmes.

L'approche féministe ne repose sur aucun paradigme, ni n'a de bible ou de texte fondateur, comme on ne peut parler d'une approche féministe unifiée et systématisée en science politique.<sup>1</sup> Il faudrait plutôt parler d'une approche multidisciplinaire, qui met au coeur de ses préoccupations les intérêts des femmes.

Avant d'entrer dans le vif de mon sujet, je crois qu'il faut ici souligner les rapports plus que troubles que la science politique entretient avec ce que l'on peut désigner comme le « champ femmes ». Historiquement, la science politique s'est constituée en extériorité aux femmes, absentes de la discipline en tant que sujets ou encore en tant qu'objets de la recherche. Ce constat semble encore plus fort en science politique que dans d'autres disciplines des sciences sociales. Faut-il lier cette exclusion des femmes aux difficultés qu'a rencontrées la science politique à se doter d'une personnalité disciplinaire propre ? La tentation est forte de répondre ici par l'affirmative : en proie au doute heuristique, la science politique a réagi en se découpant un objet d'étude bien net, celui du pouvoir. Mais l'objet fut découpé de façon à se limiter à l'observation de certaines manifestations des différentes formes de pouvoir, celles qui reflètent l'expérience d'un groupe social particulier, les hommes. La discipline acceptait ainsi de perpétuer la confusion générée depuis le siècle des Lumières entre l'Universel et l'Occident mâle.

<sup>1</sup> Remarque formulée par M. De Sève et D. Lamoureux in « *La science politique a-t-elle un sexe ?* » in *Un savoir à notre image? Critiques féministes des disciplines*, sous la direction de Roberta Mura, Montréal, Adage, 1991, pp.135-149.

Deux facteurs ont concouru au développement d'une approche féministe à l'intérieur de la science politique, soit l'entrée de femmes en nombre significatif dans la discipline en tant qu'étudiantes, assistantes, chercheuses ou professeures, et la naissance d'un mouvement social important, le mouvement des femmes, lequel a permis entre autres retombées la constitution d'un corpus multidisciplinaire de connaissances qui ont contribué à baliser les contours du champ « femmes ».

Quels sont les principaux points développés par l'approche féministe en regard à la science politique ? Je dirai ici que l'approche féministe a permis l'exploration de nouveaux sujets d'étude à l'intérieur des paramètres élargis de la discipline, et a amené à formuler des critiques importantes à l'égard des connaissances existantes, et pas seulement à propos de l'omission de la variable femme ou des conclusions formulées dans certaines recherches à l'égard de caractéristiques attribuées aux femmes. Ce volet critique, s'inspirant du post-modernisme, s'attaque davantage à la mystification universaliste d'une science rationaliste et dominatrice, construite sur un Sujet universel renvoyant à l'expérience de l'Homme blanc occidental d'abord et avant tout. L'approche féministe a permis de revoir l'objet de la discipline mais elle a aussi contribué à l'effort de repenser les rapports entre la discipline et l'action sociale.

Enfin, c'est principalement grâce aux efforts de chercheuses s'identifiant à cette approche que l'on a pu retracer les contributions laissées par les femmes à certains champs, je pense ici en particulier à la théorie politique, contributions souvent tombées en désuétude et oubliées. Gagnon fait à ce propos la réflexion suivante :

« La négation des femmes est au coeur des croyances sociales et de l'organisation des civilisations depuis trois millénaires. (...) Ce qui est fondamental au patriarcat est l'invisibilité des femmes, l'irréalité de leur expérience, leur absence en tant que force politique. Ces circonstances ont entraîné la « disparition » des réflexions et des écrits d'un nombre inestimable de femmes au cours de l'histoire. »<sup>2</sup>

Vouloir faire l'inventaire des formes multiples qu'a prises la contribution de l'approche féministe au renouvellement de la science politique oblige à retourner chronologiquement aux étapes qui ont accompagné la venue des femmes dans la discipline car les deux facteurs sont interreliés : c'est la venue de femmes en science politique qui a eu entre autres

<sup>2</sup> N. Gagnon, « *L'art de réinventer la roue à tous les cinquante ans* » in *Les avenues de la science politique*, Actes du colloque de la SQSP, Editions de l'ACFAS, 1991, p.26.

retombées de permettre la diffusion d'une approche féministe à l'intérieur de la discipline. C'est le processus qui a enclenché le développement de ce nouveau champ, qui s'est d'abord tourné vers l'addition de la variable femme aux problématiques de recherche déjà existantes puis vers la critique des théories en circulation. L'approche féministe a permis de remettre en question le savoir constitué sur les femmes dans le champ scientifique.<sup>3</sup>

Cela a dans un second temps été l'occasion de critiquer les théories dominantes et les fondements de la discipline, et plus particulièrement la question du découpage de l'objet de la science politique.

### L'approche féministe et l'objet de la science politique

On assiste depuis peu à un mouvement visant à redéfinir les bases de la science politique pour élargir le territoire d'observation. On en est au constat que c'est l'étroussure même de l'objet qui a largement contribué à occulter la présence des femmes dans le champ de la discipline. De Sève et Lamoureux font à cet égard le commentaire suivant :

« En omettant de penser les rapports entre les sexes comme rapports de pouvoir et en occultant la dimension sexuée de ce dernier, la science politique est sexiste. En effet :

- soit que la science politique refuse de considérer les rapports de sexe comme rapports de pouvoir, les renvoyant à un infrapolitique qui sert de contour à un refus d'examiner la question ;
- soit qu'elle refuse de considérer les femmes comme catégorie sociale d'analyse, les ravalant, au mieux, à un statut de variable ou d'exception à la règle, masculine, il va sans dire.<sup>4</sup>

Cette insistance de la science politique à définir son objet en relation aux phénomènes étatiques, la référence à un paradigme du politique basé sur la dichotomie privé/public, où seul le public est vu comme lieu significatif de manifestation du politique, alors que ce même espace a traditionnellement constitué un chateau fort masculin, cette insistance

donc montre bien selon Vickers<sup>5</sup> les réticences de la discipline à définir un objet suffisamment large pour y inclure les lieux qui rendent davantage compte de l'expérience des femmes.

Une politologue américaine résume les tentatives effectuées de la part des tenants de l'approche féministe pour revoir l'objet de la science politique :

It is no wonder that feminists and others have engaged in conflict over what constitutes a political act. One crucial political act, and one that is particularly relevant to women's political history, is the attempt to expand the definition of the public and political, to have one's interests and actions be interpreted as significant to the political community.<sup>6</sup>

### De nouveaux sujets de recherche issus de l'approche féministe

Si je reprends un à un les champs traditionnels de la discipline, soit la théorie politique, l'administration publique et les relations internationales, je constate qu'à l'heure actuelle l'approche féministe a touché ces champs par l'ouverture de nouveaux sujets de recherche et plus timidement par une tentative de faire corriger les assises sur lesquelles chacun de ces champs est érigé. Ici, une nomenclature exhaustive de tous les sujets développés dépasserait les limites d'un tel article. Je me contenterai donc de donner quelques exemples de nouveaux sujets et des questionnements qu'ils entraînent.

Accepter que les expériences des femmes constituent des terrains acceptables pour l'observation des phénomènes politiques permet de générer une mine inépuisable de sujets à étudier.

Selon Vickers, le concept de citoyenneté est entièrement différent de sa définition classique si l'on inclut dans le champ d'observation de la participation politique les actions se déroulant dans les groupes de pression ou structures autres que les partis politiques.<sup>7</sup>

Sapiro prend l'exemple du champ de la socialisation politique pour montrer que le fait de percevoir certains phénomènes comme appartenant à l'ordre du privé ou

<sup>3</sup> Selon S. Harding, in « Is there a feminist method ? » in édité par S. Harding, *Feminism and Methodology*, Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1987, pp.1-14.

<sup>4</sup> M. De Sève et D. Lamoureux, op, cit, p. 135.

<sup>5</sup> J. McCalla Vickers, « *Feminist Approaches to Women in Politics* » in édité par L. Kealey et J. Sangster, *Beyond the Vote : Canadian Women and Politics*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1989, pp.16-36.

<sup>6</sup> V. Sapiro, « Political Connections : Gender and the Meaning of Politics », in *Les avenues de la science politique*, op.cit. p.60.

<sup>7</sup> J. McCalla Vickers, op. cit.



à l'ordre du politique influence la façon d'analyser ces phénomènes.<sup>8</sup>

Dans le champ des relations internationales, Enloe développe une vision de ce champ qui place la sphère de la vie privée en interaction constante avec les relations internationales. Le passage qui suit illustre l'idée que même l'achat de denrées alimentaires au supermarché peut être analysée en tant que morceau du puzzle que constituent les relations internationales, ce qui va dans le sens de la reconnaissance du privé comme territoire du politique, principe au coeur de l'approche féministe :

All too often the international politics of bananas (and sugar, rubber and broccoli) are discussed as if they were formulated only in bankers' board rooms or union leaders' meetings. Because both of these settings have been so male-dominated, the dependence of food politics on women and on ideas about masculinity and femininity has been ignored. This in turn has meant that even genuine non-feminist attempts to reform agrarian politics — in the name of nationalism or development have failed to change patriarchal relationships — the politics of bananas and broccoli cannot be fully transformed until both women and men are made visible as consumers, producers, managers and policy-makers.<sup>9</sup>

Dans le champ de la théorie politique, Vickers trace le bilan suivant à propos de l'influence de l'approche féministe :

The vibrant feminist work in political theory (Mary O'Brien, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Zillah Eisenstein and Nancy Hartsock are only four towering examples) largely exists outside the discipline and has little impact within it. The dominant paradigm and its methodological edicts pose a formidable barrier to the development of feminist approaches.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> V. Sapiro, « What research on the political socialization of women can tell us about the political socialization of people », in édité par C. Farnham, *The impact of feminist research in the academy*, Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1987, pp148-173.

<sup>9</sup> C. Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases : Making Feminist Sense of International Politics*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1989, p.150.

<sup>10</sup> J. Vickers, op. cit. p.28.

## La circulation marginale du savoir découlant de l'approche féministe

Pour conclure cet exposé, je traiterai brièvement du statut de la connaissance découlant de l'approche féministe à l'intérieur de la science politique. Chez toutes les auteures consultées sur la question, il semble y avoir un consensus, que je partage, sur l'absence de reconnaissance et de validation par la science politique de la connaissance découlant de l'approche féministe. Pire encore, ce savoir ne circule pas dans les créneaux officiels, pour des raisons qui découlent de cette logique de l'exclusion.

La production récente en science politique n'est à peu près pas touchée par tout ce qui a été produit par l'approche féministe. Pourquoi ? Selon Andrew, cela est attribuable à l'incompatibilité entre les visions de la réalité projetée par le féminisme et celle projetée par la science politique.

La définition de la réalité pour la science politique et pour le féminisme ne coïncident pas. (...) Pour la science politique, le féminisme est vu comme quelque chose de non-pertinent et, à la limite, comme quelque chose qui ne peut pas être utilisé. Les frontières de la science politique ne sont pas reconnaissables dans les recherches féministes et donc, pour la science politique, l'identification de la pertinence de ces études est difficile.<sup>11</sup>

Or, la science politique aurait un intérêt évident à s'ouvrir à l'approche féministe, car cela lui permettrait de trouver une pertinence sociale et de s'engager davantage dans la poursuite d'un projet social, deux dimensions qui sont largement absentes de la discipline actuellement.

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### LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES / GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

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#### THE GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Richard Vernon  
Chair of Department

The Politics department at Western is a medium-to-large department (21 permanent members) which carries a very large undergraduate load : we graduate over a hundred honours students each year, and about

<sup>11</sup> C. Andrew, « Contribution du féminisme au développement des connaissances en science politique » in *Les avenues de la science politique*, op. cit. p.20

twice the number of three-year BA majors. One might think that, under these circumstances, the last thing we would want would be an expanding graduate program of an especially labour-intensive kind. But paradoxically, perhaps, the heavier the undergraduate teaching load the more we value graduate teaching as a refuge. In the graduate program we have managed to retain a congenial and quite informal environment in which it is still possible for faculty members and students to build good working relationships and pursue enquiry together. It is as far removed as it could be from the impersonal environment that enrolment pressures are forcing on so much of undergraduate teaching.

Thirty years ago, the first two students graduated from Western's MA program: Robert J. Jackson and J. Peter Meekison, with theses on « The Political Ideas of Bertrand Russell » and « Federal-Municipal Financial Relations in Canada, » respectively. Since then our MA program has undergone a gradual and consistent expansion, and now graduates about fifteen students a year. Despite rather heavy demand for places — there are currently about six qualified applicants for each space available — not much further expansion is likely. This is because an MA thesis is still required, and the department could not provide effective supervision for a group of students much larger than we have at present. From time to time a non-thesis option has been discussed. On this topic, as one might imagine, the department is not unanimous, but most members take the view that the experience of writing a short but substantial thesis (one hundred pages or less), to be defended at an oral examination by three people other than the supervisor, takes students across an intellectual threshold which no amount of coursework can do. Of course, writing a thesis is difficult, and it often delays the completion of the degree beyond the twelve months which we set as the expected length of the program: but we have taken several steps to deal with this. Coursework is structured so that it generally contributes to the thesis; supervision is provided from the moment a student enters our program; extensive advice is offered on the thesis proposal, which is read and assessed by five faculty members; and thesis workshops are conducted, in first term, in each of the sub-disciplines.

As for coursework, MA students must pass three courses before registering for the thesis: normally, two of these are seminars, while the third is a tutorial or reading course in an area of special interest, usually related to the proposed thesis. In order to ensure that classes are large enough for good student interaction, the department offers only a small number of seminars: basically, one in each of six sub-fields — political theory, Canadian government, local government, public policy, international relations, and comparative politics. Our students are spread pretty evenly across these areas, with perhaps rather more theses being written in political theory and local

government than would be typical in departments of this size.

Over the past few years, Western's MA students have become more heterogeneous than they perhaps once were, or at any rate more than Western's reputation may suggest. Only a small minority are now Western graduates: the majority come from universities from all over Canada. The number who can be admitted from outside Canada is unfortunately limited, as Ontario universities are obliged to charge additional overseas student fees, and while Western makes offsetting grants available there are insufficient funds for all those whom we would like to admit. The gender balance now approximates that of our undergraduate population (and the population at large). Finally, the diversity of our students' career goals and life interests is also considerable. From the very beginning, a sizeable proportion of our MA students have been academics-in-the-making, and have gone on to doctorates and university teaching careers. Others — generally from our own Honours program — have been students who simply have felt that four years is not enough, and have wanted another year to learn and reflect. Yet others have seen the MA as a stepping-stone to a professional career; interestingly, while the department has retained the MA thesis for strictly academic reasons, such students have always found the thesis most useful, not only because of the good reputation of thesis programs, but also because a thesis written in a specific policy field can often be a way of entering a professional area.

Our Ph.D. program, which has a history of two decades rather than three, has developed in a different and more unusual way. In 1974 the department was permitted by the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies to offer the Ph.D. only in one area, Urban and Regional Government. Since then, however, a series of OCGS appraisals, all of which have given the department the highest possible rating, have resulted in the addition of two fields in addition to local government (as urban and regional government is now called): political theory, added after an appraisal in 1981, and Canadian government, added after an appraisal in 1986. In 1981 the external appraisers were impressed particularly by the work of members of the department in modern British and European political thought, an area in which the department's record of publication had become excellent. In 1986 the appraisers were particularly impressed by the department's strength in public policy and provincial politics within the broader field of Canadian government. In consequence, the department now admits Ph.D. students in three designated fields, and outstanding theses have been completed in all three. As in the case of the MA program, demand for admission is very high; in the present year, for example, over thirty completed applications have been received from qualified applicants, although we do not plan to admit more than four. The « critical mass » argument pulls in one direction, while our desire to maintain the highest

standards of careful supervision pulls in the other. We try to strike a balance.

The period of expansion of our Ph.D. program has coincided with a period of depressed demand for Ph.D. graduates. Despite this, our graduates have been extraordinarily successful in finding appropriate employment. Some have senior positions with governments or public agencies. A large majority have university teaching positions or senior administrative positions in universities. Their collective record of scholarship has become most impressive: the Dean of Graduate Studies recently sponsored an event to honour three of our Ph.D. graduates who had between them published five books in 1991. When we put their scholarship together with that of our MA graduates who have gone to teaching careers after doing Ph.D.s elsewhere, a pattern emerges. Products of our graduate school write clearly, they are thorough and critical, and they have common sense. That is exactly what we have tried to encourage.

As for the requirements for our Ph.D. program, the most important is of course the thesis. Before undertaking the thesis, candidates must complete three courses in at least two areas of the discipline, and pass Comprehensive examinations in a major and a minor area. These requirements are to be completed in the fourth term of residence (that is, the first term of the student's second year). Ph.D. students in the field of Canadian Politics must in addition pass a test of comprehension in written French. Otherwise, language requirements, or a demonstration of competence in quantitative methods, are set only if they are essential to a student's thesis research.

Our third and newest graduate program is a unique Master of Public Administration program oriented to local government: the only program of its kind in English-speaking Canada. The MPA, established with the help of a substantial development grant from the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs, admitted its first students in 1990, and is now in full operation. It offers both a full-time and a part-time option: the first, a twelve month program, caters mainly to recent graduates with a background in the study of local government, and who contemplate a career in that field; the second, a three year program, is intended principally for local government administrators in mid-career. For the latter group, course offerings have been crafted with some ingenuity. Some full-

time residence in the summer is required, taken either in one six-week or two three-week blocks; the rest of the courses are delivered in weekend or concentrated formats compatible with maintaining full-time employment. The MPA is a coursework degree, although the required « research report » approaches an MA thesis in the scope of research and the level of achievement required. Response to this new program, both full-time and part-time, is extremely strong, and there is competition for the fifteen full-time and fifteen part-time places that we make available each year. Students in the part-time program fly in for their weekend courses from as far afield as Regina or Yellowknife or (next year) Iqaluit. The placement rate, for the first group of students to graduate in the fall of 1991, was 100%.

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are considered for funding. The intensive nature of the MPA program is such that we do not offer MPA students teaching assistantships, but they are eligible for scholarship funding if they meet the required academic standards (B+ or better on the last ten courses, or on the first two terms of graduate work at Western). MA and Ph.D. students are eligible for both teaching assistantships and scholarship funding (subject to the same criterion). The teaching assistantship, with a current stipend of \$7699, requires the graduate student to assist in a large undergraduate course, generally by conducting three tutorials per week, or by marking papers, or some combination of the two. Scholarship funding varies with the level of achievement of the student, but it includes a Special University Scholarship for the first two terms of the year, an Admissions Scholarship for entering students with a first-class average, and Summer Supplement funds for students maintaining a B+ average during the first two terms. Funding is guaranteed for one year in the case of MA students, and for four years in the case of Ph.D. students. Encouragement and assistance are of course given to students applying for external funding. Whenever possible, Ph.D. students who have passed the Comprehensive stage, and whose research is well launched, are offered opportunities to teach as lecturers, rather than as TAs, in extension or intramural courses.

Western may still be burdened with an image problem. The reality is that the Political Science department contains a very high proportion of active and brilliant scholars. It contains a very high proportion of people who regard the teaching role as something which must never be sacrificed or compromised. It has much less than its share of thoughtless ideological or personal disputes. Students will not be held hostage by rival factions. This is a wonderful place for a confident student who wants to be treated as a mature and independent scholar; it is an equally good place for a student who feels that his or her potential may not yet have been reached, and who wants some well-judged help in getting there. So, if you have such students, please tell them to come here.

The following is a list of members of the departments of political science at Western and the affiliated colleges, who are members of the Faculty of Graduate Studies: their areas of teaching and research are noted.

#### The Graduate Faculty

**Bahcheli, T.S.** (BA, MA Western, PhD London), Associate Professor, King's College, Middle East Politics - Greek-Turkish relations, Cyprus, Turkish foreign policy.

**Barker, Paul** (BA, MPA Queen's, PhD Toronto), Assistant Professor, Brescia College, Canadian Politics - federalism, public administration, public policy.

**Blair, David** (BA, MA Toronto, PhD Geneva), Assistant Professor, Huron College, International Relations - international political economy, international trade relations, international organization, international theory, international environmental politics.

**Cartwright, J.R.** (BA Queen's, MA, PhD Toronto), Professor, Comparative Politics - environmental politics, political leadership, African politics.

**Crimmins, James E.** (BA, MA Wales, PhD Western), Associate Professor, Huron College, Political Theory - modern European, utilitarianism, religion and politics, history of political thought.

**Dawson, W.F.** (BA Toronto, MA Queen's, DPhil Oxon), Professor, Canadian Politics -parliamentary institutions, the constitution, comparative legislative systems. (On leave, 1992-3)

**Dobell, W.M.** (BA McGill, MA, BLitt Oxon), Associate Professor, International Relations -Canadian government and foreign policy, Cypriot, Indian and Pakistani foreign policy.

**Falkenheim, Peggy** (BA Wellesley, MA, PhD Columbia), Associate Professor, Comparative Foreign Policy, Comparative Politics - Soviet Asian policy, Soviet-Japanese and Sino-Soviet relations, Soviet and Japanese arms control and security.

**Fleming, Marie** (BA Memorial, MSc (Econ), PhD London), Associate Professor, Political Theory - critical theories.

**Keating, Michael** (MA Oxon, PhD CNA), Professor, Local Government, West European Politics - comparative urban and regional politics, European integration.

**Kymlicka, B.B.** (BA British Columbia, MA, PhD Columbia), Professor, Althouse College, Public Policy - Canadian federal and provincial policy making, education policy, semi-autonomous agencies.

**Long, D.G.** (BA, MA Toronto, PhD London), Associate Professor, Political Theory -concepts of 'liberty' and 'interest', moral justification of commercial society, utilitarianism, political thought of the French and Scottish Enlightenment.

**Mansur, Salim** (BA, MA, PhD Toronto), Assistant Professor, International Relations -political economy of development, comparative politics, Middle East and South Asia.

**McClain, Janet** (AB California, MES York), Assistant Professor, Public Policy - Canada and U.S., federal, provincial, state and local policies, housing, immigration and social security.

**McDougall, A.K.** (BA McGill, MA Carleton, PhD Toronto), Associate Professor, Canadian Politics - public administration, provincial politics, political language, policing.

**McDougall, John** (BA Calgary, MSc London, PhD Alberta), Associate Professor, Canadian Public Policy - international relations, Canadian-American relations.

**McGarry, John** (BA Trinity College Dublin, MA, PhD Western), Assistant Professor, King's College, Comparative Politics - ethnic conflict, nationalism, politics of deeply divided societies.

**McKercher, Wm. R.** (BA, MA Western, PhD London), Associate Professor, King's College, Political Theory - American and Canadian constitutional law, bills of rights, theories of state.

**Melvin, R.A.** (BA Manitoba, PhD Alberta), Associate Professor, Political Theory - Ancient Greek and oriental thought, modern theories of order and change.

**Menard, Janet** (BA, MA, PhD Western), Assistant Professor, King's College, Political Theory - religion and politics, eighteenth century political thought, theories of voluntary socialism, Jewish nationalism.

**Noel, S.J.R.** (BA Memorial, MA, DPhil Oxon), Professor, Canadian Politics - federalism, parties, patronage, Ontario politics.

**Perez, Andres** (Lic Nicaragua, MPA Southern California, PhD Carleton), Assistant Professor, Comparative Politics - Latin American politics, public administration.

**Riddell-Dixon, Elizabeth** (BA Toronto, MSc London, PhD Toronto), Associate Professor, International Relations - Canadian foreign policy, international organization, international law. (On leave first term, 1992)

**Sancton, Andrew** (BA Bishop's, BPhil, DPhil Oxon), Associate Professor, Local Government - urban politics, local public administration. (On leave, 1992-3)

**Sansom, T.R.** (BA New Brunswick, PhD London), Associate Professor, Political Theory - concepts of authority, legitimacy and power, nineteenth century political thought.

**Smith, Denis** (BA McGill, BLitt, MA Oxon), Professor, Canadian Politics - Canadian foreign policy, political biography. (On leave, 1992-3)

**Vernon, Richard** (MA Cantab, PhD London), Professor, Political Theory - liberal and socialist theories, modern French political thought, philosophy of social science. (On leave first term, 1992)

**Westmacott, M.W.** (BA Calgary, MA Carleton, PhD Alberta), Associate Professor, Canadian Politics - federal-provincial relations, constitutional reform. (On leave, 1992-3)

**Young, Robert A.** (BA, MA McGill, DPhil Oxon), Associate Professor, Canadian Politics - industrial policy, Atlantic provinces, policy analysis.

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**RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE /  
LA RECHERCHE**

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**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY'S CENTRE FOR  
FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
A BRIEF HISTORY**

Danford W. Middlemiss  
Centre for Foreign Policy Studies  
Dalhousie University

### Origins

Dalhousie's Centre for Foreign Policy Studies (CFPS) was established in 1971 with a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation. This grant enabled the Centre to attract new faculty and research fellows and to begin a research programme in comparative foreign policy analysis. The Centre's original four objectives were: to help integrate the theoretical and empirical approaches to the study of foreign policy decision making; to promote interdisciplinary and comparative studies of foreign policy; to generate cumulative, interpretive analyses and proposals of relevance to Canadian policy makers; and to establish Canadian expertise in the study of foreign policy making processes. Also in 1971, the Department of National Defence funded a Chair of Strategic Studies at Dalhousie which further strengthened the Centre's activities in the maritime strategy and policy area.

### Major Developments

The Centre's first Academic Director was Dr. Denis Stairs (1971-75) who, assisted by Executive Director Gordon Hawkins (1972-73), launched the CFPS on an ambitious series of staff-student seminars, workshops and conferences. The following titles suggest the breadth of topics covered by CFPS personnel: « Canadian Maritime Interests: 1980-1999 » (1972); « Advancing and Contending Approaches to the Study of Chinese Foreign Policy » (1972); three major conferences on Soviet naval policy; « The Changing Role of the Diplomatic Function in the Making of Foreign Policy » (1973); « Southern Africa: A Case Study of a Regional Subsystem » (1973); and « Approaches to the Analysis of Canadian Foreign Policy » (1974).

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Under Dr. Gilbert Winham (Director 1975-82), the CFPS, assisted by a second major Donner grant, embarked on a comparative research and conference program focused on **Canada's Future in the New World Order**. Three major foreign policy workshops, attended by academics as well as federal and provincial government officials, dealt with Canada's relations with Third World countries (1977), the United States (1978), and the European Community (1979). The Centre collaborated with Dalhousie's Centre for Development Projects on another workshop on « Canadian Development Policy » (1980).

In 1981, the CFPS received a major research grant for the period 1981-86 as part of the Military and Strategic Studies Program (MSSP) of the Department of National Defence. Professor Michael McGwire held the first Chair of Maritime and Strategic Studies under

a series of MSSP grants from 1971-80. Dr. Dan Middlemiss became the chairholder in 1981 and became editor of the **Defence Newsletter**, a monthly Centre publication dealing with international and Canadian security issues. In early 1982, the Centre co-sponsored with Project Ploughshares and other organizations a series of six workshops on « Nuclear War and the Future ».

With Dr. Robert Boardman as Director (1982-87), the CFPS continued its active sponsorship of major international foreign policy conferences and workshops. Three conferences stand out in particular: « The Indian Ocean: Perspectives on a Strategic Arena » (1982); « The European Community, Africa and Lomé III: A Canadian Perspective » (1983); and « Canada, Britain and the Atlantic communities: Bilateral Links in a Multilateral World » (1984). Under its five-year MSSP grant, the Centre initiated a **Maritime and Strategic Studies Program** which had a three-fold focus: maritime strategy and Canada's naval policy; arms control; and the economics of defence policy.

Under the current Director, Dr. Dan Middlemiss (1987- ), the CFPS began to focus more directly on comparative maritime strategic issues with a special Canadian emphasis. The Centre was awarded major renewals of its MSSP grant in both 1986 and 1991, with the current programme continuing until 1994. Details of this programme are noted later.

#### Organization and Staff Resources

The CFPS is a fully integrated component of the Department of Political Science and together the Centre and the Department constitute the primary university unit dealing with military and strategic studies, foreign policy, and international politics more generally. The Department currently offers twelve core and nine related courses in these areas. Although the Centre itself is not a teaching institution, its faculty teach and supervise at the undergraduate and graduate levels in the Department. On occasion, the addition of new CFPS staff has led to the adoption of new course and program offerings in the Department. Current examples are: « Strategy and Canadian Defence Policy »; « Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control in World Politics »; and « International Development Studies », a joint venture with Saint Mary's University. A course in « Comparative Maritime Policies » is being considered for the near future. In recent years, the

majority of the Department's new honours and graduate students have been in the foreign/defence policy and international relations fields.

The Centre is administered by a Director with the consensual guidance of all CFPS members. The Centre reports to the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Graduate Studies, as well as to the Associate Vice-President (Research). The two main CFPS committees deal with the budget and publications.

The CFPS currently has nine regular staff who hold appointments as faculty members in the Department of Political Science and whose salaries are paid by Dalhousie University. The Director retains his teaching and administrative responsibilities in the Department of Political Science, but with a reduced course load. Both the salaries of the Director and the Administrative Secretary are entirely paid by Dalhousie University. In addition, several CFPS staff are funded under the MSSP. The CFPS also hires, on an occasional basis, Political Science graduate students to assist in organizing and administering conferences, colloquia, seminars, and workshops.

#### **Director**

Dr. Dan Middlemiss

#### **Academic Staff**

Dr. Robert Boardman (Department Chairman)

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Dr. James Eayrs

Dr. Robert Finbow

Dr. David Luke

Dr. Timothy Shaw

Dr. Denis Stairs

Dr. Gilbert Winham

#### **Research Associate**

Frederick Crickard (Rear-admiral, ret'd)

#### **Research Assistants**

Mr. Peter Haydon

Ms. Cynthia Lamson

Mr. Robert Huebert

#### **Adjunct Professors**

Dr. Michael Eames

Dr. Steven Holloway (St. Francis Xavier University)

Dr. David Jones (Director, Russian Research Center of Nova Scotia)

#### **Administrative Staff**

Mrs. Marilyn Langille (Administrative Secretary)

Ms. Susan Rolston (Conference Administrator and Publications Co-ordinator)

Ms. Sharon Hobson (Researcher/writer, **Defence Newsletter**)

#### **Related University Activities**

Courses related to the Centre's areas of specialization are offered in the History and Economics Departments, as well as by the School of Business Administration and the Faculty of Law. In addition, the CFPS maintains close links with the Pearson Institute for International Development, and participates in the diploma program in Marine Affairs offered by the Law School, and in the International Development Studies Program at Dalhousie and St. Mary's Universities.

The CFPS also supports a number of other university organizations and activities. These include: the publication of *International Insights*, a journal on international affairs produced by Dalhousie Political Science and Law School students; the **Dalhousie-Kings University Model United Nations Society**, a university-wide student organization which sends student delegates to the Annual National Model United Nations Conference held in New York every April; and the International Ocean Institute's annual **Ocean Management Training Program** for middle-management students from Third World countries which has been held at Dalhousie University every summer since 1981 under the general direction of Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese of the CFPS.

Dr. Dan Middlemiss is a continuing member of the Dalhousie University Oceans Advisory Committee which is completing recommendations for implementing the Dalhousie President's 1989 « Mission Statement » which identified Oceans Studies as an area of special emphasis for the University as a whole.

#### **Liaison Activities**

As noted earlier, the CFPS maintains close working relations with various Dalhousie University centres and institutes which have an interest in international relations, foreign policy, and security matters, especially those involved in maritime research.

The CFPS has links with other MSSP-supported centres in the Atlantic Region. A recent example of this was the Centre's co-sponsoring with Acadia University regarding the **Third Bedford Colloquium on Soviet Military-Political Affairs** in the Fall of 1991.

The CFPS also continues to co-operate closely with Maritime Command and several defence-oriented organizations in the Atlantic region and elsewhere. The CFPS assisted in co-sponsoring and organizing conferences and seminars with prominent defence organizations this past year. Fred Crickard provided planning advice and assistance to the Naval Officers Association of Canada for its Conference **The Canadian Navy in Peace and War in the 1990s**, 7 June 1991 in Calgary. CFPS staff helped organize the

Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies' Fall Seminar **Divided We Fall: The National Security Implications of Canadian Constitutional Issues**, Toronto, 6-7 December 1991; Peter Haydon also attended and delivered a paper. CFPS staff were also active in lecturing at Maritime Warfare Centre courses. Fred Crickard was an active discussant on the Research Associates meetings of the Ocean Institute of Canada in Halifax, and continues his advisory and other work with the Nova Scotia Defence Associations Network and the Royal United Services Institute of Nova Scotia. Peter Haydon attended the Conference of Defence Associations' Annual General Meeting and Seminar as Vice-Chairman (Sea) and Chairman of the CDA Defence Policy Committee.

During the past year, the CFPS continued its liaison activities with National Defence Headquarters and other government agencies in the security field. Fred Crickard remained an active participant at a June meeting of NDHQ's **Maritime Strategy Committee** in Ottawa, and continued his regular visiting lectures at the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto. The highly successful **Crisis Management Seminars** continued to provide a mechanism of mutually beneficial collaboration between the CFPS and the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto. Fred Crickard remained an active member of the Auditor General's Advisory Committee on «The Department of National Defence Audit: Reserve Forces» and participated in meetings of this Committee in Ottawa and Halifax. Dan Middlemiss also participated as a member of the Auditor General's Advisory Committee on the «Department of National Defence Comprehensive Audit: Major Capital Projects» and attended a meeting on this subject in Ottawa.

The CFPS and its staff have also established important links with other foreign governments. In May 1991, Dr. Robert Boardman visited several major research

institutes in Beijing, PRC as part of his continuing research on Chinese views on the United Nations role in security matters. Through the Centre's international maritime conference series, CFPS staff were invited to attend conferences at the U.S. Naval War College (Peter Haydon gave a seminar there in December) and at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich, U.K.

In the early 1980s, Dr. Gilbert Winham initiated closer contacts between the CFPS and the Halifax Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Since then, CFPS staff and Political Science students have been very active participants on the executive of the Halifax Branch and in its operation. The Centre co-sponsors a regular lecture series, and provides secretarial, support, and funding assistance to the Halifax Branch.

Students have played an important liaison role as well. In December 1991, two graduate students won trips to attend a major Canadian Institute of International Affairs Conference, **Has Canada Made a Difference?**, in Toronto. Also in December, another graduate student received financial assistance from the Department of National Defence and the CFPS to attend a Canadian Institute of International Peace and Security co-sponsored Conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia dealing with the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

and the emerging security arrangements in Europe. Such activities not only help students with their research but also help to establish Dalhousie's links with other new scholars dealing with security issues of importance to Canada generally.

Finally, CFPS staff continue to serve as an important resource for public information and education through regular co-operation with the media in providing interviews on defence and security issues, most notably this past year with respect to the Persian Gulf crisis and the September Defence Policy Statement, and by the publication of its free, monthly *Defence Newsletter*.

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## Current Activities

In keeping with the Centre's original mandate, CFPS staff are currently carrying out their research, publishing, teaching and other professional interests on various aspects of international relations, Canadian defence policy, Canadian and comparative foreign policy, and international political economy.

Centre staff have continued their previous success in receiving substantial research awards from various funding agencies to pursue individual as well as collaborative projects. For example, Dr. Timothy Shaw obtained several grants to undertake major, multi-year research projects on various African and Third World topics. These include: « Prospects for Peace and Development in Southern Africa in the 1990s: Canadian and Comparative Perspectives » (Canadian Institute of International Peace and Security grant, with Larry Swatuk 1989-91); « The Human Dimensions of Structural Adjustments in Zimbabwe » (UNICEF and North-South Institute grants, 1989-90); « The Political Economy of Security and Democracy in the South in the 1990s: Dialectics of National Adjustments, Regional Conflicts and Global Alignments » (MacArthur Foundation grant, 1990-92). In 1991, a Centre-sponsored workshop, « Surviving at the Margins: Africa in the New International Divisions of Labour and Power », and an international symposium, « Surviving at the Margins: Political Economy and Foreign Policy in the South in the 1990s », were both held as offshoots of the MacArthur Foundation grant.

While Centre members have been successful in obtaining grants for individual research projects, many of which have led to important international conferences and book publications, the principal source of continuing financial support for the CFPS since its founding has been the Department of National Defence's MSSP. Under the current 1991-94 funding cycle, Dalhousie, via the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, was one of only three of thirteen universities across Canada to receive the maximum grant to sustain « Centres of Expertise » under the MSSP.

The CFPS has begun to expand its activities in its primary MSSP area of specialization, **Maritime Policy and Strategy**, while retaining an interest in **Soviet Military-Political Affairs**. CFPS activities related to Dalhousie University's MSSP are:

### 1. Maritime Policy and Strategy Program:

The main components of this program are:

- A) The Maritime Strategy Conference Series
- B) The Canadian Security Policy Seminar Series
- C) The Canadian Marine Policy and Strategy Project
- D) The Crisis Management Simulation Exercise Project
- E) The Maritime Security and Conflict Resolution Project

During 1990-1991, the Maritime Strategy Conference Series and the Canadian Security Policy Seminar Series were concluded. The principal focus for this past year was the Canadian Marine Policy and Strategy (CMPS) project. The Crisis-Management Simulation Exercise continued with the annual Canadian Forces Command and Staff College-Dalhousie Students Crisis Management Simulation Exercise held in Halifax 6 February 1991. The Maritime Security and Conflict Resolution (MSCR) project was a new initiative begun this past year. It is intended to parallel and complement the CMPS project for the remainder of the MSSP grant period.

#### A) The Maritime Strategy Conference Series

The third and final conference, **Maritime Interests, Conflict and the Law of the Sea**, of this series was held in Halifax 20-23 June 1991. This Conference, as with the two previous conferences (**The Undersea Dimension of Maritime Strategy**, 1989; and **Naval Arms Limitations and Maritime Security**, 1990), attracted considerable national and international participation. As a result, Dalhousie University and the CFPS is now well established as the sole Canadian University specializing in maritime strategy.

This has led to many contacts with organizations with similar interests at home and abroad. These include: the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, Maritime Command, Maritime Air Group, the Department of External Affairs and International Trade Canada (International Security Affairs Branch), The Naval War College, Newport Rhode Island, and the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

The proceedings of the three conferences have been compiled and are available for distribution. In addition, an annotated bibliography of the conference papers is in progress. Planning is well advanced for a major publication, **The Sea and Canadian Foreign Policy**. It will be sponsored by the Naval Officers Association of Canada (NOAC) and with the assistance of a Dalhousie Political Science graduate student intern. This book will consist of selected conference papers from the three conferences in the Maritime Strategy Series, plus new works. This collaborative project will be the first to examine the effect of multiple uses of the sea on Canadian foreign and security policy.

#### B) The Canadian Security Policy Seminar Series

This series is now concluded. Between 1989 and 1991, the Centre sponsored or co-sponsored eight seminars on Canadian Security Policy collaborating with a number of other associations and institutions, including: Acadia University, The Nova Scotia Royal United Services Institute, the Naval Officers Association of Canada, The Nova Scotia Defence Associations Network, Maritime Command, Maritime

Air Group and Dalhousie University's International Insights Society.

The Centre has published the proceedings of five of these seminars. The remaining three, to be published elsewhere, are forthcoming.

The Centre's leadership in this project has established a network of local and regional contacts as well as considerable media attention. In the future, the Centre will continue to support selected seminars on themes related to its area of prime interests.

#### C) The Canadian Marine Policy and Strategy Project

Formerly called the Canadian Maritime Policy Research Project, the objective of this 54-month project is to identify the long term needs of a national marine policy and to define an integrated strategy to protect and develop Canada's vital maritime interests. The current Phase One of this project will attempt to define national objectives. The subsequent two, 18-month stages of Phase Two will seek to define a Canadian strategy for maritime security, marine transportation, marine resources and the ocean environment.

To date, 26 centres in 14 federal agencies with oceans responsibilities have been contacted and have been invited, along with oceans experts from universities and marine associations, to participate in a week-long Multi-Agency Branch Exercise in Halifax in the Fall of 1992.

The project has attracted interest from Dalhousie University's **Oceans Forum**. It is expected that the project will integrate effectively with other current and planned University activities in the oceans area.

#### D) The Crisis Management Simulation Exercise Project

This successful project, involving students from Dalhousie's Department of Political Science, Law School and naval students from the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto continued into its third year on 5 February 1992 with a simulated Canada-France fisheries and pollution dispute. This exercise has been published by the CFPS as, *Crisis Management Seminar, Maritime Strategy Series No. 1*, (editor, Rob Huebert, 1991). Because of the enthusiastic support of the student participants, the CFPS plans to continue these crisis-management simulations in politico-military decision-making.

#### E) The Maritime Security and Conflict Resolution Project

Under the management of Peter Haydon, this project will encompass research, policy analysis, and public education to examine the issues of global maritime security — especially maritime strategy and arms control, conflict resolution at sea, and the role of

international law in maritime security — from a comprehensive and uniquely Canadian perspective. The project will incorporate a series of well integrated one-day seminars on key issues affecting future maritime security, a colloquium on the future of naval operations, a conference and workshop to examine and simulate concepts and procedures for multinational maritime crisis management, the development of maritime data bases and related research material, and publications associated with all the above activities. The project could lead to a new course in the Department of Political Science as well. If sufficient funding is found, planned activities are projected until mid-1996.

#### 2. The Soviet Military-Political Affairs Program:

The CFPS continues to support this program which is intended to maintain a research, public education, and publication capacity in Soviet military-political affairs, as well as the unique library holdings of the Russian Research Collection at Dalhousie University. This program is co-ordinated by Dr. David Jones who is currently an Adjunct Professor with the CFPS and Director of the Russian Research Centre of Nova Scotia.

In August 1991, the CFPS co-sponsored the **Third Bedford Colloquium on Soviet Military-Political Affairs: The Soviet Armed Forces on the Eve of Reform**. This was the third of a series of such international colloquia sponsored by the CFPS in conjunction with Dr. David Jones. The verbatim transcripts of the proceedings of the Second Colloquium are being published by the CFPS.

#### Publications

The Centre has several different outlets for disseminating the results of researchers' efforts and its major conference, workshop, and seminar series. These include: a monograph series; **Occasional Papers**; and a **Maritime Strategy Series**. Recent publications under CFPS auspices include:

*Between Choice In a Hard Place: Contending Theories of International Relations*, by Larry Swatuk (November 1991).

*National Security and Defence in a Changing World*, Proceedings of a Conference in November 1990, edited by Roger Thompson and Fred W. Crickard (August 1991).

*Canadian Military Aviation in the Year 2000*, Proceedings of a Conference in May 1990, edited by Shabnam Datta and Fred W. Crickard (August 1991).

*The Undersea Dimension of Maritime Strategy: A Conference Report*, edited by Dan W. Middlemiss, Fred W. Crickard, and Susan J. Rolston (June 1991).

*Naval Arms Limitations and Maritime Security: A Conference Report*, edited by Dan W. Middlemiss, Fred W. Crickard, and Susan J. Rolston (June 1991).

*Crisis Management Seminar*, Maritime Strategy Series No. 1, edited by Rob Huebert (January 1991).

*Perestroika and the Soviet Armed Forces*, Transcript proceedings of the First Bedford Colloquium on Soviet Military-Political Affairs, edited by David R. Jones (1990).

*Canadian Policy in Southern Africa and the Future of Angola and Namibia*, Report of a workshop 23-24 March 1990, edited by Larry A. Swatuk (1990).

*The Canadian Army in the 21st Century*, Proceedings of a Conference in March 1989 (January 1990).

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

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**REFLECTIONS ON EDITING THE JOURNAL**

Ronald Manzer  
University of Toronto

Journal editors are asked questions. Some are asked politely, part of desultory conversations over beer at conferences. Others are advanced more aggressively, originating with a frustrated or disappointed author. Some questions reflect a professional orientation, perhaps put by a graduate student trying to discern the track to publication. Others simply result from the happy and insatiable curiosity of political scientists about who has power and how institutions work.

« Should I send my paper to the Journal? » For me that question was almost always an easy affirmative. After all, as an omnibus journal the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* publishes manuscripts in all fields of political science. Nonetheless, we also had to warn potential authors that we tried to make the Journal more than simply a collection of five or six specialized articles, each limited in its interest to a select group of readers. An important question during the assessment of manuscripts and, if accepted, their revision and editing for publication was widening the interest of a paper to reach across fields of the discipline. Most often this was done by encouraging authors to develop their theoretical arguments and, as much as possible, write for the discipline as a whole rather than for a specialized segment of it.

« On what grounds would editors reject manuscripts without sending them out for assessment? » For a number of reasons manuscripts may be rejected by the editors following their initial assessment. Manuscripts may be judged unsuitable for publication in the Journal because they are thought to be too narrow or too specialized in their subject matter for publication in an omnibus journal, they may fall outside the boundaries of political science even broadly construed, or they may fail to make a clear and original contribution to political science scholarship, or be too narrowly conceived to be interesting to the general readership of the Journal. For example, we might reject a narrowly based case study or strictly descriptive historical accounting while suggesting that the author attempt to give the argument a comparative perspective or a theoretical framework that would broaden interest in the findings and establish their significance for contemporary political science scholarship. In cases where a manuscript was not sent out for review because it was too long or substantively weak, our practice was to give its author an opportunity to revise the manuscript and resubmit it. When we turned back a manuscript because we thought the *CJPS* was not the appropriate place for its publication, wherever possible we tried to suggest journals to which the manuscript might be sent.

« I submitted my paper months ago. Why is it taking so long for you to tell me whether you will publish it, or not? » Actually, the length of time may seem long to an expectant author, but the Journal's average turnaround times are not out of line with other scholarly journals of comparable quality. Nonetheless, the most unpredictable stage of processing manuscripts is peer review. At least two readers must say « Yes, I recommend publication » before a manuscript is accepted; or, alternatively, two must say « No » for a manuscript to be rejected. Assessors are busy people, and assessment is volunteer work which carries no professional recognition for those undertaking it. Not surprisingly, assessors are sometimes slow to return their reports. Reminder letters are sent, telephone inquiries are made, and occasionally additional assessors are solicited. Usually we preferred to wait for a later report. For one reason a new assessor would have to be allowed the usual three or four weeks to respond. More importantly, we had given careful consideration to our initial choice of assessors, and we were always reluctant not to wait a little longer to get the assessments we thought would be most helpful to us as well as the authors.

Choosing assessors for manuscripts is obviously a critical stage in the editorial process. With an omnibus journal editors have to know whom they can ask to review papers written in widely different fields, often far from their own professional experience. As much as possible we tried to avoid asking any one person to assess more than one paper a year for the Journal.

With sixty-five or seventy new papers going out annually and two or three, even four, assessors for each, a fairly lengthy list of assessors is required to sustain the Journal's peer review process. Accordingly, editors spend a lot of time keeping informed about changing research interests, reviewing the listings by field in the Directory, checking paper-givers and discussants at annual meetings, perusing publishers' lists for authors of new books, and reviewing articles published recently in other journals.

In our search for assessors we were not simply concerned to find specialists in the sub-fields of papers under consideration. We also wanted people who would be sympathetic to an author's project while usefully critical of its argument and presentation. Hence editors have to learn the « schools » and the « feuds » in various fields and sub-fields of the discipline, and who belongs to various factions. This is at once one of the more challenging and more professionally interesting aspects of editing a journal like the *CJPS*.

« Who has the last word on copy editing ? » Copy-editing manuscripts for publication invariably gets mixed reactions from authors. Editors are concerned to ensure that all articles adhere to the style of the Journal. Thus readers should not see variations in spellings or the format of tables, footnotes, and headings from one article or issue to another. As co-editor I was also concerned to make articles as widely accessible within the discipline as possible, and I wanted the quality of scholarly writing to be as high as we could press our authors to achieve. At the same time I accepted that there are many ways to write good English, and authors have their own voices which editors should respect. We tried to find a balance by taking a rigorous approach to our initial copy editing, both editor and assistant editor working through each paper (which would require three or four days for each paper); and then we returned the copy-edited manuscripts to authors so they could see what we had done. In principle, the editors have the final authority over what goes into the Journal. In practice, at the end of the correspondence and exchanges between authors and editors over the copy editing if authors insisted on their own version and matters of Journal policy such as format or gender-neutral language were not at stake, then we accepted the author's wording.

« How is the work divided among the editors ? » During my term as co-editor there were five centres of operation for editorial work. On the English-language side of the Journal, Sylvia Bashevkin and I together handled the peer review and editing of all English-language manuscripts for articles, research notes, field analyses and comments. William Coleman at McMaster University determined what English-language book reviews would be commissioned and who would be solicited as reviewers. On the French-language side of the Journal, there was a similar division of responsibilities for editorial work on

manuscripts and book reviews between Lucille Beaudry as codirectrice at Université du Québec à Montréal and Stéphane Dion as secrétaire à la rédaction at Université de Montréal. At Wilfrid Laurier University John McMenemy as managing editor received the copy-edited manuscripts for articles and book reviews separately from the four editorial offices, prepared the manuscripts for printing as galley proofs, returned the galleys to authors and editors for proof-reading, and integrated all our corrections prior to the final printing.

These five centres of editorial operations were co-ordinated in three ways. First, we consulted regularly by telephone and correspondence about matters where our work overlapped. For example, as Sylvia and I planned for forthcoming issues, we worked on the assumption that one or two of the articles in each issue would be published in French. As the press deadline for each issue approached, one of us would contact Lucille to find out what manuscripts she would be sending to John McMenemy. Then Sylvia and I would make a final determination of the manuscripts we would send to John for that issue. As another example, review articles are commissioned by the review editors and are not subject to peer review; but review articles are published as part of the 70 to 75 per cent of the Journal reserved for articles, notes and comments rather than by reducing the section normally reserved for book reviews. Hence Bill Coleman kept me informed about the progress of the book reviews he had commissioned, and from his information Sylvia and I could schedule the review articles for a forthcoming issue and at the same time adjust our space for other English-language articles accordingly.

A second means of co-ordination among the four centres of editorial activity at McMaster, Montréal, du Québec à Montréal and Toronto was John McMenemy at Wilfrid Laurier. For each issue we each sent John our copy-edited manuscripts, and he put the articles and reviews in the order we had agreed. He also told us when we had to make adjustments to an issue, either because we had sent too much material or because we had not sent enough.

A third opportunity for co-ordination occurred at our editorial board meetings. Each year the editorial board met twice, once in late November or early December, usually at the same time as the meeting of the board of directors of the CPSA, and again at the annual meetings of the CPSA in late May or early June. We used these meetings of the editorial board to discuss problems arising with issues of the Journal on which we were currently working. More importantly, we also used the meetings to discuss matters of Journal policy and procedure which affected all of us. A board of editors inherits the Journal as an institution with long and well established rules of procedure. Each board of editors also finds it necessary to adapt old rules and develop new ones as the situation of the Journal changes in response to such influences as the changing financial

condition of the discipline in Canada, the changing financial condition of the Journal, and the changing technology of scholarly publishing. Our meetings as an editorial board, and also our meetings annually with the Advisory Board, were essential to preserving and developing the common framework of an ongoing scholarly journal within which each of the five centres of editorial activity could work harmoniously with the others.

How much time does it take? I knew that editing the Journal would be demanding, but it took much more of my time than I had expected. On average, I spent three working days a week over three years editing the Journal. Moreover, it required sustained attention throughout the year as manuscripts arrived from authors, copy was prepared for publication, and galleys and proofs came back from the managing editor in every season. Indeed, in sharp contrast with most other academic enterprises, work on the Journal tends to increase in tempo during the summer. When there are no classes then authors are free to finish and/or revise their papers, especially those presented at the meetings, and send them along to the Journal.

Journal editors no doubt vary greatly in their approaches to maintaining some sort of balance in their academic lives among editing, teaching, research and university service. In my case what suffered was my research. During my three years as co-editor I found that my time was almost fully occupied by my teaching, editing and the usual college and university committees. During my second and third summers as co-editor I did manage to get some research done; but sustained, uninterrupted time for research was simply impossible. For me the Journal was a looming presence, never absent from mind, one of those academic enterprises expanding seemingly inexorably to take whatever time was available.

Editing the Journal displaced research for three years in my academic life, but the experience of editing the Journal certainly expanded my horizons as both a teacher and student of political science. Reading critically and making judgments, with written commentaries to authors, about manuscripts and assessments from all areas of the discipline for an omnibus journal was tremendously challenging and stimulating. I found myself immersed in countless scholarly arguments, corresponding with hundreds of political scientists as authors and assessors for the Journal, very often sparking an anonymous scholarly dialogue in which I had the delightful advantage of knowing who was saying what to whom. As for those manuscripts which we accepted for publication, I came to know them especially well, reading each one closely at least five times for the purposes of initial assessment, editorial decision, copy editing, galley proofs and page proofs.

Do Journal editors have « power »? Yes, I suppose they do; but I would be more inclined to stress their

« authority ». Several key decisions belong to the editors: which manuscripts to send out for assessment and which to reject without peer review; who will be asked to serve as assessors; if there is ambiguity or split opinion, what do the assessors' reports mean for acceptance or rejection of a manuscript; and which books are selected for review in the Journal and who will be asked to do the reviews. Each of these decisions is taken, however, in the context of well established rules and policies about editorial procedure and Journal content. In part these are inherited, and adapted, by each editorial team from the work of previous editors. In part they are widely recognized requirements for scholarly publication which are accepted as essential to preserve the *CJPS* as one of Canada's best scholarly journals and one of the world's best political science journals. From the earliest period of preparing to take responsibility for editing the Journal through talking about its current activities with past editors to preparing our own transition for transfer to the new editorial team, what strikes me now in retrospect is the consciousness of past, present and future being linked together in an office of trust.

Do I miss it? To be honest, no! Editing the Journal was an experience which I treasure, but three years was certainly enough of it. I shall always feel privileged to have had the chance to do it, but now I am happy just to get my own footnotes correct, not to mention have the time once more to write some text to go with them.

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**OUR HOST DEPARTMENT /  
LE DÉPARTEMENT HÔTE**

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**POLITICAL STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND YOUR HOST  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE 1992 LEARNED  
SOCIETIES MEETINGS**

David Milne  
U.P.E.I.

Like the province itself, the department of political studies (and indeed the university) has always been small, and doubtless beautiful! The university was established in 1969 following the decision of the Liberal government under Premier Campbell to merge two earlier longstanding institutions: St. Dunstan's University dating back to 1855, and Prince of Wales College from 1860. Although politics was taught almost from the beginning as a part of philosophy, history or law, it was not until 1949 that a department was formed at Prince of Wales offering courses in political studies; it was 1968 before St. Dunstan's University established a department, though courses in political studies had been offered earlier.

The department complement has remained at four full-time faculty since the founding of UPEI despite

substantially rising numbers of majors and other students taking the discipline. There are approximately 40 majors in the program, and almost 1000 course registrants each year. The advantages of our small size permit close attention to writing of research papers and to seminar presentations, particularly in the upper-level courses taken by majors. Assisted by several sessional instructors, the faculty offers an undergraduate program of 40 courses on a rotation basis in the fields of Canadian Politics, International Politics, Comparative Politics and Political Theory. In a recent external review of the department's program, Professor Denis Stairs commended the department on « its responsible and imaginative use of currently limited faculty resources. » Past experience has indicated that the following program prepares our majors quite well for graduate work in Canada and abroad.

### **Courses in Political Studies Program**

#### ***Introductory Politics***

Introductory Politics I: Politics in Liberal Democracy - B. Bartmann  
Introductory Politics II: Ideologies in Liberal Democracies - J. Crossley/D. Milne\*

#### ***Canadian Politics***

Canadian Politics I: Government - J. Crossley/D. Milne\*  
Politics and Government of Prince Edward Island - W. MacKinnon  
Law, Politics and the Judicial Process I - V. Moore  
Law, Politics and the Judicial Process II - V. Moore  
Canadian Politics II: Environment and Processes - J. Crossley/R. Olling\*  
Canadian Federalism - D. Milne  
Canadian Social Policy - J. Crossley/R. Olling\*  
Canadian Economic Policy - J. Crossley  
Law, the Courts and the Constitution I - D. Milne  
Law, the Courts and the Constitution II - D. Milne  
Political Participation in Canada - J. Crossley

#### ***Political Theory***

Introduction to Political Theory: Classical Origins - D Milne/G. Germain\*  
Introduction to Political Theory: The Modern Period - D Milne/G. Germain\*  
Introduction to Empirical Political Studies - J. Crossley  
The Liberal Tradition - D Milne/G. Germain\*  
Liberalism and its Critics - D Milne/G. Germain\*  
Great Political Thinkers - D Milne/G. Germain\*  
Great Issues in Political Theory - D Milne/G. Germain\*

#### ***Comparative Politics***

Political Economy and Social Change in Underdeveloped Areas - G. Webster/G. Germain\*  
U.S. Politics I: Social Power and Social Problems - G. Webster/R. Olling\*  
U.S. Politics II: Origins and Performance of American Political Institutions - G. Webster/R. Olling\*  
Comparative Politics of Latin America and the Caribbean - G. Webster  
Comparative Politics of Africa - G. Webster/G. Germain\*  
Communist Societies: Their Rise and Institutionalization - New 1992-93  
Communist Societies: Dilemmas, Decay and Decline - New 1992-93  
Comparative European Politics I - B. Bartmann  
Comparative European Politics II - B. Bartmann  
Contending Approaches in Comparative Politics - B. Bartmann  
Comparative Politics of the Middle East - B. Bartmann  
The Politics of Russia and the Soviet Union - New 1992-93

#### ***International Politics***

War and Peace - B. Bartmann  
Introduction to International Politics - B. Bartmann  
Comparative Foreign Policy - B. Bartmann  
International Political Economy - B. Bartmann  
Seminar in the History of Canadian External Relations - A. Robb (History)  
International Organizations - B. Bartmann  
International Law - B. Bartmann  
The Politics of European Integration - B. Bartmann

\* Alternating and substitution teaching assignments indicated by asterisk.

It was the late Reshard Gool, a tireless and imaginative leader, who put his stamp upon the first department at UPEI. Only two of the four principal faculty from those early years now remain: Professors Gary Webster and David Milne. These have now been joined by two promising full-time teachers and scholars: Professors John Crossley and Barry Bartmann. Professors Gil Germain and Randy Olling have also been highly productive and supportive of the program in recent years. Necessarily generalists, all of the faculty regularly teach in at least two different fields in the discipline. However, despite the extensive commitments to teaching and administration in a small department, many of the faculty have active research responsibilities. This fact is evident by a review of the publications and papers of the department set out below.

### Books by UPEI Political Studies Faculty

- B. Bartmann, ed., *Creating National Societies: Challenges and Compromises*, proceedings of the Seventh Annual Southwest Ontario Comparative Politics Conference, London, University of Western Ontario, 1984.
- G. Germain, *A Discourse on Disenchantment: Reflections on Politics and Technology*, in press, Albany, State University of New York, 1993.
- D. Milne, *The Canadian Constitution*, 3rd edition, Toronto, Lorimer, 1991, paper and cloth editions (Earlier editions in 1989 and 1982).
- D. Milne, *Tug of War: Ottawa and the Provinces under Trudeau and Mulroney*, Toronto, Lorimer, 1986, paper and cloth editions.
- D. Milne, *The Garden Transformed: Prince Edward Island 1945-1980*, V. Smitheram, D. Milne, D. Dasgupta, eds, Charlottetown, Ragweed Press, 1982, paperback.
- R. Olling, *The Confederation Debate: The Constitution in Crisis*, edited with M.W. Westmacott, Dubuque, Iowa, Kendall/Hunt, 1980.
- R. Olling, *Perspectives on Canadian Federalism*, edited with M.W. Westmacott, Toronto, Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1988.
- Recent Articles, Papers, and Reports of UPEI Political Studies**
- B. Bartmann, « *Between Autonomy and Dependence: The Challenges of Self-government in Small Jurisdictions: A Perspective from Prince Edward Island*, » in *The Administrative Systems of the European Island Regions*, in press, European Centre for the Regions and the University of the Azores, 1992.
- B. Bartmann, « *Micro-State Sovereignty: The Burdens of Diplomacy* » and « *Small Islands and Small States in a Changing International Community*, » CPSA, Learned Societies, 1988 and 1992.
- B. Bartmann, « *A World Made Safe for Small States*, » Institute of Island Studies, 1991.
- B. Bartmann, « *Statehood in the Contemporary International System: The Question of Legitimacy*, » in *Creating National Societies: Challenges and Compromises*, University of Western Ontario, 1984.
- J. Crossley, « *Prince Edward Island*, » in *Canadian Annual Review of Politics and Public Policy, 1990*, University of Toronto Press, forthcoming (Similar essays for the *Canadian Annual Review 1989, 1988, 1987*.)
- J. Crossley, « *Two from the Island: Recent Work Relating to the Micmas of PEI*, » *Canadian Journal of Native Studies*, Vol. 10, number 1.
- J. Crossley, « *Community Development, Administrative Rationality, and Politics: The Rural Development Council and the Canada-P.E.I. Comprehensive Development Plan*, » Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association, Memorial University of NFLD, 20-21 October 1990, published in *Conference Proceedings*..
- J. Crossley, « *The Politics of the Free Trade Debate*, » Institute of Island Studies, *Free Trade and Prince Edward Island*, Charlottetown, 1990.
- J. Crossley, « *Current Public Policy Issues Affecting Native Peoples in Canada and Prince Edward Island: Background Notes*, » report prepared for the Prince Edward Island Community Legal Information Association, May 1991.
- J. Crossley, « *Review and Discussion Document on Native Issues*, » report prepared for the Minister of Justice, Government of Prince Edward Island, 1989.
- G. Germain, « *The Revenge of the Sacred: Technology and Reenchantment*, » in *The Barbarism of Reason*, Asher Horowitz and Terry Maley, eds, in press, University Press of Kansas.
- G. Germain, « *Disenchantment, Technology and Politics* » CPSA, Learned Societies Conference, McMaster University, June 7, 1987.
- D. Milne, « *Challenging Constitutional Dependency: A Revisionist View of Atlantic Canada*, » in James N. McCrorie and Martha L. Macdonald, eds, *The Constitutional Future of the Prairie and Atlantic Regions of Canada*, Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, 1992.
- D. Milne, « *A Summary Overview of the Federal Constitutional Proposals*, » in Douglas Brown, Robert Young, and Dwight Herperger, eds, *Constitutional Commentaries: An Assessment of the 1991 Federal Proposals*, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, 1992.

- D. Milne, « *Prince Edward Island: Politics in a Beleaguered Garden*, » in Keith Brownsey and Michael Howlett, eds, *The Provincial State: Politics in Canada's Provinces and Territories*, Toronto, Copp Clark Pitman, 1992 (Revised article first published in *The Garden Transformed*, Charlottetown: Ragweed, 1982).
- D. Milne, « *Equality or Asymmetry: Why Choose?*, » in Ronald L. Watts and Douglas M. Brown, eds, *Options for a New Canada*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1991.
- D. Milne, « *Politics and the Constitution*, » in Alain G. Gagnon and James Bickerton, eds, *Canadian Politics: An Introduction to the Discipline*, Peterborough, Broadview, 1990.
- D. Milne, « *Canada's Constitutional Odyssey*, » in Michael Whittington and Glen Williams, eds, *Canadian Politics in the 1990s*, 3rd edition, Toronto, Nelson, 1990.
- D. Milne, « *Prince Edward Island: 1986*, » *Canadian Annual Review of Politics and Public Affairs, 1986*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1990 (Similar essays for *Canadian Annual Review, 1985, 1984*).
- D. Milne, « *Much Ado about Meech*, » in Peter M. Leslie and Ronald L. Watts, eds., *The State of the Federation, 1987-1988*, Kingston, Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, 1988.
- R. Olling, « *The COR in New Brunswick: Perspectives on the 1991 Provincial Election*, » Regional Studies Seminar, Centre for Research on the Future of Work, St. Francis Xavier University, October, 1991.
- G. Webster, « *The Movement For a New Society*, » Society for Socialist Studies, Learned Societies, McMaster University, 1987.
- Recent or Ongoing Research Projects and Undertakings**
- B. Bartmann, « *Small Island Models*, » Brief to the Legislative Committee on Maritime Economic Integration, Prince Edward Island, 1991.
- B. Bartmann, « *The Small Islands of the North Atlantic Rim*, » Cabinet Committee on Government Reform, Prince Edward Island, 1991.
- B. Bartmann, « *Small Islands and Micro-States in the New Europe*, » University of the Azores, 1992.
- J. Crossley, « *The Rural Development Council of Prince Edward Island: A Political History*, » manuscript with Michael O'Grady.
- J. Crossley, « *The Prince Edward Island: 1992*, » *Canadian Annual Review*, 1992.
- D. Milne, *Concurrency with Provincial Paramountcy*, report for FPRO, Government of Canada, 1991.
- D. Milne, *Papers on the Constitution*, reports for New Brunswick Commission on Canadian Federalism, 1991.
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**ANNUAL REPORTS / RAPPORTS ANNUELS**


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

Dr. Simon McInnes

**McCay, Duff & Company  
Chartered Accountants**

**CPSA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE /  
ÉTATS DES RÉSULTATS CONSOLIDÉS**

REVENUE / REVENUS	1991	1990
Membership fees and subscriptions / Cotisations et souscriptions	157,217	140,933
Grants and donations / Dons et subventions	505,097	531,078
Interest / Intérêts	30,389	36,261
Other revenue / Autres revenus	<u>24,392</u>	<u>23,206</u>
	717,095	731,478
EXPENDITURE / DÉPENSES		
Canadian Political Science Association / ACSP	268,393	275,331
Programme de stages parlementaires / PIP	265,617	265,333
Programme ontarien de stages parlementaires / OLIP	171,416	184,794
CPSA Trust Fund / Fonds en fiducie de l'ACSP	<u>2,677</u>	<u>1,851</u>
	708,103	727,309
NET REVENUE FOR YEAR / REVENU NET POUR L'EXERCICE	8,992	4,169

**PROGRAMME DE STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES ONTARIEN  
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS**

ANNÉE DU PROGRAMME REVENUS	90/91	89/90
Octrois - L'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario	152,080	159,120
Dons	40,550	36,183
Intérêts	<u>9,805</u>	<u>8,283</u>
	202,435	203,586
<b>DÉPENSES</b>		
Administration	21,575	24,461
Honoraires et déplacements des directeurs	6,500	6,500
Bourses des stagiaires	119,500	129,000
Déplacements et réceptions	27,386	26,873
Frais de représentation	217	396
Sélection	<u>2,618</u>	<u>3,564</u>
	<u>177,796</u>	<u>190,794</u>
<b>REVENUS NETS POUR L'EXERCICE</b>	<u><u>24,639</u></u>	<u><u>12,792</u></u>

**CPSA PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

PROGRAMME YEAR REVENUE	90/91	89/90
Grant - The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	46,423	46,423
Donations		
- Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association Inc	60,000	60,000
- The Insurance Bureau of Canada	65,520	62,700
- Bell Canada	40,315	35,000
- The Canadian Cable Television Association	16,000	15,000
- Other	20,213	31,530
Interest	<u>13,965</u>	<u>18,141</u>
	262,436	268,794
EXPENDITURE		
Scholarships	150,000	147,000
Selection	13,054	13,638
Orientation and visits	12,912	13,819
Representation	8,039	12,720
Director's honorarium and expenses	10,500	10,500
Academic stipends	9,410	9,273
Special programmes	6,733	10,316
Personnel	28,616	22,015
Administration	26,275	27,651
Capital expenditures	684	-----
	<u>266,223</u>	<u>266,932</u>
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	<u>(3,787)</u>	<u>1,862</u>

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

**As at December 31, 1991 / Au 31 décembre 1991**

	1991	1990
REVENUE / REVENUS		
Donations / Dons	5,570	6,655
Interest / Intérêts	<u>961</u>	<u>850</u>
	6,731	7,505
EXPENDITURE / DEPENSES		
General / Générales	1,877	1,100
Professional fees / Honoraires professionnels	800	750
	<u>2,677</u>	<u>1,850</u>
NET REVENUE (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR / REVENU NET (DEPENSES) POUR L'EXERCICE	<u>4,054</u>	<u>5,655</u>
TOTAL MEMBER'S EQUITY TO DATE	18,058	11,327

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

**Annual Report, 1991**

Roger Gibbins  
University of Calgary

The past year has been a relatively uneventful year for the Journal. The new editorial teams were well entrenched, and the editorial operations were for the most part routine. There was an increase in the number of French language submissions, from 14 in 1990 to 20 in 1991, coupled with a decrease in the number of English language manuscripts, from 86 in 1990 to only 72 in 1991. Total submissions fell from 100 in 1990 to 92 in 1991. It appears, however, that the decline is no more than random variation; 27 new submissions were received in the first three months of 1992, compared to only 21 during the same period in 1991.

Table 1 presents a geographical summary of manuscript authors and assessors for the 92 manuscripts submitted during 1991. (Multiple authorship accounts for the fact that there are more authors than manuscripts.) On the English language side of the Journal, the largest proportion of authors (43%) and assessors (41%) came from Ontario, in keeping with historical experience. Here it is interesting to note that although the English language

editorial operations were in the West for all of 1991, compared to only half of 1990, this change did not shift the geographical distribution of submissions westwards and had little impact on the geographical location of assessors. Of course, the distribution of authors is beyond the control of the editors, and indeed we find that the percentage of submissions coming from the four western provinces dropped from 31% in 1990 to only 21% in 1991. However, the proportion of assessors coming from the West, something that is open to editorial influence, rose slightly from 28% in 1990 to 33% in 1991.

The four issues of volume XXIV (1991) contained 29 articles and notes, of which 25 were in English and 4 in French. It also contained 166 book reviews, of which 112 were in English and 54 in French. Table 2 presents a field breakdown of the articles and notes published in 1991.

A rough estimate of the Journal's acceptance rate can be calculated by taking the number of articles published in 1991 as a proportion of the number of new manuscripts came in and 29 published articles went out, for an acceptance rate of 31.5%. (The 1990 acceptance rate was 29%.) It should be stressed, of course, that the published manuscripts were not drawn entirely or even largely from the 1991 submissions; many of the 1991 publications were first submitted in 1990. It should also be noted that the total number of articles published varies little from year to year.

Therefore the acceptance rate, when calculated this way, will be driven by the number of new manuscripts received; as the intake increases, the acceptance rate will necessarily decline.

Table 3 presents a more detailed picture of the 1991 editorial flow for English language manuscripts. For all 1991 submissions for which a firm decision has been reached, 12% were returned after review to authors with an invitation to revise and resubmit.

The editorial process, from receipt of the manuscript to the initial editorial decision (excluding those manuscripts which were rejected without external review) took on average 149 days on the French language side of the Journal and 98 days on the English language side. This compares to 90 days and 85 days, respectively, for 1990. (The increase on the English language side can be largely attributed to delays on the part of the co-editor between the receipt of external assessments and reaching an editorial decision, a delay that I would like to blame on the constitutional shambles!) The quickest turn around was 39 days, and the slowest was 206 days.

Table 4 provides a gender for English language manuscript submissions and assessors. The 1991 proportion of women among the authors was unchanged from 1990 (20% in both cases), while the proportion of women among assessors increased from 14% in 1990 to 23% in 1991. On the output side, 10 of the 35 published authors in 1991 were women, compared to only 3 in 1990.

Table 5 presents a summary by field of the book reviews published in 1991. Table 6 provides the geographical distribution of reviewers for 1991, and Table 7 provides the gender distribution of reviewers. Finally, Table 8 provides a brief historical summary of manuscript submissions to the Journal/Revue.

In closing this report, the editorial team would again like to thank the many colleagues who have made our jobs both possible and enjoyable. The *CJPS* depends on the collegial support of the political science community, and that support has been steadfast and even enthusiastic. On behalf of the community, we would also like to express thanks to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada for its continued financial support.

**Table 1**  
**Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors**  
**New Manuscripts**  
January 1 - December 31, 1991

	AUTHORS		ASSESSORS	
	Eng	Fr	Eng	Fr
British Columbia	6		13	2
Prairies	10		37	2
Ontario	33	6	62	8
Quebec	4	18	12	25
Atlantic	5	1	9	
U.S.A.	13		14	3
Europe	0		2	
Other foreign	5		2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 2**  
**Manuscripts published (articles, notes and field analyses) in 1991, by Field**  
January 1 - December 31, 1991

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

**TABLE 3**  
**Summary Assessment of New English**  
**Manuscripts**  
 January 1 - December 31, 1991

Manuscripts submitted		72
Withdrawn by author/s		1
Rejected without review		8
Rejected by assessors		28
Accepted by assessors*		11
Presidential Address		1
Revise and resubmit		20
- revised manuscript accepted	3	
- revised manuscript rejected	2	
- revised manuscript not yet submitted	14	
- decision pending on revised manuscript		
- withdrawn by author	1	
Decision pending		3

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

**TABLE 4**  
**Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors**  
**(English only)**  
 January 1 - December 31, 1991

	AUTHORS	ASSESSORS
Female	15	34
Male	61	117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>151</b>

**TABLE 5**  
**1991 Book Review Fields\***

	English	French	Total
Canadian Federal Politics	26		26
Canadian Provincial Politics	6		6
Canadian Political Behaviour	5		5
Historical Political Theory	10		10
Contemporary Political Theory	13		13
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	23		23
Comparative Politics and Institutions	20		20
Comparative Political Behaviour	4		4
Other	5		5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>112</b>		<b>112</b>

\* Some books are classified in more than one field

**TABLE 6**  
**Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1991**

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	13		13
Alberta	12		12
Saskatchewan	3		3
Manitoba	6		6
Ontario	48		48
Quebec	12		12
New Brunswick			
Nova Scotia	5		5
Prince Edward Island			
Newfoundland	2		2
Foreign	7		7

**TABLE 7**  
Gender Distribution of Reviewers

	English	French	Total
Male	90		90
Female	18		18

**TABLE 8**  
New Manuscript Submissions

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
English	89	65	73	86	72
French	19	21	25	14	20

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**RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉ DU CO-DIRECTEUR**  
1991

Stéphane Dion  
Université de Montréal

Quatre articles en français ont été publiés dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique* en 1991, soit le même nombre qu'en 1990. Au total, ces quatre articles couvrent 69 pages d'imprimerie.

Vingt nouveaux manuscrits ont été reçus en 1991. Sur ces 20 manuscrits, 6 étaient encore en suspens à la fin de l'année. Cinquante évaluateurs ont été sollicités pendant l'année, dont 39 ont accepté de faire une évaluation.

Au total, le sort de 20 manuscrits a été décidé en 1991 (incluant six manuscrits en suspens à la fin de l'année 1990). Dans quatre cas, le refus a été automatique en raison d'un problème touchant la qualité ou la pertinence du manuscrit. Dans les seize autres cas, il a fallu en moyenne 60 jours pour parvenir à une décision

comparativement à une moyenne de 149 jours en 1990. En définitive, cinq manuscrits ont été acceptés pour publication, quinze ont fait l'objet d'un refus, pour un taux d'acceptation de 25%.

**TABLEAU 1**  
Provenance géographique des manuscrits et des évaluateurs en 1991

	Auteurs	Évaluateurs
Colombie-Britannique		2
Prairies		2
Ontario	6	8
Québec	18	25
Maritimes	1	
États-Unis		3
Europe		
Autre		
Total	25	39

**TABLEAU 2**  
Sous-disciplines des manuscrits soumis et publiés en 1991

	Manuscrits soumis	Manuscrits publiés
1. Institutions et politiques fédérales canadiennes	4	1
2. Institutions politiques québécoises	4	
3. Institutions politiques des autres provinces	3	
4. Comportements politiques au Québec et au Canada	4	1
5. Pensée politique classique	5	1
6. Pensée politique contemporaine	6	1
7. Relations internationales canadiennes et politique étrangère	4	
8. Institutions politiques comparées	2	
9. Comportements politiques comparés	2	
Total	34*	4

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

**TABEAU 3**  
**Statistiques comparées 1986 à 1991**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Taux d'acceptation:						
a) Nombre de manuscrits acceptés	11 (65%)	4 (24%)	3 (15%)	4 (17%)	5 (31%)	5 (25%)
b) Nombre de manuscrits refusés	6 (35%)	13 (76%)	17 (85%)	19 (83%)	11 (69%)	15 (75%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>20</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>23</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>16</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>20</b> <b>(100%)</b>
Nombre de pages publiées						
	89	186	96	86	94	69
Nombre d'évaluateurs						
a) demandés	38	38	35	51	62	50
b) ont accepté	34	34	32	40	48	39

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

**Annual Report 1992**

Graham White  
University of Toronto

Like everyone else, OLIP felt the financial pinch in 1991-92, though the programme has not suffered any serious consequences. Owing to the state of the economy, our donations fell off somewhat. Moreover, although the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy had not met to discuss the programme budget for 1992-93 when this report was compiled, the likelihood was that OLIP would receive little if any increase in the grant from the Assembly (which accounts for roughly 80 per cent of the programme's budget). Accordingly, we have had to cut back on expenses, most notably in our travel to other jurisdictions. On the other hand, we will continue to be able to fund a ninth intern from our fundraising efforts (the Legislature provides sufficient money for eight interns).

Aside from these relatively minor financial concerns, however, the programme continues to prosper. It continues to enjoy the active support of the Members and staff of the Legislature. MPPs remain eager to have interns assigned to them, and are very positive about the work the interns perform for them. OLIP has been strongly accepted by the large numbers of MPPs

who were first elected in 1990. For their part, the interns benefit from a unique experience during an enormously enjoyable year.

Over the past year we have received donations from the following: Bell Canada, Xerox, Imperial Oil, Insurance Bureau of Canada, Ontario Real Estate Association, Royal Insurance, Hiram Walker and Sons, Molson Ontario Breweries, Ontario Hydro, Sunlife Assurance, Falconbridge, The Jackman Foundation, the McLean Foundation, the Ontario Federation of Labour, Union Gas, the Ole Evinrude Foundation, the Ontario Liberal Party (in honour of David Peterson), Reid Here and Associates and the Credit Union Central of Ontario. The interns deserve much of the credit for the fundraising, both in scouting our new sponsors and in maintaining liaison with existing sponsors.

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

The 1991-92 interns have visited Parliament, the Quebec National Assembly, the Alberta Legislature, and the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest



Territories (in their borrowed DND winter gear, the interns wisely chose warmth over fashion!). In June, the interns will be visiting Westminster. Each visit involves several days of meetings with elected officials, senior bureaucrats, journalists, academics and others with specialized knowledge of the legislature and its political environment. The Ontario interns have hosted a visit from the federal interns and will be hosting the Manitoba interns later in the year (all provincial intern programmes have a standing invitation to visit Queen's Park).

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

Intern assignments for 1991-92 were:

Colin Bhattacharjee : Gord Mills, MPP (NDP) ; Jim Wilson, MPP (PC)

Julia Bloomenfeld : Lyn McLeod, MPP (Lib) ; Margaret Harrington, MPP (NDP)

Ken Burns : Tony Martin, MPP (NDP) ; Gerry Phillips, MPP (Lib)

Catherine Curtis : Charles Harnick, MPP (PC) ; Len Wood, MPP (NDP)

Lynn Gidluck : Pat Hayes, MPP (NDP) ; Elinor Caplan, MPP (Lib)

Rachel Grasham : Charles Beer, MPP (Lib) ; Kimble Sutherland, MPP (NDP)

Valerie Moore : Don Cousens, MPP (PC) ; George Mammoliti, MPP (NDP)

Heather Plewes : David Winninger, MPP (NDP) ; Dianne Poole, MPP (Lib)

Gordon Wong : Frank Micalash, MPP (Lib) ; Paul Johnson, MPP (NDP)

At the time this report was submitted, the interviews to select the 1992-93 interns had not taken place, though the short list of those to be interviewed had been established. One hundred and seven completed applications were received from candidates across Ontario and the country; this is a substantially higher number than in 1991 (74). A statistical summary of the applicants is appended to this report.

The selection committee for 1992 consisted of the two programme co-ordinators appointed by the Speaker, Douglas Arnott of the Clerk's Office (who is a former intern), and Ellen Schoenberger, the Legislature's Director of Human Resources; Julia Bloomenfeld, a 1991-92 intern; and three CPSA representatives: Professors Fred Fletcher of York University and Gary Levy of the University of Western Ontario, and myself.

The programme continues to be successful because so many people are so enthusiastic and helpful. In particular I offer my thanks to Speaker David Warner and the staff of the Assembly; to Ellen Schoenberger and Doug Arnott, the programme coordinators; to Rose Antonio, the programme secretary; to Joan Pond, Inge Ziemann and Simon McInnes at the CPSA; to colleagues in the profession, who continue to send us good candidates and to write letters of reference for them; and to the interns themselves, who cheerfully and effectively assume a good deal of the administrative burden of the programme, and generally make being OLIP Director an enormously pleasant experience.

## APPENDIX

### Statistical Profile of OLIP Applicants - 1991

	Applied	Selected for interview
<u>Sex</u>		
Men	34	10
Women	40	13
<u>Education</u>		
BA	53	10
MA	19	12
Ph.D.	2	1

University*	Applied	Selected for interview
Toronto	20	7
Western	16	6
Queen's	16	4
York	11	1
Carleton	7	3
Guelph	7	1
Trent	6	2
Windsor	5	0
Ottawa	5	0
Ryerson	4	3
Waterloo	4	1
Brock	4	0
McMaster	4	0
McGill	3	1
St Francis Xavier	2	1
King's	2	0
Laurentien	2	0
Wilfrid Laurier	2	0
Harvard	1	1
Saskatchewan	1	1
Victoria	1	1
Brandon	1	0
Concordia	1	0
Manitoba	1	0
Montreal	1	0
RMC	1	0
UBC	1	0
UNB	1	0
UQAC	1	0

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

**FROM CLOISTER TO CHAMBER AND BACK —  
A REPORT AFTER SIX YEARS AS  
PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM  
DIRECTOR**

Conrad Winn  
Director, 1986-1992  
Carleton University

**A retrospective**

By June 30, 1992, I will have been linked to the Parliamentary Internship Program for more than a decade -- four years on the CPSA executive in the 70's, one year as director-designate of the program, and six years as director. This document is both a brief annual report on 1991-2 and an overview of two terms as program director. The overview summarizes how the program has changed and concludes with some counsel.

**The 1991-2 year**

The year has been superb. The previous year's group of interns had brought a joyful, constructive team spirit. It

seemed too much to expect this year's experience to be just as delightful. And yet, our imperfect selection process managed to deliver precisely such good fortune.

This year's interns have managed to maintain an even, cheerful disposition despite the special stresses of the current national agenda. Our group has logged more miles and slept fewer hours than their predecessors as they accompanied the Commons' constitutional committee in its ceaseless travels and travails.

As in the past, the contributions to Commons' life of this year's interns prompted supportive written evaluations from Members. More importantly, we received unsolicited accolades about their mastery and manner from MPs' staffers, who, being of the same age, sometimes feel a touch of rivalry and even resentment.

This year's interns appear to have succeeded in retaining a visit to France's legislative system, a visit re-inaugurated last year after more than a decade's abeyance. After years of effort, the trip was re-established with advice from the Embassy of France and assistance from French multinationals such as Aerospatiale.

Some new policy directions have emerged on the subject of travel. In the last couple of years, the House of Commons has amended its rules to allow interns to undertake very considerable domestic travel on Commons' business and at Commons' expense, for example with the constitutional committee.

Given interns' extensive absence from Ottawa on official Parliamentary business, it made sense to think about guidelines for study travel undertaken within the framework of the program and underwritten by foreign governments, foreign corporations and/or the PIP budget. At its regular meeting in autumn, the PIP Policy Committee chaired by CPSA President Vincent Lemieux established an outer limit of 15 days devoted to such travel. Speaker John Fraser lent his support to that decision and attached some additional guidelines. For example, foreign travel by interns will henceforth need to place a clear emphasis on Parliamentary subjects and locales as well as skirt regions ensnared in turmoil.

**The evolution of the program**

Kindly find below a brief summary of changes which have taken place under each heading.

*Academic tasks*

The principal change during the past six years has been the involvement of strong academic advisors from outside Ottawa (Magnus Gunther, Trent followed by Guy Lachapelle, Concordia). Their participation has helped spur the completion of academic papers and their publication as anthologies.

### *Parliamentary tasks*

Interns-designate are now required to undertake background reading and research prior to their arrival in September. They are required to undertake extensive comparative Parliamentary reading in summer and to bring their own annotated bibliographies as evidence upon their arrival in Ottawa at the end of the summer. Interns are likewise requested to arrive with tentative research designs for their academic projects. These new guidelines for preparatory work enable interns to arrive better prepared for their Members' tasks and able to complete better academic projects without interfering unduly in their efforts for Members.

### *Selection process*

With respect to criteria of selection, the Policy Committee decided some years ago to require reading knowledge of both official languages as a condition of admission. With respect to candidates' prior experiences as provincial interns, the Committee decided not to disqualify candidates on such grounds but to urge selection committees to enable as many people as possible to undergo a parliamentary or legislative internship experience.

During the past six years, we have sought to expand the pool of candidates or, at least, reduce its contraction in the wake of public alienation from Parliament and politics. With this in mind, both PIP staff and interns have increased media and university communications' efforts. Interns themselves have carried "the flag" to campuses in Quebec and other regions of the country.

We have also sought to improve our success in selection. A wideranging consensus among MPs, MPs' staffs, nonpartisan staff and other interested parties has been that unsatisfactory intern performance almost always results from attitudinal rather than cognitive failure. Both interns' academic records and their performance in interviews have been poor, if not stochastic, predictors of performance in the program. The Policy Committee gradually adjusted the application form and interview process to place more emphasis on choosing interns showing evidence of good judgement. Applicants must provide essays describing their perceptions of the program, their expectations of it, and its expectations of them. Selection committees examine carefully the nonacademic life experiences of candidates. On the advice of professionals in personnel and organizational behaviour, the Policy Committee decided that the selection process should utilize peer and workplace referees as well as academic references. Peers are judged to possess more accurate information about candidates' characters. The policy committee also decided that academic referees should be invited to

comment on questions of suitability as well as academic achievement.

### *Financial health*

One objective has been to increase the flow of revenue. Total annual revenue has grown by a factor of more than 2.5.

Another equally important objective has been to enhance the security of revenue flow. With this in mind, the number of principal sponsors has been increased from 2 to 6-8. Today, the principal sponsors are: the Insurance Bureau of Canada (new in the past 6 years), Bell Canada (new), the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, the Canadian Bankers Association (new), the Canadian Cable Television Association (new), and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, each contributing at least \$ 15,000 and none more than 25% of the annual budget. Among the smaller sponsors, the Canadian Real Estate Association (new) and Xerox are the most noteworthy.

Sponsors are encouraged to make multiyear commitments. Several have made such commitments although Canadian business culture is less susceptible to such appeals than, for example, American business culture.

### *Academic participation*

Academics from across the country have been involved as speakers and academic advisors. They have also led interns on study travel. Among 12 visits to Europe, the interns were accompanied by the director on 2 occasions, went unaccompanied twice, and were accompanied by other political science professors on 8 occasions. We invited colleagues from every region of the country and from small as well as large departments/universities to accompany interns on their study trips.

### *Sponsor participation*

An important objective has been to provide sponsors with a psychological stake in the program through membership in a Sponsors Committee, established under O. P. Dwivedi's tenure as CPSA President, and through participation in three newly introduced events in the cycle of the program. The autumn *vin d'honneur*, in celebration of the interns' arrival, is co-hosted by the Office of the Deputy Clerk and Bell Canada. The annual dinner is now cohosted by the Life Insurance and Bankers' Associations and the PIP alumni. The valedictory ceremony in June is cohosted by the Insurance Bureau of Canada and the Office of the Speaker of the House of Commons. CPSA representatives are invited to each of these events.

The annual dinner, held this year in April with Hon. Ian Scott as keynote speaker, has become a major focal point. More than 200 Members, senior officials, former interns, corporate sponsors and academics typically attend. Past speakers were Premiers Lougheed, Davis and Johnson, Hon. Barbara McDougall, and Globe journalist and former intern Jeff Simpson. A head table seat is reserved for the incumbent CPSA President.

#### *Former interns' participation*

An alumni association headed by Jeffrey Simpson was created as was an alumni dinner committee to oversee planning for each annual dinner. Current dinner committee chair is ADM Immigration Peter Harder; his predecessor was Assistant Deputy Solicitor-General Greg Fyffe.

Greg participated in one of the first internship years, a point he highlighted when thanking the Hon. Ian Scott for his speech to the annual dinner April 9th. Tongue-in-cheek, Greg told the audience of 240 that he felt so old that "even the sponsors seem young."

#### *Parliamentary participation*

The involvement of Members in PIP policy and administrative decisions takes three forms. (1) The House of Commons Committee on the Parliamentary Internship Program determines fundamental rules such as the arithmetic distribution of interns among parties. In practice, the Committee finds it difficult to assemble. It met once in six years and, despite considerable organizational effort, without the participation of one party.

(2) Ultimate jurisdiction over the Parliamentary Internship Program lies with the Speaker. PIP's special status on the hill derives from the original sanction of Speaker Lucien Lamoureux in response to recommendations from then Clerk Alistair Fraser and the CPSA and inspired by Alf Hales M.P. Details of Parliament's intentions may be found in a 1973 organigramme published in *The Canadian House of Commons Observed*, the Gaboury-Hurley anthology. Whoever is Speaker possesses ultimate authority over all internshiplike programs on the hill. In PIP's case, the Speaker provides a blessing without which corporate support would be improbable. The incumbent, the Hon. John Fraser, has taken a genuine interest in the program and has extended considerable courtesy to it.

(3) The House participates in the weekly operation of the program through the Speaker's principal delegate, currently Deputy Clerk Mary Anne Griffith, as well as through her staff. The Deputy Clerk and her staff take part in the deliberations of the Policy Committee. The Deputy Clerk's participation in the last couple of years has been a boon because she is the program's highest ranking liaison with Parliament in years and because she and her staff provide incomparable counsel.

#### *Institutional memory*

The program's principal repository of institutional memory is the membership of the Policy Committee, now chaired by the CPSA President. From the perspective of institutional memory, three key members of this ongoing committee are: James Hurley, now Constitutional Advisor to the Prime

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Minister and an early director of the program; Cecil White, now retired, who was linked to the program from its earliest days through his senior posts in the life insurance industry, and Richard Bertrand, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University of Ottawa and the program's first campaign chair.

The presence of an institutional memory is a vital asset because the program has become complex in recent years and because of the transient nature of the CPSA presidency. Mrs. Joan Pond is without peer but she may not wish to remain with the secretariat for another generation.

### Some parting counsel

#### *Accentuate the academic*

A longstanding CPSA consensus has deemed essential the interns' scholarly research requirements. But pressures for and against academic content are strong,

and PIP directors may continue to need CPSA executives' lively support in maintaining this important aspect of the program.

Interns themselves tend to have the strongest reservations about the requirement. For interns, the attraction of the program is politics. By early autumn, the siren calls of Question Period, the scrum, and mediated politics drown out the lingering attraction of doing an academic paper for a possible audience of one. In the eyes of some MPs and staffs, interns' academic duties, like program travel, are at best a nuisance.

From a practical point of view, interns' commitments to academic duties can only be sustained so long as reasonable limits are placed on competing activities, principally program travel and the organization of provincial interns' visits to Ottawa. From a motivational point of view, interns can sustain their academic drive so long as directors are not seen as more academically committed than other PIP stakeholders. CPSA executives have a valuable role in communicating the academic mandate to successive groups of interns with passion, clarity, and commitment.

#### *Accentuate the positive*

As any casual observer of TV news or Question Period can conclude, equanimity is not a central feature of Parliamentary life. On the hill, a readiness to grandstand is a communicable, even infectious, condition. People who work on the hill understand its culture and are inoculated against it by dint of daily exposure. PIP sponsors, who work closely with the hill or are ex-hill people themselves, are also suitably protected.

CPSA executives and PIP directors would do no harm by continuing to receive criticism from and towards any quarter with a grain, if not a barrel, of salt. The CPSA can be justifiably proud of PIP's many successes, achieved by staunch cooperation between executives and directors.

#### *Attend to the CPSA role as manager*

Dating to when I was Secretary-treasurer, the CPSA has obtained a modest annual "management fee" from the program. The Association through the PIP director(s) and PIP administrative assistant is hence the manager of the program, but not its owner nor its marketplace. The owner is of course the House of Commons through the Speaker and his senior staff. The clientele are the

corporate benefactors. By remaining constantly sensitive about its managerial obligations to the marketplace and especially to the owner, the CPSA can continue to bring life and spirit to the program and maintain its academic mission, a vital rationale for CPSA involvement.

In practical terms, CPSA executives and PIP directors should continue to avoid making changes or to appear to make changes in the nature of the program without full prior reference to the Policy Committee. The Policy Committee has in the past been responsible for the nature of the selection process, the content of the interns' contract, recommendations for British Council fellowships for former interns, and other diverse matters. The Policy Committee is the only forum which can claim to know the views of the different stakeholders, which can provide wideranging counsel and expertise, and which is a locus of institutional memory.

One final word: thank you. It has been a stimulating seven years. And, best wishes to co-directors-designate Francois Houle and Richard Price.

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**MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS /  
PROCÈS-VERBAL**

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**THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
ASSOCIATION**

63ième réunion générale annuelle  
Queen's University  
Le 3 juin 1991

**1. President's Welcome - Professor Peter H. Russell (Toronto)**

The President welcomed the members of the assembly, noted the excellence of the Programme sessions and introduced the agenda. He had also the pleasure of introducing, from the audience, the new President of la Société québécoise de science politique, Professor Alain-G. Gagnon (McGill).

Professor Gagnon noted the excellent cooperation that existed between the two associations and looked forward to future undertakings in that spirit.

Two other guests were presented: Professor A. Elahi from the University of Iran and Professor Campbell Sharman from the University of Western Australia. They were welcomed by the applause of the meeting.

**2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour**

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor John Meisel (Queen's) /  
Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

*Que l'ordre du jour soit adopté.*

**3. Adoption du procès-verbal 1990**

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor David Smith (Saskatchewan) /  
Professor Donald E. Blake (UBC)

*Que le procès-verbal 1990 soit adopté.*

**4. Les affaires relatives au procès-verbal 1990**

Nulles.

**5. President's Report - Professor Peter H. Russell**

Professor Russell noted that in each case the Annual Reports that would now be presented had appeared in the issue of the *Bulletin* that the members had received in their conference kits (copy attached to permanent record, Appendix I). The President highlighted his own Report and thanked the many individuals who had contributed to an excellent year.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Peter H. Russell /  
Professor Frederick C. Engelmann (Alberta)

*Que le rapport du président soit accepté.*

**6. The Report of the President of the Nominating Committee - Professor Peter H. Russell**

Professor Russell, in his role as President of the Nominating Committee, thanked the others who had served with him on that Committee:

**Guy Laforest (Professor, Laval)**  
**Professor Susan McCorquodale (Memorial)**  
**Professor Allan Tupper (Alberta)**

and introduced outgoing **Past-President, Professor André J. Bélanger, the official scrutineer for the 1991 election.**

Le professeur Bélanger informa l'assemblée qu'il avait recruté **André Blais** (professeur, Montréal) comme collègue-assistant officiel. Il lui exprima ses remerciements.

Le professeur Bélanger mentionna que 305 bulletins de vote valides avaient été reçus et classés et que les personnes suivantes avaient été élues:

**Elected by acclamation / Par acclamation**

**President-Elect / Président élu:**  
**Professor V. Seymour Wilson (Carleton)**

Elected / Elu(e)s :

**Members-at-large / Conseillers(ères) :**

Professor Lynda Erickson (UBC)

Professor Paul Pross (Dalhousie)

Dr. Douglas Williams (Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada)

Professor Robert Campbell (Trent)

Philippe Faucher (professeur, Montréal)

To the delight of the meeting, Professor Bélanger noted that he had, in fact, received 320 ballots but that political scientists had managed to spoil fully fifteen of that number! (7 were sent, in spite of careful instruction about the two-envelope system, **anonymously... and 1 illegibly!**; 6 had been **posted after the stated deadline**; 1 envelope **held the sender's membership cheque but no ballot!**)! Professor Bélanger said that he was just "vicious enough" to compare this result for political scientists against the 1988 national election result. He had discovered that political scientists managed to spoil 4.7% of their ballots while the level for the national electorate was 1%!

Professor Russel thanked the scrutineer, Professor Bélanger, noting the continuing tradition of engaging the **former** president who was also the **Past-President** for this role.

PROPOSÉ

APPUYÉ

Professor David J. Elkins (UBC) /

Professor Frederick C. Engelmann (Alberta)

*Que le rapport du président du Comité des candidatures soit accepté.*

At this point **Professor V. Seymour Wilson, the incoming President-Elect, was invited to join the Executive** on the podium. **Professor Bélanger retired.**

**7. La présentation du Président 1991-1992 : Vincent Lemieux (professeur, Laval)**

Le professeur Russel présenta son successeur, le professeur Vincent Lemieux (Laval). On procéda alors à la passation officielle du symbole de la présidence, la Coupe présidentielle.

Le président Lemieux exprima sa joie d'être à Queen's University à cette occasion. Il remercia son prédécesseur puis présenta les hommages de l'Association à l'ancien président sortant, le professeur André-J. Bélanger (Montréal). Ceux-ci, dit-il, lui enseignèrent plusieurs choses qui lui seront utiles lors de son mandat.

**8. Report: The Committee to Review Academic Job Opportunities**

Professor Lemieux invited Professor Russell to introduce his Committee's report, copies of which had been circulated to those in attendance.

Introducing the topic, Professor Russel said that concern for the community's graduate students had been a major focus of his presidency, two of the central results that had arisen from the work of the 1990/91 Board of Directors being:

*« The Report of the Committee to Review the Academic Job Market for Ph.Ds in Political Science »*

Committee members:

**Peter H. Russell**, Professor, CPSA President and Committee Chair

**Margaret Little**, Doctoral candidate, York and Board Member

**Richard A. Vernon**, Professor and Board member

and

*« Careers for Political Scientists / Les possibilités de carrière des politologues »*  
(Professor and Board member, **Leslie A. Pal**, for the Board of Directors)

The Report, as adopted by the Board of Directors would appear in the October 1991 issue of *The Bulletin* (which version is to be attached to the permanent record of these Minutes as Appendix II). Professor Russell invited Ms. Little to join him on the podium. Professor Vernon, he reported, was - with regret - unable to be present.

Referring the membership to the Report, Professor Russell reviewed the "demand side" findings, Professor Vernon's "bottom line" being that

**84 tenure-track jobs**

was the "best guest" of what **would be available** as the current crop of doctoral students graduated, that is, in the period from 1991 **through 1995**.

Professor Vernon had, further, extrapolated the responses across the disciplinary subfields and had set out the following tentative result :

<b>International Relations</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Comparative Politics</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Canadian Government</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Political Theory</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Public Administration/Public Policy</b>	<b>13</b>

Professor Russel now asked Ms. Little to make her presentation for the « supply side »!

Noting that, as a doctoral student who was also a Board member, she had had a vital, personal interest in the work of the Committee and had been most pleased to be involved, Ms. Little reviewed her process: questionnaires sent (1) to the departments (11/13 Canadian departments with doctoral programmes had responded) to try to define the current community of doctoral candidates and (2) **through** the departments to their doctoral students.

Inviting interested members to look at the detailed results held at the Secretariat, Ms. Little highlighted to the record that the first part of her investigation had revealed the following "snapshot" of the community:

**588 persons currently enrolled in doctoral programmes**

**1/2 (approximately and of the above) being "ABD"**

**1/4 = current ratio of women/men**

**132 Ph.Ds awarded in 3 years preceding the survey**

Ms. Little pointed out that the enrolment figure of course included foreign students and others who, for a range of reasons, would not see themselves as seeking academic jobs. Noting that the departments knew, in general, very little about the career paths of graduates, she said that the worthwhileness of keeping track of graduates was something that the Board hoped to urge on the departments through the Heads' group.

The second-half of the "supply side" survey was reported on:

**136/588 (23%) - respondent rate**

**85% of respondents indicated first goal was to teach in a Canadian university**

**Major concerns noted:**

- **finances**
- **lack of broad departmental support**
- **the uncertain future**

That 85% of the 136 respondents said that their main goal was to teach tended to throw the 84 tenure-track job figure into depressing perspective.

Professor Russel thanked Ms. Little. Reminding the meeting that successive Boards' review, from time-to-time, the question of tied seats and that the 1990/91 Board continued to decide that it did not want to reduce accessibility, he took this occasion to note that Ms. Little's work underlined the advantage of having graduate students nominated and elected to the Board.

(The recommendation of the "Russell Report" may be found in the September 1991 *Bulletin* which is appended here read as Appendix II)

MOTION

CARRIED

Professor David J. Elkins (UBC) /

Professor Frederick C. Engelmann (Alberta)

*That the Report of the Committee to Review the Academic Job Market be accepted.*

*« Careers for Political Scientists / Les possibilités de carrière des politologues »*

Professor Russell expressed the Association's gratitude to Professor Leslie A. Pal, a sense that was echoed by the applause of the meeting.

En réponse à une question soulevée par un membre étudiant gradué, le professeur Russell a informé l'assemblée que le «guide des carrières» était disponible en français et en anglais; électroniquement pour l'ensemble de la communauté; et sous forme imprimée pour chaque département. Il ajouta que, comme d'habitude, ces résultats étaient le fruit d'une large collaboration. En plus de l'excellent travail du Secrétariat, plusieurs membres avaient participé dont Réjean Roy, un candidat au doctorat à l'Université Laval qui a fait la traduction, et les professeurs Edwin R. Black (Queen's) et Ian Greene (York) qui s'occupèrent du projet de diffusion électronique.

A second question asked if job prospects were seen to be worse for one gender than for the other, Professor Russell replied that Professor Vernon had asked the departments that question but had got very few responses.

Professor Russell concluded by underlining, particularly to members of the SSHRCC who were present, recommendation 8 of the report: the need for more postdoctoral fellowship funding and for reconsideration of the inappropriately - early phasing out of the bridging device that was the Canada Research Fellowships programme.



## 9. The Smiley Prize

In the absence of Professor Herman Bakvis, the Chair of the Standing Committee on Research Communications, his Committee colleague, Professor Grace Skogstad was pleased to report that the CPSA had established **The Smiley Prize** to honour the memory of Professor Donald V. Smiley. The prize, to which is attached a monetary award in the amount of \$750.00, will be awarded bi-annually to the author of the best book published in English or in French in a field relating to the study of government and politics in Canada in the preceding two-year period.

The Board had adopted a proposal put forward by Professor Lloyd Brown-John (Windsor) to establish such a prize. McGraw - Hill Ryerson, Professor Smiley's major publisher, had agreed to fund it and the Board was in the process of calling for submissions and establishing a jury. The first award would be made at the 1992 annual meetings. Members were invited to watch for further details in the September *Journal*.

Professor Skogstad concluded by noting that general guidelines for other awards had been developed by the Research Communications Committee and adopted by the Board.

Professor Lemieux thanked Professor Skogstad.

## 10. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer - Dr. Simon McInnes

Dr. McInnes invited questions to the Financial Report as prepared by Association auditors, McCay-Duff and Company, of which the key elements appeared in the *Bulletin* as The Secretary-Treasurer's annual report. The Secretary-Treasurer elucidated the Report with a slide presentation of his document, *Revenue and Expenditure Management / Gestion des revenus et des dépenses*.

Underlining the fact that the accumulated deficit of \$3,869. had been budgeted, he pointed to the positive elements of revenue (increase in % of faculty membership; fees increase in place for 1991; helpful increase in departmental contribution). The Board, he told the meeting, had also done some careful work on the expenditure side. These elements, together, were expected to improve the situation for end-1991.

Dr. McInnes noted that the year had seen a number of significant administrative changes - including the retrieval of the membership rolls from WLU Press and the computerization of the consolidated bookkeeping procedures.

Le Dr. McInnes et son homologue à la SQSP, le professeur Maurice Couture, qu'il remercia d'ailleurs chaleureusement, ont travaillé ensemble étroitement sur un certain nombre de projets dont, notamment, l'harmonisation des versions française et anglaise de l'*Accord/Agreement*.

The following was put:

MOTION CARRIED  
Dr. Simon McInnes /  
Professor Edwin R. Black

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

Recommending the current ones, the Secretary-Treasurer asked for a Motion to appoint the CPSA auditors for the next year.

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Edwin R. Black /  
Professor John Trent

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

Professor Campbell Sharman (ANU) rose to ask that membership from abroad be encouraged by instituting credit card fees payment. Dr. McInnes was concerned that costs might outweigh advantages. The discussion (Professor Carty, others) saw this as a means of reducing overhead costs (fewer cheques) and as a convenience for members in general. The possibility of a small, directed, fee-to-cover-costs was posited.

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Campbell Sharman /  
Professors Thomas Flanagan, R. Kenneth Carty

*That the possibility of instituting fees payment by credit card be investigated for report in 1992.*

## 11. Report: The Chairperson of the Trust Fund Professor Thomas Flanagan

Professor Flanagan reported that donations to the Trust were nearly doubled (\$6,655./\$3,610.) for fiscal year 1990. Nelson Canada, the first corporate donor, had again contributed \$500. McGraw - Hill Ryerson had agreed to fund the Smiley Prize and would contribute \$1,000. every two years (Prize: \$750.; Administrative support: \$250.). He also noted that Professor Russell and others were working on the possibility of bringing in, through the Trust, a fund to support a scholarship programme in quantitative analysis (to succeed Essex).

He noted two new thrusts, the first arising in the community and the other proposed by the Board of Advisors. In the first case, Professor Flanagan said, Professor Carty and his collaborators on *Leaders and Parties in Canadian Politics: Experiences of the Provinces* had made the very nice gesture - and he recommended it as a precedent - of donating their royalties to the Trust. The second was to work on the idea of bequests a little harder.

Saying that the experience had been a pleasure, Professor Flanagan now told the meeting that he had informed the Board that he was resigning as President of the Trust Fund. His reasons were twofold. He had decided to take on another, demanding, commitment and he felt that the concentration on corporate fundraising - that all saw as the next stage in the process - could be better managed from a Toronto base.

Noting that they were listed at the end of the *Programme*, all who had donated were thanked as were those colleagues who had helped to «shake down the acorns from the trees».

Professor Lemieux thanked Professor Flanagan and his words were put into the form of a

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Stephen Clarkson /  
Professor Frederick C. Engelmann

*That the Association most warmly thanks Professor Thomas Flanagan, the founding President of the Trust, for the very important work that he has done in putting the CPSA Trust Fund onto a solid footing.*

## 12. Report: THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Roger Gibbins Co-Editor, *CJPS*, rose to highlight the Report as it was presented in *The Bulletin* and to take questions.

Professor Carty asked about the first-stage culling-out of manuscripts. Professor Gibbins said that this did happen but that the percentage of cases was small, the editors operating from the view that an important part of their mandate was the development of scolarity - an attitude that emphasised the importance of submitting work for assessment.

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Roger Gibbins /  
Professor Kenneth Carty

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

## 13. Rapport: Le Programme ontarien des stages parlementaires - Professeur Graham White, directeur

Après avoir souligné que le Programme ontarien des stages parlementaires (OLIP) avait connu une bonne année, le professeur White a présenté son Rapport. Il nota que l'Assemblée législative continuait à contribuer pour 85% au financement du programme. Il fit également remarquer qu'entre 30 000\$ et 35 000\$ par année provenaient désormais du secteur privé et que le programme avait récemment obtenu un don d'un syndicat.

Au sujet des demandes de participation, le professeur White a assuré l'assemblée que le programme continuait à recevoir d'excellents candidats en provenance de toutes les régions du Canada. Il remercia le Conseil d'administration et les membres de l'Association pour leur support constant, un des éléments les plus importants ayant été d'avoir orienté d'excellents étudiants vers le programme et d'avoir rédigé les lettres de référence requises!

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Graham White /  
Professor Conrad Winn

*Que le rapport du directeur du Programme ontarien soit accepté.*

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

Professor Conrad Winn made his presentation to the meeting. Noting that he was entering his last year as Director of OLIP, he stressed that the Programme was organized around three pillars: the interns, the Members of the House, the sponsors, a "mix" that was both colourful and interesting to manage in the best interests of all. The benefits to the CPSA, Professor Winn underlined, was the enriching of research, the vehicle for the publication of those findings being the academic essays which would be published.

Professor V. Seymour Wilson told Professor Winn that the Board was proceeding with the appointing of his successors according to the timetable that Professor Winn had set out as most helpful to his interests. Professor Wilson looked forward to a future occasion for the Association to express its thanks to Professor Winn for a remarkable job at PIP.

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Conrad Winn /  
Professor William Hull

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

**15. Rapport: Le BULLETIN - Gordon Mace, professeur et directeur**

Le professeur Gordon Mace a indiqué que, comme d'habitude, le *Bulletin* est en lui-même son rapport. Il informa l'assemblée du nouveau calendrier de publication qu'il avait suggéré lors de la dernière réunion du Conseil d'administration: **Octobre, février et mai**. Un tel changement visait à réduire les coûts et à assurer que les informations pouvant intéresser la communauté soit transmises sur une base plus régulière.

Le professeur Mace remercia Marie-Pierre Ashby pour son assistance technique ainsi que ses assistants, Erick Duchesne et Claude Goulet. Il remercia également le professeur Russell pour son appui durant son année à la présidence et le personnel de l'ACSP. Il exprima plus particulièrement ses remerciements et ceux de l'ACSP au professeur Raymond Hudon, le directeur de département sortant à l'Université Laval, pour son soutien constant et généreux.

Le professeur John Trent se dit étonné par la qualité du *Bulletin* sous la direction du professeur Mace et ajouta que son travail remarquable profitait largement à l'Association.

PROPOSÉ  
Professor Alain-G. Gagnon /  
APPUYÉ  
Professor Michael Hawes

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

L'acceptation du rapport du professeur Mace et l'approbation de l'Assemblée furent exprimées par des applaudissements.

**16. Report: The Chairman of the 1990 Programme Committee - Professor Robert Young (UWO)**

With expressions of congratulations for a rich and interesting Programme, Professor Lemieux introduced Professor Young.

Professor Young told the assembly that he had taken as his operating principle that the Programme would be member-driven. He was happy to report that 454 persons had participated across 118 sessions. He noted the special, conference-theme, session on **women in the universities** that had crossed a number of sections. Thanking Professors Duncan Cameron

and Alain-G. Gagnon who, in their roles as SQSP President and President-Elect, had been central to it, he also noted the special session on the Constitution.

Professor Young expressed his personal thanks to the members of the 1990 **Programme Committee** (List attached, appendix III) and emphasized the particular gratitude that successful meetings owe to the **Local Representative**. The meeting showed its appreciation of **Professor Michael Hawes's** contribution by its applause.

Professor Young concluded his presentation by thanking Professor Peter H. Russell for his confidence in appointing him and for his invaluable counsel.

Le professeur Alain-G. Gagnon intervint pour souligner l'importance d'efforts conjoints comme la session spéciale sur la Constitution. Il dit qu'il espérait répéter l'expérience l'année suivante et invita chaleureusement les membres de l'ACSP à participer aux colloques et à l'assemblée annuelle de la SQSP.

MOTION  
Professor Robert Young /  
CARRIED  
Professor Peter H. Russell

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

*To Principal, Dr. David Smith, and Queen's University;*

*To the 1991 Learned's' organizer, Professor Dan Soberman and his helpful staff;*

*To Professor Charles Pentland and the other colleagues in the Department of Political Studies at Queen's;*

*To Professor Yvan Gagnon at RMC.*

Professor Young introduced his successor, Professor Agar Adamson, who named his Committee (list attached, appendix IV) which would, he said, sit tomorrow for the first time.

**17. Other business**

Professor Allan Kear (Winnipeg) urged the Editor of the *Directory* to include identification of language facility. The President told him that this issue had been considered by the Board.

There being no other issues, the President called for a Motion of adjournment.

## 18. Adjournment

MOTION

CARRIED

Professor Robert Young /

Professor Agar Adamson

*That the 63rd Annual General Meeting be adjourned and that the membership reconvene at The University of Prince Edward Island on May 31, June 2, 3, 1992.*

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**EVALUATING PUBLIC POLICY  
EVALUATION**

---

Stuart Nagel  
University of Illinois

**Note from the Editor:** Professor Nagel was kind enough to accept our invitation to outline the main guidelines used for analysis in the framework of the Policy Studies Organization. As readers will see, this paper is based on analysis done in the U.S. but the PSO also contains chapters on other geographical regions. Please refer on this to the piece in our column on Announcements.

Public policy studies can be defined as the study of the nature, causes, and effects of governmental decisions for dealing with social problems. The field of policy studies is also known as policy science, policy analysis, and policy evaluation.

Since about 1970, the policy studies field has developed into a well-organized discipline, sub-discipline, and/or multi-discipline with courses, curricula, schools, organizations, journals, textbooks, conferences, panels, summer institutes, awards, funding sources, research institutes, job opportunities, and other indicators of scholarly activity. The origins and growth stem partly from 1) the intense concern for public policy problems in the 1960s and after, 2) government as a supplement to the academic world for research funding and job opportunities, and 3) the development of new methodologies for evaluating alternative public policies.

During the 15 years of growth, there have been many evaluative comments made by social scientists and others. Some of those evaluations have been conflicting whereby policy studies is criticized for having too much a certain characteristic and also for having too little of the same characteristic. Those characteristics include being 1) a temporary fad or stale material, 2) too practical or too theoretical, 3) too multi-disciplinary or too narrowly focused on political science, 4) too quantitative or too subjective, 5) under-utilized or overutilized, and 6) too liberal or too conservative.

The purpose of this article is to show briefly that public policy studies is a combination of diverse ideas that enable the field to deal better with the systematic evaluation of alternative public policies. In that sense, the field is based on both 1) long-term philosophical principles and new analytic methods/substantive problems, 2) theory and practice, 3) political science and multiple disciplines, 4) inherent subjectivity and potential objectivity, 5) occasional utilization and frequent non-utilization necessary to generate the important successes, and 6) liberal and conservative uses.

#### A temporary fad or stale material

Policy studies is not a temporary fad. It reflects a long-term philosophical concern in the social sciences for public policy problems. That concern goes back to the roots of social science in the social philosophies of such classical philosophers as Plato and Aristotle. They indicated their strong concerns for evaluating public policy in *The Republic* and the *Nicomachean Ethics*, respectively, even if they did not use the same types of analysis that are used by contemporary policy analysts. Social philosophy was not so much a concern in the Middle Ages but the Renaissance brought a flood of evaluative political thinking in the form of such philosophers as Macchiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Hegel who evaluated alternative policies for structuring the modern state. As of the nineteenth century, policy evaluation became more class-oriented as reflected in the evaluations of Marx, Trotsky, Lenin, and Laski who praised socialistic solutions and the evaluations of Adam Smith, Nietzsche, and Pareto who praised capitalistic solutions.

On the heels of political philosophy came the scientific study of politics and government. Philosophy emphasizes a concern for evaluation and causation on a high level of generality. Philosophy tends to use methods of concept development, logical deduction, and wandering speculation. Political science emphasizes a concern for describing governmental institutions and explaining variations in political behavior across places, times, and people. Political science tends to use methods of legal analysis, inductive reasoning from many specific instances, and the expression of relations in mathematical form. From the beginning of the American Political Science Association in 1903, there has been an increasing concern for statistical and mathematical analysis. That analysis distinguishes political science from political philosophy, political journalism, public law, and political history.

Although public policy evaluation has been around since the dawn of social philosophy, new aspects have developed since the 1960s. The main new aspect is the idea of synthesizing the essentially normative philosophy (associated with policy evaluation from Plato through Marx and the anti-Marxists) and the scientific method associated with such political scientists as Charles Merriam and Harold Lasswell).

The new policy evaluation studies are especially concerned with making normative judgments concerning political institutions and social policies, but the judgments are based on systematic statistical and mathematical analyses relevant to criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, and equity.

Since the 1970s, there have been a number of more specific trends that relate to the analysis of societal goals, alternative policies, and methods for relating policies to goals. As for societal goals, there is a trend toward more taking of goals as givens and then attempting to determine what policies will maximize or optimize them, rather than taking policies as givens and then attempting to determine their effects. Policy analysts are also becoming more sensitive to social values, with more questioning of goals in evaluating alternative policies.

As for alternative policies, there is a trend toward showing increased sophistication with regard to the political feasibility of policies being adopted and the feasibility of alternative delivery systems or implementation systems after they are adopted. Policy evaluation is also becoming increasingly interdisciplinary in drawing upon a variety of disciplinary sources as to means or policies for achieving goals. This includes economics, political science, sociology, and psychology among basic disciplines, and includes business administration, planning, public administration, law, social work, and education among applied disciplines.

As for methods, policy evaluation research has been building on business analysis especially with regard to maximizing benefits minus costs, but it has been developing its own methodology especially in matters of measurement, equity, negative social indicators, and administrative psychology. Policy evaluation is also developing increased precision with its methods, but at the same time it is increasingly recognizing that simple methods may be enough for many policy problems. Policy evaluation is also becoming increasingly proactive or pre-adoption rather than reactive or post-adoption, which relates to deductive modeling as contrasted to before-and-after analysis.

Key trends within public policy analysis since 1970 can be seen in noting the changing emphasis from the left side to the right side of the logo of the Policy Studies Organization. That logo puts public policy in the middle with causes on the left and effects on the right. Since 1970, there has been a four-stage movement across the logo :

1. As of 1965 the emphasis was on working backwards from a public policy or set of public policies to their causes. That meant answering such questions as why do some states spend more money per capita on welfare than other states, or give welfare recipients more rights ?

2. The next logical stage as of about 1970 was to synthesize such studies so that one could answer questions like what is the effect on public policy of class conflict, democracy, industrialization, redistricting, high per capita income, etc. ?
3. As of 1975, there was a new emphasis on talking about the impact or implementation of public policies, which meant asking such questions as what processes occur after an unemployment program is instituted ?
4. As of about 1980, books began appearing that talked in terms of deciding what effects are desired and then talking in terms of what policies or decision-making procedures might maximize those effects.

The four stages emphasize policy formation, causation, implementation, and optimization, respectively.

#### **Too practical or too theoretical**

It is possible for policy evaluation to be too practical in the sense of being too narrowly focused on a policy problem of a specific place at a specific point in time. An example might be a study of whether the city of Urbana, Illinois, as of 1988 should adopt a city manager form of government or an elected mayor form of government. Such a study would have virtually no broad theoretical interest if it were confined to interviewing people in Urbana and gathering relevant Urbana data.

Such a study would have broad interest if it attempted to gather data on a sample of about 100 cities that have city managers and a comparable sample of 100 cities that have mayor systems. That kind of comparative analysis could lead to generalizations concerning the effects of city managers as compared to mayors, including a causal analysis designed to explain the differential effects. That kind of comparative analysis could also be helpful to the city or Urbana and other specific cities in deciding between those two forms of municipal government.

Much of public policy studies is of a comparative nature like that as contrasted to what is sometimes referred to as applied political science which tends to be designed to provide answers to the questions that are raised by heads of government agencies rather than by political science scholars. There is certainly a need for applied political science but it is a different type of activity than public policy studies. One might say that public policy studies is to applied political science as legislation is to adjudication, or evaluation research to program evaluation. In each pair of concepts, the first is concerned with broad principles that go beyond the immediate problem or parties. The second concept is concerned with an immediate problem, a pair of litigants, or a practical decision that may not have any precedent or value.

The terms theoretical and practical probably should not be used in referring to a policy studies versus applied political science. Systematic comparative policy evaluation can be quite practical in comparison to a narrowly focused analysis that has little practicality beyond those who are immediately concerned. Likewise, a case study may sometimes have considerable theoretical significance beyond the immediate situation, such as the case study by Robert Dahl of who governs in New Haven, the case study of the TVA by Philip Selznick, or studies of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Forest Service, Middletown, U.S.A. (i.e., Muncie, Indiana), etc.

Policy studies is not just concerned with systematic comparative analysis in its theoretical concerns. It is also concerned with high-level meta-problems that cut across virtually all the methodological and substantive problems of policy studies, such as :

1. Who are or should be the decision makers who decide among the alternative ways of dealing with the substantive and methodological problems ?
2. How does one obtain values to use as criteria, and how does one obtain perceptions of relations between alternatives and criteria ?
3. What goals are worth achieving, and what is their relative importance ?
4. What are the alternatives on a high level of generality ?
5. What is good policy analysis ?

On the especially important matter of what is good policy analysis, five criteria tend to be discussed.

1. Validity which includes 1) internal consistency in drawing a conclusion, 2) external consistency with empirical reality in relating policy to goals, and 3) accuracy in encompassing the total set of feasible alternatives and the major goals of the relevant policy makers.
2. Importance, which includes 1) policy importance as indicated by the size of the societal benefits or societal costs being analyzed, and 2) theoretical importance as indicated by the broadness of the explanatory power of the research propositions.
3. Usefulness, which includes 1) at least being referred to, 2) possibly reinforcing ideas and thereby accelerating their adoption, and 3) the unusual occurrence of converting decision-makers from being negative to positive or vice versa.
4. Originality, which refers to the extent to which policy research differs from previous research.

5. Feasibility, which is concerned with how easily the research can be implemented given the limited resources of the researcher.

#### **Too multi-disciplinary or too narrowly focused on political science**

Political science does represent an important component in policy studies. That logically follows from the fact that political science is concerned with the study of government. Making and implementing public policy are key government activities. All fields of political science are relevant to public policy. There is a set of fields that relates to government institutions, including courts, executive agencies, legislatures, and electoral institutions. The study of those institutions is relevant to understanding how policy is formulated. It is also relevant to developing public policy directed toward improving the work of those institutions. Another set of political science fields deals with levels of government including local, state, regional, national, and international. Those fields are also concerned with explaining the development of public policy and formulating public policy on inter-governmental and international relations.

Political science in its more traditional philosophical aspects is also concerned with emphasizing the importance of normative goals, especially public participation, predictability, and procedural due process, as well as the more economics-oriented goals of effectiveness, efficiency, and equity. Likewise, political science in its scientific methodology is concerned with how one tests hypotheses about the causes and effects of public policies and other political phenomena.

Although political science may be an important component of public policy evaluation, all public policy problems benefit from a variety of disciplinary orientations. One example might be the negative income tax experiments where economic modeling may have missed some important insights by not considering alternative administrative systems. Over \$10 million was spent in New Jersey to test such relations as the effects on getting a job of being given alternative amounts of money. Families were randomly assigned to various income receiving groups in accordance with the best methodology of experimental psychology, including control groups, experimental groups, pre-tests, and post-tests. One group could have received enough money to satisfy only about 33 percent of minimum needs, as is done under the Mississippi welfare system. A second group received income at the 66 percent level, which corresponds roughly to the Texas welfare system. A third group received income at the 100 percent level, which is what most northeastern states provide. Conservatives hypothesize that as high welfare payments go up, ambition to get a job goes down because the welfare

recipient has less need for a job. Liberals hypothesize that as low welfare payments go up, ambition to get a job may also go up, because the welfare recipients may have their appetites stimulated and expectations raised. The true relation might involve job-getting going up to a point and then going down. The expensive experiment, however, shows a rather flat relation between job-getting and welfare payments within the monetary range of the experiment.

Perhaps, however, a more hill-shaped relation might have been observed if the families had been randomly assigned to alternate delivery systems as well as, or instead of, alternative welfare amounts. The basic alternative delivery systems consist of 1) the compulsory caseworker, as exists under the present aid-to-dependent-children system, or 2) the check in the mail, which is associated with the negative-income-tax system that seeks to minimize administrative interference in the lives of the poor. On the one hand, maybe compulsory caseworkers stimulate job-getting by informing welfare recipient about available jobs or by harassing welfare recipients into taking a job. On the other hand, maybe compulsory caseworkers lower the self-esteem of welfare recipients and make them more dependent than would be the case in the absence of caseworkers. Unfortunately that kind of alternative administrative hypothesis was never tested, possibly because of a lack of participation by public-administration people in the negative-income-tax experiments.

Another example of the need for multi-disciplinary orientations is the field of environmental policy where economists often recommend some form of pollution tax, discharge fee, or effluent charge in order to minimize pollution. Such a tax in the water-pollution field might involve requiring all firms on a given river segment to be taxed in accordance with the amount of pollution generated by each firm. Before the tax is levied, engineers could determine the total cost of keeping the river segment at a given quality by building a downstream filtration plant. If that total cost were \$10 million a year and a firm contributed 5 percent of the pollution in the river segment, then it should pay 5 percent of the \$10 million. Under such a system, each firm would have an incentive to reduce its pollution in order to reduce its assessment. If reducing its pollution is more expensive than the assessment, the firm could pay the assessment. The assessments could then be used to clean up the river segment before the pollutants damaged downstream communities. The main advantage of such a system is that it internalizes the cost of the external damage that business firms are doing by polluting rivers or other water systems. In the absence of such a system, the costs are absorbed by the general public in the form of waterborne diseases and general taxes, and the potential deterrent effect of a pollution tax is lost.

That economic advantage, however, is the main political disadvantage of such a system. By making the

business firms so explicitly bear the costs of their expensive pollution, they would be aroused to exert great efforts to prevent such legislation from being adopted. The political infeasibility of such a solution to the pollution problem is illustrated by the fact that when Congress established the National Water Quality Commission, the Commission was prohibited from even investigating the pollution tax as an alternative to the regulatory anti-pollution system which is part of the 1972 water pollution legislation and the 1970 air pollution legislation. Therefore, what may be needed as a politically feasible anti-pollution policy is more indirect and selective approaches. These include federal government subsidies to municipalities and tax rewards to business firms. Legislation that subsidizes is generally more politically feasible than legislation that taxes, especially legislation that taxes business firms. Politically feasible anti-pollution policies also include ones that emphasize case-by-case litigation through the courts, rather than an expensive blanket requirement for a given industry. Thus business interests do not seem to be as opposed to allowing rare or occasional damage suits, injunctions, or even fines, as contrasted to prohibiting automobiles or cigarettes that exceed strict pollution thresholds. Therefore an optimum anti-pollution policy could be defined as one that minimizes pollution within the political constraints of present adoptability.

In addition to the economics and politics of pollution reduction, there is also a need for being concerned with the psychology of incentives in this and other policy problems. That field of psychology emphasizes finding ways of 1) increasing the benefits and decreasing the costs or right-doing, 2) decreasing the benefits and increasing the costs of wrong-doing, and 3) increasing the probability that the benefits and costs will occur.

There is also a need for considerable input from physical science, biological science, and engineering in dealing with environmental policy. Physical science is important in understanding the physics of gases like air, liquids like water, radiation, noise, and the compacting of solid waste. Biological science and chemistry are important in understanding the micro-organisms associated with water pollution, and the problems of landfills and other forms of garbage disposal. Engineering is especially relevant to designing devices for reducing air, water, radiation, noise, and solid-waste pollution, although the devices may not be adopted by business firms or municipalities without economic, political, or psychological incentives.

#### **Too quantitative or too subjective**

Public policy evaluation may be overly quantitative and technical when it relies heavily on operations research, management science, econometrics, and quantitative decision analysis. Public policy evaluation, however, is making increasing use of simpler methods that are more qualitative, easier to use, and often more valid,

although relying on basic mathematical-scientific principles for expressing relations.

In measuring policies and goals, simple dichotomies or trichotomies may often be meaningful and may provide insights that facilitate choosing among different policies for achieving given goals. In deciding among alternative policies, it is generally necessary to determine the relative value of the goals to be achieved, but not their absolute value. If three goals are being simultaneously considered, we need to know how many times more valuable each goal is relative to the least valuable one, but seldom the precise worth of each. Policy analysis can often work with small non-random samples because 1) the solutions are not very sensitive to sampling differences; 2) the sensitivity can be determined by partitioning the sample; 3) the samples are often purposively representative or cover a universe of legal jurisdictions; 4) the lack of place-units can be partly offset by identifying many time-points, as in a quasi-experimental policy-interrupted time series; and 5) the lack of sample cases can be offset by in-depth analysis of the places studied.

Information on the relationship between policies and goals can sometimes be obtained more easily and more meaningfully by surveying knowledgeable people, by deducing from known relationships, or by making assumptions rather than by using a complicated statistical regression analysis. Policy does not need complete causal models, but only parts of models that deal with the causal relationships between the goals sought and the policies available. The causal relationships among other related variables are generally irrelevant for making policy decisions although they are possibly relevant in completely accounting for variation of a dependent variable.

On the matter of being too subjective, there is indeed considerable room for disagreement as to the relative weights to be assigned to the goals or the magnitudes of the relations between policies and goals. The importance of that subjectivity is, however, greatly diminished by the use of sensitivity analysis. Such analysis tends to indicate that there is considerable room on those matters for error without affecting the bottom line of which policy to adopt. For example, suppose one policy generates 10 benefit units at 2 cost units, and a second competing policy generates 6 benefit units at unknown cost or subjective cost. Under those circumstances, one could confidently conclude that the first policy should be adopted since there is no cost figure above zero that could put the second policy into first place, assuming the benefits and costs are measured in the same units.

If the situation were changed so the second policy generated 12 benefit units, then only a cost calculation that allowed for fewer than 4 units would put the second policy into first place. Determining whether the costs are likely to be below 4 units is much easier than

determining exactly what the costs are. The costs may be quite subjective, but all we need to know is whether there are likely to be more or fewer than 4 units.

The situation can be changed to allow for more multiple subjectivity or missing information. For example suppose we do not clearly know either the benefits and subjective costs. All we need to know is whether the combination of the unknown benefits minus the unknown costs is likely to be more or fewer than 8 profit units.

That kind of breakeven or threshold sensitivity analysis can be extended to situations where virtually all the variables are unknown. For example, suppose we do not know the benefits of the first policy. We still know that we should adopt the first policy if  $B_1 - 2 = B_2 - C_2$ . Knowing that tells us that if  $B_1$  minus the profit of the second policy is greater than 2, then adopt the first policy. Otherwise adopt the second policy.

Visual devices have been developed to aid decision-makers in deciding whether a threshold or breakeven point has or has not been crossed even where none of the variables have precise values. For example, suppose we do not know the value of  $B_1$ ,  $C_1$ ,  $B_2$ , or  $C_2$ . We should still be able to know roughly what the realistic minimum and maximum is on each of those four variables. With that information, one can go through a series of steps comparable to the police artist determining what the rapist or mugger looks like by offering visual aids to the victim. Only here it is the policy analyst offering visual aids to the decision-maker.

#### **Too underutilized or too overutilized**

One can easily criticize policy analysis as being underutilized by emphasizing the many examples of policy analysis that have not been used in any way by policy makers. It is more difficult to criticize policy analysis as being overutilized, but Lawrence Tribe does argue that policy analysis has that potential by causing policy makers to think such analysis is more meaningful than it really is. The truth of the matter seems to be that policy analysis is sometimes utilized and sometimes not. The more interesting question is, what are the factors that explain why some policy analysis examples are more utilized than others? Also, how can those factors be used to increase the utilization of good policy analysis, as previously defined?

There are about a dozen factors relevant to facilitating the utilization (by legislative, judicial, and administrative policy makers) of policy evaluations based largely on operations research and management science. In this context, policy evaluation refers to analyzing the effects of alternative public policies in order to determine which one or combination will optimize or improve benefits or costs in achieving



given goals under various constraints, conditions, and relations. Utilization refers to being useful or influential in the decision-making of governmental policy makers from any branch or level of government.

Many articles on research utilization state or imply that the keys to utilization are doing valid research and communicating it well. Those two factors are generally relevant. More relevant, however, may be factors that relate to opposition and support, intended goals, achieved effects, and the nature of the decision makers. Those factors are more substantive than methodological. They also relate more to political science (especially in emphasizing the opposition-support factors) and more to economics (especially in emphasizing the benefits and costs of implementing the research findings).

In those terms, an MS/OR-related policy evaluation is more likely to be used when it is in a favorable position with regard to 1) bipartisan support, 2) sensitivity to compromise, 3) no overwhelming opposition, 4) some interest-group support, 5) sensitivity to jurisdictional matters, 6) sensitivity to alternative government procedures, 7) acceptable societal goals, 8) congruence between societal, group, and individual goals, 9) sensitivity to the real goals of the decision makers, 10) no offsetting side effects, 11) reinforcement of previously made decisions, and 12) the achievement of prior results with less time or money.

The primary obligation of a policy researcher is to do valid research, rather than to do research that is utilized. Greater sensitivity to the factors that facilitate research utilization can, however, be helpful in suggesting legitimate ways to increase the probability that valid research will be utilized. This is especially true of such factors as considering compromise alternatives, jurisdictional matters, government procedures, and making more explicit the relations between alternative recommendations and the salient benefits and costs to the decision makers.

#### **Too conservative or too liberal**

Some policy analysis studies arrive at conservative conclusions, which favor relatively well-off groups in a society. Other studies arrive at liberal conclusions, which favor relatively deprived groups. Some conservative studies arrive at their conclusions because they start with conservative goals or the researcher perceives relations between alternatives and goals that favor conservative alternatives. Likewise, some liberal studies arrive at their conclusions because they start with liberal goals or the researcher perceives relations between alternatives and goals that favor liberal alternatives.

The kinds of studies that are most likely to generate objections from liberals may be studies relevant to environmental protection, occupational health/safety, and anti-discrimination, which argue that the high

monetary costs are not justified by the non-monetary benefits. Those studies place a relatively high value on the cost of pollution equipment, safety devices, and affirmatively seeking minority employees, and a relatively low value on clean air/water, worker health/safety, and equal opportunity.

The kinds of studies that are most likely to generate objections from conservatives may be studies designed to decrease pollution, on-the-job injuries, and discrimination. They may also be studies seeking neutral goals like reduced inflation/unemployment or crime, but they conclude that the way to do it is through the public sector, rather than the private sector. Such conclusions may reflect different weights assigned to the same individual goals or they may reflect different perceptions of what happens when one relies on public versus private means for dealing with social problems.

The important point is that there is nothing inherently liberal or conservative in systematic policy analysis. The methods can be used for maximizing liberal or conservative goals. They can be and are used by socialistic or capitalistic governments. Conservatives tend to like such methods because it sounds business-like to talk in terms of benefits minus costs analogous to income minus expenses. Liberals tend to like such methods because they sound like national economic planning, urban-regional planning, or at least positive governmental thinking. Perhaps the even more important point is that any ideological orientation is likely to be more effective and efficient in achieving its goals if it uses systematic public policy analysis for choosing among alternative public policies.

#### **Some conclusions**

Sometimes a politician will emphasize that he or she is attacked by both left-wing groups and right-wing groups, and that he must therefore be doing something correct. This implies that being attacked on both sides of an issue indicates one is taking a moderate or reasonable position.

An attack from both sides of an ideological, methodological, or other spectrum, however, may be worse than being attacked by only one side. It may indicate one is 1) too moderate, indecisive, or mugwumpish, 2) so far to the left, the right, or otherwise off the relevant spectrum that one is disliked by both the normal left and the right, or 3) so bizarre in what one is advocating that everyone agrees it is wrong, such as giving driver's licenses to salamanders.

The ideal position to be in is not to be attacked by everybody, but to be praised by everybody if the choices are between universal attack and universal praise. It might be even better, however, to be attacked by those who are wrong, and praised by those who are right. There may be considerable disagreement though as to who is wrong and right.

This article has perhaps over-emphasized conflicting negative evaluations of policy studies. The other side of that analysis is to emphasize the conflicting positive evaluations of policy studies. One can note, for example, that the policy studies field is simultaneously praised for being :

1. A new perspective on political and social phenomena, while at the same time preserving substantive and methodological principles that have been developed over many years.
2. Both highly practical in being relevant to increased societal productivity, while at the same time concerned with high-level issues in political theory, social philosophy, and the philosophy of science.
3. An interdisciplinary perspective across all fields of knowledge, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of political science in policy formation, implementation, and evaluation.
4. A scientific field with a methodological tool kit from statistical analysis, optimizing research, mathematical modeling, and psychological decision-analysis, while at the same time concerned with highly normative questions as to the good society, ultimate values, and the good policy.
5. Increasingly utilized at the national, state, and local levels as well as in administrative agencies, legislatures, and courts, while at the same time being subjected to sophisticated skepticism on the part of street-wise policy-makers.
6. Used by liberals as a form of economic planning, while at the same time used by conservatives as a form of bringing good business sense to government.

In light of all that, a key problem in policy analysis is not that it is going to be rejected. Rather, policy analysis could become over-accepted such that there is not sufficient questioning of its procedures and assumptions, as well as its substance. There is also a problem that it could become so much a part of political and social science that it loses its separate existence. That too would be unfortunate since the methods and substance of policy analysis are partly distinct, as well as partly the same as those of other fields of political and social science. The optimizing methodology as applied to the public sector may be the most distinct aspect of policy analysis deserving of separate treatment.

In the 1985 presidential address to the International Political Science Association, Klaus von Beyme commented that the development of policy analysis may be the most important development within political science during the 20 years since the IPSA was formed. That is indeed high praise for a field that has

developed so rapidly, but not too rapidly. The field may now be plateauing out on a high level of importance and activity. A more interdisciplinary indication of stature is a recent report to Congress by the Congressional Research Service on the usefulness of social science. The report says there is a « new disciplinary field called policy sciences, which represents a shift from a discipline-centered approach of the production of knowledge, to a problem-centered approach. » The report goes on to say, training programs are designed to produce researchers who can understand the dynamics of the policy-making process and are sufficiently familiar with the discipline knowledge-bases and policy science knowledge-bases to be able to integrate social science directly into the policy process. »

There have been some struggles for recognition as a field in teaching curricula, scholarly journals, convention programs, book publishing, grants, research centers, associations, and other indicators of scholarly activity. Those struggles have been largely successful. Perhaps we can consider 1985 as being a year of graduation or commencement in the sense of policy studies now having truly arrived, as reflected in the IPSA presidential address. After having achieved that respectability, it is time now to move on to further developing more applications of political and social science to important policy problems.<sup>1</sup>

Another more recent 20th anniversary is the 1991 anniversary of the Policy Studies Organization which was founded in 1971. PSO originated after a period in the 60's that emphasized determining the causes of policy variations in terms of politics and economics. The 70's emphasized determining the effects in terms of implementation and impact. The 80's emphasized evaluating alternative policies in terms of benefits and costs. The forthcoming 90's may emphasize finding

<sup>1</sup> For further details concerning public policy evaluation, see Yehezkei Dror, *Design for Policy Sciences* (Elsevier, 1971); Harold Lasswell, *A Pre-View of Policy Sciences* (Elsevier, 1971); S. Nagel (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Policy Studies* (Marcel Dekker, 1983); S. Nagel (ed.), *Basic Literature in Policy Studies: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (JAI Press, 1984); and S. Nagel, *The Policy-Studies Handbook* (Lexington-Heath, 1980). For materials specifically dealing with conflicting evaluations of policy studies, see the bibliography entitled « *The Pros and Cons of Systems Analysis in Policy Studies* » in the *JAI Press Bibliography* at pages 33-36. For especially recent analysis and evaluation of the policy studies field, see S. Nagel, *Policy Studies: Integration and Evaluation* (Praeger, 1988) and S. Nagel, *Professional Developments in Policy Studies* (Greenwood, 1992).

super-optimum policies which enable conservatives, liberals, and other major viewpoints to all come out ahead of their best expectations simultaneously.

The policy studies field represents a super-optimizing synthesis regarding the six dimensions of this article. As mentioned above, the field is at both ends on each of those dimensions. The field is not a compromise, for example, that simultaneously slights both being practical and theoretical. Rather it is simultaneously both (1) highly practical regarding important public policies and (2) highly theoretical in the sense of being concerned with broad generalizations across places, time periods, and policy problems.

That does not mean the field is as practical and as theoretical as is possible to become. The field is improving on all six dimensions. One can still discuss and do relevant activities toward subsequently improving both public policy and the field of public policy studies.

## LA SCIENCE POLITIQUE ET L'UNIVERSITÉ

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**Note du directeur:** Il arrive parfois que l'on mette la main sur un texte fort stimulant que l'on désire faire partager par d'autres. L'auteur et la Société royale du Canada, que nous remercions, ont gentiment accepté que nous puissions reproduire ici la réponse de notre collègue André-J. Bélanger lors de son élection à la Société royale.

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« Si ces pensées ne plaisent à personne, elles pourront n'être que mauvaises ; mais je les tiens pour détestables si elles plaisent à tout le monde »

Denis Diderot  
*Pensées philosophiques*

Voici une discipline et une institution qui ont en commun de susciter chez moi un sentiment très partagé de vif intérêt et d'aussi grande exaspération. Je me propose donc de les aborder sans indulgence ni ménagement, estimant qu'en la matière toute complaisance équivalait pour l'esprit à une compromission.

Quelle est donc cette discipline qu'on a appelée pompeusement science politique au singulier ou au pluriel ? L'usage du singulier, inspiré, il faut croire, de

l'anglais, vient lui conférer sans doute une rigueur à l'égal de ses consœurs de laboratoire. Le pluriel, au contraire, sert à désigner un carrefour de disciplines dont elle serait tributaire. Dans son apparente générosité, l'usage du pluriel dérobe perfidement la discipline de toute spécificité puisqu'elle est alors mise à la remorque des autres disciplines. C'est ainsi qu'en France, on passe — comme dans une passoire — à travers les sciences politiques pour faire autre chose par la suite. Il s'agit, en somme, d'un exercice qui donne accès à autre chose, à la manière d'une discipline antichambre qui fournit des personnes à tout et à rien faire à la fois. Triste destin.

Qu'elle soit au singulier ou au pluriel, il n'en demeure pas moins que la science politique ne s'est pas encore trouvée une assise épistémologique qui lui soit propre. Elle a pourtant un droit d'aînesse sur les autres sciences sociales. Effectivement, la science politique apparaît assez tôt en Occident puisque déjà Platon, dans *La République*, pose les premiers jalons de son existence. Ce faisant, il nous rend et ne nous rend pas à la fois un service. Car nous allons demeurer très longtemps tributaires de la nature normative de son interrogation. Il y a tout lieu de croire que l'aspect du social qui frappe d'abord les esprits n'est pas leur appartenance à une collectivité (propre à la sociologie) ni leurs rapports de stricts producteurs (propre à l'économie), mais la relation de dominance qu'introduit généralement le vecteur gouvernants-gouvernés. La société apparaît d'abord comme organisée par le haut. Est-ce l'apparat qui l'accompagne ou la crainte qu'il suscite ? Je ne saurais dire. Mais il est clair que la dimension politique des rapports sociaux a surgi comme la plus évidente, la plus transparente. Il en a été ainsi parce qu'on a voulu intervenir dans la gestion du social. L'aspect prométhéen est ici évident. On assiste avec les Grecs à une intention de prise en charge de l'organisation sociale. Vous vous rappellerez certes que Platon recherche la formule politique qui permettrait d'atteindre la société bien ordonnée sous l'égide des rois-philosophes. Sa préoccupation n'en est pas tellement une de connaissance mais davantage d'intervention, ou d'éthique ; il s'agit, en d'autres termes, de permettre à ceux qui savent, pris dans un sens également moral, de gérer la cité.

La pensée d'Aristote, après lui, vient renforcer cette visée éthique en proposant comme objectif ultime la bonne société. Il faut reconnaître cependant, que pour y parvenir, Aristote se livre à une étude comparative de divers régimes et introduit dès lors un certain relativisme dans l'observation du phénomène politique. La vision téléologique qui est la sienne imprégnera, on le sait, la pensée occidentale pour un bon moment. Le discours scientifique s'en trouvera affecté, pour ne pas dire freiné durant une longue période.

On peut dire, sans trop exagérer, que l'observation du social jusqu'au XVIIe sinon jusqu'au XVIIIe siècle, se contente largement d'une lecture politique de la société. Il est possible, bien sûr, de dégager des bribes

de réflexions d'ordre économique. Platon, par exemple, est le premier à faire valoir la division du travail dans l'aménagement du social. De même, Aristote conçoit l'idée d'une science, la chrématistique, ou l'art de l'acquisition. Mais ce ne sont là qu'ébauches. Il faudra les mercantilistes anglais, les physiocrates français et ultimement un économiste comme Adam Smith pour vraiment asseoir cette discipline.

La science politique peut bien revendiquer hautement l'exclusivité des débuts. Prétendre être la plus vieille des sciences sociales, mais c'est là bien piètre fierté. Car l'explication du phénomène en demeure à ses balbutiements. Les Grecs ne sont pas à blâmer, il ne s'agit ici que d'une constatation.

Lorsque Machiavel rompt avec la tradition morale propre au Moyen Âge, il reconduit néanmoins la réflexion en termes de gouvernants-gouvernés. Il élève le phénomène politique au niveau d'une esthétique : le prince n'est plus jugé en fonction de la morale de ses gestes mais par le niveau de sa réussite. Le politique devient un art dans le maintien et l'étendue de la puissance. C'est le gigantisme esthétique de la Renaissance italienne porté dans la gestion du social. Chez Machiavel, l'éthique est jugée à l'aune de l'esthétique politique. Son apport, c'est d'avoir sécularisé l'observation politique. On est en droit de se demander s'il a contribué davantage à l'analyse elle-même. Son intérêt n'était certes pas là. Il a néanmoins inspiré des auteurs comme Mosca, dans une démarche très macro-réductrice où une minorité dominante est perçue comme s'imposant invariablement sur une majorité dominée.

De tous les auteurs des temps dits modernes — c'est-à-dire de la Renaissance au seuil de la Révolution française — celui qui m'apparaît avoir le mieux saisi le social comme politique et le politique comme social, c'est Montesquieu. *L'Esprit des Loix* se présente, il faut bien l'avouer, comme un ouvrage plutôt rébarbatif où le fil conducteur n'est pas toujours évident. L'intérêt de Montesquieu est double, sinon triple. Tout le monde connaît ses propos sur la division du pouvoir et cette phrase si coulante : il faut que « par la disposition des choses, le pouvoir arrête le pouvoir ». Ce n'est là qu'une bien petite partie de son ouvrage, on l'oublie facilement parce qu'on l'a rarement lu. Au fond, sa réflexion va bien au-delà et fonde une sociologie politique à partir du produit de la gouverne qui est la loi. Il est intéressant de noter que Montesquieu, à titre de fondateur de la sociologie, ne part pas du social comme tel, ni du politique comme tel, mais d'une dialectique des deux. À la rigueur, on pourrait dire qu'il est le premier systémiste. Montesquieu conçoit les lois comme la résultante d'un certain nombre de facteurs comme, on le sait, le climat, la fertilité du sol, la situation géographique, l'occupation des citoyens, la population, la religion auxquels s'ajoutent les mœurs, les manières, les mythes, les légendes et les lois elles-mêmes. Cette résultante, cette synthèse d'éléments en apparence disparates, se réalise dans ce que

Montesquieu appelle l'esprit général. Il correspond un peu à ce qu'Émile Durkheim désignera comme la conscience collective. Les lois, selon Montesquieu, sont affectées par l'esprit général et le régime politique ; lois qui à leur tour affectent l'esprit général. Il s'agit vraiment d'un système et d'une vision très relativiste du droit comme facteur intégrant mais également intégré du social. Au lieu d'affirmer que le politique s'impose sur le social comme à son objet, ou que tout est social et que le politique n'en est que l'épiphénomène, Montesquieu intègre les deux. Voilà une sage option épistémologique que l'on devrait toujours observer.

Même avec Montesquieu, la théorie politique s'est surtout attachée à poursuivre l'interrogation des Anciens sur le régime le plus adéquat ou le plus juste, dépendant des cas. De l'avance qu'elle avait sur les autres sciences sociales, la science politique l'a un peu perdue dans ces considérations. À la vérité, il s'est agi, tout au long de cette trajectoire, d'une pensée politique normative assortie de considérations analytiques. L'héritage est peut-être grand, mais parce qu'il est grand, il est également lourd et parfois difficile à départager.

La théorie politique, dans le sens rigoureusement scientifique du terme, n'apparaît vraiment qu'au vingtième siècle. À cet égard, la science politique accuse un sérieux retard en comparaison, par exemple, de l'économie qui avec l'école marginaliste de la fin du XIXe siècle fonde un corpus, parfois contesté, souvent retenu, et transformé depuis. Il en est de même vis-à-vis de la sociologie qui, à partir de Durkheim et de Max Weber, prend vraiment son envol en dépit de querelles d'écoles qui la divisent encore. Si la sociologie offre le spectacle d'une certaine dispersion attribuable à son objet d'observation que sont la société et les relations sociales, il est pour le moins étonnant de constater en science politique une semblable hétérogénéité. On pourrait s'attendre, puisque l'objet est plus circonscrit, à un corpus assez bien défini, en l'absence d'une démarche spécifique. La science politique n'a malheureusement pas de théoriciens fondateurs auxquels elle puisse se référer comme à son alpha. L'avantage de fondateurs, c'est que grâce à eux, il y a rupture avec le sens commun, et construction d'un langage propre à la discipline. Parlant de la sienne, Émile Durkheim, il y a près de cent ans, concluait les *Règles de la méthode sociologique* par ces mots : « Nous croyons (...) que le moment est venu pour la sociologie de renoncer aux succès mondains (...) et de prendre le caractère ésotérique qui convient à toute science. Elle gagnera ainsi en dignité et en autorité ce qu'elle perdra peut-être en popularité ». Nous savons que tous les sociologues n'observent pas cette consigne et qu'ils cèdent volontiers aux séductions exercées par les mass media. Que ne donnerait-on point pour une consécration même fugace par le *Nouvel Observateur* ou le plateau de Bernard Pivot ? Dans ce même esprit, Max

Weber mettait aussi en garde contre les succès d'amphithéâtre suscités par le prophétisme de tribune.

De toutes les sciences sociales, la science politique est la plus vulnérable à ces sollicitations. Son objet d'observation fait à tous les jours la manchette des journaux. Si bien que la tentation demeure constante d'adopter un discours qui se tienne au ras de l'événement. Au lieu d'être informé par l'analyse, c'est l'événement qui est susceptible d'imposer sa propre explication. Et dans la mesure où les événements changent, la démarche explicative est d'abord appelée à se modifier. La science politique est une discipline qui est constamment sollicitée à interpréter la totalité des événements, et, ce faisant, à ne rien expliquer du tout. L'esprit averti ne s'y laisse pas prendre, et la science politique tend de plus en plus à se dissocier de la séduction exercée par l'actualité courante. Par contre, on se doit de reconnaître que ce choix est mis en doute par l'extérieur qui exige plus qu'à toute autre discipline l'explication de l'événement, tel qu'il se produit au jour le jour.

La seconde faiblesse de la discipline porte également sur son absence de corpus ralliant un quelconque consensus. Non seulement les modèles d'explication sont-ils multiples mais les démarches varient selon les champs d'observation, les niveaux d'analyse, les choix méthodologiques et les préférences idéologiques. En effet, les champs d'analyse sont multiples, les relations internationales, par exemple, ne répondent pas aux mêmes ressorts que l'administration publique, ou encore que le vote ; ces champs variés peuvent être aperçus selon une perspective micro ou macroscopique ; la méthode pour les observer peut être qualitative ou quantitative, déductive ou inductive ; et les préférences idéologiques, avouées ou non, viendront teinter l'analyse. Autant de perspectives, autant d'écoles, et autant de chasses gardées ; tous, ou à peu près, se réclamant de la scientificité.

Thomas Kuhn parlerait volontiers d'une situation préparadigmatique, c'est-à-dire d'un stade où le discours de la discipline n'a pas encore établi son assiette et qui donne lieu par le fait même à un foisonnement de messages non concourants. Vous trouverez toujours des gens pour affirmer en termes péremptoires que le *mainstream*, pour employer leur expression, se trouve quelque part. Or, comme par hasard, ce quelque part *happens to be in the United States*. Et, plus souvent qu'autrement, dans une école qui, appartenant à une discipline voisine, viendrait en fait, conférer à la science politique ses lettres de noblesse. À cette précipitation dans l'unification forcée de la discipline, Gabriel A. Almond a fait observer récemment le caractère tapageur et exclusiviste de ces éléments périphériques, à l'opposé d'une conception très ample d'un *mainstream* qu'il voit au contraire ouvert à de nombreuses méthodes et non seulement liées aux puissants instruments de la statistique et des mathématiques. On assiste donc à un combat typique de la situation préparadigmatique : plusieurs écoles se

revendiquant de l'orthodoxie scientifique la refusent résolument aux autres.

Devant ce sombre tableau, on peut adopter différents états d'esprit. Pour ma part, je ne crois pas que le défaitisme soit de mise. Il y a là un défi intéressant à relever. J'estime, au départ, que nous avons affaire à une science qui n'en est pas encore tout à fait une. Situation qui n'est pas pour autant moins attrayante que d'autres disciplines mieux établies. Elle est peut-être moins confortable, mais elle laisse une plus grande place à l'audace et à l'initiative.

Au fond, il ne s'agit pas de tenter de découvrir derrière des concepts une réalité qui s'y cacherait. Par conséquent, j'élimine d'office l'exercice qui consisterait à s'interroger sur les termes *science politique*, ou encore sur le mot *politique* lui-même. Qu'est-ce que la science politique ? ou qu'est-ce que le ou la politique ? sont des exercices futiles qui relèvent d'un essentialisme téléologique hérité de la tradition péripatéticienne. Laissons-les donc de côté, si vous voulez bien. Je préfère partir de préoccupations tout autres qui peuvent tout aussi bien aboutir au renforcement comme à l'anéantissement de la science politique. Il n'est pas question ici de réhabiliter une discipline mais plutôt de se demander si un certain type d'interrogation est de mise.

La meilleure manière de procéder consiste à se demander s'il n'existerait pas, par hasard, un ordre de questionnement laissé pour compte par les autres sciences sociales. Pour les fins de démonstration, je vais prendre les deux disciplines qui jouxtent la science politique, c'est-à-dire l'économique et la sociologie.

L'économique, on le sait, est fondée sur la rareté. Là où il y a abondance, il n'y a pas de proposition économique à énoncer. Et à partir du postulat de la pénurie, s'élabore un discours qui pose pour seule condition de son expression la situation du marché, c'est-à-dire *l'échange* comme relation sociale privilégiée. Or, la gestion de la rareté par l'échange est un mode de gestion, mais non pas le seul. On peut également gérer la rareté par un autre type de relation sociale, qui est le *contrôle*. Dans ce cas-ci, je me réfère, pour simplifier, au contrôle exercé par une autorité externe qui peut être l'État. La production comme la répartition de biens rares passent généralement par l'échange mais également par le contrôle et, ce faisant, par le *conflit*. Toute intention de réguler par le contrôle soulève l'opposition de ceux qu'on se propose de contrôler. Ce double jeu du contrôle et du conflit, comme deux types distincts de relations sociales, déborde le strict champ de l'économique et ouvre la voie à une autre discipline, la science politique — pour lui donner un nom.

Dans un ordre plus macroscopique, la sociologie a certes exploité le terrain qui couvre toutes les activités propres à la société, en y incluant la dimension dite politique. Qu'elle soit plutôt consensuelle dans la

tradition de Durkheim, ou conflictuelle dans celle de Marx, la sociologie fait généralement place au politique. Cependant, sa perception s'est longtemps contentée de faire du politique une lecture strictement sociale : il apparaissait comme une simple conséquence de choix ou de débats sociaux. On commence à peine à reconnaître que la *représentation* des intérêts comme relation sociale introduit une nouvelle complexité dans le fonctionnement de la société. En effet, on se rend compte que les rapports politiques s'opèrent de plus en plus par l'intermédiaire d'agents qui prétendent en représenter d'autres : qu'il s'agisse de mass médias, de groupes, de partis politiques, de fonctionnaires ou de gouvernants. De plus, la sociologie s'est montrée plutôt rebelle à la notion des règles du jeu qu'introduit l'institutionnalisation de l'autorité. La représentation d'intérêts est largement affectée par les institutions politiques elles-mêmes. Celles-ci en déterminent, d'ailleurs, l'aire d'intervention. La représentation ne s'opère pas, par exemple, de la même manière en régime parlementaire qu'en régime présidentiel.

Il se présente donc un champ très vaste de relations sociales à mettre en rapport les unes avec les autres. Il y a, comme nous avons vu, le contrôle, le conflit et la représentation d'intérêts. À celles-ci se greffent la communication — soit culturelle, soit idéologique — et, il va de soi, les rapports de gouverne, relation sociale ultime qui vient consigner dans un rapport gouvernants-gouvernés, le résultat du conflit et de la représentation des intérêts, en un contrôle donné.

Il y a donc place pour une discipline distincte qui manque parfois, il faut bien l'avouer, de formalisation et de systématisation. Mais attention, une trop grande précipitation vers ces opérations risquerait fort de conduire à de hauts niveaux d'abstraction sur des objets inexistants, comme il est déjà arrivé d'ailleurs...

On peut, à ce stade, se poser la question de l'insertion de la science politique dans l'Université. Même si elle est plus vieille que l'Université, cette discipline n'a connu son autonomie que très récemment. Elle a émané de diverses disciplines dépendant des cultures universitaires. En France, elle a été associée au droit ; dans les milieux anglo-saxons, elle a souvent fait tandem avec l'économie et, au Canada français, elle a été un produit de la sociologie. La science politique n'est donc pas l'aboutissement d'une filière unique. Ceci étant, la conception que l'on s'en fait variera souvent en fonction de la discipline-mère.

Sans l'envisager comme une discipline-carrefour où la science politique ne serait que l'ombre de disciplines, on peut la concevoir comme susceptible d'emprunter des modes d'observation à d'autres champs. J'ai déjà évoqué l'économie et la sociologie, il y aurait lieu d'y ajouter le droit, la communication, l'histoire et l'anthropologie. L'exercice n'est pas sans péril puisqu'il risque de conduire à une simple dispersion. Donc à un non-être. Il ne s'agit pas non plus d'une synthèse

puisqu'il n'est pas question de rassembler un savoir. Mais plutôt, comme je viens de le dire, d'*emprunts* de modes d'observation tournés vers l'analyse de relations sociales propres à la science politique, comme le contrôle, le conflit, la représentation des intérêts, etc.

On peut également se demander dans quelle mesure l'Université, telle que nous la connaissons au Québec francophone, favorise ou non l'expression de la discipline ; et dans quelle mesure les étudiants y profitent d'une formation adéquate.

Il faut bien reconnaître, d'entrée de jeu, que les sciences humaines et sociales sont dépourvues au Québec d'une tradition établie. Ce ne sont pas une ou deux générations qui donnent un quelconque champ de profondeur dans l'histoire. Avec la sécularisation et les changements apportés dans les années 60, l'Université a tiré un trait sur le passé. On s'est alors engagé dans un processus de mimétisme effroyable qui n'a tenu compte ni de l'acquis que nous pouvions avoir, si mince fut-il, ni de l'esprit qui animait ces emprunts. Sans même s'interroger sur la logique du système américain, et encore moins sur ses forces et ses faiblesses, l'Université a cru l'adopter en constituant des programmes hyperspécialisés qui n'ont convenu qu'aux intérêts, à très courts termes, des étudiants et des professeurs. Parce que très peu de gens avaient connu la formation du 1<sup>e</sup> cycle en Amérique, presque personne à l'époque ne s'est rendu compte de la méprise. Méprise qui s'est d'ailleurs répercutée sur les cycles supérieurs. On essaie aujourd'hui, et avec raison, de faire marche arrière mais sans plan d'ensemble ni surtout d'un esprit pour l'éclairer.

Si l'on s'interroge actuellement sur la formation des étudiants, ce n'est pas par souci pédagogique mais plutôt parce que l'Université s'est fait dire *urbi et orbi*, au Canada comme ailleurs, qu'elle ne formait pas des diplômés accordés aux exigences du marché et de l'entreprise en général. L'inquiétude viendrait donc d'une incapacité à fournir une main d'oeuvre intellectuelle adéquate. Il est incontestable qu'une certaine compatibilité doit exister, mais elle est difficile à déterminer, car bon nombre de disciplines comme la philosophie, l'histoire, les lettres etc. n'ont point pour premier objectif d'alimenter un quelconque marché, pas davantage non plus que bon nombre de sciences. Une Université sans traditions profondes est plus susceptible de succomber aux effets de la mode ou d'autres impératifs plus ou moins transitoires.

Par ailleurs, la filière idéale qu'on propose au professeur s'éloigne de plus en plus de la fonction pédagogique. L'heure est à l'évaluation constante du rendement immédiat grâce à une comptabilité assidue de la production. Tout effort intellectuel doit pouvoir être consigné au grand livre du *curriculum vitae*. Les personnes les plus avisées démultiplient les prestations où le cumul des articles est perçu comme garant de qualité, surtout si l'auteur s'est muni auparavant de

subventions impressionnantes. Cette vision notariale où tout doit être cadastré n'est cependant pas le propre de l'administration de l'Université; elle l'est souvent également de représentants syndicaux qui réclament, mais pour d'autres raisons, une stricte tenue de livre de tout acte intellectuel. C'est la conception même du professeur qui est ici en jeu. On le désigne souvent maintenant comme une ressource professorale. Je regrette mais je ne suis pas une ressource, un moyen. Si les agents de l'administration veulent être ainsi désignés, ça les regarde. On pourra alors parler de *ressources administratives*, car au fond, contrairement à l'entreprise en général, l'action réelle dans ce cas-ci se passe en bas et non pas en haut. N'oublions pas qu'à l'Université, le maître d'oeuvre, c'est le professeur.

À beaucoup parler d'évaluation on aboutit naturellement à l'élaboration de normes, de critères. Et ce faisant, on est conduit à une forme de contrôle de la production intellectuelle. Il faut alors pouvoir arriver à distinguer le scientifique du non scientifique. L'exercice risque, si on n'y prend pas garde, de s'inscrire dans une propension à l'embrigadement qui a des racines profondes en sciences sociales au Québec. À cet effet, on pourrait y dégager au moins trois stades de l'intolérance « académique » — j'emploie l'anglicisme à dessein, l'intolérance universitaire m'apparaissant une contradiction dans les termes : le cléricisme classique qu'on connut jadis, le cléricisme marxiste qu'on connut naguère, et le cléricisme scientiste (dans son acception bien française) qui sévit aujourd'hui. Autant de formes d'intolérance, autant de chapelles réunissant des curés plus ou moins manqués, autant de tentatives d'homogénéisation qui n'ont rien de scientifique, ni rien de libéral. C'est un autoritarisme, sinon un totalitarisme qui révèle combien la sécularisation est difficile. Le combat fait rage également ailleurs, bien sûr, mais je crois que les vrais défenseurs de l'Université sont moins bien armés ici, ne serait-ce qu'à cause précisément d'une tradition profonde qui fait défaut.

Il est non seulement légitime mais nécessaire que l'Université recherche l'excellence. On s'attend d'ailleurs à ce qu'elle soit à la fine pointe du savoir et de la découverte. Mais, pour ce faire, il faut un souffle, il faut un esprit, et aussi dans le même ordre, une tradition. Contrairement aux apparences, les grandes audaces s'inscrivent dans les grandes traditions. Et ce sont celles-ci qui assoient les grandes universités. L'Université ne se constitue pas à la manière d'un *patch-work* où la bigarrure des emprunts en ferait la qualité.

La science politique ne pourra donc s'épanouir que dans un univers qui évitera les ralliements hâtifs autour d'orthodoxies passagères. L'Université n'a pas d'ailleurs à dicter ce qu'elle sera. Et il n'y a pas que l'heure américaine qui soit juste. L'avenir est, bien sûr, incertain, mais ce n'est pas en se précipitant sur des certitudes qu'on en améliorera la qualité.

On peut imaginer, à la manière du Docteur Pangloss, le meilleur des mondes possibles aujourd'hui, mais, je préfère, pour le moment, me contenter de notre Cunégonde et, comme Candide, aller cultiver mon jardin.

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### TEACHING POLITICAL SCIENCE : CASES AND SIMULATIONS

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I had the very good fortune for a few years to be involved in the University of Windsor's faculty instructional and professional development programme. Those were great years because I had many opportunities to witness, and to participate in, some really fascinating teaching experiences. I worked, for example, with many professional educators in the United States who have highly regarded credentials in the field of post-secondary instruction. Some of the instructional development specialists at Stanford and UCLA were thoroughly enjoyable as they worked many teaching novices such as myself through the basics of improved classroom productivity. Over the years I was involved in everything under the sun, from demonstration courses in mechanical engineering to first year economics, sociology and even religious studies. It was all very much a learning experience for me and I believe that my students to-day have benefited immeasurably from those many sessions in which I participated or observed.

I learned an immense amount about examinations and test design, about simple things like more effective use of overheads in classrooms, and how to motivate students and how to encourage them to learn interactively. I discovered that teaching, especially at the post-secondary level can be a most stimulating experience if you really want to give it some effort.

It was while working in a session on interactive learning that my interest in the case method and simulations was revived. The value of cases as one instructional technique was recently further driven home at a session jointly sponsored by the Canadian Association of Programmes in Public Administration (CAPP) and the federal government's Canadian Centre for Management Development (CCMD). A two day workshop was devoted to use and design of classroom cases. The person conducting the workshop was an extremely effective instructor from the Harvard's Graduate Business School. She employed both Harvard business cases and a case from the CCMD collection.

My interest in the case method as one effective tool for teaching both public administration and political science has led me to one of the positions I now occupy, Editor of the Institute of Public Administration's Canadian Case Programme in Public Administration. My enthusiasm for cases as a teaching tool, ironically, was recently triggered by comments by two prominent colleagues in the political science field one of whom told me that « I've never used cases in the past and I don't plan to use them in the future! » Another observed that he « not only did not use cases, but he didn't even use overheads or any other of those hi-tech teaching devices ». Soto voce, I thought to myself in both instances, « I'll bet your classes are about as exciting as watching snails mate ».

#### Cases And Simulations, Why We Use Them...

Ironically, most people who teach almost unconsciously use the « Case Method ». Anecdotes, examples, recollections, reminiscences, illustrations, tired-old chestnuts of stories... « I can remember when... » are forms of an unstructured Case Method teaching. The essential difference between, for example, an anecdote and a formal Case is that Cases and Simulations are structured and designed to be interactive — that is, they are designed to encourage student learning « by doing » with some preconceived design.

Cases can offer you an opportunity to observe your students in an effective and productive manner. Cases and Simulations can make learning a more enjoyable experience both for students and for yourself. Cases help students to utilise their intellectual skills by solving actual problems and working with others in a simulated actual context. Judiciously employed, cases in the classroom can save instructors considerable energy!

#### So What Are Cases And Simulations ?

Cases and Simulations, if not absolutely factual, are « more-or-less » factual, representations of situations which real public administrators have faced. They may duplicate the circumstances of a real situation or they may have been altered in order to introduce additional factors, to create added tension, to introduce some « red-herrings », to lead students into some dead-ends, to candidly explore the interface of politics and administration, to raise ethical and even moral challenges, to pose policy dilemmas and offer apparently insoluble problems.

By modelling or recreating reality, Cases and Simulations challenge students to undertake that which all instructors want students to do the very most — think!

#### Some Advantages...

Integrating Cases and Simulations into your regular course can offer numerous advantages...

- Cases and Simulations permit you to vary teaching styles... if variety is a spice... then your classroom can become much more interesting for students ;
- Cases and Simulations encourage much more effective student learning both because they are experiential and because they are inter-active — students learn from each other ;
- Cases and Simulations permit you to adapt a course or segment of a course to real situations where risk, judgement and personal or collective values come into play ;
- Cases and Simulations are flexible... you can usually adapt them slightly to suit your particular needs or time available — they are usually a fairly flexible teaching tool ;
- Cases and Simulations encourage integrated thought and analysis and help develop communication skills ;
- Cases and Simulations encourage students to develop shared understandings of the complexities of public life be it political, policy or administrative ; and,
- Cases and Simulations actually can make your life much more pleasant because, once launched, students almost invariably will carry the momentum as they « learn while doing » and this will give you the opportunity to relax for a while... take the burden off your feet, you are — after all — the instigator.

#### Class Size And The Use Of Cases

One of the initial deterrents to the use of Cases is often class size. Many of us routinely teach undergraduate classes exceeding 100, 200 or even many more students. Yet, I have seen cases used, and have used them myself, in large classes. To do so, however, normally requires some advance planning and some Graduate Students or Teaching Assistants (GAs/TAs). TAs are invaluable providing you also take the time to meet with them and discuss your objectives and purposes for incorporating a particular case into your course curriculum. At the University of Windsor our First Year Canadian Government and Politics course is considered to be one of the most important courses we offer. It is at this point that nurture our market for more



senior courses, therefore what we offer and how it is presented, becomes vital to the long-term health of our overall undergraduate programme.

We have utilised some of our best faculty in the various sections of that first year course. We also adopted the practise of two 50 minute lectures and a 50 minute « lab » each week. It is in the Labs that one can very effectively use cases for learning purposes. In my own situation, for example, I generally employ four Cases (in 5 of the 13 weeks — one Case is used over two Lab sessions). The number of students in a Lab is never permitted to exceed 30 so that they are relatively manageable. Furthermore, as I meet with my TAs once a week, I have the opportunity to work with them on how to most effectively use a Case for the purposes we hope to achieve. For example, I have used the IPAC « \$4 Million Typo » case prepared by Sanford Borins on a regular basis as a means of discussing the practical issue of Ministerial Responsibility. Similarly, over a two-Lab session, I have used the IPAC case « Political Briefing Notes » to provide students with some hands-on experience in reconciling political necessity with policy options. Students seem to thoroughly enjoy playing the role of « inside » political advisor. I even use a case I once prepared called the « In-Basket Exercise » as a final « kicker » for the course — it has some humour, sex and it does offer an opportunity for students to discover some of the complexities of politics and public service. The cases translate the theory of the lecture and the text-book into practical experience. Students appreciate the opportunity to gain a little more than the customary re-gurgitated « book-learning » and you, as an instructor (or your TAs) come out looking like great teachers. At my age I need all the ego massaging I can obtain so Cases contribute to enthusiasm for learning and students reward me little tid-bits of praise! And, now the commercial message...

### The IPAC Case Program

The IPAC Case Programme offers unique opportunities to you and students in Political Science, Public Administration, Administrative Studies, Business and Government Relations, Public Policy, Public Management and, Business Administration. There are two Series of Cases and Simulations available. First, there is the ever expanding IPAC Series numbering in excess of 60 Cases and Simulations developed by practitioners, instructors and even some prepared by senior students. Second, there is the growing and exciting collection of Cases and Simulations developed for use by the Canadian Centre for Management Development (CCMD). Additional Series are being actively undertaken in collaboration with other public sector organizations.

IPAC and CCMD Cases have been designed to be employed in a wide range of University, College and even in some Secondary School courses. From Introductory courses in Canadian Government and

Politics, Public Administration, Economics, Business Administration, Comparative Politics, Public Policy to senior courses in Financial Management, Human Resources Management, Quantitative Policy Analysis to Graduate courses in Applied Policy Analysis, Decision Making, Risk Taking and Managerial Enhancement, the two Series of Cases and Simulations offer challenging opportunities for students and instructors alike.

Whether you want to incorporate a role playing simulation in crisis management or labour relations into your course or a political-administrative conflict, an ethical challenge or a policy dilemma, the two Case Programmes offer splendid opportunities.

### Deciding What You Can Use Effectively...

Cases and Simulations encompass a wide range of challenging situations at all levels of government in Canada — Municipal, Provincial and Federal. Furthermore, cases are available at varying levels of difficulty :

- Level I: normally are suitable for introductory undergraduate courses ; they define a problem and offer a solution or more ; students are invited to assess how well the solution or prospective solutions fit the problem ;
- Level II : normally are suitable for more senior undergraduate courses ; they define a problem or outline a simulated situation and invite students to seek reasonable solutions using concepts, analysis and judgement ; and,
- Level III : normally are suitable for senior and advance course at the senior undergraduate or graduate level ; usually involve advanced analytical skills and managerial development skills ; situations are outlined and open-ended questions are asked ; analysis, judgement and even risk-taking are required to develop feasible options and/or solutions.

### Why Not Try Some Cases...

You are cordially invited to consider the initial use or even the expanded use of IPAC and CCMD Cases in your courses. Plan ahead, integrate them into your courses as part of your regular assignments or as a component of your normal lecture or seminar schedule. Try one or two Cases or Simulations and experience both the sheer enjoyment of student learning and your own personal satisfaction at a job extremely well done.

If you are not certain what Cases are available, just drop me a note and ask for the Catalogues. Or, give me an idea of the type of use you are contemplating and I may be able to advise you what Cases or Simulations might be appropriate. And, if we don't have a Case or

Simulation, please don't be hesitant — I am always looking for new authors. Most cases, by the way, come with Instructor's Notes to provide you with a little guidance.

We also have an Electronic Bulletin Board capacity for CCMD cases as well as a Management Exchange Bulletin Board. To find out more about the CCMD electronic access system, contact Willy Pullen at CCMD (613) 943-0615.

For Catalogues, Sample Cases or Further Information or you want to explore development of a case or simulation, Write, Telephone or FAX me directly. Lloyd Brown-John, Department of Political Science, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4. Telephone: (519) 253-4232 Ext.2359; or FAX: 519.973.7094.

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**DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS /  
AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS**

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**ACADIA UNIVERSITY**

**Sabbaticals**

Marshall Conley: 1992-93

**Appointments**

Malcolm Grieve: Tenure-track appointment in comparative politics and international relations

**MCGILL UNIVERSITY**

**Sabbaticals/Leaves**

James Booth  
Elisabeth Gidengil

**UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL**

**Rencontres scientifiques**

Colloque: «Les bâtisseuses de la Cité: 12-13-14 mai», organisé par Francine Descarries, directrice du Centre de recherche féministe (département de Sociologie, UQAM) et Evelyne Tardy, professeure au département de Science politique (UQAM).

**UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA**

**Sabbatiques**

Caroline Andrew: Du 1er juillet 1992 au 30 juin 1993  
Duncan Cameron: Du 1er juillet 1992 au 30 juin 1993  
Téofil I. Kis: Du 1er janvier au 30 juin 1993

**Nouveaux engagements**

Madame Antonia Maioni  
Madame Manon Tremblay

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**

**Sabbaticals and Research Leave\* - 1992/93**

J. Carens  
H. Horowitz  
J. Kirton  
R. Manzer  
J. Nedelsky  
D. Schwartz (Second Term only)  
G. Skogstad  
C. Tuohy\*

**HURON COLLEGE**

**Huron College**, an affiliate college of The University of Western Ontario, is pleased to announce the establishment of a Department of Political Science. At present the department offers a three-year general area of concentration programme and a four-year Combined Honours programme. It is anticipated that by September 1993 a four-year single Honours programme will also be offered. Full-time faculty members:

Dr. James E. Crimmins: B.A. M.A. (Wales), Ph.D. (Western)  
Department Chair, Associate Professor  
Political Theory, History of Political Thought

Dr. David J. Blair: B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Geneva)  
Assistant Professor  
International Politics, International Organisations and Political Economy

Dr. Alfred L. Chan: B.A. (Manitoba), M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto)  
Assistant Professor  
Comparative Politics, Chinese and Comparative Asian Politics

Dr. Paul W. Nesbitt-Larking: B.Sc. (Bradford), M.A. (Kent), Ph.D. (Carleton)  
Assistant Professor  
Canadian Politics, Political Sociology, Methodology

**UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA**

**Sabbaticals**

Ken Reshaur: From July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993.  
Marek Debicki: From July 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

**Sabbaticals**

Don Ray: Fall 1992  
F.L. Morton: Winter 1993

## SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

**Sabbaticals**

Dr. Martin Robin  
Dr. F. Quei Quo

**Appointments**

Dr. Peggy Falkenheim (Soviet Foreign Policy, East Asia, International Relations)  
Dr. Andrew Heard (Canadian Constitution)

**Modifications to graduate programs**

The department will be introducing an all-course M.A. Students will be required to take six one-term courses and to take examinations in two fields.

## UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Appointments**

Alan Siaroff: Effective July 1, 1992 (European politics and comparative political economy)

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES / OFFRES D'EMPLOI**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Department of Philosophy

University of Toronto, Department of Philosophy, Toronto, Ontario invites applications for a tenure-stream position at the rank of Assistant Professor, to begin 1 July 1993 (contingent on budgetary approval). AOS/AOC open, but duties will include teaching and research in the area of **environmental ethics**. Qualifications: Ph.D. and evidence of excellent teaching. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Applications, including complete dossier, writing sample, and at least three letters of reference, should be sent to:

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

**Closing date for receipt of applications: 15 November, 1992.** 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 of Philosophy is particularly interested in attracting qualified female applicants.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Department of Philosophy

University of Toronto, Department of Philosophy and the Centre for Bioethics, Toronto, Ontario invites applications for a tenure-stream position at the rank of Assistant Professor, to begin 1 July 1993. 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:

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

**Closing date for receipt of applications: 15 November, 1992.** The University of Toronto encourages both women and men to apply for positions. The Department and the Centre are particularly interested in attracting female applicants. Initial funding for this position is made possible by an l'Anson Professorship.

McGILL UNIVERSITY  
Department of Political Science

McGill University invites applications for one or more sessional lecturer positions (full-time or partial) for the 1992-93 academic year in the field(s) of **American and West European politics**. The position(s) are subject to budgetary approval. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Political Science. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. **Applications should be submitted no later than May 15, 1992.**

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI**  
**Department of Political Science**

The Department of Political Science, University of Missouri, Columbia, will fill two (2) entry level tenure track positions in **American politics** beginning in August, 1993. Formal recruitment begins Fall, 1992. Applicants must have a PhD in hand by August, 1993. Formal and quantitative skills necessary. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. If attending the MWPSA meeting in Chicago, contact David Wood, Chair. Others send inquiries and vita to:

American Politics Search Committee  
 Department of Political Science  
 University of Missouri  
 Columbia, MO 65211  
 U.S.A.

Reply also to pols421@umcvnb.missouri.edu.

**CARLETON UNIVERSITY**  
**Institute of Political Economy**

Subject to budgetary approval the Institute of Political Economy invites applications annually from distinguished senior scholars, women and men, to teach some aspect of political economy at the graduate level as a Visiting Professor for 2-12 month period. The applicant should have a record of internationally recognized published scholarship, and offer work of an interdisciplinary character attracting students from several disciplines. **Applications in any calendar year by December 15, to:**

The Director  
 Institute of Political Economy  
 Carleton University  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1S 5B6

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons.

**CARLETON UNIVERSITY**  
**Department of Law**

Subject to budgetary approval, the Department of Law, Faculty of Social Sciences, invites applications for a half-time term appointment and a full-time term appointment. Candidates should hold a postgraduate research degree in law or a related discipline. Carleton's Department of Law is a unit committed to

the study of law as a social science, and a demonstrable scholarly interest in interdisciplinary research and policy issues is a distinct advantage. Salary will be commensurate with experience. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are strongly encouraged to apply.

Applicants are requested to forward a curriculum vitae, copies of publications and the names of three referees to:

R.P. Saunders, Chair  
 Department of Law  
 Carleton University  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1S 5B6

**Deadline for receiving applications is May 31, 1992.**

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**RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES /**  
**SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS**

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**IPSA Comparative Federalism and**  
**Federation Research Committee**  
**8th Annual Conference**

Date: September 16-19, 1992

Location: Wilson's Lodge, Skeleton, Lake Muskoka, Ontario

The Research Committee on Comparative Federalism and Federation of the International Political Science Association will convene a 2 1/2 day Round Table Research Symposium dedicated exclusively to advance research in Redesigning Federal Political Systems.

Total cost for the Symposium, including all meals, accomodation, taxes and registration: \$375 Can. Applications to participate must be made by **June 1st, 1992.**

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Lloyd Brown-John  
 Department of Political Science  
 University of Windsor  
 Windsor, Ontario  
 N9B 3P4  
 Tel. (519) 253-4232 or (519) 734-6310  
 Fax: 519.973.7094

**Association d'études canadiennes  
Congrès**

Date: Du 25 au 27 septembre 1992  
Lieu: Gray Rocks (Saint-Jovite, Québec)  
Thème: Discours théorique dans la communauté intellectuelle canadienne

La recherche et l'enseignement sur le Canada au niveau postsecondaire ont connu ces deux dernières décennies un essor remarquable. On ne peut cependant en dire autant de l'élaboration de cadres théoriques proprement canadiens. S'il est vrai que l'on assiste, dans certaines disciplines, à l'émergence d'un discours théorique distinctement canadien, dans d'autres domaines, par ailleurs, bon nombre d'universitaires canadiens vont appliquer un modèle théorique étranger à leurs recherches sur le Canada. Les analyses comparées de la pensée théorique canadienne sont peu nombreuses, tout comme les analyses comparées des théories propres à différentes disciplines au Canada.

Ce congrès a pour objectif de faire le point sur l'état du discours théorique au Canada au début des années 1990. Il vise plus précisément à permettre des échanges et des réflexions à propos des cadres cognitifs de nos pratiques scientifiques et disciplinaires.

Une trentaine de séances sont organisées, où seront notamment abordés les thèmes suivants: les études canadiennes, le discours théorique chez les intellectuels canadiens, le cinéma, l'espace symbolique, les perspectives critiques disciplinaires: études urbaines et rurales, philosophie et littérature, la théorie des produits de base («Staple Theory»), réalité sociale et discours théorique, État et société, théorie politique et sociologique, analyse du concept de pluralité, analyse des rôles sexuels, théorie littéraire, éthique et religion, arts, études autochtones, etc.

Le congrès sera précédé d'une réunion des administrateurs/administratrices de programmes d'études canadiennes.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information :

Susan Hoeltken  
Association d'études canadiennes  
C.P. 8888, Succ. A  
Montréal (Québec)  
H3C 3P8  
Tél.: (514) 987-7784  
Télécopieur: (514) 987-8210

**Association for Canadian Studies  
Conference**

Date: September 25-27, 1992  
Location: Gray Rocks resort (St. Jovite, Québec)  
Theme: Theoretical Discourse in the Canadian Intellectual Community

The last two decades have seen a vast expansion in research and teaching at the post-secondary level focused on Canada. The elaboration of distinctly Canadian frameworks and theories, however, has not evolved to the same extent. While in some fields an explicitly Canadian theoretical discourse is emerging, in others many Canadian scholars look elsewhere for models to inspire research about Canada. Comparative analyses of Canadian theory are few, as are comparative analyses of theories associated with the different disciplines in Canada.

The purpose of this conference is to provide a current account of the state of theoretical discourse in Canada.

About 30 sessions on: Canadian Studies, Canadian Intellectual Discourses, Film Studies, Symbolic Space, Disciplinary Critiques: Urban and Rural Studies, Philosophy and Literature, Staple Theory, Social Reality and Academic Discourse, State and Society, Articulating Plurality, Canadian Sociological and Political Theory, Gender Studies, Context in Literary Theory, Religion and Ethics, Arts, Native Studies and more...

The conference will also be preceded by a meeting of the Canadian Studies' Programme Administrators.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Susan Hoeltken  
Association for Canadian Studies  
P.O. Box 8888, Stn. A  
Montréal, Québec  
H3C 3P8  
Tel. (514) 987-7784  
Fax: (514) 987-8210

**World Congress for Education & Communication  
on Environment & Development**

Date: October 17-21, 1992  
Location: Toronto, Ontario

The conference will start with plenary sessions on Saturday and Sunday, October 17 and 18. Keynote speakers will update participants on current environment and development issues. The focus will be on methods of communicating and educating people to act on this knowledge. As well as the leading experts in

environment, development education and the media, invited speakers include world leaders in business, the heads of U.N. agencies and religious leaders.

The concurrent sessions - Monday through Wednesday - will be led by experts in a number of areas that come under the environment/development umbrella. Speakers have been charged with making their topic - whether environmental issues such as climate change or biodiversity, or development issues such as human settlements or technology transfer - relevant to education and communication professionals. The programs will be multi-tiered including overview sessions for those new to the field, advanced updates for those seeking more detailed information, and hands-on workshops.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

World Congress for Education & Communication  
on Environment & Development  
191 Niagara Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5V 1C9  
Tel. (416) 860-1772  
Fax: (416) 860-0380

**Association for the Advancement of Policy,  
Research and Development in the Third World  
International Conference**

Date: November 18-21, 1992

Location: Orlando, Florida

Theme: 'New World Order': A Challenge to  
International Leadership

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Dr. Roman Brozowski, Chair  
North American Region  
Association for the Advancement of Policy,  
Research and Development in the Third World  
Nipissing University College  
100 College Drive  
North Bay, Ontario  
P1B 8L7  
Tel. (705) 474-3450 ext. 4453  
Fax: (705) 474-1947

**Siena College multidisciplinary conference**

Date: June 3-4, 1993

Location: Siena College (Loudonville, New York)

Theme: World War II - A 50 year perspective

Siena College is sponsoring its eighth annual multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus for 1993 will be 1943 - though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcomed. Topics welcome include: Fascism and Naziism; Stalingrad, New Guinea, the Air War, North Africa, Sicily and Italy, the North Atlantic; Literature; Art; Film; Diplomatic; Political and Military History; Popular Culture, Minority Affairs and Women's and Jewish Studies dealing with the era. Asian, African, Latin American and Near Eastern topics of relevance are solicited. Obviously, collaboration and collaborating regimes, the events on the home front, religion, conscription and dissent will also be of significance.

Deadline for submissions: **December 1, 1992.**

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Professor Thomas O. Kelly II  
Department of History  
Siena College  
515 Loudon Rd.  
Loudonville, New York 12211-1462  
U.S.A.

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**IN THE JOURNALS / DANS LES REVUES**

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**CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY /  
ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES  
Vol.17, no.4  
December / décembre 1991**

*Constitutional Change and Canada's Economic Prospects*

Richard G. Harris and Douglas D. Purvis

*North American Integration and Canadian Disunity*

John N. McDougall

*Compétition électorale et partage des pouvoirs dans un État fédéral*

Pierre Simard

*The Choice of Efficient Monetary Arrangements in the Post Meech Lake Era*

R.F. Lucas and B. Reid

*The Economics of Constitutional Change: Dividing the Federal Debt*

Paul Boothe and Richard Harris

*The Constitutional Debate: Some Issues for Agriculture*

W.H. Furtan and R.S. Gray

- Pension Politics and Challenges: Retirement Policy Implications*  
Ellen M. Gee and Susan A. McDaniel
- The Effects of Co-payments within Drug Reimbursement Programs*  
Jeremiah Hurley and Nancy Arbutnot Johnson
- Aging, Age-Specific Health Care Costs and the Future Health Care Burden in Canada*  
M.S. Marzouk
- CANADIAN REVIEW OF STUDIES  
IN NATIONALISM /  
REVUE CANADIENNE DES ÉTUDES  
SUR LE NATIONALISME  
Vol.18, nos.1-2  
1991
- Ethnicity and Pluralism: Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives*  
William Safran
- The Janus Faces of History: Cleaving Marxist Theories of Nation and Nationalism*  
Paul James
- Recent Developments in Dutch Language Nationalism*  
William W. Bostock
- Nation-Building in Namibia: The Search for International Legitimacy*  
Richard Dale
- Unity in Diversity?: Obafemi Awolowo and the National Question in Nigeria*  
Olufemi Taiwo
- India's Subnationalism: The Gorkhaland Controversy*  
Pradip Sarbadhikari
- Ethnische Minderheiten und Modernisierung: Die Burgenlandkroaten*  
Albert F. Reiterer
- Monégasque Nationalism: A Terminological Contradiction or Practical Reality?*  
Paul Robert Magocsi
- The Great Debate on Prime Minister Giovanni Giolitti and Giolittian Italy*  
Ronald S. Cunsolo
- Regionalism, Peripheral Nationalism, and the State in Western Europe: A Political Model*  
Michael Keating
- The Rebellions of 1837-1838 in Lower Canada: A Theoretical Framework*  
Gérald Bernier
- Sentiments of Nationalism among Nigerian Students Attending an American University*  
John Crittenden
- Herder's Concept of Nation and Its Relevance to Contemporary Ethnic Nationalism*  
Jan Penrose and Joe May
- The Makers and Making of Modern Ireland: Seven New Studies (Review Essay)*  
Raymond J. Raymond
- ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES  
Vol.23, no.1  
Mars 1992
- Le Nouvel ordre mondial: Forces sous-jacentes et résultats*  
James N. Rosenau
- De la «maison commune européenne» à la désintégration du pacte de Varsovie... et à celle de l'URSS*  
Jacques Lévesque
- L'adaptation à la turbulence: les États-Unis face aux transformations de l'OTAN, 1989-1991*  
Philippe Le Pestre
- L'Allemagne unie entre l'Ouest déclinant et l'Est désintégré*  
Paul Létourneau
- Le Japon, sa politique de défense et l'avenir de son alliance avec les États-Unis*  
Alex Macleod
- La fin de la guerre froide: le Canada et la sécurité européenne*  
André P. Donneur
- La sécurité internationale après la guerre froide (étude bibliographique)*  
Onnig Beylerian

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Vol.47, no.1  
Winter 1991-2

*The European Community in the new Europe: bearing the burden of change*  
David Allen and Michael Smith

*The EC and its European neighbours: special partnership or widened membership?*  
Finn Laursen

*Integration, disintegration, and security in Europe: preparing the Community for a multi-institutional response*  
Reinhardt Rummel

*The politics of European monetary union: national strategies, international implications*  
Louis W. Pauly

*Europe's Agricultural policy in transition*  
T.K. Warley

*Environmental policy in the EC: neo-functionalism sovereignty transfer or neo-realist gate-keeping?*  
Michael G. Huelshoff and Thomas Pfeiffer

*Winners and losers: formulating Canada's policies on international technology transfers*  
Elizabeth Riddell-Dixon

JOURNAL OF CANADIAN STUDIES /  
REVUE D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNES  
Vol.26, no.3  
Automne 1991 Fall

*Education by Audit (editorial)*  
Michael A. Peterman

*The World of Tom Thomson*  
Joan Murray

*Contra/diction/s: Language in Laurence's The Diviners*  
Christl Verduyn

*Wacousta as Trickster: "The Enemy of Boundaries"*  
Michael Hurley

*A Faith of Stone: Gravestones, Missionaries, and Culture Change and Continuity Among British Columbia's Tsimshian Indians*  
Ronald William Hawker

*William Lash Miller: Canada's Unique Chemist*  
W.A.E. McBryde

*Stalemated Democracy - the Canadian Case*  
Vaughan Lyon

*The Bren Gun Scandal and the Maclean Publishing Company's Investigation of Canadian Defence Contracts, 1938-1940*  
David MacKenzie

## PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Vol.64, no.4  
Winter 1991-92

*Japanese Space Enterprise: The Problem of Autonomous Development*  
William D. Wray

*Sustainable Development in New Caledonia*  
Donna Winslow

*The Politics of Interest Representation in the Japanese Diet: The Case of Agriculture*  
Aurelia George

*Tiananmen Reconsidered (Review article)*  
Lowell Dittmer

*India's Disordered Democracy (Review article)*  
Pratap Bhanu Mehta

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LA FÉDÉRATION / THE FEDERATION

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## LE MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Robert Stebbins, PhD

**La fusion du CRSH et du Conseil des arts : mise à jour**

La fusion du CRSH et du Conseil des arts du Canada annoncée dans le dernier budget fédéral poursuit son cours. Depuis cette annonce, nous avons déploré l'absence de consultation avant que cette fusion ne soit entreprise et nous avons exigé que cette omission ne se répète pas lors de la création du nouveau conseil.

La participation à notre campagne de lettres demandant au comité permanent de la Chambre des communes de l'Industrie, de la Science et de la Technologie d'étudier la question de la fusion a été très élevée. En effet, plusieurs centaines de lettres ont été écrites par des chercheurs en sciences sociales et par les administrateurs des universités de partout au Canada pour dénoncer l'absence de consultation. Nos efforts ont reçu l'appui d'organismes tels que l'AUCC, l'ACPU, le Consortium national des sociétés scientifiques et pédagogiques, la FCEH, la Fédération canadienne des étudiants. Bien que le comité ait refusé de tenir des audiences, nous estimons que la réaction vigoureuse de la communauté des sciences



sociales a grandement contribué à faire connaître notre position sur la Colline parlementaire.

Nous avons bien accueilli la nomination de Mme Paule Leduc au poste de directrice de la nouvelle agence ainsi que l'annonce d'une augmentation de 4% pour les quatre prochaines années à l'intention du CRSH et des deux autres conseils de recherche. En période de restrictions budgétaires du fédéral, cela représente un gain substantiel.

Fidèle à son rôle de chien de garde, la FCSS poursuit ses pressions auprès des membres clés du gouvernement sur les questions suivantes : la présence de chercheurs dans le domaine des sciences sociales au sein du nouveau conseil ; la nécessité d'un comité consultatif et d'une direction administrative pour la recherche ; la source du financement (nous demandons que la recherche continue d'être financée à partir de l'enveloppe réservée aux sciences) ; le mandat du nouveau conseil (la nouvelle agence doit avoir un rôle consultatif pour ce qui est de la politique scientifique et de recherche) ; le nom du conseil (« recherche » et « sciences sociales » doivent être apparents) et la préservation d'un rigoureux système d'évaluation par les pairs. Nous avons rencontré un certain nombre de représentants du gouvernement tels que le conseiller principal aux politiques du ministre des Communications, le secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet (Bureau du Conseil privé), le sous-ministre adjoint (Gestion intégrée) du ministère des Communications dont relèvera la nouvelle agence.

Nous poursuivons nos rencontres afin de s'assurer que cette nouvelle agence réponde efficacement aux besoins particuliers des sciences sociales.

#### **Le secret entoure la Commission royale d'enquête sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction**

Lors de la rencontre du Conseil d'administration du mois de février, un certain nombre de questions ont été soulevées quant à la façon dont la recherche en sciences sociales est menée par cette Commission royale d'enquête. Au cours de cette rencontre, on a souligné à maintes reprises les inquiétudes de l'ensemble de la communauté des sciences sociales. Après de longues discussions, il a été résolu à l'unanimité de créer un groupe de travail pour examiner les travaux de la Commission. La Fédération se préoccupe des conséquences des nouvelles techniques de reproduction et elle veut s'assurer que les dimensions sociales de cette question fondamentale soient traitées convenablement.

Les membres du groupe de travail se sont réunis et ils ont identifié plusieurs problèmes. D'une part, il a été impossible d'obtenir des renseignements pertinents concernant les priorités générales et spécifiques des domaines de recherches pour lesquels la Commission a reçu le mandat d'accumuler de l'information. En

conséquence, nous ignorons la nature des recherches originales et empiriques qui ont été entreprises sur la dimension sociale des techniques de reproduction, ni même s'il y en a. D'autre part, nous ne connaissons pas l'identité des personnes auxquelles on a accordé des contrats pour effectuer ces recherches.

Nous sommes donc dans l'impossibilité de juger des qualifications de ces personnes et nous ignorons de quelle manière ces recherches ont été menées. Par ailleurs, nous devrions être informés de la méthode utilisée pour octroyer les contrats de recherche. Une question surgit des éléments précédents. Le processus d'évaluation par les pairs des projets de recherche a-t-il été suivi ? Enfin, étant donné ces problèmes, nous aimerions connaître les lignes directrices adoptées par la Commission et comment elles se conforment aux normes établies pour la recherche en sciences sociales.

La Fédération a rencontré des représentantes de la Commission le 3 avril dernier et ces préoccupations ont été discutées amplement. En ce qui a trait à l'identité des chercheurs, nous avons appris que leurs noms ne pouvaient être divulgués pour prévenir qu'ils soient harcelés et pour assurer une totale objectivité.

On nous a dit par ailleurs qu'aux termes des contrats de recherche, la Commission est dans l'impossibilité de divulguer des noms. Les commissaires se sont toutefois engagés à fournir les renseignements suivants dans les plus brefs délais : 1) un énoncé expliquant les raisons pour lesquelles les noms des chercheurs sont gardés secrets ; 2) la liste des titres, la description des projets de recherche et l'affiliation des chercheurs de la Commission ; 3) la description complète du processus d'évaluation par les pairs ; 4) la description du processus d'appel et d'octroi des contrats.

Au moment d'aller sous presse, nous attendons toujours ces renseignements cruciaux. Les préoccupations de la Fédération ont fait les manchettes à Radio-Canada et à la CBC. Il s'agit d'une question sérieuse et nous avons l'intention de poursuivre notre enquête.

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#### **MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT**

##### **Follow-up on the SSHRC Merger with Canada Council**

The merger of the SSHRC and the Canada Council announced in the last Federal budget continues. Our approach from the day of the announcement has been to deplore the lack of a priori consultation about undertaking this merger and to demand that this omission not be repeated as the government goes about setting up the new council.

There has been an overwhelming response to our letter writing campaign requesting that the House of

Commons Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology study the issue of the proposed merger. Literally hundreds of letters decrying the lack of consultation were sent by social scientists and university administrators across the country and our position was supported by such organizations as the AUCC, the CAUT, the National Consortium, the CFH, the Canadian Federation of Students. While the Committee finally rejected our request for hearings, we believe that the strong response from the community has helped us enormously to make our position known on the Hill. We were pleased to learn of the nomination of Dr. Paule Leduc as director of the new agency and the announcement, at this time, of a four percent increase for the next four years for the SSHRC and the two other research councils. In these times of financial constraint within the Federal Government, these increases represent a substantial gain.

In its role as watchdog, the SSFC is now talking to key members of the government on the following issues: the representation of social scientists on the new council; the need for a separate advisory committee and administrative directorate for research; the funding source (we demand that research continue to be funded under the science envelope); the mandate of the new council (the new agency must have an advisory role with regard to research and science policy); the name of the council (« research » and « social sciences » must be apparent); and the retention of a rigorous peer review system. We have met with a number of Government officials such as the Senior Policy Advisor to Perrin Beatty, the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (PCO) and the Assistant Deputy Minister (Corporate Management) within the Department of Communications that will be responsible for the new agency.

We will continue to meet with as many people as possible to ensure that this new agency will respond effectively to the particular needs of the social sciences.

#### **Secrecy at the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies**

At the February meeting of the Board of Directors, a number of questions were raised about the manner in which social research is being conducted by this Royal Commission and the secrecy which surrounds it. It was repeatedly noted at the meeting that there is widespread concern among Canadian social scientists about this matter which, after considerable discussion, led to a unanimous decision to establish a task force to examine it. The Federation is concerned about the implications of new reproductive technologies and wants some assurance that the social dimensions of this important issue will be adequately addressed.

The task force has met and identified several problems. One, it has been impossible to obtain relevant information about the general and specific priorities in the research areas in which the

Commission is mandated to gather data. As a result, we have no idea what original and empirical research, if any, is being carried out on the social dimensions of reproductive technologies. Two, we have no idea who is contracted to conduct this research, which means we are unable to evaluate the qualifications of the contracted individuals. Nor do we know how this research is being conducted. Three, it follows, that we should also know how the research contracts themselves were awarded. Four, the preceding points lead to the question of whether peer review of the research proposals and projects is being followed. Five, given these problems, we want to know the guidelines the Commission has adopted and how its procedures square with the accepted norms of social science research.

The Federation met with representatives of the Commission on April 3 and discussed these concerns at length. The chair of the Commission, Dr. Patricia Baird, was unable to attend. With regard to the identity of the researchers, we were told that names cannot be revealed given the risk of harassment of researchers and given the importance of blind review. We were also told that the research contracts preclude the Commission from revealing the names.

The Commissioners made a commitment, however, that the following information would be provided to the Federation as soon as possible: 1) a statement explaining why the names of its researchers are being kept secret; 2) a list of the titles and descriptions of the Commission's research projects and the affiliations of the researchers; 3) a full description of the peer review process; 4) a description of the solicitation process and the manner in which the contracts were awarded.

As we go to press, we are still awaiting this critical information. The Federation's concerns have made the national headlines on both the CBC and Radio-Canada. This is a serious matter, and we fully intend to continue our investigation.

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#### **ANNOUNCEMENTS/ ANNONCES DIVERSES**

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##### **CANADIAN CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

##### **6th Annual Management Update Seminar**

The federal government's Canadian Centre for Management Development/Centre canadien de gestion (CCMD/CCG), in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Programmes in Public Administration/Association canadienne de programmes en administration publique (CAPPA/ACPAP) convened its 6th Annual Management update Seminar at the CCMD's Touraine campus, February 19-21, 1992.

The annual Seminar was developed in order to provide a forum for mutual interaction between senior public sector managers and the academic community, specifically those involved in teaching in the fields of public administration, public policy, public management, administrative studies and business-government relations. Due to limited facilities and costs, participation is limited and normally by invitation although every effort is made to ensure that there are representatives from all Canadian universities. There were 51 participants in 1992.

Generally sessions are designed to inform university faculty about what is new, emerging or changing in the public sector. Some sessions are devoted to current topics such as the constitutional debate, or the budget, etc. However, the emphasis has tended to be specifically upon management and administrative issues. For example, this year two sessions were devoted to institutional accountability and performance measurement.

Incorporated into the Seminar is the annual J.L. Manion Lecture. In 1991 this was delivered by J.E. (Ted) Hodgetts, formerly of Queen's University. This year the Manion Lecture was delivered by Richard French now with Bell Canada. Copies of the texts of those very stimulating lectures are available from CCMD, P.O. Box 420, station "A", Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 8V4 (specify your preferred language.)

CCMD also has available several research reports by some of Canada's best known public administration scholars. Copies are also available from CCMD in your language of preference. Contact: Tony Campbell, Vice-Principal, CCMD. For information on activities of CAPP, contact David Siegel, Department of Politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario,

**SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES  
EXTÉRIEURES/  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS**

**Inauguration d'une série de conférences sur la  
politique étrangère**

Le secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires extérieures, l'honorable Barbara McDougall, a annoncé qu'Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada a institué une série annuelle de conférences en l'honneur de O.D. Skelton, l'un des principaux architectes du ministère et de la politique étrangère au Canada.

La première conférence commémorative O.D. Skelton a été donnée par M. Allan Gotlieb, ancien sous-secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures et ancien ambassadeur du Canada aux Etats-Unis. Elle a eu lieu le 10 décembre, à Toronto, dans le cadre d'une

conférence marquant le 60e anniversaire du Statut de Westminster.

D'après un grand historien canadien, O.D. Skelton a été le fonctionnaire le plus influent de l'histoire du Canada. Sous-secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures de 1925 jusqu'à sa mort, en janvier 1941, il a contribué à l'établissement d'une politique étrangère proprement canadienne et a su attirer à Ottawa plusieurs personnes de valeur, dont Georges Vanier, Jules Léger, et Lester B. Pearson.

Le texte prononcé par M. Gotlieb a été publié par Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, les représentants des médias peuvent s'adresser au :

Service des relations avec les médias  
Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur  
Canada  
(613) 995-1874

**McDougall Announces New Foreign Policy  
Lecture Series**

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, announced that External Affairs and International Trade Canada inaugurated a new annual foreign policy lecture series in honour of Dr. O.D. Skelton, who was a prime architect of the Department and of Canadian foreign policy.

The first O.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture was given by Mr. Allan Gotlieb, former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and former Canadian ambassador to the United States, December 10, in Toronto. Last year's lecture was part of a conference commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Statute of Westminster.

Described by one of Canada's foremost historians as the most influential civil servant in Canadian history, O.D. Skelton helped to define a distinct Canadian foreign policy as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1925 until his death in January 1941. He was also responsible for recruiting a number of notable Canadians to Ottawa including Georges Vanier, Jules Léger and Lester B. Pearson.

Mr. Gotlieb's lecture has been published and is available at External Affairs and International Trade Canada .

For further information, media representatives may contact :

Media Relations Office  
External Affairs and International Trade Canada  
(613) 995-1874

## DEVELOPMENTAL POLICY STUDIES CONSORTIUM

The Developmental Policy Studies research Consortium is now actively pursuing a program of training, research, publishing, funding, and networking relevant to developmental policy studies. We would welcome having your organization join us in these activities as a member of the Developmental Policy Studies Consortium.

The original base for the Developmental Policy Studies Consortium has been the regional Policy Studies Organization in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. We now want to go beyond the regional PSO's in including all organizations that have an interest in developmental policy studies. That includes organizations from developing nations in the fields of public administration, public policy, or political science. That also includes global organizations from those fields, such as the International Political Science Association, and the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration.

The benefits of membership in the Developmental Policy Studies Consortium would include:

1. Access to the book publishing program of the Consortium, which includes book series with Macmillan Press, Greenwood Press, JAI Press, St. Martin's Press, Praeger Publishers, Nelson-Hall, and University Press of America. An example of such a publishing activity is the multi-volume treatise on Policy studies and Developing Nations being published by JAI Press.
2. Access to the policy analysis training programs of the Consortium. An example is the 3-year, 4-continent workshop program. These are workshops generally funded by international funding sources in cooperation with universities, policy institutes, or government agencies in developing nations.
3. Access to the journal publishing program of the Consortium which includes the Policy Studies Journal, the Policy Studies review, and the Developmental Policy Studies Newsletter-journal. That access means being able to publish symposia on topics related to developmental policy studies.
4. We can offer discounts on the many policy studies books associated with PSO and the Consortium to members of your organization.
5. We can also offer discounts on subscriptions to the Policy Studies Journal and the Policy Studies review to members of your organization.
6. Being a member of the Consortium means receiving notices, invitations, calls for papers, and other such announcements regarding collaborative activity relevant to development policy studies.

Those announcements can be published in your newsletter or journals if appropriate to do.

7. Joint participation in conferences and conventions that relate to developmental policy studies.

We are looking forward to having as members as many national and international organizations in public administration, public policy, and political science as possible. We are especially looking forward to developing a variety of collaborative relations dealing with training, research, funding, publishing, and networking. This kind of institution-building is directed toward helping meet the need for improved policy analysis in developing regions.

For information please contact :

North American Policy Studies Organization,  
361 Lincoln Hall,  
University of Illinois,  
Urbana, Illinois, 61801,  
U.S.A.

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

#### 1992 Léger Fellow to Examine Crown's Role in Decentralization of Canadian Federalism

The contribution of the Crown to the development of Canadian federalism is the focus of a major study being undertaken by this year's winner of the Jules and Gabrielle Léger Fellowship awarded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

The 1992 Léger Fellow, Professor David E. Smith, will examine why the Crown appears to be reinforcing the continuing decentralization of Canada's federal system.

The institution around which government in Canada is organized, and historically an instrument of cohesion in Canadian society, « the Crown has contributed to a constitutional arrangement at variance with the political centralization favoured by Sir John A. Macdonald and Georges-Etienne Cartier », says Dr. Smith, a professor of political science at the University of Saskatchewan.

Taking into account Parliament and the ten provinces, Dr. Smith points out that, in effect, there are eleven Crowns in Canada but only one Monarch. Such pluralism, he says, permits the implementation of an extraordinary variety of policies across a range of jurisdictions and contributes substantially to the centrifugal tendencies of the Canadian political community.

Professor Smith observes that the most distinctive feature of the Canadian federal system — provincial autonomy — in part stems from the capacity of the Crown to empower the provinces with unlimited potential for action in areas outside of Parliament's jurisdiction. Indeed, he suggests, « aggressive provincial governments of every partisan stripe are made possible because of the structure and function of the Crown. »

With a wide range of powers distributed between Ottawa and the provinces, Canada's decentralized federalism stands in apparent contrast to the more centralized federal system developed in Australia over the past century. Australia's six States do not enjoy the same broad powers as Canada's ten provinces.

Dr. Smith will examine the Australian experience to see why a country with similar institutional structures evolved so differently. A variety of factors — geographic, economic, social and constitutional-interacting with the institution of the Crown may help explain the difference.

The Smith study will focus on the Crown as an organizing principle of government, rather than on the person of the monarchy or the privileges of the monarch. To complete his research, he plans to spend two months at the Public Records Office in London, six weeks at the National Archives in Ottawa and another two months at the Australian and State Archives in Canberra. He hopes to see his findings published in a book next year.

Author of several books on Canadian politics, Dr. Smith has been teaching in the department of Political Studies at the University of Saskatchewan since 1964. Dr. Smith received his PhD in 1964 from Duke University, North Carolina, where two years earlier he also completed his MA in Political Science. He graduated in 1959 from the University of Western Ontario with a B.A. in Economics.

The one-year Léger Fellowship, valued at \$40,000 plus a \$10,000 allowance for research and travel costs, is awarded for research and writing on the historical contribution of the Crown and its representatives, federal and provincial, to the political, constitutional, cultural intellectual and social life of Canada, including comparisons between Canadian and Commonwealth systems.

The award is granted every second year by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. SSHRC is the primary federal funding agency for research in the social sciences and humanities. This year Council will invest approximately \$89 million in basic and strategic research grants, fellowships, and research dissemination programs.

For more information, contact :

Brian Biggar  
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SSHRC  
(613) 992-9438

or

Dr. David Smith  
Department of Political Studies  
The University of Saskatchewan  
(306) 966-5219

#### **La bourse Jules et Gabrielle Léger pour une étude sur le rôle de la monarchie dans le fédéralisme canadien**

Une étude sur le rôle de la monarchie dans le développement d'un fédéralisme décentralisé au Canada mérite à son auteur la bourse Jules et Gabrielle Léger 1992. Le lauréat est le professeur David E. Smith de l'Université de Saskatchewan. Décernée par le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada, cette bourse au montant de 40 000\$ (auquel s'ajoute la somme de 10 000\$ pour défrayer les coûts de la recherche et des déplacements), va permettre au politologue d'analyser en profondeur l'un des aspects les plus originaux du fédéralisme canadien : sa décentralisation.

Le professeur David E. Smith estime que la monarchie — instrument de cohésion autour duquel se sont organisées nos institutions politiques — a contribué à l'équilibre constitutionnel face aux tendances centralisatrices de Sir John A. Macdonald et de Georges Etienne Cartier. Le Canada est administré, en effet, par onze gouvernements émanant d'un souverain unique. Un tel pluralisme institutionnel favorise, à son avis, l'application d'un extraordinaire éventail de politiques à travers une série de juridictions diverses; et partant de là, ce pluralisme contribue considérablement aux « tendances centrifuges de la communauté politique canadienne ».

Selon le politologue, l'autonomie des provinces qui constitue l'un des principaux aspects du fédéralisme canadien repose en partie sur l'institution monarchique ; car la monarchie confère aux gouvernements provinciaux une capacité illimitée d'agir en dehors de la juridiction réservée au gouvernement fédéral. « La nature même et le rôle de la monarchie au Canada expliquent », soutient le professeur Smith, « la combativité des gouvernements provinciaux, quelle que soit leur appartenance politique. »

Avec son large éventail de pouvoirs partagés entre Ottawa et les provinces, le Canada propose un fédéralisme décentralisé en contraste frappant avec le système fédéraliste centralisé mis en place depuis un siècle dans un pays comme l'Australie. Les six États australiens ne jouissent pas, en effet, des larges pouvoirs dévolus aux dix provinces canadiennes. Le professeur Smith étudiera les raisons d'une évolution si différente de deux pays ayant pourtant des structures institutionnelles et un héritage colonial similaires. D'autres facteurs (géographiques, économiques, sociaux et constitutionnels) peuvent également expliquer cette différence.

L'étude du professeur David E. Smith portera sur la monarchie en tant que principe constitutionnel de gouvernement plutôt que sur la personne ou les privilèges royaux. Pour mener à bien ses travaux, le chercheur devra consulter des documents au Public Records Office de Londres, aux Archives de Canberra, en Australie, et aux Archives nationales, à Ottawa. La publication d'un livre, l'an prochain, viendra compléter ces efforts.

Auteur de nombreux ouvrages sur la politique canadienne, le professeur Smith enseigne depuis 1964 au département d'études politiques de l'Université de Saskatchewan. Il obtient, en 1964, un doctorat en sciences politiques de l'Université Duke, en Caroline du Nord, où il avait déjà obtenu, deux ans plus tôt, une maîtrise en science politique. Il avait complété un baccalauréat en économie à l'Université Western en Ontario en 1959.

La bourse Jules et Gabrielle Léger est biennale. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada finance ainsi des travaux sur l'histoire, le rôle et l'influence de la monarchie et de ses représentants tant fédéral que provinciaux dans la vie politique, intellectuelle et sociale du Canada. De tels travaux permettent également de mieux connaître les systèmes de gouvernement d'autres pays du Commonwealth et de les comparer à la monarchie constitutionnelle canadienne.

Le CRSH constitue le principal organisme subventionnaire fédéral en ce qui concerne la recherche en sciences humaines. Ses programmes d'aide à la recherche fondamentale, à la recherche stratégique, aux bourses et à la diffusion des résultats de la recherche totalisent pour 1992 une somme de 89 millions de dollars.

Pour avoir plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec:

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

ou

David E. Smith  
Département des études politiques  
Université de la Saskatchewan  
(306) 966-5219

#### Human Rights Researcher Wins 1991 Bora Laskin Award

UN treaties for the promotion and protection of human rights are « in danger of becoming a charade », said this year's winner of one of Canada's most prestigious awards for human rights research.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada has awarded the 1991 Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research to Anne Bayefsky, a professor of law at the University of Ottawa.

Author of several studies on international human rights law, Professor Bayefsky will use the award to evaluate the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. She will also develop recommendations which Canada may submit to strengthen the UN's ability to set world standards for human rights.

Professor Bayefsky observes that over the past 25 years a growing number of limitations have been placed on the mechanisms for implementing human rights treaties ratified by members of the UN. « The consequence is that the international human rights regime is in danger of becoming a charade, » she said.

Professor Bayefsky cites several obstacles to the consistent implementation of international human rights law. For example, a number of countries apparently manage to avoid exposure of human rights violations by organizing enough votes within the UN Human Rights Commission to block the appointment of special rapporteurs responsible for investigating alleged abuses. It also appears that these countries engage in widespread suppression of the declared universal right of individuals to appeal to the UN Commission when they believe their rights have been violated. Moreover, many member-states fail to provide the UN with timely and complete reports on treaty compliance, she adds.

Deficiencies in reporting systems, Professor Bayefsky notes, affect the progress of human rights even in countries such as our own. For example, Canada reports on its compliance with international human rights law to six different UN treaty bodies. The international community, she explains, intended that such reporting would provide opportunities for citizens and government to consult on human rights issues, enabling public use of international law to help guide internal reform.

However, it appears these reports are treated simply as exercises in information-gathering on laws and programs already adopted rather than as a means to

identify how best to advance human rights at home. She notes that many reports are prepared privately by bureaucrats without consulting organizations outside of government. Such deficiencies in the reporting systems undermine the efforts of groups working for local reform.

Professor Bayefsky expects to complete her study of the UN over the next year. In addition to examining the weaknesses of international human rights law, she plans to identify more effective ways of ensuring the full implementation of UN treaties in this area both in Canada and throughout the international community.

Named for the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research was established in 1985 to encourage multidisciplinary research and the development of Canadian expertise in the field of human rights. The value of the award is \$45,000 plus a \$10,000 allowance for research and travel costs. SSHRC awards one Laskin Fellowship every year. The award is tenable for a period of 12 months.

Professor Bayefsky has been working in the field of human rights research for more than 15 years. She has won a number of distinguished awards, including the 1984 Columbia University Center for the Study of Human Rights Fellowship and a 1980 International Institute of Human Rights Scholarship. She received an M. Litt. in political studies from Oxford University, England in 1981. She graduated (LLB) from the faculty of Law at the University of Toronto in 1979 after earning an MA and BA (hons) in philosophy from that university. Professor Bayefsky has been teaching law at the University of Ottawa since 1981.

The Laskin award is granted annually by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. SSHRC is the primary federal funding agency for research in the social sciences and humanities. This year Council will invest approximately \$89 million in basic and strategic research grants, fellowships, and research dissemination programs.

For more information, please contact:

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or

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### La bourse Bora Laskin 1991 décernée pour une étude sur les droits de la personne

Les traités des Nations Unies pour la promotion et la protection des droits de la personne « risquent de devenir une mauvaise plaisanterie », a déclaré la lauréate 1991 de l'un des prix les plus prestigieux à être décernés pour la recherche sur la droits de la personne au Canada.

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada a attribué cette année la bourse nationale Bora Laskin pour la recherche sur les droits de la personne à Mme Anne Bayefsky, professeure de droit à l'Université d'Ottawa.

Auteure de plusieurs études sur les droits de la personne, Mme Bayefsky utilisera son prix pour évaluer les travaux des Nations Unies sur cette question. Elle fera aussi des recommandations que le Canada pourrait présenter afin d'augmenter la capacité de l'ONU dans l'établissement de normes internationales en ce domaine.

Mme Bayefsky fait remarquer qu'au cours des 25 dernières années, un nombre croissant de restrictions a été imposé sur les mécanismes d'application des traités ratifiés par les membres de l'ONU, « le résultat étant que la cause internationale des droits de la personne risque de devenir un mauvaise plaisanterie. »

Elle cite plusieurs obstacles à la mise en application de ces droits sur le plan international, Un certain nombre de pays, par exemple, ont apparemment réussi à éviter la dénonciation des violations des droits de la personne en ralliant suffisamment de votes au sein de la Commission des droits de la personne à l'ONU, afin de bloquer la nomination de rapporteurs spéciaux chargés d'enquêter sur des allégations d'abus. Il semble aussi que ces pays suppriment, d'une façon générale, le droit universel des personnes de faire appel à la Commission de l'ONU lorsqu'elles estiment que leurs droits ont été lésés. Nombre d'États membres ne présentent pas au moment opportun à l'ONU des rapports complets sur l'observance des traités, a-t-elle ajouté.

Selon Mme Bayefsky, des lacunes dans la façon de faire les rapports nuisent à la progression des droits de la personne, même dans des pays comme le nôtre. Par exemple, le Canada fait un rapport sur son observation des règles internationales en cette matière à six organismes différents de l'ONU. L'intention de la communauté internationale, explique-t-elle, était de donner la possibilité aux citoyens et aux membres du gouvernement de se consulter sur ces questions et de permettre l'usage du droit international dans la conduite des réformes internes.

Il semble cependant que ces rapports ne se résument qu'à une collecte d'information sur les lois et les programmes déjà adoptés, plutôt qu'à servir de moyen pour déterminer la façon de faire avancer la cause des droits de la personne au Canada. Elle constate que nombre de ces rapports sont préparés par des bureaucrates, sans que des organismes de l'extérieur du gouvernement ne soient consultés. Ces lacunes minent les efforts des groupes qui oeuvrent pour obtenir des réformes locales.

Madame Bayefsky pense terminer cette étude l'année prochaine. Non seulement elle envisagera les lacunes de l'organisme international de défense des droits de la personne, mais elle envisage aussi de déterminer des moyens plus efficaces pour assurer que les traités de l'ONU dans ce domaine soient mis en vigueur au Canada et dans tous les pays du monde.

Nommée d'après l'ancien juge en chef de la Cour suprême du Canada, la bourse canadienne Bora Laskin pour la recherche sur les droits de la personne a été créée en 1985, dans le but d'encourager la recherche multidisciplinaire et l'avancement des connaissances en la matière au Canada. La valeur de la bourse est de 45 000\$, auxquels s'ajoutent 10 000\$ pour des frais de recherche et de déplacement, cette bourse du CRSH est attribuée chaque année pour une période de douze mois.

Madame Bayefsky travaille dans le domaine de la recherche sur les droits de la personne depuis plus de 15 ans. Elle a remporté des prix prestigieux, dont la bourse 1984 du Center for the Study of Human Rights de l'Université Columbia et, en 1980, une bourse de l'Institut international des droits de la personne. Elle a obtenu une maîtrise en science politique de l'Université d'Oxford en 1981, après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat spécialisé de la faculté de droit de l'Université de Toronto en 1979, ainsi qu'un baccalauréat et une maîtrise en philosophie de cette université. Madame Bayefsky enseigne le droit à l'Université d'Ottawa depuis 1981.

La bourse Bora Laskin est attribuée chaque année par le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines, qui est le principal organisme fédéral de financements de la recherche en sciences humaines. Cette année, le Conseil consacra environ 89 millions de dollars à des subventions pour la recherche fondamentale et la recherche stratégique, à des bourses et à des programmes de diffusion des résultats de la recherche.

Pour avoir plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec :

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CRSH  
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ou

Madame Anne Bayefsky  
Faculté de droit  
Université d'Ottawa  
(613) 730-1963

### First Grants Awarded for Research on Science Culture in Canada

Encouraging the participation of young women in science, and how guidance counsellors advise students on training for career in science, are the subjects of two new research projects announced by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, in conjunction with Northern Telecom Canada.

Dr. Darla MacLean, a professor of psychology at Brock University, will lead a multidisciplinary research team in a three-year study to find ways of increasing the participation of young women in science and mathematics. In the other three-year project, Dr. Marie Larochelle, a specialist at Laval University, will head a group of education researchers in examining high school guidance counsellors and their views on science and technology.

Grants of some \$60,000 have been awarded to each project for research in science training and literacy in Canada. The two were selected from 29 proposals submitted last September in the first Grants competition held under a special \$300,000 research initiative sponsored jointly by SSHRC and Northern Telecom.

In announcing the awards, Dr. Paule Leduc, President of the SSHRC, said, « By exploring some of the key factors influencing the value our society places on scientific knowledge and training, both projects should help identify ways of encouraging Canadians to take more interest in science issues and motivating young people to enter careers in science. Researchers in the human sciences, working on projects like these, have a vital role to play in developing effective methods for improving the scientific abilities of children and adults in a world increasingly affected by technological innovation. »

Mr. Gedas Sakus, President of Northern Telecom Canada, added that « To keep pace with our competitors, Canada requires an extensive poll of highly educated scientists and inventors. We also need knowledgeable workers who understand the basic principles of science and who can acquire the technological skills required to adapt to changes in the workplace. I believe the work of Drs. MacLean and Larochelle can help point the way to improving the scientific awareness and skills of Canadians. »

The Joint Initiative for Research on Science Culture in Canada was established by SSHRC and Northern Telecom last June to ascertain why young Canadians seem hesitant to choose careers in science and technology, to find ways of encouraging student



enrolment in the sciences, and to improve scientific skills and training.

A second competition for research funding under this program will be held by next fall. The call for research proposals will be sent to Canadian universities this spring. Applicants will be reminded that multi-disciplinary, action-oriented research projects leading to strategies of change, including well-organized plans for the wide dissemination of research results, have the best chances for success in the competition.

For more information contact :

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#### **Octroi des premières subventions de recherche sur la culture scientifique au Canada**

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada, de concert avec Northern Telecom Canada, a annoncé le financement de deux nouveaux projets de recherche portant respectivement sur les moyens d'encourager les jeunes femmes à participer aux activités scientifiques et sur l'orientation des étudiants vers les carrières scientifiques.

Madame Darla MacLean, professeure de psychologie à l'Université Brock, dirigera une équipe de recherche multidisciplinaire chargée de faire une étude triennale sur les moyens d'accroître la participation des jeunes femmes aux programmes de sciences et de mathématiques. Le deuxième projet triennal, dirigé par Mme Marie Larochelle, spécialiste de la psychopédagogie à l'Université Laval, fera appel à un groupe de chercheurs en éducation pour examiner le travail des orienteurs dans les écoles secondaires et leurs points de vue sur les sciences, la technologie et la société.

Des subventions d'une valeur de quelque 60 000\$ ont été accordées à chacun de ces projets de recherche sur la formation et la culture scientifiques au Canada. Les deux projets ont été choisis parmi 29 propositions présentées en septembre dernier lors du premier concours qui s'est tenu dans le cadre d'une initiative spéciale de recherche financée conjointement par le CRSH et Northern Telecom, pour un montant de 300 000\$.

Lorsqu'elle a annoncé les subventions, Mme Paule Leduc, présidente du CRSH, a déclaré: « En examinant certains des facteurs clés qui influencent la valeur que notre société accorde à la connaissance et à la formation scientifiques, les deux projets devraient nous aider à trouver des moyens de stimuler l'intérêt des Canadiens pour les activités scientifiques et à encourager les jeunes à entreprendre des carrières en sciences. Les chercheurs en sciences humaines qui travaillent à des projets semblables ont un rôle d'une importance cruciale à jouer dans l'élaboration de méthodes efficaces pour développer les aptitudes scientifiques des enfants et des adultes dans un monde de plus en plus marqué par l'innovation technologique. »

Monsieur Gedas Sakus, président de Northern Telecom Canada, a ajouté que « Pour se maintenir au niveau de ses concurrents, le Canada doit disposer de nombreux scientifiques très compétents. Il a aussi besoin d'une main-d'oeuvre bien informée qui comprend les principes scientifiques fondamentaux et qui peut acquérir les compétences techniques nécessaires à l'adaptation aux changements dans le milieu de travail. Je crois que les travaux de Mmes Maclean et Larochelle peuvent nous indiquer la voie à suivre pour accroître la sensibilisation des Canadiens au domaine scientifique ainsi que leurs compétences à cet égard. »

L'initiative conjointe de recherche sur la culture scientifique au Canada a été mise sur pied par le CRSH et Northern Telecom en juin dernier. Le but visé est de déterminer pourquoi les jeunes Canadiens semblent hésiter à choisir des carrières en sciences et en technologie, à trouver des moyens pour les encourager à s'inscrire à des programmes scientifiques et à améliorer les compétences et la formation en ces domaines.

Un deuxième concours aura lieu d'ici l'automne prochain. L'invitation à soumettre des propositions sera envoyée aux universités canadiennes. On rappellera aux candidats que le comité de sélection privilégiera des projets multidisciplinaires de recherche-action, qui conduisent à des stratégies de changement et qui comportent un plan méthodique de diffusion à grande échelle des résultats de la recherche.

Pour avoir plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec :

Rozenn Guillermou  
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(613) 992-4290

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Joe Wong  
Programme d'interaction avec les universités  
Northern Telecom Canada Ltée  
(416) 238-7431

## LIONEL GELBER PRIZE JURY ANNOUNCED

The jurors for the 1992 Lionel Gelber Prize, one of the largest book prizes in the world, have been announced. The \$50,000 Prize is given annually to the author of the best book on the subject of international relations.

This year's jury is chaired by Benjamin Rogers, retired as Canada's Chief of Protocol and a former Canadian Ambassador, as well as an author and consultant. The other jurors are Dr. Barbara B. Burn, Associate Provost at the University of Massachusetts, last year's jury chairman professor David Farr, retired from Carleton University, Professor John Helliwell, OC, who teaches Economics at UBC and is currently the Mackenzie King visiting Professor at the Centre of Canadian Studies at Harvard University, and Trent University's former Vice President Denis Smith.

« This jury's collective accomplishments make them extremely well-qualified to judge an award of this calibre », remarked Harbourfront Literary Coordinator Greg Gatenby, the Manager of the Prize. « And judging by the books we have received so far, they are in for a challenging experience. »

The deadline for entries is June 30, 1992. A shortlist of contenders will be announced in September, and the Prize will be presented to the winning writer at a ceremony at the International Festival of Authors at Harbourfront in October.

For information please contact :

Manager,  
The Lionel Gelber Prize  
410 Queens Quay West  
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## CONSEIL DES ARTS DU CANADA

### Lauréats des prix Molson 1991 du Conseil des Arts du Canada

Le cinéaste Denys Arcand et le philosophe Charles Taylor, tous deux de Montréal, ont remporté chacun un Prix Molson 1991 du Conseil des Arts du Canada ; c'est ce qu'a fait savoir le président du Conseil des Arts, Allan Gotlieb.

Deux prix Molson du Conseil des Arts du Canada sont décernés chaque année à des personnalités du monde des arts et des sciences humaines. Ces prix, d'une valeur de 50 000\$ chacun, ont été remis à Denys Arcand et Charles Taylor lors d'une réception au Musée des beaux-arts de Montréal, le mardi 3 mars de

18h à 20h. Jacques Lefebvre, vice-président du Conseil des Arts, et Paule Leduc, présidente du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada, ont remis les prix aux lauréats.

Établis en 1964, les Prix Molson du Conseil des Arts reconnaissent une contribution exceptionnelle à la vie culturelle et intellectuelle du Canada. Financés par le revenu d'une dotation d'un million de dollars faite au Conseil des Arts par la Fondation de la famille Molson, les Prix Molson ont pour objet d'encourager les Canadiens à qui sont décernés cette distinction à continuer d'enrichir le patrimoine culturel et intellectuel du Canada. Le Conseil des Arts du Canada administre les prix et assume la responsabilité du choix des lauréats. Aucune candidature n'est sollicitée ni reçue ; les lauréats sont simplement invités à accepter cet honneur.

Le comité de sélection des Prix Molson 1991 du Conseil des Arts du Canada était coprésidé par Allan Gotlieb et Paule Leduc. Il se composait en outre de Jacques Allard, professeur au département d'études littéraires, Université du Québec à Montréal ; Patricia Clements, doyenne de la Faculté des arts, Université de l'Alberta ; Vera Frenkel, professeure d'arts visuels, Université York ; Alexina Louie, compositeur ; Lars S. Osberg, professeur au département de sciences économiques, Université Dalhousie ; et Marc-Adélaïde Tremblay, professeur au département d'anthropologie, Université Laval.

Charles TAYLOR

Charles Taylor, professeur aux départements de science politique et de philosophie de l'Université McGill, est reconnu au pays et à l'étranger comme l'une des figures les plus originales et les plus influentes de la philosophie contemporaine. C'est l'un des rares philosophes dont l'oeuvre transcende les frontières entre les thèmes et méthodes « analytiques » anglo-américains et ceux du continent européen. Au Canada, sa contribution à la vie publique est éminemment respectée tant à l'intérieure qu'à l'extérieur de sa province natale, le Québec.

Né à Montréal en 1931, le professeur Taylor a obtenu un baccalauréat en histoire de l'Université McGill puis, en qualité de boursier Rhodes, il a étudié à l'Université d'Oxford, où il a obtenu trois diplômes, dont un doctorat. Boursier John Locke en 1955-1956, il a ensuite été agrégé pendant cinq ans au All Souls College de l'Université d'Oxford.

Revenu au Québec en 1961 pour enseigner la science politique à l'Université McGill, il a aussi enseigné la philosophie à l'Université de Montréal (1962-1971) et a été professeur de philosophie invité à plusieurs universités, dont Princeton et Berkeley. En 1976, il a obtenu le prestigieux poste de Professeur Chichele de théorie sociale et politique à l'Université d'Oxford. Il est rentré au Canada en 1981.

Distingué membre de la Société royale du Canada et de la British Academy, le professeur Taylor est aussi vice-président de l'Institut für die Wissenschaften von Menschen de Vienne, en Autriche. Il a obtenu en 1982-1983 une bourse de recherche Killam du Conseil des Arts du Canada et a été nommé l'an dernier membre du Conseil de la langue française du Québec.

Auteur de dix livres et près de 90 articles savants, il a écrit sur la théorie de l'action, l'anthropologie philosophique, la philosophie des sciences sociales, la philosophie du langage et la philosophie politique, de nombreux ouvrages qui sont lus et discutés par les milieux érudits du monde entier. Son ouvrage sur le philosophe allemand Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel est considéré comme une importante contribution à l'histoire de la philosophie. Publié par les presses de l'Université de Cambridge en 1979, *Hegel and Modern Society* a été traduit en six langues. Le dernier ouvrage du professeur Taylor, *Source of the Self: The Making of Modern Identity*, est déjà considéré comme un classique de la philosophie contemporaine. Il a donné en 1991 la conférence Massey, intitulée « The Malaise of Modernity », qui a été publiée par la suite par la House of Anansi Press et diffusée en novembre dernier à la radio du réseau anglais de Radio-Canada, dans le cadre de l'émission *Ideas*.

#### Winners of 1991 Canada Council Molson Prizes Announced

Filmmaker Denys Arcand and philosopher Charles Taylor, both of Montreal, have won the 1991 Canada Council Molson Prizes, as was announced by Allan Gotlieb, Chairman of the Canada Council.

Two Molson prizes are awarded each year to distinguished Canadians, one in the arts and the other in the social sciences and humanities. The Prizes, of \$50,000 each, were presented to Denys Arcand and Charles Taylor at a reception in Montreal at the Musée des beaux-arts on Tuesday, March the 3rd, from 6 to 8 pm. Jacques Lefebvre, Vice-Chairman of the Council, and Dr. Paule Leduc, President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, made the presentations.

Established in 1964, the Canada Council Molson Prizes recognize outstanding contributions to the cultural and intellectual life of Canada. Funded from the income of a 4 million dollar endowment given to the Canada Council by the Molson Family Foundation, the Molson Prizes encourage Canadians honoured with this distinction to continue contributing to the cultural and intellectual heritage of Canada. The Canada Council administers the awards and assumes responsibility for choosing the winners. Applications are not solicited or received; the laureates are simply invited to accept the honour.

The 1991 Canada Council Molson Prizes Selection Committee was co-chaired by Allan Gotlieb and

Dr. Paule Leduc. The other members of the Selection Committee were: Jacques Allard, Professor, Département d'études littéraires, Université du Québec à Montréal; Patricia Clements, Dean of Arts, University of Alberta; Vera Frenkel, Professor of Visual Arts, York University; Alexina Louie, composer; Lars S. Osberg, Department of Economics, Dalhousie University and Marc-Adéland Tremblay, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Université Laval.

#### Charles TAYLOR

Charles Taylor, Professor in the Departments of Political Science and Philosophy at McGill University, is recognized at home and abroad as one of the most original and influential figures in contemporary philosophy. He is one of the few philosophers whose work transcends the boundary between Anglo-American « analytic » themes and methods and those typical of the European continent.

Within Canada, his contribution to public life is highly regarded both in his native province of Québec and outside it. Born in Montreal in 1931, Professor Taylor went on to study at Oxford university as a Rhodes Scholar in 1952 after completing his B.A. in history in McGill. He holds three degrees from Oxford, including a doctorate. In 1955-56, he was the John Locke Scholar, and for the following five years was a Fellow at Oxford's All Souls College.

In 1961, he returned to Montreal to teach political science at McGill University. As well as having taught philosophy at the Université de Montréal (1962-1971), he has served as a visiting professor of philosophy at Princeton and Berkeley Universities, among others. Dr. Taylor took up one of his most prestigious academic appointments in 1976 when he became Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at Oxford University, returning to Canada in 1981.

A distinguished Fellow of both the Royal Society of Canada and the British Academy, Professor Taylor is also the Vice-President of the Institut für die Wissenschaften von Menschen, based in Vienna, Austria. In 1982-83, he was the recipient of a Killam Research Fellowship from the Canada Council. He was appointed last year for Québec's Conseil de la langue française.

Author of ten books and close to 90 scholarly articles, Professor Taylor's writings on action theory, philosophical anthropology, philosophy of the social sciences, philosophy of language, and political philosophy are read and discussed by scholars throughout the world. His work on the German philosopher, Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, is regarded as a major contribution to the history of philosophy. Published by Cambridge University Press in 1979, *Hegel and Modern Society* has been translated into six languages. His latest book, *Source of the Self: The Making of Modern Identity*, published in 1989 by Harvard University Press, is

already considered a classic in contemporary philosophy. Among the many distinguished lectures he has given, Professor Taylor most recently delivered the Massey Lecture on « The Malaise of Modernity », subsequently published by House of Anansi Press and broadcast on the CBC stereo program *Ideas*.

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**THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT /  
RECENT THESES**

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**UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL**

MILOT, PIERRE

Title: L'avant-garde politico-littéraire au Québec : du scientisme au totalitarisme (1970-1978)  
Soutenance : Hiver 1992  
Directeur : Jean-Marc Piotte

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**

LETEMENDIA, VERONICA

Title: Free from Hunger and the Whip: Exploring the Political Development of George Orwell  
Defended : 11/08/91  
Supervisor : Alkis Kontos

NGUYEN, DAN

Title: The Measurement of Time and the Measure of Man  
Defended : 10/04/91  
Supervisor : Alkis Kontos

ODHIAMBO-MBAI, CRISPIN

Title: The Implementation and Management of Health Care Programs in Kenya: The Case of the Expanded Programme on Immunization  
Defended : 01/31/92  
Supervisor : Richard Stren

STAMPS, JUDITH

Title: Negative Dialogues: A Study of Harold Innis and Marshall McLuhan in the Light of the Negative Dialectics of Theodor Adorno and Walter Benjamin  
Defended : 10/03/91  
Supervisor : Alkis Kontos

**UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY**

McPHAIL, BRENDA M.

Title: A Statist Perspective on Federal-Provincial Relations: Control of Canadian Telecommunications  
Defended : March 1992  
Supervisor : Roger Gibbins

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**RECENT PUBLICATIONS /  
PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES**

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BOUCHARD, Gilles (Moncton) (dir.), *La réforme administrative dans les pays francophones*, Moncton (N.-B.), Éditions d'Acadie.

CANTIN, Serge, *Le philosophe et le déni du politique : Marx, Henry, Platon*, Sainte-Foy, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1992.

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CREWE, Ivor, Pippa NORRIS, David DENVER and David BROUGHTON (eds.), *British Elections and Parties Yearbook 1991*, Hemel Hempstead, Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1991.

DONNEUR, André P. (UQAM), « La fin de la guerre froide : le Canada et la sécurité européenne », *Études internationales*, vol.23, no.1, mars 1992, pp.121-167.

GIFFEN, P. James, Shirley ENDICOTT and Sylvia LAMBERT, *Panic and Indifference: The Politics of Canada's Drug Laws - A Study in the Sociology of Law*, Ottawa, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.

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HELVACIOGLU, Banu (Ryerson), « The Reaganite State: Capital, Labor and More », in John SHIELDS et al. (eds.), *Regulating Labour: The State, Neo-Conservatism and Industrial Relations*, Toronto, Garamond Press, 1991.

HELVACIOGLU, Banu (Ryerson), « The Thrills and Chills of Postmodernism », *Studies in Political Economy*, Summer 1992 (forthcoming).

- HOBERG, George (UBC), « *Comparing Canadian Performance in Environmental Policy* », in Robert BOARDMAN (Dalhousie) (ed.), *Canadian Environmental Policy: Ecosystems, Policy and Process*, Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1992.
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- LUM, Janet (Ryerson), « *Recognition and the Toronto Chinese Community* », in Paul M. EVANS and B. Michael FROLIC (York) (eds.), *Reluctant Adversaries: Canada and the People's Republic of China, 1949-1970*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1991.
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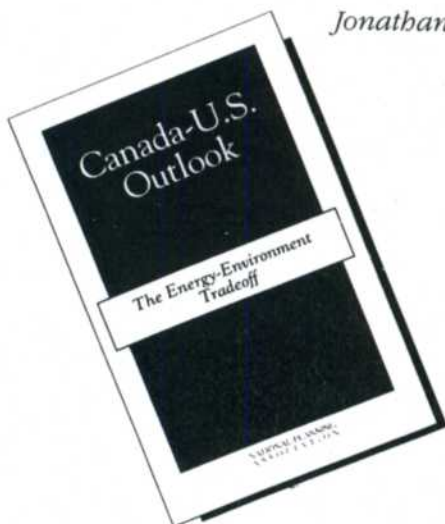
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