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Association canadienne de science politique

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Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes

Research in Political Science / La recherche

Profils de science politique / Profiles

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

Rapports annuels / Annual Reports

De l'Uruguay / From Uruguay

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

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

This is indeed a very special *Bulletin* since past presidents of the CPSA have taken this occasion to express the high appreciation that each one of them has for Joan Pond's magnificent work throughout the past sixteen years as Administrator of our association. Alas, this period of sincere devotion to the internal functioning and to the image projected outside by the CPSA has now come to an end. Joan is leaving our association for a well-deserved retirement after many years of hard-work and dedication. We will miss very much her generosity, her kindness and the respect that she always demonstrated for everyone involved in the affairs of the CPSA. But we knew, not wanting to believe it, that she would leave one day. This day has now come and we wish her all the very best. Thank you so much Joan.

This issue of the *Bulletin* also contains some very interesting contributions by our colleagues Peter Russell on the new look of graduate studies in political science at the University of Toronto and Gérard Hervouet on research and field work in an Asian context. In addition to these we have short pieces on research and profiles in political science. To all these contributors our very special thanks.

Ce numéro du *Bulletin* est aussi assez spécial pour les autres contributions qu'il contient. De l'Uruguay nous parvient un texte de Lincoln Bizzozero et Lilia Ferro Clérico sur l'étude des relations internationales dans ce pays tandis que Jon Pammett a répondu à notre appel en présentant un bref tableau de notre département-hôte à Carleton pour les Sociétés savantes de cette année. Merci aussi à ces collaborateurs.

As always, this is the period of time when annual reports concerning CPSA affairs are tabled. You will find these in the following pages in addition to our regular information columns on various activities in relation with our discipline and with the on-going work in our departments. I would like to take this occasion to express my appreciation to the chairpersons who have taken the time to send us very useful information.

En terminant, je voudrais remercier **Marie-Pierre Ashby** pour sa grande disponibilité et son professionnalisme dans la préparation de ce *Bulletin*. Grand merci aussi à **Claude Goulet** et **Marie-France Kingsley** pour une aide généreuse dans la compilation de l'information et la présentation de certaines chroniques. Sans leur aide, ce *Bulletin* ne serait pas possible dans sa forme actuelle.

Gordon Mace

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FROM THE PRESIDENT /
LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

by Vince Wilson

This year 1992-93, I have had the extraordinary privilege of working with some very talented and able people in our discipline, and I wish to convey my sincere thanks to them for their support and dedication to the aims and objectives of our professional association.

First to Gordon Mace of Laval who produces the excellent *Bulletin* in which this annual report is published: for me the *Bulletin* is one of the really tangible benefits I receive as a member of the association, and I always look forward to its publication. Gordon, in his quiet competent manner, has done a superb job in its production and I wish to congratulate him publicly and most warmly.

Probably the most important — and certainly the most personal — appointment within the purview of succeeding presidents is that of the Chair of the Programme Committee for that president's year of office. Needless to say, there is a great deal riding on such an appointment. Presidents certainly have intellectual agendas but are often swept up in more mundane matters. The Programme Chair, then, carries forward our intellectual banner! I have to feel very proud of the appointment that I have made. The Association could not have wished for better than the intellectual scope and the dynamism of Stéphane Dion and I am very grateful indeed to him.

The President has also the privilege of naming the Nominating Committee. My thanks to Agar Adamson (Acadia), Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill) and Warren Magnusson (Victoria). They have served you well — and me, patiently!

Thanks also to the members of "my" Board. They have been a most active group, virtually all of them having taken on committee service of one kind or another. I am especially indebted to President-Elect Sylvia Bashevkin who has worked very hard on several fronts. She has tackled, with excellent results, the question of *Journal* finances, has been a "rock" of good judgement and calm and has been kind enough to be acting President in recent weeks so that I could use a small part of my sabbatical pursuing personal research interests. I have promised her that, as someone on the Ottawa scene who knows the Secretariat better than most, I am ready to give her presidency every ongoing support there that I can.

I am pleased to announce that our flagship, *The Canadian Journal of Political Science* will now have as its new English language editorial team two well-known political scientists from the University of Western Ontario, Richard Vernon and Sid Noel. Joining them as Book Review Editor is Kathy Brock from the Manitoba department. Their SQSP colleagues for the next period will be as French-language Co-Editor, Guy Laforest from Laval and, as Assistant Editor/Book Review Editor, my Carleton colleague François Rocher. I have no doubt whatsoever that the *Journal* is being passed on to very capable and enthusiastic members of our discipline and I wish them godspeed. To Roger Gibbins and the other two members of his team at the University of Calgary, Bodhan Harasymiw and Carol Prager, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for a job well done. This vote of thanks, I am sure, will be further ratified by our fellow political scientists at the Annual General Meeting this year. Thanks, too, by the way, to the distinguished

and hardworking Search Committee: Grace Skogstad, David Elkins and Herman Bakvis, two of them former editors, Board and committee members and the other a former president of the CPSA with a long history of service to its interests.

The publication of our distinguished journal owes a heavy intellectual debt to the efforts of John McMenemy at Wilfrid Laurier. As managing editor of the *Journal* he has been superb. It is only when one is involved in the day to day workings of our association that one garners a full appreciation of the unsung efforts of some key members of the discipline in furthering our professional cause. John McMenemy is at the top of this list of the often unsung, and I wish to say thank you for a job always well done. Your efforts at the Press, your dealings with your university administration, and, above all, your commitment to excellence — for all of these attributes I wish to convey on behalf of our association my sincere gratitude, and profound respect for your work.

In February this year Ian Lee, our Secretary-Treasurer, decided to step down from his position in order to seek the candidacy of an Ottawa constituency in the forthcoming federal election. Ian approached his duties with much energy and enthusiasm so it is with regret that we have accepted his decision and wish him luck in his approaching venture into politics. At present the search is on for a candidate who could fill the position, and it is hoped that we will have a name to present both to the Board of Directors and the Annual General Meeting of the Association in Ottawa in June.

When, like Ian Lee, Tom Flanagan had felt that he had to withdraw from his Association posts, we turned to Fred Fletcher of York University to ask him to take on, as Tom's successor at the Trust Fund, yet another important role for our discipline. We have all known Fred's performance as Book Review Editor, as Board member and as OLIP Director. It can, therefore, truly "go without saying" that he has the Trust well under control and we will look forward to his June 7th Report to the Annual General Meeting.

We have the proverbial good and bad news at the Ontario Legislature Programme. The good news is that the Search Committee there (Paul Fox, Fred Fletcher and Graham White — and our warm thanks to them!) recommended to the Board, which was delighted to accept it, the appointment of Professor Robert Williams of the University of Waterloo as the Director, July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1997. The news that flows from that is, of course, that Graham White has told us that he cannot continue after next year. He has made a superb contribution to Association life. His quiet effectiveness is wonderful to behold. That the Ontario Government in this hard pressed year accorded to the OLIP Programme exactly the same level of financial treatment that it has applied to all other programmes in its' purview speaks volumes for the integration of the Programme into its' Legislature and that, in turn, speaks volumes for the nature, and the leadership, of this truly national programme whose, like PIPs, interns come from across Canada.

The Association has maintained its interest in the activities of the Social Science Federation of Canada, pending a decision of our community as to whether we should continue this affiliation. As you are aware the CPSA's Board of Directors took the position that we should canvass all opinions amongst our members and subject this to a vote at our Annual General Meeting in June. I have been in constant touch with Paul Pross and his committee during the winter and I want to thank them,

whatever the outcome, for their efforts in clarifying the vested interests we have as a professional association in the activities of the SSFC.

One of the most interesting programmes of this Association is the annual meeting of Heads of Departments which is the keystone of our Departmental Services Programme. This year the Chairs met at my university where my Chair, Jon Pammatt, was host. The event provides an important occasion in our disciplinary life for communication among departments on such questions as faculty hiring, departmental morale, budgetary difficulties and how to manage them — and a host of other matters. The annual level of attendance, this year 33 out of the 44 department-members of our programme, says volumes about how useful the heads group finds this opportunity. Though the major part of the funding comes from the departments themselves, to Jon Pammatt and to our university many thanks for the excellent and generous on-site arrangements that added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Two projects were of particular interest to your President this year: (i) an effort to begin the documentation of the history of our professional association and (ii) the CPSA's efforts to continue to integrate and rationalize administratively the Parliamentary Internship Programme.

As one who has had a long and close-in relationship with this Association, which I have served as Secretary-Treasurer and as President, I have developed a very strong sense of the need to give careful nurture to the institutional memory and that has been a motivating force in the development of the Association history project. At the 1992 AGM I instituted the Caucus of the Presidents and it is my hope that there will be an annual occasion to bring this caucus together. Though, as it turns out, the PIP and Secretariat issues have had to consume more of my presidency than I could have foreseen, I have set things in motion and undertake to continue the history project in my Past-Presidency — and beyond if necessary. I am, of course, absolutely delighted that Professor David Smith (Saskatchewan), with his strong interest in archives, will join the Executive Committee in June as your new President-Elect — for the appropriate deposition of both Association and *Journal* files is an important part of the project.

In the meantime, it has been my pleasure, in this sabbatical year, to spend a part of every day that I possibly could at the Secretariat where we have been reviewing the issues and getting the documents into excellent order. One example of what we have been doing has been the acquiring of a scanning capacity so that the Minutes of the Association are now accessible on computer and issues can be traced by word recognition. That extraordinary employee, Michelle Hopkins, has managed this project. And then there has been the putting together of the "gallery of the presidents". Joan Pond has attached herself to this project with great glee and we will be left with the visual record normal to a mature association — the gathering of the negatives of record being as important as the faces on the wall!

The Parliamentary Internship Programme continued its evolution under new direction during 1992-93. The Director of Development, Professor, and Dean, Richard Price of the University of Windsor, pursued, under trying financial times and other difficult circumstances, every avenue to ensure the financial viability of the programme. A fully — developed fundraising file, including the production of a professional brochure and updated contact files, are part of the financial leadership with which he has gifted PIP. New sources of financial support were sought and new friends for the programme were

cultivated. Old friends were also assured that they were not forgotten. For the long term these strategies of outreach augur well for the PIP and will be continued on an annual basis. The Academic Director of the programme, Professor François Houle of the University of Ottawa, gave most able leadership to PIP this year by continually emphasizing the academic content. He is a subtle and able leader, skilled at implementing important changes while paying full attention to the sensibilities of the programme's various and complex structure of stakeholders. This year the President, the President-Elect, the two Directors of the programme and one Past President, Professor Caroline Andrew, actively participated in support of the PIP: all were involved in various consultations with the Deputy Clerk of the House, Mary Anne Griffith, who is the principal delegate of the Speaker of the House in the operation of the programme and a great friend to it.

This active participation by your Executive was prompted by the CPSA's renewed commitment to the PIP as recommended by the Lemieux/Wilson Report of 1992. During the year the PIP was brought under the internal administration of the CPSA for the very first time in the programme's history. Again this was a recommendation of the Lemieux/Wilson Report. It was adopted as policy by the CPSA Board of Directors and the report was presented to the new directors as their terms of reference. This dramatic change in the programme's administration will, in the longer term, see it benefit from the breadth and stability of the CPSA Secretariat and will result in major economies of scale at a time when resources on both sides are more and more stretched. Even more importantly, it will assure administrative peace and harmony such as will be critical for the continuance of the internships in the future.

The active participation of the Executive officers was also made an urgent necessity because of the financial difficulties which the programme encountered in 1992-93. While the House of course participates in the weekly operation of the programme, it is to be continuously consulted on all aspects of the management of the PIP and stands ready to help in financial emergency, the CPSA bears the full responsibility for the raising and dispensing of the expenditures incurred in the programme's operation. Contrary to the comments made last year by the outgoing Director of the PIP, Conrad Winn, "From Cloister to Chamber and Back — A Report After Six Years as Parliamentary Internship Programme Director", *The Bulletin*, Vol. XXI:2 (May 1992, pp. 96-100), the CPSA is recognized by all of the "players" as the owner and manager of the PIP and as such we bear the full onus for the programme's integrity and its survival. We will continue to develop our ownership and leadership responsibilities in full consultation with both the House of Commons and the many present and new sponsors from the private sector. New committee structures are being put into place and new management modes instituted. The new Directors are working very closely with Board and Executive. The changes are taking some time but PIP will continue to evolve in 1992-93 under the able leadership of our incoming President who will have the active support of the Directors of the Programme as well as the new and old sponsors — and, certainly, mine!

I want to add a personal note to this report in my conclusion. This political science constituency has, for almost two decades, enjoyed the unstinted devotion and abilities of an administrator, the likes of which we will not see again. Joan Pond has served us well with drive and full dedication. She has been this association's memory, its conscience and the individual who maintained the integrity of our operations. She is going to be a hard act to follow, but characteristic of her, she has

ensured that the organization will carry on without her day to day presence. Joan has agreed to be consulted from time to time as we try to get along without her in the coming months. Details as to how the CPSA will be structured without Joan will be revealed in the coming months to ensure that our constituency understands the new arrangements. To Joan and Ken Pond I wish a peaceful, enjoyable and healthy retirement. Joan you will remain an integral part of this association for as long as you are around. Thanks so much for the memories.

GRADUATE PROGRAMMES / LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES

GRADUATE STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Peter H. Russell
Director of Graduate Studies

Historical Evolution

The University of Toronto has been offering graduate studies in political science or political economy for nearly a century. In his history of the University's Department of Political Economy (1888-1982), Ian Drummond writes that "M.A. students can first be detected in the academic year 1900-01".¹ There may even have been a few MAs lurking around before that whom Drummond did not detect. In any event, although it is a nice question how long anything that could be called a "graduate programme" in political science has existed at Toronto, it is probably true that post-graduate work in political science has been carried on at the University of Toronto longer than at any other Canadian university.

Through this century of development postgraduate education in political science at the University of Toronto has undergone a tremendous transformation. The principal lines of development reflect changes taking place in higher education, not only in Canada, but throughout much of the industrialized world. Two tendencies stand out. The first is the ascendance of the PhD as the dominant focus of the Department's graduate work. The Department's first doctoral thesis was completed only in 1933. From then until well into the 1960s MA students greatly outnumbered PhD students. PhD enrolment began to take off in the 1970s.² Through the entire history of the Department of Political Economy up to 1982 when it divided into separate Economics and Political Science Departments it produced 262 PhDs. By my calculation 165 of these (63%) were on the political science side of the Department or in political economy. 80% of these PhDs graduated between 1970 and 1982. Since 1982, this rate of PhD production has continued with 109 students completing the separate Department of

Political Science's PhD program. Today the Department's PhD students outnumber its MAs 117 to 70.

The predominance of the PhD has been in direct response to the decision of Canadian universities to adopt the American practice of treating the PhD as the indispensable qualification for university teaching. The primary educational mission of the Department's graduate teaching is now as it has been throughout its modern history to prepare scholars for teaching and research positions in the universities. Political science like other disciplines at the University of Toronto plays a special role in Canadian higher education in that many Canadians who do their MA at universities without a PhD program come to Toronto to complete their graduate work. While the Department continues to attract doctoral students from many countries around the world and particularly from the United States (30 % of our PhDs are visa students), a majority of its PhD students are MAs from other Canadian universities.

The other major trend is a programmatic organization of the Department's graduate instruction. The idea that political science is a scholarly "discipline" (albeit, one which is much more pluralistic in its paradigms than, say, economics), has gradually permeated the Department's graduate work. A recognizable program of studies has emerged organized around specialist sub-fields.

As might be expected, the most decisive development came only after the establishment of Political Science as an independent department. In 1985, following a comprehensive review, the Department of Political Science restructured its PhD program. The new program was much more in line with doctoral programs at other leading universities in North America. Students would be required to take courses, including mandatory core courses, in major and minor fields. They would also be required to pass a qualifying examination in their major field. Opting for a single qualifying exam rather than "comprehensives" represents the delicate balance in the Department between faculty who did their post-graduate studies in the less structured British universities and those who were "trained" in the best American "schools". That balance is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

Recent Changes in the PhD Program

During the past year the Department has undertaken a modest restructuring of its doctoral program. These changes will be in place for the 1993-94 academic year. The major change is designed not to replace the structure established in 1985 but to offer our doctoral students an alternative way of organizing the course work part of their program. All doctoral students, as in the past, will be required to identify a major core field in which they must take the equivalent of two full year courses, including the core course in the field. But they will now have a choice between two alternative ways of organizing their remaining course work. They will still have the option of identifying another core field as their minor and taking two full course equivalents in that field. But as an alternative they can do two courses in an "area of specialization" that cuts across the traditional core fields.

This change grew out of a review of our core fields. Up to now we have had six core fields from which students could choose their major and minor: Canadian Government and Politics, Comparative/Developing Countries, Comparative/Industrialized Countries, International Relations, Political Theory and Public Administration/Public Policy. The immediate impetus for the review was the difficulty the Department was

¹ Ian M. Drummond, *Political Economy At The University of Toronto: A History of the Department*, Published by the University in 1983. Copies can be obtained from the Department.

² It is interesting to note that this take-off in doctoral enrolment occurred much later in Canada than in the United States. In the U.S, the number of doctorates conferred began to decline in the 1970s. See William G. Bowen and Nigel Rudenstine, *In Pursuit of The PhD*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1992, chapter 1.

experiencing in mounting a core course and a substantial number of more specialized courses in the field of Public Administration/Public Policy. This difficulty was occasioned mainly by the secondment of several faculty members to senior administrative positions in the University. But a short-term personnel problem would not in itself have justified a re-structuring exercise.

A broader rationale for re-structuring began to emerge when we examined the considerable overlap between the material covered in the Comparative/Industrial and the Public Administration/Public Policy core courses. This led to a wider examination of areas of study in the discipline - like public administration and public policy - that cut across the established core fields. A number of faculty and an increasing number of graduate students have been finding that their scholarly interests do not fit well into the categories created by the standard field divisions. The upshot of our "rivers and streams" inquiry was to identify four "areas of specialization" which are the focus of a good deal of the Department's teaching and research interests but which cut across the conventional core fields.

One of these was Public Administration/Public Policy which instead of being a core field in which students can major will now become an area of specialization with its courses drawn from the five remaining core fields. The other three areas of specialization that we have created are: Political Economy, Public Law & Federalism and Political Behaviour & Democratic Politics. It turns out that nearly all of our faculty have interests in one or more of these areas. Let me say a little about the scope and content of each.

Public Administration/Public Policy will include our courses that study either the processes and institutions through which policy is shaped and implemented or specific fields of public policy. Most of these courses are in Canadian or comparative politics. Political Economy, representing the strength the Department continues to derive from its historical connection with economics, embraces courses in the history of political thought as well as courses examining the connections between politics and economics from both a normative and explanatory perspective. The Department's growing interest in international political economy is also part of this area. Public Law and Federalism builds on the Department's strengths in the study of federalism, constitutionalism and the role of law and the judicial process in political life. It also takes advantage of the Department's strong links with the Faculty of Law. The area of Political Behaviour and Democratic Politics, among other things, reflects the strength the Department has developed in empirical theory and new research methodologies, including the study of public attitudes and behaviour and the testing of models of conflict resolution in international affairs. In addition, it includes courses that study various forms of participation in democratic politics as well as political theory courses examining philosophical issues relating to liberal democracy.

Besides the creation of these four cross-cutting areas of specialization as an alternative to the minor field, we are making one other change in our doctoral program. We are eliminating what was called the "outside minor" - that is the requirement of a full course equivalent in a field of political science outside the major and minor fields, or in some other discipline. We did this because we have found that most students who enter our program already have considerable breadth and that students are more than willing to take an outside course if they or their supervisor deem it necessary preparation for their thesis research. The Department also reviewed its requirement that all PhD students do at least one political theory course at the graduate level. There was a clear consensus

for retaining the theory requirement as a valuable and distinctive feature of the Department's program. But the requirement can now be satisfied by taking a course on Research Method and Design which has a substantial philosophy of science content.

Stages of the PhD Program and Time-to-Degree

In recent years the Department has been addressing much more systematically than ever before the problems students encounter in completing the PhD at all, and in completing it in a reasonable length of time. This concern is shared by graduate administrators in virtually all disciplines and at virtually all universities in North America. The concern has been stimulated by studies showing declining completion rates and increasing lengths of time for those who do complete the PhD - especially in the humanities and social sciences.¹ The aim is not to transform doctoral education into an assembly line process but to try to mitigate the great personal and institutional loss that occurs when young scholars burn away many years of their lives in pursuit of the PhD all too often without achieving either their own or the university's objectives.

The Department's attention to a variety of matters impinging on students' progress through the doctoral program should be understood in this broad context. Though the attrition rate in our program of about 50% (most of it occurring after students have reached the thesis stage) and an average time-to-degree of seven years for those who do complete are about average for the social sciences, they are still far from satisfactory. Since 1987, the Department has been making a concerted effort to improve on this performance. The objective is to move as closely as possible to a situation in which many students complete the PhD in four years of study after their MA, and nearly all in five.

Clearly, the biggest problem PhD students face in completing their degree is neither organizational, nor intellectual but financial. Far too many of them simply do not have enough secure financial support to enable them to concentrate on their academic work. That indeed was a key finding of the CPSA survey of doctoral students conducted by Margaret Little and published in the *Bulletin* in 1991.² An intensive survey of doctoral students in all departments at the University of Toronto conducted by two members of our Department, Joseph Fletcher and Richard Stren, came to the same conclusion. Inadequate financial support was associated much more than poor supervision, excessive course requirements or any other factor with longer times for completing the degree.³

The main thrust of the Department's effort to ameliorate this situation is to do all it can to enable students to complete the degree in four years or five at the outside. We know that nearly all sources of financial support for doctoral students are unavailable after the fourth year

1 The Bowen and Rudenstine book cited in note 2 is one of the leading studies analyzing these trends.

2 Peter H. Russell, Richard Vernon and Margaret Little, "Report of the Committee to Review the Academic Job Market for PH Ds in Political Science", *Bulletin* 20, 3, 1991, p. 22.

3 Joseph Fletcher and Richard Stren, "Report on a Survey of Recent and Current Doctoral Students at the University of Toronto," School of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto, February, 1992.

and that if the thesis is not finished, or almost finished by then, the student will most likely have to take on a major employment commitment thus reducing, often drastically, the time and energy available for thesis work. With this in mind, we have endeavoured to provide at least a minimum level of financial support for all of our doctoral students who are making good progress in the first four years of the program.¹ This objective governs our distribution of fellowship funds, teaching and research assistantships.

Adverse economic circumstances have not helped us in achieving this objective. Funds for internal and external fellowships have contracted slightly over the last few years. Colleagues and friends of the Department have helped to counter this trend a little by donating funds for two graduate fellowships - one in honour of MacGregor Dawson and Alexander Brady, the other in honour of C. B. Macpherson. We have adopted the policy of distributing internal fellowship funds relatively evenly among doctoral students who progress well through the first four years but do not have external fellowships. Unfortunately, Teaching Assistant funds are also under attack. The Department is trying to avoid reductions in this area. Its first priority in the assignment of Teaching Assistantships is doctoral students in the first four years who have no fellowship. An increasing number of faculty are taking advantage of the new SHRC "track record" grants to build in research assistantships for doctoral students whose research interests complement their own.

Through all these means we have been able to get the average level of financial support for doctoral students in the first four years up to just under \$14,000. While this is a significant improvement over the situation five years ago, it is still not good enough, particularly when you bear in mind the cost of living in Toronto and the University's decision to increase graduate student fees. The only way, in good conscience, of dealing with these adverse trends if they continue may be to decrease enrolment.

The other part of the Department's attack on the time-to-degree problem is to help students focus sooner on their thesis research. Among other things this means organizing course work so that students can complete most of the requirements in the first year of the doctoral program. As explained above, our doctoral program requires that students do the equivalent of two full year graduate courses in both their major and minor fields (or major field and area of specialization) plus a graduate theory course (if they have not done one in their other fields). In practice, we are able to give credit for at least one course done for the MA. Sometimes, if the MA work matches well our PhD requirements, credit can be given for two or even three courses taken for the MA. Beginning next year, the minimal requirement will be two full year equivalent courses at the doctoral level.² On average now, our PhD students are doing the equivalent of three to three and a half full year courses. I might add that to increase the flexibility in our course offerings we are encouraging faculty to break year-long courses into one-semester courses. But, thus far, only a fifth of the courses listed in

our graduate calendar (19 out of 95) are taught on a one semester basis.

Although there must be a good deal of variety in the way doctoral students organize their course work, depending on their previous education and research interests, nonetheless one can see a general pattern developing. In their first year most students take the equivalent of two full year courses and some, if they do not have a Teaching Assistantship, might do three. In this year, many will do the core course in their major field. The core courses, unlike most of our graduate courses, are reserved for doctoral students and thus provide a good opportunity to interact with students in one's cohort with similar intellectual interests as well as with two or three faculty in the student's major field of study. Taking the major-field core course in the first year makes it possible to write the qualifying examination (which is based on the material covered in the core course) at the end of the first year. This examination must be written no later than the summer of the second year. In the second year students usually have a lighter course load and one tailored more to their research interests. It might well include our Research Methods and Design course in which there is instruction on and practice in designing researchable topics. Often, in their second year, students will take a Directed Reading course covering specialized literature in their research area. Out of the Research Methods and Design course (and also from assignments in some of our core courses) will often come first drafts of the student's thesis proposal.

All of our PhD students are interviewed at the end of their first and second years by the Director of Graduate Studies and one or two other professors in the student's field of interest. The primary purpose of these review sessions is to counsel the student on how to progress towards defining their thesis project. We expect students to have a general topic and possible supervisor no later than the fall of their second year. During the second year they should be finding time to refine their topic and line up the two additional members of their supervision committee. Students who follow this schedule should be in a position to submit a 25-page thesis proposal for approval by their supervision committee no later than the spring or summer following their second year. We still have too many students who fall off this schedule and spend most or all of the third year writing the thesis proposal. Needless to say, a doctoral student who only begins to research and write the thesis in the fourth year has no chance of completing the degree in four years and little chance of completing it in five.

The performance of students admitted to the program since 1987 shows a modest improvement in attrition rates and time-to-degree. Of the 26 students who entered the PhD program in 1987, seven completed the degree in four or five years. Another 11 are still registered in the program, and four of these are scheduled to defend their thesis in their sixth year. Five of the remaining eight, although not registered, are still working on their thesis and one of these will re-register to defend this year. Only three of the original 26 students have dropped out of the program altogether. So, the attrition rate among this cohort has certainly improved and the time-to-degree will be significantly below the average of seven years that has prevailed in the past. But clearly we are still a long way from achieving our objective of having most students complete in four or five years.

Masters Programs

The Department offers a general MA and several specialist MAs. Both kinds of MAs can be taken on a full time or part time basis. Most of our MA students are in

¹ Some fifth year students have teaching assistantships and a few fifth year students who are close to completing their thesis and have encountered exceptional difficulties in their thesis research are awarded fellowships.

² Until now this possibility was open only to students who had done their MA at the University of Toronto.

the general program and do it on a full time basis. Students in the general program are required to take the equivalent of four full-year graduate courses in political science one of which must be in political theory. In theory, a thesis may be done in lieu of one full course, but it is years since any student exercised this option. In effect, our general MA is an eight month course from September to April consisting of four seminar courses. It is much more like the first PhD year at American universities than a traditional Canadian masters program. In selecting students we look for those who have the intention and capacity to succeed at the doctoral level - not necessarily at Toronto. Indeed, only in the most exceptional circumstances are students permitted to do three degrees at the University of Toronto. We encourage and assist U of T graduates in our MA program to find good PhD programs elsewhere.

At present, the Department offers three specialist MA programs. They are in Development Studies, Environmental Studies and Public Administration. The Development Studies program has a strong political economy orientation. All students take a Political Economy of Development course jointly taught by the Departments of Economics and Political Science as well as a full graduate course in economics. The Environmental Studies program is offered in collaboration with the University's Institute of Environmental Studies and includes an internship with an environmental agency. Both of these programs take a year and a half to two years to complete. The Public Administration program is more like the general MA except that students are required to take half of their courses from the Public Administration/Public Policy side of our graduate curriculum. A departmental committee is now working on a re-structuring of the Public Administration MA that will establish a core of courses drawing on the Department's distinctive strengths in the political science study of the policy process.

While enrolment in these specialist MAs does not preclude a student's going on to the PhD, most students enter these programs with the intention of improving their eligibility for positions in both the public and private sectors. There is clearly a growing need for BAs in Political Science to obtain some specialized knowledge and skills beyond their undergraduate education. But we have found that mounting such vocational, terminal MAs in an effective manner requires a significant commitment of resources in terms of multi-disciplinary core seminars, supervision of research papers and internships, plus

quite a bit of administration. Three years ago we abandoned our specialist program in International Studies because we could not marshal the resources required for a high quality professional MA in that area.

The Department is not happy with the conditions under which our masters students study. Our MAs are not nearly so well supported as our PhDs. Because of our large PhD enrolment and our policy of focusing student support funds on students in the first four years of doctoral studies, there are almost no fellowships or teaching assistantships for our MAs. Unlike our PhDs who at least at the thesis writing stage have their own enclosed carrels in the Robarts Research Library, our MAs have no study places on campus of their own. Further, many of the seminars they are in are too large as they combine fourth year undergraduates and graduate students.

Over the next year the Department will be reviewing its

Masters level programs. There are a number of directions in which we could go. We could move even closer to the US model and, in effect, make the general MA the first stage of our PhD. This would enable us to offer fellowships to students at the MA level so that we can attract some of the outstanding BAs who are offered entry level fellowships by leading American universities. It would also enable us to organize a coherent two-years of course work for our PhDs and move them into the thesis stage in the third rather than the fourth year after their BA. On the other hand, it would mean virtually

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eliminating any postgraduate opportunities for our own BAs and drastically reducing the number of places in our doctoral program for MAs from other Canadian universities. A more modest reform would be to mount more small, graduate-only seminars. The cost of doing this would be a reduction in the range of course options available to our senior undergraduates and graduate students.

There is also some pressure from the central administration of the University to consider diverting graduate teaching resources to the more vocational type of MA program. From a job-market point of view, and bearing in mind the number of unemployed or under-employed political science PhDs we now have in Canada, a strong case might be made for such a policy. The changes we are making in the Public Administration/Public Policy area - eliminating the area as a PhD Major field and strengthening our specialist MA in the area - is a small move in this direction. However, the preference of

most of our faculty is to prepare scholars through the PhD for the academic vocation. The Department is unlikely to move further towards vocational-type MA programs without strong pressure from above.

Enrolment Patterns and Pressures

Tables 1 and 2 show the pattern of graduate enrolments in our Department over the last six years. The MA table shows that the basic reduction in our MA intake occurred in 1989-90 when we decided to restrict enrolment in the general MA to PhD bound students. 1991-2 was a blip in this trend and reflects the very high volume of applications we received that year. A couple of other facts and figures about our MA student body are worth noting. Women students constitute 54% of our MA enrolment. Only 20% of our MAs are visa students. 24% of our MAs finished their BA at the University of Toronto.

Table 1
M.A. First Registrations (by Specialization) 1987-1992

Field	Status	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		TOTAL	
		#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Pol. Sci. (General)	F/T	23	(39)	32	(52)	19	(51)	13	(34)	40	(73)	25	(69)	152	(54)
	P/T	11	(19)	10	(16)	02	(05)	07	(20)	09	(16)	02	(06)	41	(15)
Public Administration	F/T	05	(09)	03	(05)	01	(03)	03	(09)	01	(02)	00	(00)	13	(05)
	P/T	02	(03)	05	(08)	03	(08)	00	(00)	00	(00)	02	(06)	12	(04)
Development Studies	F/T	06	(10)	02	(03)	02	(05)	06	(20)	00	(00)	01	(03)	17	(06)
	P/T	00	(00)	00	(00)	00	(00)	00	(00)	00	(00)	02	(06)	02	(01)
International Relations	F/T	04	(07)	05	(08)	08	(22)	04	(12)	--	--	--	--	21	(07)
	P/T	04	(07)	02	(03)	01	(03)	02	(05)	--	--	--	--	09	(03)
Environmental Studies	F/T	02	(03)	01	(03)	00	(00)	00	(00)	02	(04)	03	(08)	08	(03)
	P/T	01	(02)	00	(00)	00	(00)	00	(00)	03	(05)	01	(03)	05	(02)
Total		57		62		37		35		55		36		280	

Table 2
Ph.D. First Registrations (by Major Field) 1987-1992

Field	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		TOTAL	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Canadian	02	(08)	01	(04)	02	(10)	03	(20)	08	(30)	06	(21)	22	(15)
Comp./Developing	04	(15)	05	(19)	04	(20)	05	(34)	04	(15)	06	(21)	28	(20)
Comp./Industrial	04	(15)	03	(12)	06	(30)	02	(13)	01	(04)	03	(10)	19	(13)
I.R.	05	(19)	06	(23)	01	(05)	01	(06)	06	(22)	04	(14)	23	(16)
Political Theory	07	(27)	09	(35)	07	(35)	04	(27)	06	(22)	10	(34)	43	(30)
Public Admin./Policy	04	(15)	02	(08)	00	(00)	00	(00)	02	(07)	00	(00)	08	(06)
TOTAL	26		26		20		15		27		29		143	

The PhD table shows a steadier enrolment trend. We have been trying, with limited success, to obtain a better match between our PhD student body and the distribution of teaching strength across the Department's sub-fields. Theory continues to lead in new PhD admissions, although not much more than it should given the size and strength of our faculty in that field. A problem any graduate program encounters is the lingering force of out-of-date reputations. Faculty and students at other universities are often a decade behind in their conception of a Department's strengths. This factor partially explains the lower PhD enrolments in fields outside of the Department's traditional strengths - particularly, international relations and comparative/ industrial - where many of the Department's major appointments over the last decade or so have been made.

Table 3
Ph.D.s Completed Since 1982

FIELD	#	%
Canadian Government	20	(18)
Comparative / Developing	21	(19)
Comparative / Industrial	05	(05)
International Relations	11	(10)
Political Theory	42	(39)
Public Administration / Policy	10	(09)
TOTAL	109	

Table 3 shows the distribution of PhDs completed in the Department since 1982 across the sub-fields. The great majority of these students entered the program before 1987. This table shows the extent to which political theory dominated our PhD enrolment in the past. Our more recent admission pattern shifts our doctoral

enrolment slightly towards the more empirical fields of research thus providing a better match with our resources.

The percentage of women in our doctoral program is 38%, somewhat lower than in our MA program. 29% of them are visa students, and 38% did their MA at the University of Toronto.

Although the level of our PhD admissions has been fairly steady over the last six years, the level of applications to the program has continued to rise. This year we received 150 applications for our PhD - our highest total ever. This upward trend is difficult to explain given the very poor employment prospects for political science PhDs. It has meant that in order to keep our PhD enrolment under control we have had to reject a very large number of qualified students - often well qualified students. Our key criterion in selecting among qualified students is an indication from one or more faculty of enthusiasm about the prospect of supervising an applicant's thesis research.

This year we had to cut off offers of admission to our PhD on February 1, the final date for considering applicants who wish to be considered for fellowship support. By that date we had offered admission to over 50 students, and we know from experience that about half that number will accept the offer and enter the program. What about the future? Should we continue to make that number of offers, or should we perhaps take account of the job-market and reduce our intake, especially in a context where we are doing a better job in getting students through the program in a reasonable period of time? I know that my colleague Larry Le Duc, who takes over from me as Graduate Director in 1993-94, will be interested in hearing from any CPSA members who have views on this matter.

Graduate Faculty

Listed below are faculty who teach graduate courses and supervise theses in political science at the University of Toronto. It is an impressive list by any standards. There

are very few universities in the world that have assembled such a large, diverse and accomplished faculty in all the major fields of political science. I should add that since becoming an independent Department in 1982 the collegiality and esprit de corps of this faculty has markedly increased. This has been the real benefit of separating from economics. The faculty together with our graduate students are today very much a community of scholars.

Ed Andrew, PhD (LSE) - Political thought, classical and contemporary, work and leisure.

Jonathan Barker, PhD (Berkeley) - Third World, especially Africa, political participation and agricultural development.

James Barros, PhD (Columbia) - International organization and international law, espionage and counter-espionage.

Sylvia Bashevkin, PhD (York) - Canadian and comparative industrial, women in politics, nationalism.

Ronnie Beiner, D Phil (Oxford) - History of political thought, Kant, Arendt, liberalism and its critics.

Aurel Braun, PhD (LSE) - Russian and Eastern European politics, the military in politics, international relations.

Joseph Carens, PhD (Yale) - Contemporary political theory, rights across borders, the nature of political community.

Marsha Chandler, PhD (North Carolina) - Comparative economic policy, law and economics, federalism.

Stephen Clarkson, Doctorat (Paris) - Canadian-American relationship, Canadian politics, political economy.

David Cook, PhD (Toronto) - Modern and postmodern political thought, Canadian and European.

Richard Day, PhD (London) - Marxist and socialist political theory, political economy in the history of political thought.

Michael Donnelly, PhD (Columbia) - Japanese and East Asian politics, international political economy.

Stefan Dupre, PhD (Harvard) - Federal-provincial relations, cabinet government, science policy.

Joy Esbrey, PhD (Toronto) - Comparative federalism, the European Community and Australia, political leadership.

Dickson Eyoh, PhD (York) - Political economy of Third World development, African politics.

Victor Falkenheim, PhD (Columbia) - Contemporary Chinese and East Asian politics.

Robert Fenn, PhD (LSE) - History of British liberalism, Marxist and socialist political theory.

Joe Fletcher, PhD (Toronto) - Political psychology, quantitative methods, attitudes to civil liberties.

Don Forbes, PhD (Yale) - Canadian political thought and culture, nationalism, the nature of political inquiry.

Franklyn Griffiths, PhD (Columbia) - International politics, arms control, security and intelligence, Arctic politics.

Tad Homer-Dixon, PhD (M.I.T.) - Environment and international security, peace and conflict studies.

Gad Horowitz, PhD (McGill) - Psychoanalytic theory, modern critical thought, the nature of democratic citizenship.

Paul Kingston, D. Phil (Oxford) - Political economy of the Middle East, religion and ideology in politics.

John Kirton, PhD (John Hopkins) - Canadian foreign policy, international summitry, Canadian-American relations.

Alkis Kontos, PhD (Pittsburgh) - History of political thought, Machiavelli, contemporary European critical thought.

Bennett Kovrig, PhD (LSE) - East European politics, East-West relations, transition of communist regimes.

Arthur Kroeger, MA (Oxford) - Canadian Public policy and the policy process

Lawrence Le Duc, PhD (Michigan) - Comparative political behaviour, political parties and elections - North American and European.

Evert Lindquist, PhD (Berkeley) - Organizational theory, Canadian public policy and administration, budgeting and think tanks.

Paul Magosci, PhD (Princeton) - History of nationalism, Ukrainian politics, ethnic groups in border areas.

Ronald Manzer, PhD (Harvard) - Policy development in Canada, comparative analysis of policy-making, education policy.

Robert Matthews, PhD (Columbia) - Third world foreign policies, Canada-Africa relations, human rights in world politics.

Patricia McCarney, PhD (M.I.T.) - International development, urban issues in the Third World.

Jennifer Nedelsky, PhD (Chicago) - Modern political and legal theory, feminist thought, American constitutional history.

Clifford Orwin, PhD (Harvard) - Ancient and early modern political thought, current issues of liberal democracy.

Thomas Pangle, PhD (Chicago) - Philosophic foundations of liberal democracy, classical Greek political thought, Montesquieu.

Louis Pauly, PhD (Cornell) - Comparative and international political economy, European Community.

Dusan Porkorny, C. Sc. (Prague) - Political economy theory, traditional and modern economic institutions.

Cranford Pratt, M. Phil (Oxford) - East African politics, North-South relations, Canadian policies towards the Third World.

- David Rayside, PhD (Michigan) - Gay and feminist politics, community studies, linguistic and regional inequalities.
- Abraham Rotstein, PhD (Toronto) - Modern political economy, the apocalyptic tradition in political theory, Innis and McLuhan.
- Arthur Rubinoff, PhD (Chicago) - Indian and South Asian politics, international conflict, American foreign policy.
- Peter Russell, MA (Oxford) - Constitutional and judicial politics - Canadian and comparative, Aboriginal peoples.
- Richard Sandbrook, D Phil (Sussex) - Democratization in the Third World, Third World urban poverty, environmental politics.
- Donald Schwartz, PhD (Wisconsin) - Soviet and contemporary Russian politics, ethnic nationalism.
- Peter Silcox, PhD (Toronto) - British politics, local government reform in Canada and Britain.
- Richard Simeon, PhD (Yale) - Canadian and comparative federalism, state and society in western democracies.
- Grace Skogstad, PhD (U.B.C.) - Agricultural policy, Canadian and comparative, interest groups and policy networks.
- Jean Smith, PhD (Columbia) - American foreign policy, German politics, U.S. Constitution and judicial review.
- Peter Solomon, PhD (Columbia) - Soviet politics, legal reform in the former USSR, comparative criminology.
- Susan Solomon, PhD (Columbia) - Soviet politics and society, philosophy of social science.
- Janice Stein, PhD (McGill) - Middle East politics, foreign-policy decision-making, conflict resolution.
- Richard Stren, PhD (Berkeley) - Third World bureaucracy, urban and environmental issues, African politics.
- Judith Teichman PhD (Toronto) - Latin American politics, business and the state, Mexican politics and economy.
- Carolyn Tuohy, PhD (Yale) - Public policy, regulation and institutional design, health policy.
- Robert Vipond, PhD (Harvard) - American politics, Canadian and American constitutionalism, federalism.
- David Welch, PhD (Harvard) - International conflict, crisis management, decision-making and international justice.
- Graham White, PhD (McMaster) - Comparative legislative studies, provincial and territorial politics.
- Melissa Williams, PhD (Harvard) - Democratic theory, American constitutionalism and political thought, feminist theory.
- Nelson Wiseman, PhD (Toronto) - Comparative provincial politics, political behaviour and culture.

David Wolfe, PhD (Toronto) - Comparative political economy, macro economic policy, technological change.

**RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE /
LA RECHERCHE**

THE EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF THE FTA

David Leyton-Brown
York University

It has become conventional to speak of the regionalization of world trade, and of the emergence of regional trading blocs, such that the international trading system will in future be dominated by relations among these blocs. In that context, it is important to examine whether Canada and the United States relate differently to other countries and economic actors because of the existence and operation of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), whether a trading bloc is emerging in North America, and if so, what kind of international actor that bloc may become. This project proposes to examine the evolving external dimension of the FTA, or in other words, how the existence and operation of the FTA has altered the individual and joint relationship between Canada and the United States on the one hand, and the external world on the other. In doing so, it addresses three inter-related questions :

- (1) How do external actors (governments or institutions) perceive and relate to the FTA ?
- (2) What external developments thrust themselves on the policy agenda of Canada and the United States, and create the opportunity or requirement for a response through the FTA ?
- (3) To what extent is the FTA emerging as a unified economic actor for joint Canada-U.S. policy, and to what extent do the Canadian and U.S. governments continue to act separately (and perhaps even competitively) ?

These questions will be pursued through, and the conclusions compared across, three research streams :

- (1) Canada, the United States and the FTA in the context of the multilateral trading system, with focus on the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations :
 - 1) Did provisions of the FTA serve as a model for the Uruguay Round negotiations ? Especially in areas not previously addressed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (e.g. investment, services), did the FTA set the agenda for the multilateral negotiations and provide a basis for the ultimate agreement ? What is the similarity or difference between the FTA and the eventual result of the Uruguay Round on such issues as the obligations and rights of members, decision-making procedures, dispute settlement mechanisms, investment, services, subsidies, etc. ?
 - 2) Will certain provisions of the FTA be superseded or made irrelevant by features of the Uruguay Round agreements ? Will the outcome of the Uruguay Round necessitate any revision of the FTA, to ensure compliance with

- new GATT provisions, or to reestablish benefits eroded or lost in the multilateral agreement?
- 3) Was the FTA a conscious element in the formulation of the national positions in Canada and the United States? Did the two governments set their negotiating goals jointly or separately, and design and pursue a negotiating strategy jointly or separately? Was the Uruguay Round approached by either or both of the two governments as an occasion to multilateralize provisions of the FTA, or as an opportunity to try again to achieve goals not realized in the negotiation of the FTA itself? Did Canadian and U.S. negotiators see themselves as collaborating to a greater extent because of the FTA than would have been the case between a pair of close trading partners, and if so, how? Did negotiators from other governments perceive Canadian and U.S. negotiators as behaving in a coordinated fashion, or as negotiating separately (and perhaps competitively)?
- (2) Canada, the United States and the FTA in relationship to the most prominent and politically coherent regional economic actor, the European Community, as it proceeds to further economic and political consolidation in 1992:
 - 1) Has the European Community maintained its initial reservations about trade diversionary consequences of the formation of the FTA, and how has it expressed those concerns? What trade disputes have arisen between the European Community and either or both of Canada and the United States? How has the other FTA partner been affected, and behaved, in trade disputes between the European Community and one of Canada or the United States?
 - 2) What are the similarities and differences between provisions of the FTA and comparable features of the European Community, before and after 1992?
 - 3) What challenges to Canada and the United States, and to the FTA, will be posed by the onset of a single internal market in the European Community? How will these challenges be affected by the liberalization in Central and Eastern Europe, and the political and economic preoccupation of the European Community with the East, or the prospect of the expansion of the European Community to include some or all of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe?
 - 4) Will the Canadian and U.S. governments orchestrate and coordinate their responses to the competitive challenges posed by the European Community, or will they seek to alleviate the costs of adjustment through increased competition with one another? Will the European Community seek to play one government against the other? Will the FTA enable both countries to maximize their joint benefit in responding to common external problem?
 - (3) Canada, the United States and the FTA in relationship to Mexico, the neighboring country with which a trilateral North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has just been concluded:
 - 1) To what extent is Mexico's present programme of economic reforms, and its unprecedented willingness to contemplate a trade agreement with the United States, a response to a threat to its economic interests posed by the FTA? Which provisions of the FTA were attractive to Mexico, and which were unacceptable? How did the agenda, the pivotal issues, and the results of the negotiating process compare to the FTA?
 - 2) How can the pace and content of economic reform in Mexico be best understood? Will the mutual benefits of increased joint penetration of the U.S. market by Canada and Mexico outweigh the competition for access to the same U.S. market, or vice versa?
 - 3) What was the tension between bilateral (Mexico-United States) and trilateral (including Canada) approaches to NAFTA? What were the wishes of the governments of Mexico, the United States and Canada in this regard?
 - 4) How does the FTA compare in content to NAFTA? Did the FTA serve as a model for NAFTA, and why did differences of content emerge?

While each of these streams is important in its own right, the combination of all three promises to enable the researchers to draw general rather than particular conclusions about the evolving external dimension of the FTA. The ultimate objective of the project is to assess whether the FTA is developing an international personality, and the extent to which the Canadian and U.S. governments act jointly rather than separately on international economic issues.

CANADIAN VALUE CHANGE IN CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Neil Nevitte
University of Calgary

This project aims to sketch out the scope and direction of value change in Canada and to do so by drawing upon a unique body of cross-national and cross-time public opinion evidence, the 1981 and 1990 rounds of the World Values Surveys (WVS). The 1981 WVS took place in 22 countries and the 1990 round included 42 countries. Together, these data sets amount to the largest body of cross-national cross-time public opinion evidence that has ever been gathered. Fortunately, Canada was included in both the 1981 and 1990 WVS, and the availability of these data means that Canadian social scientists now have the opportunity to explore a wide range of cross-national social, political and economic questions.

Three general explanations of value change drive the research: The first is the notion that, to a greater or lesser extent, most advanced industrial states seem to have experienced significant increases turmoil throughout this period. A number of analysts argue that the turbulence may be related to transformations that appear to be generic to the structural dynamics of late industrialism. Those dynamics, it is argued, have induced significant value discontinuities which cut across a variety of domains including the family, the workplace and public life more generally. Scholars have already demonstrated one common feature of these value changes, namely, that individuals are less satisfied and less willing to put up with the forms of participation usually

associated with traditional hierarchical structures. Consequently, problems of governability crop up in such institutions as political parties. As it turns out, these problems of "governability" also emerge in such other domains as the workplace, the family, and they go some distance towards explaining why it is that publics are turning to interest groups rather than political parties as preferred vehicles of participation. This "crisis of advanced industrialism" perspective suggests one possible optic through which recent shifts in Canadian public and private life can be interpreted. If "late industrialism" is an explanation for Canadian political and social dynamics, then the key research question is: to what extent are the 1981-1990 Canadian value changes consistent with the kinds of value shifts that have taken place in other advanced industrial states. The first and most general goal of the project, then, is to try to place Canadian values in the broader context of value change in advanced industrial states.

The implication of this first line of investigation is that we can get a better fix on Canadian values... what they are and how they have changed ... by placing those values in a larger context. The second goal of the project is to apply that same perspective to a more finegrained set of dynamic comparisons of Canadian-U.S. value differences and similarities. There are a variety of reasons to suppose that the direction and pace of Canadian value change maybe the direct result of proximity to the United States and of value influx from the United States. Not surprisingly, much of the discourse about the content and shape of Canadian values entail direct comparisons with the United States; they are informed by the U.S. benchmark. There is a wealth of speculation and debate about the similarities and dissimilarities of Canadian-U.S. values and along with that, vigorous dialogues about the extent to which Canadian values are becoming "Americanized". But there has been a shortage of systematic evidence that allows us to test directly these speculations. The WVS data are well tuned to this task: they provide us with directly matched survey data from the Canadian and US publics for two time points. The question driving the second line of investigation is: to what extent are the data consistent with the thesis of American led Canadian value change? On this point, the preliminary findings are yielding somewhat surprising results. It turns out that on a number of value domains, Canadian values do not appear to "lag" American ones; they lead them.

The third part of the project shifts the level of analysis yet again; it turns to a set of domestic comparisons to investigate the possibility that Canadian value change may be the result of patterns of population replacement. Here, the focus is not just upon the impact of generational replacement, but on the combined effects of generational replacement and immigration. The task is to explore the differences and similarities among and between three groups — (1) francophones born in Canada (2) anglophones born in Canada, and (3) "new Canadians", that is, immigrants. And the goals are to provide answers to the following kinds of questions: Are Canada's two longstanding communities becoming more alike or less alike along a variety of social economic and political value domains? Is there clear evidence of value convergence, divergence, or parallel change? Where do "new Canadians" fit? To what extent do the values they hold conform to, or diverge from, those held by the other two groups? And more particularly, how do "new Canadians" contribute to the value trajectories of the last decade?

DÉMOCRATISATION POLITIQUE ET LIBÉRALISATION ÉCONOMIQUE. ÉTUDE COMPARATIVE DE SIX CAS : MEXIQUE, BRÉSIL, CHILI, PORTUGAL, ESPAGNE, GRÈCE.

Diane Éthier
Département de science politique
Université de Montréal

Projet de recherche triennal (1992-1995)

Financé par le FCAR

Équipe de recherche: Michel Duquette (coordonnateur),
Diane Éthier (chercheur)

L'objet d'étude

La chute des dictatures, en Grèce, en Espagne et au Portugal, entre 1974 et 1978, a marqué le début d'un cycle de transitions de l'autoritarisme à la démocratie qui a touché plusieurs pays et régions au cours des années '80 et '90. Ces transformations politiques ont été accompagnées d'une libéralisation, plus ou moins rapide et profonde, des politiques et des structures économiques des États concernés. Ce constat soulève plusieurs questions nouvelles et importantes sur l'interdépendance des processus de démocratisation politique et de libéralisation économique, questions auxquelles les économistes, les politologues et les sociologues se sont peu intéressés jusqu'à maintenant, en raison de leurs approches monodisciplinaires. L'objectif de notre projet est de proposer une explication théorique de cette relation, puis de vérifier sa pertinence et ses modalités spécifiques d'expression dans six pays (qui correspondent à nos champs respectifs de spécialisation): Grèce, Espagne, Portugal, Chili, Brésil et Mexique.

La problématique

La conceptualisation des relations entre libéralisation économique et démocratisation politique ne pouvait être envisagée sans une définition préalable de ces deux notions. Cette opération a donné lieu à l'élaboration d'un long document, dont on résumera ici les éléments essentiels. La première notion désigne, dans notre projet, l'adoption de stratégies de croissance plus conformes aux règles de l'économie libérale classique et néo-classique, suite à la crise des modèles intraverit, protectionnistes et interventionnistes de développement. Ce virage se traduit par une série de réformes législatives et structurelles désormais fort connues: déréglementation et privatisation des marchés et des firmes publiques, politiques monétaires et budgétaires restrictives, transfert du fardeau fiscal vers les particuliers, réorientation des aides gouvernementales vers les entreprises afin de financer les ajustements structurels nécessaires à l'amélioration de leur compétitivité, ouverture et intégration — régionale et mondiale — des marchés. La seconde notion réfère à un processus de changement politique dont les principales phases sont: la crise des régimes autoritaires; l'instauration ou le rétablissement, selon un calendrier et des modalités diverses, des règles et des institutions minimales de la démocratie politique (transition démocratique); le renforcement de la légitimité (appui des élites et des citoyens) et de l'efficacité (solution des problèmes qui entravent le développement économique et social) du nouveau régime (consolidation démocratique). La caractéristique essentielle de la démocratie étant de favoriser une large représentation et la concertation des intérêts, c'est l'unification consensuelle des élites — ou des principaux groupes d'intérêts — qui constitue la condition première de l'instauration des démocraties et de leur consolidation.

Ces définitions nous ont permis de formuler un ensemble de propositions susceptibles d'éclairer l'articulation des processus de libéralisation économique (LE) et de démocratisation politique (DP). Quatre d'entre elles sont particulièrement importantes :

- 1) **La LE est une condition de la DP.** Sauf dans quelques pays (Chili, Corée du sud), la LE a coïncidé avec les transitions de l'autoritarisme à la démocratie. Dans la mesure où elle impliquait un changement du modèle de développement économique, elle a contribué à accentuer la crise des régimes autoritaires (RA). On constate par ailleurs que la solution démocratique de cette crise, qui impliquait un compromis politique entre les éléments modérés du RA et de l'opposition, a été plus aisée dans les pays qui avaient connu, au cours des décennies '60 et/ou '70, un processus de modernisation socio-économique caractérisé par une libéralisation préliminaire et partielle des politiques économiques. L'échec des processus ou des tentatives de DP au Pérou, en Haïti et dans plusieurs pays africains confirme cette dernière assertion.
- 2) **La LE est un obstacle à la stabilisation et à la consolidation démocratique (CD).** Dans la mesure où la LE implique des coûts économiques importants pour divers groupes sociaux et restreint les capacités redistributives de l'État, elle tend à réduire les possibilités de concertation sociale, restreignant ainsi la légitimité et l'efficacité des nouvelles démocraties, donc leur stabilisation et leur consolidation.
- 3) **L'articulation harmonieuse de la LE et de la CD repose sur l'approfondissement de l'unification consensuelle des élites,** i.e. sur la négociation d'ententes entre les principaux groupes d'intérêt, notamment en ce qui a trait à la répartition des coûts et des bénéfices des réformes inhérentes à la LE. La réalisation de cette condition dépend de divers facteurs, notamment : a) l'évolution de la culture et des institutions politiques démocratiques ; b) le caractère plus ou moins égalitaire de la structure sociale ; c) la volonté politique et la capacité financière du gouvernement d'atténuer, par diverses mesures, les coûts sociaux de la LE. Cette dernière variable est elle-même dépendante c.1) de la sévérité des problèmes économiques légués par l'ancien régime ; c.2) de la nature des aides extérieures ; c.3) des modalités d'intégration aux marchés mondial et régional.
- 4) **Selon qu'elles adoptent une approche purement libérale** (axée sur la stabilisation des déséquilibres macro-économiques, l'augmentation de la concurrence et l'amélioration de la compétitivité) **ou social-démocrate** (en vertu de laquelle les politiques de stabilisation et de libéralisation sont accompagnées de mesures destinées à atténuer les disparités sociales, régionales et sectorielles créées par ces politiques), **les aides extérieures et les processus d'intégration peuvent entraver ou favoriser l'articulation harmonieuse de la LE et de la CD.**

L'avancement du projet et ses perspectives

La première année du projet (mai '92 - avril '93) a été principalement consacrée à l'élaboration du cadre théorique exposé schématiquement ci-dessus. La vérification empirique des propositions a cependant été amorcée. Michel Duquette a réalisé deux études comparatives : l'une sur les paramètres du virage néolibéral au Chili, au Brésil et au Mexique et l'autre sur les modèles d'intégration (zones de libre-échange) auxquels

sont désormais associés ces trois pays. En ce qui me concerne, j'ai réalisé une analyse préliminaire des relations entre démocratisation politique, libéralisation économique et intégration régionale en Europe du sud. Les résultats de ces recherches ont été présentés à la conférence annuelle de la *Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics*, tenue à la New School for Social Research, en mars 1993. Ceux-ci tendent à confirmer les hypothèses 3 et 4.

Les travaux de M. Duquette montrent en effet que la LE est moins avancée et plus problématique au Brésil qu'au Chili et au Mexique, compte tenu de la dynamique conflictuelle des relations sociales dans le premier pays et des progrès de la concertation sociale dans les deux autres cas, concertation notamment favorisée par l'approche social-démocrate du gouvernement Aylwin, au Chili, et les mesures néo-populistes du président Salinas de Gortari, au Mexique. Par ailleurs ces travaux indiquent que les zones de libre-échange en voie de formation, en Amérique latine, s'appuient sur des logiques fort différentes mais néanmoins inspirées du paradigme libéral.

Mon étude révèle qu'en Grèce, en Espagne et au Portugal, la LE qui a accompagné l'adhésion à la Communauté européenne (CE) n'a pas compromis la consolidation des nouvelles démocraties sud-européennes. D'une part, la phase la plus radicale de la LE, qui s'est amorcée en 1986, suite à l'entrée de l'Espagne et du Portugal dans la CE et à l'adoption de l'Acte unique européen, a été précédée, entre 1978 et 1986, d'une unification progressive des élites, unification elle-même favorisée par le développement de la culture et des institutions démocratiques et par les aides obtenues de la CE en vue d'atténuer les effets négatifs des mesures de stabilisation et d'ajustement requises par l'adhésion (en Grèce) ou la préparation de l'adhésion (en Espagne et au Portugal). D'autre part, la convergence des systèmes politiques sud-européens avec ceux des autres États-membres et le renforcement des mesures de cohésion économique et sociale qui ont suivi l'adhésion à la CE, ont permis de préserver les consensus sociaux et de renforcer la CD, au cours de la seconde phase — plus sévère — de la LE.

Dans la mesure où la vérification de nos propositions implique d'investiguer l'évolution des politiques économiques, des institutions politiques et des processus d'intégration dans six pays, aucune conclusion significative ne pourra être formulée avant la fin de 1993 et plus probablement 1994. Nous prévoyons communiquer ces conclusions aux congrès de l'Association internationale de science politique et de l'Association américaine de science politique à l'été 1994. Un ouvrage synthèse devrait rassembler les divers articles publiés en cours de recherche. Nous souhaitons que ce projet nous permette d'établir des relations de collaboration formelles avec divers chercheurs ou équipes de recherche étrangères, intéressées à cette problématique.

LIBERAL DEMOCRACY IN BOTSWANA

Chris Brown
Carleton University

The objective of this research project is to produce a book examining the sources, nature and extent of liberal democracy in Botswana. Botswana is important because it is Africa's oldest democracy and because it has had a record of successful capitalist growth ever since independence in 1966. As other African countries turn away from "socialist" developmental models, and as democratization returns to the political agenda across the continent, Botswana becomes a potential model for

others to follow. Understanding Botswana's successes, and shortcomings, therefore acquires significance for current debates throughout the continent.

Much of the existing literature on the political economy of Botswana adopts an uncritical approach to this African "miracle". A typical early example is Hartland-Thunberg (1978). She emphasizes the high rate of growth of GNP per capita subsequent to the discovery and exploitation of significant copper-nickel and diamond reserves, and the government's largely successful efforts to use its mineral revenues to supply rural social services such as primary health care, primary education and potable water. For her, liberal democracy is an established fact in Botswana, explicable primarily in terms of the leadership of the first president, Sir Seretse Khama. The analysis is highly voluntaristic, with structural constraints to political action not even acknowledged. Politics explains economics; liberal democracy is a cause, not a consequence, of sustained capitalist growth. Though rarely quite as simplistic as Hartland-Thunberg, much of the contemporary literature on Botswana, including that from bilateral and multilateral development agencies, is in a similar vein.

Colclough and McCarthy (1980) attempt a more critical approach from what they label a political economy perspective. While documenting the indicators of capitalist economic

growth and the continued success of the government in providing rural social services, they also emphasize Botswana's economic shortcomings. In particular, they highlight the vulnerability of an economy increasingly reliant on a single export commodity (diamonds), the stagnation of the peasant agricultural sector, and the large and growing income gap between the urban elite and the rural poor. For them, Botswana's liberal democracy, though genuine, is fragile. They note the dominance of the bureaucracy in the policy process, the continued influence of expatriates within the

bureaucracy, and the lack of genuine electoral competition. Holm and Molutsi (1990), Picard (1987), and most of the articles in Picard (1985), while updating Colclough and McCarthy, all take a broadly similar approach. All these authors identify structural constraints to action, but they tend to think of structure as simply constraining, not also potentially enabling. As well, they treat politics as always and simply a dependent variable; they do not consider the extent to which an autonomous state may itself shape economic conditions. Finally, with the important exception of Holm and Molutsi, their focus is more upon explaining Botswana's rapid capitalist growth than its liberal democracy.

In the 1980s several scholars attempted critiques of Botswana from a neo-Marxist and/or dependency perspective. Among the earliest were Cliffe and Moorsom (1979). They focus on the controversial Tribal Grazing Lands Policy (TGLP) of 1975. Under this policy, large cattle-owners were given exclusive lease-hold rights to ranches in supposedly vacant areas of the western communal lands. Cliffe and Moorsom argue that the TGLP, which was central to the government's entire rural development program, can only be understood in the context of a class analysis of Botswana state and society. For them, the big cattle owners comprise the ruling petty bourgeois class. In fairly instrumentalist fashion (the top bureaucrats and politicians often being big cattle owners), this class uses the state to

further its own interests, the TGLP being a prime example in this regard.

Parson (1984), drawing heavily on the insights of dependency theory, attempts a more structural explanation. According to him, Botswana's peripheral status, both regionally and globally, is key to understanding its political economy. He argues that Botswana, like Lesotho and Swaziland, functions as a labour reserve for the regionally dominant economic power, South Africa. Migrant labourers from Botswana

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work on the mines and farms of the Republic at below subsistence wages, thus subverting capitalist development in South Africa and contributing to capitalist underdevelopment in Botswana. This class of migrant workers Parson labels the "peasantariat" to emphasize its dual location in the regional class structure. For him, the dominant cattle owners comprise little more than a comprador petty bourgeoisie, who through their control of the state apparatus mediate the capitalist exploitation of Botswana by facilitating migrant labour and the penetration of the big multinational mining companies into Botswana itself. In this analysis, structure is all; economics determines politics. Liberal democracy is little more than a facade for class rule and the state is, in slightly less instrumentalist fashion, the agent of the ruling class.

This research adopts a theoretical framework informed by the recent literature on neo-institutionalism within the field of comparative politics (Evans et al., 1985; March and Olsen, 1984). As such it attempts to overcome the shortcomings in the existing literature on Botswana by utilizing a political economy which takes seriously both politics and economics.

Neo-institutionalism arose among North American and Western European scholars as a reaction to the perceived deficiencies of both liberal and Marxist scholarship on the state. Arguing that both traditions adopt a society-centred view that cannot account for the potential autonomy of the state, neo-institutionalists insisted that attention must be refocused on state institutions. As part of this theoretical project, neo-institutionalists emphasized policy making as choice within constraint. They thereby rejected both the excessive voluntarism of much of the liberal pluralist literature as well as the functionalism and/or economism of the neo-Marxist literature. A corollary of this emphasis is a rejection of deterministic and teleological accounts of history and an insistence that history is an open-ended process, with the intended and unintended results of today's constrained policy choices setting the parameters for tomorrow's choices. Neo-institutionalism therefore provides an appropriate theoretical framework for advancing scholarship on Botswana beyond the voluntarism of Hartland-Thunberg or the economic determinism of Parson.

The final manuscript resulting from this research will consist of a series of case studies, together with an introductory theoretical chapter and a conclusion. Each case study will use a particular contemporary controversy in Botswana politics as a basis for examining the sources, nature and extent of liberal democracy in Botswana. In each case, an attempt will be made to establish the constraints to, reasons for, and consequences of political action. The working hypothesis is that liberal democracy in Botswana, to the extent and in the form that it exists, is the intended and unintended result of more or less constrained policy choices taken over time. The case studies, I hope, will demonstrate this. The exact choice of case studies will only be determined during the course of the research, but will focus on topics such as the following: gender, ethnicity, the environment, decentralization, political participation and electoral politics, and economic planning and management.

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PROFILS DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE / PROFILES

CPSA's New President
Sylvia Bahevkin
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto

This June, Sylvia Bashevkin becomes President of the Canadian Political Science Association. This honour fittingly marks her combination of academic excellence and ability to take on and master new challenges.

After what she describes as an eclectic, interdisciplinary undergraduate degree in social science at Hampshire College in Massachusetts, Sylvia moved on to the University of Michigan for an MA. While honing her methodological skills, she spent a year at Tel Aviv University, which included conducting interviews for a study of immigrant absorption in Israel. This experience gave her a taste for comparative politics, which continues to underpin her work.

Her doctoral dissertation at York examined women's political attitudes in France, Canada and the United States. York was an ideal place for such an endeavour, she recalls. Not only could she call upon faculty who took seriously academic study of women in politics, but York combined methodological rigour with a concern for the larger issues which allowed her "to wander away somewhat from the data". This suited Sylvia, who says that she's "not simply interested in the virtues of methodology, but in what you do with research".

A SSHRCC post-doctoral fellowship enabled her to examine women's involvement in Canadian politics more thoroughly in a study of women in Canadian parties. This generated several publications, including her first book, *Toeing the Lines: Women and Party Politics in English Canada*, which quickly became a standard source. (Just recently, she had an opportunity to revisit this topic in a thoroughly reworked second edition.)

After a year at McMaster, Sylvia arrived at the University of Toronto in 1982. At Toronto, while continuing earlier interests, editing books on Canadian political behaviour and on women and politics in

Western Europe, she also moved into new areas. She realized that, despite its importance, little scholarly attention had been devoted to contemporary Canadian nationalism, and set out to remedy this oversight. A few years later, she published *True Patriot Love: The Politics of Canadian Nationalism*.

While conducting her nationalism study, she became interested in the involvement of women's groups in economic issues, such as the free trade debate. Thus her next research venture will explore the response of the women's movement to neoconservative economic policy in Canada, Australia, the United States and Britain.

Although she recognizes that her term as CPSA President comes at a difficult time for academic societies, she looks forward to the challenge. She has plans for reaching out more to political scientists outside the university community, for dealing with the concerns of graduate students, and generally for making political science in Canada "part of the times".

This positive outlook reflects Sylvia's enthusiasm for past CPSA work, most notably her three-year stint as assistant editor of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. Not only did she learn a good deal from reading papers she'd likely not otherwise find the time to read, she found the work valuable in "taking you beyond your own department and university... to realize how many good people there are in the profession". In particular, she personally experienced how well anglophone and francophone political scientists can work together. In such constitutionally-trying times, she says, "this is a source of enormous consolation; those bridges are really crucial".

David Black
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University

David Black returned to the Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University as an Assistant Professor in the fall of 1992 following several years at Queen's University, most recently as a SSHRC post-doctoral fellow in 1991-92. He received his Ph.D. from Dalhousie earlier in 1992, writing on "Australian, Canadian, and Swedish policies toward Southern Africa: a comparative study of 'middle power internationalism'". Over the past two years, he has taught courses in African politics, Canadian foreign policy, comparative politics, and the UN in world politics.

Professor Black's previous research interests have focused on Canadian foreign policy and on Southern Africa. He has published articles on Australian, Canadian and Swedish policies on the Namibian Question, on the prospects for independent Namibia, and on the foreign policy of Botswana in edited collections. He has also collaborated on an article assessing the theoretical state of the Canadian foreign policy literature with Heather Smith of Acadia University, which is being revised for the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. More recent work has branched out from these interests, and has included an article on UN attempts at "peacebuilding" in Namibia, Angola, and Cambodia, and a paper with Peter McKenna of Dalhousie on "*Canada and Structural Adjustment: The Significance of the Guyana Case*".

Of late, he has also been involved in some interesting work on the role of sport in politics, focused around the case of South Africa. He was co-author with Donald

Macintosh and Donna Greenhorn of an article on "Canadian Diplomacy and the 1978 Edmonton Commonwealth Games" which was published in the *Journal of Sport History*, and is engaged in a project with John Nauright of the University of Otago in New Zealand on the impact of South Africa-New Zealand rugby links in the politics of both countries.

In earlier lives, Professor Black was one of Nova Scotia's first Legislative Interns, gaining a valuable introduction to the real world of politics with the province's embattled New Democrats; and was a research assistant with Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. He was also a sailing instructor, and is delighted to be pursuing his career in one of Canada's best sailing centres.

James H. Aitchison
Professor Emeritus
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University

Jim Aitchison was first appointed to Dalhousie University in 1949 as professor of political science and head of department. For over a decade, he was the department. From the early 1960s to 1963, he presided over the significant expansion of the department, the establishment of a doctoral program and the creation of the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies. During this entire period, his contribution to the department and university was enormous. He continued teaching for a decade following his "first retirement" in 1973 and was appointed professor emeritus in 1983.

Born in Scotland and raised in Saskatoon, Jim graduated from the universities of Saskatchewan, London and Toronto (Ph.D.). Prior to coming to Dal, Jim had taught high school in Manitoba and was a lecturer at Brandon College (1935-38), University of Toronto (1938-39) and McMaster University (1939-41). He served in the Canadian Army from 1942-46, attaining the rank of Major. Just prior to coming to Dal he was associate professor at Victoria College.

While at Dalhousie, Jim was active in a number of professional organizations, locally and nationally. He was President of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, Chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Vice-President of the Canadian Political Science Association, Vice-President of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Chairman of the Halifax Chapter of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, President of the Halifax Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and a board member of the Atlantic Council of Canada.

Jim also had an active career in Nova Scotia politics, having been variously President, Acting Leader and Leader of the New Democratic Party from 1962-1968.

Jim edited *The Political Process in Canada* (Essays in Honour of R. MacGregor Dawson; University of Toronto Press, 1964) and authored a number of articles and book chapters on Canadian politics and government. His Ph.D. thesis on early local government in Ontario is regarded as the work on the topic.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to political science, the **Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association (APPSA)** at his Annual Meetings at Mount Saint Vincent University on October 18, 1992 unanimously adopted the following motion:

Whereas the Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association promotes scholarship and the dissemination of knowledge, and

Whereas the APPSA acknowledges the great importance of leaders and builders in the scholarly enterprise, therefore, be it

Resolved that this annual meeting of the APPSA recognizes and acknowledges Professor James Aitchison as a leader and builder of political studies in Canada, and be it further

Resolved that the APPSA celebrates, with deep affection and gratitude, Professor James Aitchison for his signal and seminal contribution to political studies and be it further

Resolved that this resolution be submitted for publication in the CPSA Bulletin and be it further

Resolved that the next annual conference of the APPSA be named the Professor Aitchison Conference on Political Studies

Moved : by Sidney Pobihushchy (UNB)
Second : Ian Stewart (Acadia)

The Professor Aitchison Conference on Political Studies will be held at St. Francis Xavier University in the Fall, 1993.

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

ASIE ORIENTALE : QUELQUES ENTRAVES AUX RECHERCHES DU POLITOLOGUE

Gérard Hervouet
Département de science politique
Université Laval

Les champs d'investigation de la science politique sont particulièrement étendus ; à l'instar de la géographie, par exemple, la discipline est caractérisée par une propension « impériale » que les « frontières » de l'étude du pouvoir ou de l'État ne parviennent pas toujours adéquatement à circonscrire. Le profane a inévitablement tendance à ne lui attribuer que l'étude des institutions de l'État, celle des partis politiques ou des relations dites « internationales ». Des pans entiers de la discipline disparaissent ainsi pour l'observateur non informé et peuvent laisser entendre que le regard du politologue ne s'attache pas aux phénomènes religieux, à ceux des idées, aux organisations informelles ou encore aux diversités culturelles et ethniques*.

Ce dernier point nous semble important car c'est dans le traitement de ces dimensions particulières que les spécialistes de l'Asie orientale attendent le plus les contributions des politologues. Or, c'est bien sûr dans ces domaines que la contribution de la science politique est la moins importante, nous semble-t-il, au Canada. Très rares

* La première partie de cet essai s'inspire de notre contribution au document intitulé : *Que savons-nous, que faisons-nous au sujet de l'Asie du Sud-Est au Canada?* Groupe d'études et de recherche sur l'Asie contemporaine, GERAC, 1991, Université Laval.

sont en effet les spécialistes qui consacrent l'essentiel de leur travaux aux problèmes politiques et sociaux des diverses communautés ethniques d'Asie du Sud-Est par exemple. Encore plus rares sont ceux qui cherchent à appréhender les phénomènes religieux sous l'angle du politique. Il en existe cependant mais nous éviterons ici toute mention nominale pour ne pas porter ombrage à ceux que nous oublierions inévitablement.

Nous croyons que l'intérêt de la science politique pour l'Asie orientale est fonction de deux éléments, souvent liés l'un à l'autre : l'intérêt gouvernemental et la présence de centres de recherches parfois simples relais de cet intérêt.

L'exemple de l'Asie du Sud-Est

Les rapports du Canada et de l'Asie du Sud-Est ont longtemps été marqués au coin de la distance aggravée par l'indifférence. À l'exception des pérégrinations missionnaires, la présence canadienne la plus évidente est intervenue dans le contexte de la guerre froide. Le Plan Colombo et la participation du Canada aux Commissions internationales de contrôle et de surveillance en Indochine dès 1954 ont façonné une image de cette région dans les perceptions collectives canadiennes.

Ces interventions ont à la fois suscité un intérêt mais en même temps une méfiance à l'endroit d'un sous-continent considéré comme trop turbulent. L'objectif pour les gouvernements canadiens successifs fut d'assumer des rôles s'inscrivant dans une politique étrangère canadienne caractérisée par ses engagements dans les initiatives multilatérales. En d'autres termes, le Canada croyait plus à un ordre international issu de l'Organisation des Nations Unies qu'à des équilibres régionaux plus fragiles. L'attachement du Canada aux schémas de la sécurité collective a ainsi contribué à ne pas trop s'attarder aux spécificités de l'Asie du Sud-Est.

Les changements intervenus dans le système international à l'aube des années 70, puis la fin de la guerre du Vietnam, ont convaincu le gouvernement canadien d'être un peu plus attentif aux conditions nouvelles de ce sous-continent. L'Indonésie d'abord, puis l'ASEAN dans son ensemble, furent inscrits dans les agendas gouvernementaux. L'attraction commerciale devint très forte et les programmes d'aide du Canada ouvrirent la voie à l'établissement d'une présence cherchant sa vocation.

C'est dans cette mouvance et cet intérêt nouveau que plusieurs universitaires furent sensibilisés par les initiatives gouvernementales. Pour la science politique, l'économie politique, le développement régional et la politique étrangère du Canada devinrent des champs d'intérêt particuliers. Directement ou indirectement plusieurs politologues furent attirés par les orientations asiatiques du gouvernement canadien. Là comme en d'autres domaines, l'impulsion gouvernementale provoqua une urgence déterminée le plus souvent par des impératifs bureaucratiques. Voyages ministériels ou déplacements du Premier ministre constituent toujours de grands moments de mobilisation où parfois la contrainte du temps implique le recours à des travaux universitaires.

La multiplication de ces nécessités et des recherches ponctuelles a, dans son ensemble, provoqué une mise en sourdine des autres questionnements de la science politique. Peu de travaux s'interrogent ainsi sur les fondements de l'État fédéral malais, encore moins privilégient l'étude des partis politiques en Thaïlande ou encore celle du traitement des minorités en Indonésie. Dans la multiplication des lacunes, imputables encore une fois au faible nombre d'experts et à leur trop grande sollicitation gouvernementale, il est bon de relever le faible nombre de travaux et recherches sur les pays de la

péninsule indochinoise. Le cas du Cambodge est exemplaire puisque l'intervention canadienne dans le cadre des Nations Unies force l'attention et provoque un intérêt de recherche appuyé par des subventions disponibles. En revanche, la langue Khmère n'est pas, ou presque pas, enseignée au Canada et très peu de travaux entament une véritable réflexion sur les dimensions politiques internes de la société cambodgienne. En d'autres termes, on parviendra certainement à bien comprendre les mécanismes de l'échec de l'intervention onusienne mais on ne saura rien de ses raisons profondes, beaucoup plus inhérentes, elle, aux structures internes du Cambodge!

Initiatives et balises gouvernementales

Il serait abusif, voire tout simplement erroné, de conclure à une inertie ou un manque de volonté du gouvernement fédéral dans la promotion de la connaissance de l'Asie orientale. Depuis près de dix ans, Ottawa a multiplié les gestes, les programmes et, la Fondation Asie-Pacifique puis le Centre Canada-ASEAN situé à Singapour sont venus matérialiser cette volonté politique. Ces multiples interventions, mentionnons encore le programme Pacifique 2 000 du ministère des Affaires extérieures, ont insufflé un dynamisme nouveau et obtenu des résultats non-négligeables.

Comme très souvent cependant les interventions initiales les plus louables se dégradent rapidement au fil du temps et des intérêts contradictoires dont elles sont les cibles. Le gouvernement cherche alors à modifier les trajectoires premières des projets et la rareté des ressources légitime aisément la récupération des structures en place pour les mettre au service d'intérêts et d'objectifs gouvernementaux très précis et très ponctuels.

C'est ainsi que la communauté académique a assisté à une réorientation évidente du mandat de la Fondation Asie-Pacifique qui, de toute évidence, vise surtout maintenant à faciliter la compréhension des «marchés asiatiques» et devrait ainsi satisfaire la communauté des gens d'affaires. Or, la plupart des personnes de cette communauté se disent eux aussi insatisfaits de ce qu'ils peuvent obtenir de la Fondation. Le mécontentement est généralisé mais peu de personnes osent l'avouer trop ouvertement. La Fondation a des droits acquis et la susceptibilité de la Colombie Britannique où siège le Secrétariat doit être ménagée. Même si la communauté académique est redevable, et il faut le reconnaître volontiers, d'un effort particulier de la Fondation pour l'enseignement des langues orientales comme le japonais, le chinois ou même le vietnamien, il n'en reste pas moins que le temps est venu de reprendre une réflexion sérieuse pour redéfinir une collaboration indispensable entre les milieux gouvernementaux, les milieux d'affaires et les universitaires.

L'Asie et le Pacifique sont désormais trop importants pour le Canada pour que l'on se permette de laisser dériver des structures et des programmes au gré d'intérêts conjoncturels, d'objectifs à court terme ou de priorités personnelles.

Les intérêts privilégiés par les Centres de recherches

En dehors des organismes et programmes mentionnés plus haut, les fonds pour la mise en place ou le maintien des structures de recherche et d'enseignement sur l'Asie et le Pacifique sont extrêmement rares et difficiles à obtenir. On ne peut dès lors s'étonner de la dépendance des centres existants à l'endroit des subventions gouvernementales. Les besoins de formation à long terme sont ainsi trop souvent mis entre parenthèse au profit de recherches à court terme rendues prioritaires par la nécessité de

fournir des réponses concrètes ou de légitimer des structures bureaucratiques existantes.

Le cercle devient très vite vicieux puisque pratiquement aucun centre de recherche au Canada ne dispose des moyens d'établir sur des bases quelque peu durables une masse critique de professeurs et d'étudiants. Dès lors, aucun de ces Centres ne peut véritablement satisfaire aux attentes des milieux gouvernementaux et n'est en mesure de constituer des lieux d'excellence suffisamment connus pour attirer d'autres chercheurs et mettre en place des programmes d'échanges substantiels avec des institutions asiatiques. Dès lors, pour pouvoir rendre quelque peu opérationnels des réseaux d'échanges entre universités et centres canadiens avec des universités et centres en Asie, l'ACDI ou le CRDI par exemple interviendront pour assurer, le temps d'un programme, la permanence illusoire de cette structure d'échange.

Il en est de la science politique comme d'autres disciplines et la responsabilité ultime du politologue demeure celle de la formation et de la recherche, or nous croyons que ces objectifs ne peuvent adéquatement être atteints dans les conditions actuelles.

Prendre l'Asie au sérieux, c'est pour le Canada et toutes ses provinces préparer pour très bientôt une expertise reconnue au-delà des frontières canadiennes et surtout crédible en Asie. Ce n'est pas, croyons-nous, dans vingt ou vingt-cinq universités dispersées dans tout le Canada que seront décernés des doctorats et publiées des recherches sur l'Asie orientale. Le regroupement en trois ou quatre lieux d'excellence, nous paraît indispensable pour établir **durablement** programmes, réseaux et expertises. Les lieux et collaborations indispensables se tisseront d'autant plus vite qu'ils seront appuyés par une volonté politique elle-même sous-tendue par les fonds nécessaires. L'adhésion tant recherchée des milieux d'affaires à ces centres d'excellence deviendra moins problématique puisque les personnes de cette communauté auront la certitude de s'adresser à des structures permanentes, crédibles, et non plus à des institutions semblables à leurs propres entreprises dépendantes d'une subvention *ad hoc* pour « le marché du moment ».

PROCÈS-VERBAL / MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

64^{ème} réunion générale annuelle
University of Prince Edward Island
Le 1er juin 1992

1. Le mot de bienvenue du Président - Vincent Lemieux (professeur, Laval)

2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

PROPOSÉ	APPUYÉ
Professeur Gilles Breton (Laval) /	
Professor Iain Gow (Montréal)	

Que l'ordre du jour soit adopté.

3. Adoption du procès-verbal 1991

PROPOSÉ	APPUYÉ
Professor Robert Williams (Waterloo)	
Professor Agar Adamson (Acadia)	

Que le procès-verbal 1991 soit adopté.

4. **Les affaires relatives au procès-verbal 1991**

Nulles.

5. **Le rapport du président - Vincent Lemieux (professeur, Laval)**

PROPOSÉ Vincent Lemieux, professeur et président /
APPUYÉ Professor Edwin R. Black (Queen's)

Que le rapport du président soit accepté.

6. **Le rapport du président du Comité des candidatures - Vincent Lemieux**

Le professeur Lemieux a voulu rendre compte de ses activités en tant que président, sans droit de vote, du Comité des candidatures. Il s'est dit chanceux d'avoir pu bénéficier de la contribution des autres membres du Comité, soit:

Margaret Little (Étudiante graduée, York)
Leslie Pal (Professeur, Calgary)
Roger Ouellette (Professeur, Moncton)

Après avoir rappelé à l'assemblée que selon la pratique constitutionnelle de l'association, le terme « ancien président » signifie le dernier président, l'ancien président, le professeur Vincent Lemieux a présenté le professeur Peter H. Russell, le scrutateur officiel des élections de 1992.

Le professeur Russell dit à l'assemblée qu'il avait désigné, tel que l'en oblige la constitution de l'ACSP, le professeur Grace Skogstad (Toronto) à titre de scrutatrice-adjointe. Il l'a remerciée.

Professor Russell said that the 1992 election had been an easy one to preside. Political scientists had perhaps behaved a-typically! There was evidence of a "great renaissance of capable voting". Perhaps the Bélanger report (Membership cheques mailed to the scrutineer and other "fun") had "shocked" the membership into taking pains!

Professor Russell announced to the meeting that the President-Elect, had been acclaimed, as had the Secretary-Treasurer. For the 5 member-at-large, positions there had been 7 candidates. There had been a total of 323 ballots. Professor Russell then read the names of the successful candidates into the record:

Elected by acclamation / Par acclamation

President-Elect:
Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

Secretary-Treasurer:
Professor Ian Lee (School of Business, Carleton)

Elected / Élu(e)s:

Members-at-large / Conseillers(ères):
Jean-Pierre Beaud (professeur, UQAM)
Professor Kathy Brock (Manitoba)
Professor Kathryn Harrison (Washington)
Professor Gretchen M. MacMillan (Calgary)
Marie-Thérèse Séguin (professeure, Moncton)

PROPOSÉ Professor David J. Elkins (UBC) /
APPUYÉ Professor Frederick C. Engelmann (Alberta)

That the Report of the President of the Nominating Committee be approved

At this point Professor Sylvia Bashevkin, the incoming President-Elect, was invited to join the Executive on the podium. Professor Russell retired.

7. **Introduction to President V. Seymour Wilson**

Le professeur Lemieux a présenté son successeur, le professeur V. Seymour Wilson (Carleton). Il s'en suivit la passation cérémoniale du symbole présidentiel, la Coupe présidentielle.

President Wilson gave voice to the Association's pleasure in being at the University of Prince Edward Island and said that he would always link this most pleasant milieu with the beginning of what he expected to be a most interesting, and he hoped, fruitful year.

Le professeur Wilson a évoqué les paroles du professeur Raymond Hudon lorsqu'il avait présenté Vincent Lemieux à l'occasion de son allocution présidentielle. Dans ses commentaires, le professeur Hudon avait souligné les réalisations nombreuses du professeur Lemieux ainsi que la modestie et la compétence discrète avec lesquelles il avait accompli ses fonctions.

Professor Wilson concluded by saying that, in fact, no presidency-elect could be more blessed than his had been, tutored as it had been by Vincent Lemieux as President and Peter Russell as Past-President! The latter's decisiveness and good counsel would be sorely missed by him and by all of his colleagues on the Association's "front lines". He thanked most warmly both of his predecessors.

Professor Wilson now turned to thank Dr. Simon McInnes. He had been a very good Secretary-Treasurer, organized and eloquent, and all were sorry that he had to choose to leave without a second term. The direct link with the public sector that he had so well represented would also be missed but, said Professor Wilson, he knew that Simon McInnes could be counted on for future counsel on that and other issues.

Finally, said Professor Wilson, it was now his pleasure to introduce as Secretary-Treasurer his Carleton colleague, Professor Ian Lee, a political scientist on the faculty of his university's School of Business. Professor Lee was invited to complete the circle of members of the 1992/93 Executive Committee on the podium.

8. **The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer - Professor Ian Lee**

Referring the meeting to the elements of the Association's Financial Audit that were before it, Professor Lee underlined the deficit position that marked the end of 1991. He said that that position would continue through fiscal 1992. The Association was, he said, severely constrained on both revenue and expense sides. The consolidated audit itself, with its' 4, separate programme items — CPSA, CPSA-Trust, OLIP, PIP — and the concomitant total of monies managed: \$717,095. in 1991! — gave some immediate expression to what the Association in fact had to deal with with relatively limited staff, and other, resources.

The Board had approved a 1992 budget that saw rent at a most reasonable level for the Ottawa private sector where the Association had to situate itself when the local universities could no longer

house it or rent it space. As of 1989 this had been a significant new element in the expense "mix". Salaries were more than reasonable; they were modest for the number and complexity of tasks performed. Other expenses were most carefully managed and were, again, modest in view of what was being accomplished by one of the most active learned societies in the country.

The Board had worked very hard to effect some relief for 1993, but a crisis was at hand and, with that in mind, he would be most happy to entertain a MOTION to affect the CP&SA-only side of the fees structure. A \$5.00 increase in the Full fee would bring an additional \$2,500. onto the revenue side for 1993. That would start the process of paying down the deficit. With that in place, the Board was working to continue the important review that the Russell Board had effected on these fronts. Everything was under study, from costs of journal production and rolls management to the possibility of charging a small registration fee for the Heads' meeting!

Membership, said Professor Lee, constituted the most important element and he urged those present to speak to colleagues who had not made that choice to encourage them to take up their share in supporting what were clearly important mutual interests.

MOTION CARRIED (1 abstention)
Professor David J. Elkins / Professor Edwin R. Black

That the CP&SA-only fee for Full membership be increased, effective 1993, from \$95. to \$100.

In response to Professor Lee's remark that one of the things that he would wish to study, in concert with La SQSP, would be the possibility of an incremental CPI-fees link, former President, Professor O.P. Dwivedi (Guelph) rose to remind Professor Lee that a \$95.00 fee was not an insignificant one, the more normal level being in the \$85.-\$90. range. Fee increases, he continued, should not, as a good rule, be effected at a time of reduction of services to membership. He would not object to the Motion before the meeting if it were just an arrangement to assist our organization but he would not wish an indexed arrangement to be imposed without a great deal more study and discussion.

Professor Lee said that the CPI-link was not at all on the floor now. He had heard Professor Dwivedi clearly and would simply explore and report to the Board. He would, however, he said, underline the point that this Association was unlike any other of its kind — with its size and resources — in the level of its' activity. Perhaps service to members needed to be redefined to include more clearly such programmes as, for example, the internships programmes and such complex advantages as the SQSP-CPSA joint links.

Assuring the meeting of the excellence of the services currently rendered, Professor Lee asked for the traditional Motion to name the Association auditors.

MOTION CARRIED
Professeure Louise Quesnel / Professor Edwin R. Black

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

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

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

9. **Report: The Canadian Journal of Political Science**

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.

In response to the usual lively interest from the floor, Professor Gibbins spent a few minutes reviewing elements of his Annual Report and its tables. He then noted that an Assistant Editor had been nominated and that name was now before the Board. The appointment, he reminded the meeting, was to replace Professor Tom Flanagan who had had to decide to leave the Editorial Board before the end of the Calgary term.

On the subject of the people who worked on **The Journal**, he made a special point of noting the contribution of Managing Editor, Professor John McMenemy, whose performance he described as "incredibly important".

Finally, he thanked most warmly the assessors whose professionalism, good nature and care reflected very well indeed on the kind of membership that supported the **Canadian Journal of Political Science**.

10. **Report: The Chairperson of the Trust Fund - Professor Frederick J. Fletcher (York)**

The President now introduced the new President of the Trust Fund, Professor Fletcher, welcoming him as a longstanding contributor to the Association which he had served with distinction: as Board member, Book Review Editor and OLIP Director.

Professor Fletcher noted that the number of individual donors had risen to 162 in 1991, a number of them having contributed in each year since the Trust's inception in 1989, and some significantly, Professor Fletcher underlined the fund's potential in being both an endowment and a means of preserving existing services in times of crisis.

He went on to underline three elements on which he would be concentrating as his took up his task:

- the importance of every-member contribution which would, in turn, make it possible for the Trust to approach corporate donors;
- the necessity of choosing sectors where the Trust would not be in competition with the internships programmes;
- encouragement to members to remember the Association in their wills.

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

Professor Bakvis described his Committee as a sort of "catch all". If the Board was uncomfortable with

an issue it was given to the Research Communications Committee for developed consideration. They had recommended in the area of copyright and the Association now had, among the social science journals, a ground-breaking policy of **unfettered access** for non commercial use.

The Committee was currently studying three issues :

- Conflict of interest guidelines on which they would report to the Board tomorrow morning.
- The intricate issues surrounding CD-ROM. They were keeping a watching brief and were looking specifically at this point at **Journal** book reviews in this context and at the implications of requests for exclusive contract arrangements that were coming at the **Journal** in numbers.
- The development of the academic prize portfolio where, as the membership knew, the Smiley Prize was now firmly in place and once-awarded.

Professor Wilson thanked Professor Bakvis and took the occasion to tell the meeting that the Association had just been approached by a second major academic publisher which would like to sponsor an award. The President-Elect would proceed with negotiations and it was hoped that the Executive would have an announcement to make by this time next year.

12. Rapport : Le programme des stages parlementaires ontariens - Professor Graham White, Director

Professor White opened his remarks by underlining, as he always did, the fact that OLIP is a **national** programme, not only accepting, but **encouraging and promoting applications from across Canada**.

On the financial front, he said, the good news was that there were no question at all at the Ontario Legislature about cutting funding to the Programme which continued to enjoy very positive support. The fact that the Programme did not get the 4% increase that it had asked for only reflected the fact that OLIP was not singled out but was rather getting exactly the same treatment as every other function of the Legislative Assembly. While private sector donations were down significantly, that represented nothing catastrophic, but, rather, that the Programme would have to live, like every other part of society, a more frugal lifestyle.

The news on the interns' front was all positive. The Programme enjoyed particularly strong support from the Speaker who was a vocal and active supporter of OLIP.

Because the annual reports had had to be done before the 1992/93 selection process was completed, Professor White asked that the names of the new interns be recorded as part of these Minutes. The 1992/93 OLIP interns are :

Ana-Maria Bohorquez
Julie Dorsch
Anders Hayden
Jonathan Malloy
John Martelli
Gareth Parker
Ramesh Rajballie
Olga Szkabarnicki
Emma Waverman

Professor White again concluded this part of his report by encouraging the membership to send OLIP more of their good students and he noted, once more, that while a person cannot, on \$16,000. for 10 months, live like a princess in Toronto, neither was it a condemnation to "pauperdom".

He now noted the structure of persons to whom the Programme was grateful : the members and staff of the Legislature ; the members of the CPSA Board and Executive and the Association staff. He most particularly underlined the key contribution of the colleagues who took the time to write the letters of reference that served the Programme so well.

Professor White now "put on his other hat" as member of the **Search Committee** (Paul Fox, Chair ; Fred Fletcher, himself) established by the Board to **seek his successor**, with that person's term to begin at July 1, 1994. He drew to the AGM's attention the principle by which the Committee was proceeding. They were looking for commitment. This was a very significant element since the benefits were largely intangible and psychological. They were seeking a Canadianist, but not necessarily a specialist in either legislative or Ontario politics. They were looking in the Toronto area, but not necessarily Toronto. He asked the membership to contact the Committee if they were interested or knew colleagues who might be.

PROPOSÉ

Professor Graham White /

APPUYÉ

Professor Conrad Winn

Que le rapport du directeur du Programme ontarien soit accepté.

13. Rapport : Le programme de stages parlementaires - Professeur Conrad Winn, directeur du programme

Tout en exprimant la gratitude des membres à son endroit pour sa longue et riche contribution au travail de l'Association — en tant que secrétaire-trésorier et, depuis les six dernières années, en tant que directeur du programme de stages parlementaires — le professeur Wilson a présenté le professeur Conrad Winn, le directeur-sortant du PSP. Faisant référence au poste de directeur-adjoint qui avait été mis en place pour succéder à M. Winn, le professeur Wilson a dit qu'un commentaire s'imposait sûrement concernant l'énergie et le dévouement du professeur Winn puisque deux personnes étaient maintenant nécessaires pour le remplacer.

Le professeur Winn a d'abord tenu à dire qu'il était satisfait pour deux raisons : le programme allait survivre à son départ et il avait lui-même survécu à six années enrichissantes, mais ardues, de travail. Il a passé en revue certaine des questions — à savoir notamment de qui relevait le programme — qu'il avait soulevées dans son rapport annuel (voir ce numéro du **Bulletin**).

Il a dit qu'à une telle occasion, il ne pouvait s'empêcher d'être nostalgique et qu'il conservait de très bons souvenirs des collègues qui l'avaient conseillé au fil des années, notamment le président Alan Cairns (1975-76) sous lequel il avait accepté son premier poste à l'Association, et O.P. Dwivedi qui était président lorsqu'il était devenu directeur du PSP.

Il a ensuite dit qu'il en profiterait pour se tourner tant vers le passé que vers l'avenir. Il a dit qu'il

conservait beaucoup d'admiration pour son prédécesseur, Robert J. Jackson, directeur du PSP pendant 9 ans. Selon lui, le professeur Jackson avait entretenu un solide attachement aux institutions parlementaires de ce pays. Le professeur Winn a voulu exprimer ses remerciements aux membres de son personnel.

Au sujet de ses successeurs, il s'est dit ravi du choix qu'avait fait l'Association et il a voulu transmettre ses meilleurs souhaits au codirecteur (académique), le professeur François Houle (Ottawa) et au codirecteur (développement), le professeur et doyen de la faculté, M. Richard Price (Windsor). Trop a déjà été dit concernant ses succès dans le domaine de la levée de fonds. Ce sont les donateurs corporatifs, fidèles et généreux, qui étaient responsables de ce succès. À l'avenir, la compétition pour le financement allait être plus vive. Il a souhaité toute la chance nécessaire aux directeurs du programmes dans ce domaine comme sur tous les autres fronts.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Conrad Winn /
Professor William Hull

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

Professor Winn then introduced Professor Houle and Price to the meeting and the following was then put :

MOTION CARRIED
Executive Committee /
The applause of the meeting

That the Canadian Political Science Association expresses its thanks to Professor Conrad Winn for six years of outstanding service to the scholarly community as Director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme, 1986-1992.

15. Rapport: Le Bulletin - Professeur Gordon Mace, directeur de la publication

Le professeur Mace a informé l'Assemblée de la décision du Conseil d'assurer la publication de deux numéros par année, l'idée étant de pouvoir transmettre la même quantité d'informations tout en réalisant des économies d'échelle sur les coûts de production, l'affranchissement, etc.

Le professeur Edwin R. Black s'est levé dans le but de féliciter M. Mace pour les améliorations apportées au **Bulletin**, et pour l'encourager aussi à poursuivre son merveilleux travail et à profiter des excellents instruments qu'il avait créés pour assurer la continuité de la publication. Les applaudissements de l'Assemblée sont venus faire écho aux commentaires de M. Black.

Le professeur Mace a voulu transmettre ses remerciements à l'endroit de l'ancien président, le professeur Vincent Lemieux, et du personnel de l'ACSP ; il a aussi voulu exprimer sa gratitude à l'endroit de l'équipe de Laval qui rend possible la préparation et la publication du **Bulletin** : au directeur du département de science politique, le professeur Gilles Breton ; à Marie-Pierre Ashby, secrétaire au département, pour sa compétence et son efficacité ; et à ses assistants, Claude Goulet et Marie-France Kingsley, étudiants gradués en science politique.

MOTION CARRIED
Professeur Alain G. Gagnon /
Professor Michael Hawes

That the Report of The Editor of The Bulletin be accepted.

16. Report : The Chairman of the 1992 Programme Committee - Professor Agar Adamson (Acadia)

Professor Adamson thanked the membership for coming to UPEI and told the meeting that the 1992 Programme had accommodated 134 paper sessions, 12 roundtables, 13 joint sessions and 1 workshop.

Professor Adamson named the members of his Committee, thanking each in turn and noting the special contribution of Professor Tom Pocklington who said " had thought he was coming to Acadia on sabbatical " and had wound up making a major contribution to the success of the meetings in his role as organizer of the important Plenary Session on aboriginal issues.

The 1992 Programme Chairperson described the high activity of the Programme year as it stretched from rainy, end-November in Halifax, through a rainstorm of faxes and e-mail and couriers, to end in the panoply of sessions that the members were experiencing at UPEI. To Michelle Hopkins he gave special thanks for her excellent skills, her pleasant "unflappability" under fire and for the "product" which was the handsome Final Programme itself.

His overview report would, he said, be made to the Board at its second UPEI sitting but he did wish to underline a couple of things to this assembly. First, he acknowledged the contribution of Dundurn Press to the President's Dinner. Their generosity had provided the extra means to give the evening its special élan.

One of his efforts, he said, was to try to end the "conflict of the dinners" and he had thought that, by setting the Plenary into a 5-7 slot, he would allow both the CPSA and the political economy caucus an evening of their own. The effect this year had been, to his great regret, to cut into Plenary attendance. He recommended that some thought be given as to how to avoid the general splitting of audiences that was plaguing current arrangements.

Professor Adamson noted that there was in place a Board Committee that was looking at a broad range of Programme Committee issues, from Committee deadlines and their enforceability to principled issues of receptivity. He also noted the shifting of emphases that seemed to suggest, in his year at least, the possibility of combining certain sessions (Provincial Politics and Urban and Local) and dividing out certain others (Public Law from Public Policy).

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Agar Adamson /
Professeur Vincent Lemieux

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

To President and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C.W.I. Eliot, and the University of Prince Edward Island : To the 1992 Learned's organizer — in whom the CPSA took, of course, great proprietary pride — their colleague, Professor John Crossley — and his helpful staff ;

To Professor David Milne and the other colleagues in the Department of Political Science at UPEI, including Local Representative, Professor Barry Bartmann — and his student-helpers.

**L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
PROGRAMME DE STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 30 JUIN 1992**

	1992	1991
REVENUS		
Subvention		
- Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada	46 423 \$	46 423 \$
Principaux dons		
- Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurance sur la personne Inc.	45 000	60 000
- Bureau d'assurances du Canada	65 520	65 520
- Bell Canada	36 500	40 315
- Association canadienne de télévision par câble	16 000	16 000
- Association des banquiers canadiens	15 000	-----
- Autres donateurs	17 935	20 213
Intérêts	<u>6 813</u>	<u>13 965</u>
	249 191	262 436
DÉPENSES		
Bourses	150 000	150 000
Sélection	13 176	13 054
Orientation et visites	27 942	12 912
Frais de représentation	9 050	8 039
Honoraires du directeur et dépenses	10 500	10 500
Honoraires du conseiller académique	4 500	1 750
Autres honoraires	9 415	7 660
Personnel	27 317	23,615
Administration	27 542	26 275
Dépenses en capital		684
Programmes spéciaux		6 733
Publications	<u>11 268</u>	
	<u>290 810</u>	<u>266 223</u>
REVENUS (DÉPENSES) NETS POUR L'EXERCICE	(41 619)	(3 787)
SOLDE AU DÉBUT DE L'EXERCICE	21 619	25 046
VIREMENT AU DÉBUT DE L'EXERCICE	20 000	
SOLDE À LA FIN DE L'EXERCICE	<u>0</u>	<u>(41 619)</u>

LISTE DES AUTRES DONATEURS

En plus des contributions des commanditaires principaux, les sommes suivantes ont été reçues ou engagées afin de mettre en oeuvre le programme pour l'exercice en cours :

Banque de Montréal	1 000 \$
L'Association canadienne de l'immeuble	5 435
Compagnie Pétrolière Impériale Ltée	3 000
La Banque Toronto-Dominion	1 000
Corporation Journaux Thomson	2 000
Xerox Canada Ltée	<u>5 500</u>
	<u>17 935 \$</u>

**THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1992**

REVENUE	1992	1991
Grant - Ontario Legislature	\$175,500	\$152,080
Donations (note 1)	33,900	40,550
Interest income	<u>7,184</u>	<u>9,805</u>
	216,584	202,435
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	25,254	21,575
Director's honorarium and expenses	6,500	6,500
Interns' scholarships	139,500	119,500
Orientation and visits	29,409	27,386
Representation	175	217
Selection	<u>3,634</u>	<u>2,618</u>
	204,472	177,796
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	\$ 12,112	\$ 24,639
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>28,718</u>	<u>4,079</u>
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 40,830</u>	<u>\$ 28,718</u>

Note 1 :

The following amounts were received to operate the Programme for the current fiscal year:

American Barrick Resources Corporation	\$1 000
Bell Canada	6,500
Credit Union Central of Ontario	100
Enviro-nics Research Group Limited	1,000
Falconbridge Limited	1,000
Imperial Oil Limited	1,000
Insurance Bureau of Canada	3,000
Ontario Hydro	1,000
Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation	5,000
Reid Here & Associates	50
Royal Insurance Company of Canada	1,250
Shell Canada Products Limited	500
The Ole Evinrude Foundation	500
Union Gas Limited	1,000
Donation in the name of David Peterson	1,000
The Estate of the Late Carolyn Thompson	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>\$33,900</u>

**FONDS EN FIDUCIE DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1992**

	1992	1991
ACTIF		
Encaisse	21 325 \$	17 663 \$
Comptes à recevoir	<u>953</u>	<u>395</u>
	<u>22 778</u>	<u>18 058</u>
PASSIF		
Dû à l'Association canadienne de science politique	11 893	10 033
AVOIR DES MEMBRES		
Solde au début de l'exercice	8 025	3 971
Revenus nets pour l'exercice	<u>2 860</u>	<u>4 054</u>
Solde à la fin de l'exercice	<u>10 885</u>	<u>8 025</u>
	<u>32 778</u>	<u>18 058</u>

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

Annual Report, 1992

Roger Gibbins
University of Calgary

The past year marked the 25th anniversary of the *Journal*. Of much less significance, it was also the second and last full year for the editorial team headed by Roger Gibbins and Stéphane Dion. In June, Bohdan Harasymiw (Calgary) replaced Tom Flanagan as Assistant Editor on the English language side of the *Journal's* operation. Tom stepped down in order to address other obligations, and his professionalism has been missed. It was fortunate indeed that Bohdan was prepared to step in and so effectively pick up the reins.

Table 1 presents a geographical summary of manuscript authors and assessors for the 96 new manuscripts (83 English and 13 French) submitted in 1992. A total of 110 authors were involved, with the largest group (35) coming from Ontario. Perhaps the most significant change from 1991 was the increase in the number of Quebec authors submitting English manuscript, an increase from 4 in 1991 to 16 in 1992. Overall, authors from 29 Canadian universities and colleges submitted English language manuscript; 5 authors were from Concordia, and 4 each from Dalhousie, McGill, Université de Montréal and Queen's.

The four issues of Volume XXV contained 24 articles, of which 20 were in English and 4 in French, and 156 book reviews, of which 112 were in English and 46 in French.

Table 2 presents a field breakdown for the published manuscripts, some of which spanned more than one field.

The acceptance rate can be best determined by comparing the number of manuscripts published in 1992 (24) to the number submitted (96), a comparison that yields an acceptance rate of 25%. Of course, many of the manuscripts published in 1992 were submitted in 1992, and many of those submitted in 1992 will be published in 1993.

Table 3 presents a more detailed picture of the editorial flow for English language manuscripts. The editorial process, from initial receipt of the manuscript to editorial decision, took an average of 89 days for English manuscripts and 65 days for French manuscripts. The range for English manuscripts was from 34 to 254 days. Table 4 provides an input breakdown by gender for the 1992 manuscript authors and assessors. Of the 30 authors published in 1992, 6 were women.

Tables 5 through 7 provide an overview of the book review component of the *Journal*. Table 5 outlines the fields covered by the book reviews, Table 6 the geographical distribution of reviewers and Table 7 the gender distribution of reviewers. Finally, Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new manuscripts submitted to the *Journal* for each of the past 5 years.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Association for the opportunity to work with the *Journal* over the past three years. I would also like to extend my particular thanks to John McMenemy; without his energy, patience and dedication, the entire editorial process would grind to a halt in a matter of weeks.

TABLE 1
Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors
New Manuscripts
 January 1 - December 31, 1992

	AUTHORS		ASSESSORS	
	Eng	Fr	Eng	Fr
British Columbia	3		11	1
Prairies	8		35	
Ontario	35	4	59	9
Quebec	16	10	21	23
Atlantic	8		10	2
U.S.A.	14		22	3
Europe	5		4	1
Other foreign	7		6	
TOTAL	96	14	168	39

TABLE 3
Summary Assessment of New English Manuscripts
 January 1 - December 31, 1992

Manuscripts submitted	83
Withdrawn by author/s	0
Rejected without review	18
Rejected by assessors	36
Accepted by assessors*	9
Presidential Address	1
Revise and resubmit	16
- revised manuscript accepted	2
- revised manuscript rejected	0
- revised manuscript not yet submitted	10
- decision pending on revised manuscript	3
- 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 2
Manuscripts published (articles, notes and field analyses) in 1992, by Field
 January 1 - December 31, 1992

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

TABLE 4
Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors
(English only)
 January 1 - December 31, 1992

	AUTHORS	ASSESSORS
Female	17	31
Male	76	134
Information not available	3	3
TOTAL	76	151

TABLE 5
1992 Book Review Fields*

	English	French	Total
Canadian Federal Politics	29	7	36
Canadian Provincial Politics	11	10	21
Canadian Political Behaviour	5	6	11
Historical Political Theory	8	2	10
Contemporary Political Theory	15	2	17
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	24	8	32
Comparative Politics and Institutions	19	10	29
Comparative Political Behaviour	9	4	13
Other	2	0	2
TOTALS	122	49	171

* Some books are classified in more than one field

TABLE 7
Gender Distribution of Reviewers

	English	French	Total
Male	75	34	109
Female	27	14	41

TABLE 6
Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1992

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	16	0	16
Alberta	10	1	11
Saskatchewan	5	0	5
Manitoba	2	0	2
Ontario	55	17	72
Quebec	5	28	33
New Brunswick	2	0	2
Nova Scotia	6	2	8
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0
Newfoundland	2	0	2
Foreign	3	0	3

TABLE 8
New Manuscript Submissions

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
English	65	73	86	72	83
French	21	25	14	20	13

RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉS DU CODIRECTEUR 1992

Stéphane Dion
Université de Montréal

Comme à l'habitude, ce rapport porte sur trois catégories de textes : 1) les articles publiés pendant l'année ; 2) les manuscrits soumis pendant l'année ; 3) les manuscrits évalués pendant l'année, c'est-à-dire ceux à propos desquels une décision a été prise quant à la publication ou la non-publication.

1. Les articles publiés

Quatre articles en français ont été publiés dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique* en 1992, soit le même nombre qu'en 1991 et le même nombre aussi qu'en 1990. Au total, ces quatre articles couvrent 78 pages d'imprimerie.

2. Les manuscrits soumis

Treize manuscrits ont été soumis à la *RCSP* entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre 1992. C'est 7 de moins qu'en 1991. On enregistre donc une baisse du nombre de

manuscripts soumis. À remarquer toutefois qu'en 1992, les treize manuscrits ont été jugés aptes à être soumis à une évaluation par les pairs. En 1991, 4 manuscrits sur 20 avaient été jugés irrecevables par le codirecteur. La baisse du nombre de manuscrits s'explique donc en partie par le fait que les manuscrits qui ne relèvent pas des sciences sociales ne sont plus soumis à la RCSP.

Pour ces treize manuscrits, 45 évaluateurs ont été sollicités, dont 39 ont accepté de faire une évaluation.

Le sort de 3 de ces 13 manuscrits était encore en suspens au 31 décembre 1992.

3. Les manuscrits évalués

Au total, le sort de 6 manuscrits soumis en 1991 et de 10 manuscrits soumis en 1992 a été décidé en 1992, tous par

une évaluation par les pairs qui a pu s'effectuer en une ou deux rondes.

Il a fallu en moyenne 65 jours par ronde d'évaluation pour parvenir à une décision finale, comparativement à une moyenne de 60 jours en 1991 et de 149 jours en 1990.

Onze de ces manuscrits ont été refusés après une première ronde d'évaluation, 2 autres ont subi un refus après une seconde ronde. Deux manuscrits ont été acceptés après deux rondes d'évaluation et un autre dès la première ronde.

En définitive, 3 manuscrits sur 16 ont été acceptés pour publication, pour un taux d'acceptation de 19%.

TABLEAU 1
Provenance géographique des auteurs des manuscrits soumis et des évaluateurs en 1992

	C.B.	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Maritimes	É.-U.	Europe	Autres	Total
Auteurs			4	10					14
Évaluateurs	1		9	23	2	3	1		39

TABLEAU 2
Sous-disciplines des manuscrits soumis et publiés en 1992

	Manuscrits soumis	Manuscrits publiés
1. Institutions et politiques fédérales canadiennes	4	1
2. Institutions et politiques québécoises		2
3. Institutions et politiques des autres provinces		
4. Comportements politiques au Québec et au Canada	2	2
5. Pensée politique classique		
6. Pensée politique contemporaine	4	1
7. Relations internationales et politique étrangère du Canada	2	
8. Institutions politiques comparées	2	1
9. Comportements politiques comparés	2	
Total	16*	7*

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

TABLEAU 3
Statistiques comparées 1986 à 1992

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Manuscrits acceptés	11	4	3	4	5	5	3
refusés	6	13	17	19	11	15	13
Total	17	17	20	23	16	20	16
Taux d'acceptation	65%	24%	15%	17%	31%	25%	19%
Nombre de pages publiées	89	186	96	86	94	69	78
Nombre d'évaluateurs							
a) demandés	38	38	35	51	62	50	45
b) ont accepté	34	34	32	40	48	39	39

**DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF CJPS /
DIRECTEUR ADMINISTRATIF DE LA RCSP**

Sylvia Bashevkin

The Boards of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association and of La Société québécoise de science politique — the partners who take pride in the broadly-cited and highly-reputed *Canadian Journal of Political Science* — have always recognized the excellence and importance of the role of John McMenemy who has, for the 17 years of our association with Wilfrid Laurier University Press, been the jointly-appointed Managing Editor of *CJPS*.

The sponsoring Boards of Directors are currently studying the possibility of changing the role's title and are consulting, between themselves, and with Professor McMenemy's university, to find ways better to recognize what the "Managing Editor" offers to his community.

What follows is the draft text of a document that will be studied by the Association's June 5th Board and then formally referred to La SQSP. Though the title is different, the text puts to paper a terms of reference which codifies the existing activities of Professor McMenemy. It is not new or different but rather a belated recognition of his responsibilities.

The Executive Editor oversees the preparation, production, distribution and marketing of four issues a year of *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique*. The Executive Editor works with the Anglophone and Francophone editorial teams, including the English-language co-editor, French-language co-editor, English-language book review editor and French-language book review editor. The Executive Editor is responsible for training new editorial teams for

the *Journal* through an on-site visit to the publisher's facilities. The Executive Editor is responsible for the *Journal* function at the CPSA Secretariat and liaises with the Secretariat staff. As well, the Executive Editor liaises with the following :

- officials of the Canadian Political Science Association and la Société québécoise de science politique
- the press responsible for *Journal* publication, currently Wilfrid Laurier University Press
- the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Journal*
- the Editor of the CPSA *Bulletin*
- individuals and groups that seek to advertise in the *Journal* or seek other administrative arrangements with the *Journal*

The reputation of the *Journal* and the importance of research and scholarly publishing make this a highly prestigious position for both the Executive Editor as well as the host institution and department.

Among the necessary qualifications of the Executive Editor are : scholarly publishing experience ; previous work with the CPSA/SQSP ; editorial skills ; ability to work with a team in editing, producing and marketing a scholarly journal ; university support in terms of release time, office space, equipment and expenses ; availability of production and secretarial services ; and knowledge of computers in publishing.

Because the *Journal* publishes in both English and French, working knowledge of both languages is required.

15 March 1993

**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP
PROGRAMME / STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES À
L'ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO**

Annual Report

Graham White
University of Toronto

Like everyone else, OLIP continued to feel the financial pinch in 1992-93. For the second year in a row, our private sector donations fell off somewhat. Last year, the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy (which provides roughly 80 per cent of the programme's budget) cut our funding marginally; this year, it will likely maintain our grant at the same level.

Accordingly, we have had to cut back on expenses, most notably in our travel to other jurisdictions. In addition, we will only be able to fund eight interns for 1993-94; for the past few years, we have had nine interns.

These are not happy turns of events, yet neither do they signal serious problems for the programme. Indeed, all things considered, 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. For their part, the interns benefit from a unique experience during an enormously enjoyable year.

The 1992-93 internship year marks two important advances in the academic component of OLIP. First, we are publishing a book of intern essays. This book contains 20 recent intern papers on topics ranging from private members' bills, to question period, to caucus organization, to the culture of Queen's Park. Special thanks to Labatts and to the Canadian Study of Parliament Group for financial assistance in this project.

The second innovation this year is a survey of the Members of the Legislature. Interns developed and administered a thirty-minute questionnaire to the MPPs and are writing their papers based on this data set. The survey covered such topics as MPPs' role models, their views of televising the House, their perception of the treatment of female members and their assessments of the costs of being an elected politician. Two University of Toronto Ph.D. students, David Docherty (who is a former intern) and Peter MacIntosh, have provided invaluable advice and assistance in this endeavour.

My term as Director ends as of June 1994, and I am very pleased that the CPSA Board has appointed Professor Bob Williams of the University of Waterloo as my successor. Bob has long been interested in OLIP, and has served on the selection panel. Among his academic interests are Ontario politics and legislatures; in fact, his doctoral dissertation was a study of recruitment patterns of Ontario MPPs. I look forward to working with Bob next year to ensure a smooth transition.

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, Environics Research Group, Glaxo Canada, Kraft General Foods, the Ontario Hydro, Falconbridge, the Jackman Foundation, the McLean Foundation, Union Gas, American Barrick Resources, Coopers and Lybrand, the Ole Evinrude Foundation, Reid Here and Associates and the Credit Union Central of Ontario. The interns deserve much of the credit for the fundraising, both in scouting out 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, S.A. Murray Consulting, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ontario Wine Council and the Department of National Defence. Erindale College of the University of Toronto contributed office space and services.

The 1992-93 interns have visited Parliament, the Alberta Legislature, and the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories (in their borrowed DND winter gear, the interns again wisely chose warmth over fashion!). A trip to the Quebec National Assembly is being planned; unfortunately, the financial squeeze has forced us to eliminate the Westminster trip. 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, and 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.

The 1992-93 interns are:

Ana-Maria Bohorquez, BBA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil), MA (University of Saskatchewan)

Julie Dorsch, BA (University of Saskatchewan)

Anders Hayden, BA (McGill University)

Jonathan Malloy, BA (University of Waterloo)

John Martelli, BA (University of Toronto), MA (University of Western Ontario)

Gareth Park, BA (Trent University)

Ramesh Rajballie, BA (Harvard), MA (University of Toronto)

Olga Szkabarnicki, BA, MA (Carleton University)

Emma Waverman, BA (Queen's University)

At the same time this report was submitted, the interviews to select the 1993-94 interns had not taken place, though the short list of those to be interviewed had been established. One hundred and forty-eight completed applications were received from candidates across the country; this represents a very substantial increase over last year's figure (107), which in turn was much higher than in 1991 (74). Clearly, the dismal state of the economy is evident in these figures. The very high number of candidates meant that an unprecedented number of highly qualified applicants did not even make it onto the short list for interviews. A statistical summary of the applicants is appended to this report.

The selection committee for 1993 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; Olga Szkabarnicki, a 1992-93 intern; and two CPSA representatives: Professor Fred Fletcher of York University 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 and Michelle Hopkins 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 such a pleasant experience.

APPENDIX Statistical Profile of OLIP Applicants - 1991

Sex	Applied	Selected for interview
Men		
Women	83	13
	65	11
<u>Education</u>		
BA	102	13
MA (or equiv.)	46	11
<u>University*</u>		
Toronto	35	7
Western	15	2
Queen's	14	4
York	14	4
McMaster	11	2
McGill	11	1
Carleton	9	2
Waterloo	8	1
Wilfrid Laurier	8	0
Ottawa	5	0
Saskatchewan	4	2
Trent	4	2
Alberta	4	1
Manitoba	4	1
Guelph	4	0
Laurentien	4	0
Windsor	4	0
UBC	3	1
Ryerson	3	0
Winnipeg	3	0
Brock	2	0
Laval	2	0
Dalhousie	1	1
Regina	1	1
Acadia	1	0
Bishop's	1	0
Calgary	1	0
Cambridge	1	0
Harvard	1	0
Lakehead	1	0
RMC	1	0
Simon Fraser	1	0
St Mary's	1	0
UC Cape Breton	1	0
UNB	1	0

* includes all universities attended by candidates; i.e. some candidates have two or three university affiliations

PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Report 1992-93

Richard G. Price
Director, Development

Raising money even for a premier programme like PIP is difficult during today's economy. Corporations and associations have less money to spend, smaller discretionary budgets, longer budget frames, frequent requirements for board approval, and new strategies for both capital investment and local employee involvement. Fortunately the Parliamentary Internship Programme is unique, visible, and reputable and, hence, a good investment for our sponsors.

Because of PIP's reputation for excellence (derived from the professional achievements of alumni and hard work of previous Directors) we will survive the 1990s. Our major sponsors have remained loyal to and supportive of the programme: SSHRC, Bell Canada, Canadian Cable Television Association, Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, Canadian Bankers Association. Their collective support has permitted us to seek out new sponsors for the years ahead.

Our goal for this year is to recruit ten (10) new sponsors for the programme. The recruitment of new sponsors, in conjunction with office economies, will permit the Parliamentary Internship Programme to celebrate its 25th anniversary (1995) in style.

Annual Report

François Houle
Academic Director

Every time you have a change of direction in a Programme like the Parliamentary Internship Programme some difficulties arise since it becomes necessary to "rebuild bridges" and establish new relationships. This year's situation confirms the rule. However, in all honesty, I can assure you that it has been an excellent year for the interns and the Programme.

The ten interns have been enthusiastic, efficient and cooperative. Indeed they have not only worked very hard for their MPs, for the seminars, and on their research projects, but they have taken care of a great deal of the administrative burden of the study trips. The selection process is based mainly on their academic record, letters of recommendation, their life and work experiences and the result seems to have been very successful. Indeed the group atmosphere is excellent and they are very much appreciated by the MPs and the staff of the House.

In order to develop the academic component of the Programme, we have started regular seminars to discuss articles on Parliament and prepare the study trips. We have also tried to enhance the content of the orientation period in September and which lasted three weeks. In addition, the interns have been involved in a broad range of the Members' activities and most interns have had the chance to visit their MP's riding. The quality of the interns' work is well-recognized on the Hill and a large number of MPs strongly support the Programme and apply for an intern. The written evaluation of Members affirms the quality of the interns and of their work. Most MPs see their role as educators and not necessarily as employers, an attitude which helps to ensure the quality of the Programme.

We have also started a new PIP *Bulletin* that we hope will be published three times a year. This should allow the programme to keep in touch with the alumni/alumnae, in order to keep them involved, and with the sponsors. It is very important to maintain regular contact with our sponsors to provide them with a better insight as to how their financial support is used to maintain the Programme. They participated a great deal in all of the events that were organized by the Programme this year. In addition to their regular annual donation some of the sponsors also assist by generously agreeing to pay for special events. As such, Bell Canada currently sponsors the Vin d'honneur, held this year in early November to welcome the interns; the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association and the Canadian Bankers' Association do the same for the Annual Dinner; and the Insurance Bureau of Canada will sponsor the reception at the end of the internship year, in early June. As well as the aforementioned sponsors, the Programme benefits from the contributions of the Canadian Cable Television Association, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council which contributes to the academic component, the Real Estate Association, Xerox, Labatt Breweries of Canada, Imperial Oil, Thomson News Service, Union Gas, the Bank of Montreal, and the Toronto-Dominion Bank. The sponsors tend to see their contributions as a support of the formation of young Canadians and of public life in general. The Parliamentary Internship Programme is a great example of cooperation among Parliament, the private sector and the universities.

The 1992-93 interns have been to Toronto, Quebec, London, Washington and are currently planning their study travel to Paris in May. Except for the visits to the Legislative Assembly in Toronto and l'Assemblée nationale in Québec, all of the expenses are covered by the receiving government and/or contributions specifically for the visit. In organizing those trips, we received a lot of support from the embassies of France, the United States and the United Kingdom. Each visit involves sessions on the procedure of assemblies, the role of committees, discussion with elected officials, academics, senior bureaucrats, journalists, etc. These visits are very useful in order to develop a comparative understanding of the Canadian parliamentary system. As for the study trip to Paris, with the help of M. Alain Nourissier, Conseiller économique et commercial, at the French Embassy, we have received contributions from nine French companies and three Canadian companies. The Ontario interns came to Ottawa during the fall of 1992 and the Quebec interns will probably be hosted in May. The PIP interns have given and will be giving assistance to the Manitoba and Alberta interns in order to organize their visits to Ottawa.

His Excellency, the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn, the Governor General of Canada was our guest of honour at this year's annual dinner and he made an excellent speech on the importance of public service and the contribution of the Programme on the Hill. Among the more than 200 participants at the Annual Dinner were the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Clerk of the House and more than 40 Members. The Dinner is an important event for the alumni and for the sponsors who were able to see how well-established and appreciated the Programme is.

Let me finish by saying that the richness of the Programme, its strength, and its appreciation on the Hill are the result of the work of the many people who contribute to it. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable John A. Fraser, and the Clerk of the House of Commons, Monsieur Robert Marleau, are very supportive and participate actively in all of our main events. The Deputy Clerk, Ms. Mary Anne Griffith, is the

focal person in charge of the Programme in the House of Commons and her involvement in the Programme is considerable. She participates in the selection committee and in organizing all of the events on the Hill. She constantly advises the Programme concerning relationship with MPs and Foreign governments, and she is always available for discussion with the directors. We also benefit from the excellent support of the Deputy Clerk's staff, Dianne Brydon, Chief, Education and Visitor Services, Ronald Lemieux, Acting Director, Parliamentary Exchange and Protocol and Richard Tellier, Protocol Officer, Parliamentary Exchanges and Protocol. To my colleagues, Richard Price, and to the CPSA Executive and Board, I am, of course, indebted. Joan Pond, of the Canadian Political Science Association, has done a great deal of work and her help and advice has always been highly appreciated. I would also like to thank Caroline Andrew, who sat on the selection committee as the representative of the President of the CPSA, and Odette Langlais who also sat on the committee as the former intern. Peter Harder, now Deputy Solicitor General, is the president of the Alumni Association and has been very active in the organization of the Annual Dinner which was a great success.

I would also like to mention that the Programme is now integrated with the Canadian Political Science Association and that we have a new assistant, John Armstrong, who does a great job managing the various and often delicate tasks needed by the Programme.

As this report should demonstrate, the Programme's success is largely the product of the cooperation of many people and of the hard work of the interns.

The interns assignments for 1992-1993 were as follows :

Jean-Guy Bourgeois is from Victoria, British Columbia. He has a B.A. in Political Science from McGill University, and a M.A. in Political Science from York University.

1st term — Wilton Littlechild, MP (PC)
2nd term — John Rodriguez, MP (NDP)

Lorna Calder is from Fairhaven, Deer Island, New Brunswick. She has a B.Sc. in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick and is working towards an M.A. in Public and Private Management and an M.A. in Environmental Studies at Yale University.

1st term — Sheila Copps, MP (Lib)
2nd term — The Hon. David MacDonald, MP (PC)

R. David Cuming is from Delta, British Columbia. David has a B.A. in Political Science and French from the University of Victoria and a Certificat en français from Université Laval.

1st term — Lise Bourgault, députée (PC)
2nd term — Ron Duhamel, député (Lib)

Luc Juillet is from Rigaud, Québec. He has a B.A. in Political Science and an M.A. in Canadian Politics, both from Université d'Ottawa.

1st term — The Hon. Charles Caccia, MP (Lib)
2nd term — The Hon. John Bosley, MP (PC)

Deborah Paul is a resident of Ottawa, Ontario. She has a B.A. in Political Science and French from Carleton University and an M.A. in Political Studies from Queen's University.

1st term — The Hon. Walter McLean, MP (PC)
2nd term — Svend Robinson, MP (NDP)

Bill Schaper is from Aylmer, Ontario. Bill has a B.A. in History and Politics and an M.A. in Politics, both from University of Western Ontario.

1st term — Jim Edwards, MP (PC)
2nd term — Ron MacDonald, MP (Lib)

Christa Scholtz is from Edmonton, Alberta. She has a B.A. in Political Science from Faculté St-Jean, University of Alberta.

1st term — Lorne Nystrom, MP (NDP)
2nd term — Jean-Pierre Blackburn, député (PC)

Gina Sinclair is a resident of Ottawa, Ontario. Gina has a B.A. in Public Policy and Administration from York University and an M.A. in Political Science from Carleton University.

1st term — Dawn Black, MP (NDP)
2nd term — Scott Thorkelson, MP (PC)

Garth Williams is from Ottawa, Ontario. He has a B.A. in History from University of Western Ontario and an M.A. in History from Université de Montréal.

1st term — Sheila Finestone, MP (Lib)
2nd term — Ken Hughes, MP (PC)

Stephen Wishart is from Montreal, Quebec. He has a B.A. in Political Science and Economics from Université de Montréal.

1st term — Gabrielle Bertrand, députée (PC)
2nd term — The Hon. Lloyd Axworthy, MP (Lib)

LE DÉPARTEMENT HÔTE / OUR HOST DEPARTMENT

THE CARLETON UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Jon Pammett
Department Chair

Ottawa, with its wealth of resources as the national capital, provides a natural setting for the study of political science. The department grew rapidly in the 1960s, and is one of the largest in Canada. It offers programs leading to the B.A., B.A. with Honours, M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. From the inception of the Ph.D. program in 1964, up to January 1993, 109 candidates have completed the degree. Many of these graduates are engaged in university teaching, serve in the public service of Canada and abroad, work at non-governmental and international organizations, or are involved in consulting firms.

The Department of Political Science has five main research fields. In order to provide a symbiotic relationship between research and teaching, especially at the graduate level, the same five fields are employed for structuring the department's various interests. The fields are: Canadian government and politics, comparative government and politics, international relations, public administration and policy analysis, and political theory. Each of these research/teaching groups has numerous combined and individual programs, and the research output from this rich and interrelated program has established a significant place for the department in the academic community.

Several large-scale research projects, funded by external grants, are currently underway in the department. These include: "Innovation Regime Formation in Canada"; "Liberal Democracy in Botswana"; "Collected Works of George Grant"; "Middle Power Strategies in an Era of Free Trade"; "Mitterand and Women"; "Law, Public Policy and Moral Regulation in Canada"; "New Directions in Non-Governmental Development Assistance"; "Managing the North American Relationship: Lessons from the Auto Industry"; "Business Culture and International Negotiation — China, Canada, Japan"; "Study of Public Opinion on the Referendum"; "Political Process and Continental Economic Integration, 1960-1988: The Role of Canadian Regions"; "Dynamiques sociales et régionales au sein du fédéralisme canadien: intégration continentale et constitution"; and "Women's Involvement in the 'New Politics': An Examination of Women's Political Activity in Grass-Roots 'Social' Movements in Ontario". There is also an extensive faculty and student involvement in several projects focussing on political behaviour, public opinion and political participation.

In a given year, there are approximately 50 students enrolled in the M.A. program, and an additional 75 enrolled in the doctoral program. The graduate program was described in detail in the *Bulletin* of February, 1992.

Faculty and Research Interests

J. Alexander

United States government and politics; United States foreign policy; national security and intelligence; science and technology policy; elite interactions and attitudes.

D.G. Anglin (Adjunct Professor)

International politics of Africa, with particular reference to southern Africa and Zambia; Canadian relations with Africa; Portugal and Africa; regional co-operation for development in Africa.

D.J. Bellamy

Canadian defence policy and strategic thought; naval policy in a comparative context; provincial government and politics, with special reference to Ontario.

S.E. Bennett

Empirical research methods, public policy, elite and mass political participation, opinion management and measurement, technology and its impacts.

B.R. Bociurkiw (Adjunct Professor)

Soviet and post-Soviet politics, with special attention to Ukraine and Ukrainian-Russian relations, politics of religion in the USSR and Ukraine, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

C.J. Brown

Comparative political theory; African politics, especially southern Africa; development and development administration, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

N.H. Chi

Mathematical modelling in the area of internal and international conflicts; political violence and revolution; political assassinations and terrorism; political behaviour: political attitudes and voting behaviour.

W.T. Darby

Philosophy, technology, and politics. Nihilism, gnosticism, classical philosophy, and modern and contemporary philosophy. Politics and literature.

M.B. Dolan

International relations theory; international political economy; the political economy of industrial change in developed and developing countries; international investment and trade; North-South relations.

P.C. Emberley

Ancient and medieval political philosophy; modern political theory; technology and ethics; philosophy of education; Canadian political thought.

L. Freeman

Canada and Southern Africa; Political Economy and Foreign Policy; Comparative Industrial Policy; Canada and South Africa; Transition to a post-apartheid South Africa; Namibia; Zimbabwe; Canada and the Third World; Canadian aid policy.

R.J. Jackson

Comparative politics, with special reference to Canadian and European politics; theories of political stability, change, violence, revolution; legislative behaviour, elections, parties and pressure groups in developed democracies; integration, security and military policy in Europe.

C. Jacobsen

Russian, Eurasian and Strategic Studies; international security issues.

B. Jenkins

Industrial policy; trade; international investment; business-government relations.

J. Jenson

Political economy and representation in Canada and western Europe; political parties and social policies of the post-1945 period; the consolidation of contemporary state/society relations at the end of the nineteenth century.

C.R. Jhappan

Canadian government and politics; Aboriginal politics; constitutional law and the Charter of Rights; feminist legal theory.

P.V. Lyon (Adjunct Professor)

Canadian foreign policy, especially relations with the United States and Middle East; ethnic lobbies and provinces in the making of Canadian foreign policy; international institutions.

L. Macdonald

Latin American politics; development theory and foreign assistance; Canadian relations with the Third World.

K.D. McRae

Politics in multilingual and multicultural societies; conflict management; language policies; political ideas in French and English Canada; politics in Switzerland, Belgium, Finland.

M.A. Molot

The political economy of North American free trade; the political economy of adjustment in the Canadian auto industry; the changing role of the state in the economy; Canadian foreign economic policy; Canadian political economy; International political economy.

W.A. Mullins

Modern political culture; ideology and myth in politics; language, rhetoric and politics; social and political thought of Ernst Cassirer.

L.K. Mytelka

Inter-firm co-operative agreements in Europe and among companies in Latin America and Asia; technological change and innovation; technological capabilities and export success in six Asian countries; MNCs and industrial development in French-speaking Africa and Latin America; South-South co-operation and regional integration.

W.R. Newell

Classical, renaissance, and modern political philosophy; Statesmanship, political ambition, and civic virtue in ancient and early modern political thought (including Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Machiavelli); The longing for political community in nineteenth — and twentieth — century European political thought (including Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, and Heidegger).

J.T. Paltiel

Comparative politics (communist and East Asian); development; Chinese politics and society.

J.H. Pammett

Elections, Canadian and comparative, contemporary and historical; political education and socialization; political parties.

T. Rakowska-Harmstone

Comparative politics; the politics of stability, change and transition; ethnic relations and civil-military relations; International relations and foreign policy: problems of regional integration and security. Area specialization: East Central Europe and Soviet successor states: focus on Poland, post-Soviet Central Asia.

F. Rocher

Québec and Canadian politics; intergovernmental relations and Canadian federalism; continental integration and government; political economy; Québec culture.

G. Roseme

Politics and literature; Soviet government and politics; American political culture.

P.L. Rosen

The constitutional parameters of free speech: the case of hate literature; the convergence of psychoanalytic and political theory. Problems of American politics, constitutionalism, and sociological jurisprudence.

D.C. Rowat (Adjunct Professor)

The ombudsman; laws on access to government records; comparative public administration; comparative local government; Canadian provincial and local government; and policy-making in Canada.

C.F. Schuetz

Comparative and Canadian federalism; Canadian foreign policy, international relations.

J.H. Sigler

Middle East conflict; international crisis; peace research; international terrorism; American foreign policy, and Canada-U.S. relations.

M.C. Smith

Canadian politics; comparative politics, with a focus on western Europe; comparative social and economic policy; trade union politics.

V. Subramaniam (Adjunct Professor)

Comparative public administration from a socio-historical viewpoint. Comparative socioeconomic background studies of elites. Decision theories and comparative public policy analysis. Comparative sociology of the arts and culture.

S.L. Sutherland

Institutions, Canadian and Comparative (British, American and French); ethics of public officials; organization behaviour and theory.

E.L. Tepper

Comparative politics (south and southeast Asia); international relations; political development; rural development issues; regional organization; pluralism and ethnicity (multiculturalism, race relations, immigration); theory of the state, with special reference to south and southeast Asia.

B.W. Tomlin

International bargaining and negotiation; escalation and effective mediation in international conflict; Canadian foreign policy analysis and evaluation; Canada-United States relations.

G.B. Toner

Canadian politics and public policy, with a special interest in energy and environmental policy; the Canadian north; federalism and the organization of business interests, and their relationship to the state.

J.M. Vickers

Women's involvement in movements for change (Canada); women's constitutional politics; women's movements in Canada, the U.S., Australia, New Zealand and Scandinavia; feminist theory and epistemology; qualitative methods.

H. von Riekhoff

Theories of international conflict and conflict resolution; Canadian foreign policy; arms control in the NATO context; UN Security Council.

M.S. Whittington

Northern development; environmental policy; Aboriginal rights issues.

G. Williams

Canadian political economy; Canadian politics and government; international political economy; politics of racism.

V.S. Wilson

Canadian public policy and administration, including Canadian intergovernmental relations and fiscal federalism; Canadian administrative history; bureaucratic theory and comparative bureaucracy in Third World settings; politics and administration in the Caribbean basin area.

C.J. Winn

Elite and mass public opinion and their links to domestic and foreign policy. Mass communications, political culture; Parliament.

**REPORT ON CPSA-SSFC RELATIONS /
RAPPORT SUR LES RELATIONS ACSP-FCSS**

Robert Campbell
Trent University

Paul Pross
Dalhousie University

François Rocher
Carleton University

Grace Skogstad
University of Toronto

Tel qu'annoncé dans la dernière édition du *Bulletin*, le Conseil des directeurs avait décidé, lors de sa réunion de juin 1992, d'étudier les modalités de l'adhésion de l'ACSP à la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS). Notre comité avait été mis sur pied dans le but de déterminer s'il était dans l'intérêt de l'ACSP de demeurer au sein de la Fédération; et si oui, de formuler des propositions que l'Association pourrait transmettre à la Fédération afin que celle-ci améliore la qualité de ses services.

Conformément à ce mandat, nous vous invitons, dans le *Bulletin* de novembre dernier, à nous transmettre vos commentaires et avis concernant cette question; nous avons aussi consulté d'anciens présidents de l'ACSP ainsi qu'un certain nombre de membres actifs de la FCSS. Bien que notre annonce dans le *Bulletin* n'ait suscité aucune réponse, nous avons recueilli quelques commentaires très constructifs auprès des gens à qui nous nous étions adressés directement. Nous les remercions d'ailleurs pour cette aide précieuse et, par la même occasion, voulons reconnaître la bienveillance avec laquelle ont été accueillies toutes nos requêtes auprès de la FCSS.

Le comité avait identifié un certain nombre de critiques à faire à l'endroit de la Fédération:

1. La Fédération ne consulte pas ses membres avant d'adopter des positions ou des politiques;
2. La Fédération ne s'occupe pas suffisamment des questions qui préoccupent les politologues du Canada;
3. La Fédération distribue des quantités exagérées de documentation;
4. Les coûts d'adhésion (environ 6000 \$ annuellement) sont trop élevés; et,
5. Le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante prend trop de temps pour étudier les textes qui lui sont soumis et n'assure pas un contrôle adéquat sur la qualité des évaluations.

La position se dégageant des réponses que nous avons reçues est que l'ACSP ne devrait pas quitter la FCSS. Les principales raisons qui ont été évoquées sont les suivantes:

1. Un lobby national uni des associations en sciences sociales est essentiel dans le contexte politique actuel;
2. L'ACSP ne saurait défendre ses intérêts de façon efficace en agissant seule;

3. La FCSS offre des services intéressants, soit, par exemple, le Réseau des femmes, le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante, et l'organisation des Sociétés savantes;
4. Ce serait déplacé de la part de l'ACSP que de profiter, sans y contribuer, des différents services offerts par la FCSS.

Les commentaires étaient donc assez favorables à la FCSS. Nos répondants ont reconnu qu'il était difficile pour un groupe associatif tel de la FCSS de continuellement répondre aux attentes de ses membres. Ils ont aussi souligné le fait que la Fédération était en voie de restructurer son Conseil et son exécutif, dans le but d'assurer une meilleure consultation des associations membres (surtout les plus grosses associations) et de permettre une participation plus étendue de tous les membres aux activités de lobbying.

L'ACSP, nous a-t-on dit, doit aussi se considérer en partie responsable des relations difficiles qu'elle entretient avec la Fédération: les instances décisionnelles de l'ACSP participent peu à l'organisation des activités de la FCSS et le Conseil d'administration consacre très peu de temps, lors de ses réunions, aux affaires concernant la Fédération.

Ces opinions, qui tendent à confirmer les résultats de nos propres recherches, nous incitent à recommander que l'ACSP demeure au sein de la Fédération des sciences sociales.

Nous sommes conscients de la vulnérabilité des sciences sociales dans le contexte politique actuel: le récent débat sur la fusion du CRSH et du Conseil des arts nous a fait prendre pleine conscience de cette réalité. Mais s'il est une autre chose que ce débat a démontré, c'est que la Fédération constitue un lobby important. Dans de telles circonstances, on ne peut ignorer le caractère nécessaire que revêt une coopération plus étroite entre la Fédération et ses membres. Nous faisons donc les quelques observations qui suivent dans l'espoir qu'elles sauront

contribuer au développement d'une telle collaboration entre l'ACSP et la FCSS.

1. Consultation et communication

Les membres de l'exécutif de l'ACSP affirment que l'information qu'ils reçoivent de la FCSS est souvent diffuse et que la Fédération ne les consulte pas suffisamment sur les questions de politiques publiques.

La Fédération a récemment fait preuve de sa volonté de

consulter les exécutifs des associations membres. Étant donné les 24 membres que comprend la FCSS, la consultation est une tâche d'envergure qui risque toujours de ne pas pouvoir être accomplie de façon à combler les attentes de tous et de chacun. Les récents changements apportés aux structures de la Fédération, tels l'introduction d'une réunion annuelle des présidents d'associations, visent à combler ces lacunes. De plus, le Président et le Directeur général de la Fédération pourraient prendre l'initiative de consulter régulièrement les dirigeants des cinq ou six associations les plus importantes. L'ACSP pourrait très bien faciliter les choses en désignant l'un des membres de son exécutif responsable de cette liaison. Cette personne s'entre-tiendrait régulièrement avec le représentant de l'ACSP au conseil de la Fédération au sujet des activités de la FCSS et du rôle joué par l'Association en son sein. Un des membres de notre comité croit bon aussi que l'Association consacre plus de temps,

lors de ses réunions, aux questions touchant la Fédération, mais un autre trouverait superflues ces attentions particulières étant donné les autres mesures qui ont été proposées dans le but de favoriser les échanges entre l'Association et la Fédération.

Nous jugeons que les interventions de la FCSS auront plus d'impact si elles sont moins fréquentes. Elles pourraient prendre la forme d'un bulletin d'information bimensuel ou même mensuel. Les informations plus urgentes nous seraient toujours transmises au besoin et

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recevraient ainsi d'autant plus d'attention qu'elles seraient inhabituelles.

2. Problèmes de lobbying

Considérant sa taille et ses ressources, la Fédération fait un bon travail sur le plan du lobbying. Cependant, les intérêts de ses membres sont très diversifiés et il semble, à nos yeux, que la Fédération est trop souvent sollicitée pour des tâches dépassant largement son mandat et son expertise. Elle a donc du mal à identifier le moment le plus opportun pour agir sur les dossiers qui la concernent, c'est-à-dire le moment où elle devrait formuler et exposer sa position sur les questions de politiques publiques.

La Fédération tente présentement de repenser ses pratiques en matière de lobbying. Son Comité des affaires gouvernementales devrait chercher (1) à identifier, au sein de la communauté des sciences sociales, des personnes susceptibles de pouvoir offrir leur expertise et de participer à la gestion de dossiers spécifiques et (2) à rendre plus visible et plus régulière la participation de la Fédération aux différentes coalitions de lobbies académiques qui ont été créés au cours des dernières années. Les associations membres devraient être conscientisées au fait qu'elles peuvent jouer un rôle déterminant au sein de ces coalitions lorsqu'il s'agit de piloter des dossiers qui les concernent de près.

3. Problèmes administratifs

Le Secrétaire administratif de l'ACSP et le Directeur général de la FCSS devraient se rencontrer de façon régulière afin de s'informer mutuellement au sujet de leurs organismes respectifs et de régler les problèmes administratifs susceptibles de survenir.

4. Coûts d'adhésion

Le Conseil d'administration de l'ACSP a mentionné qu'il trouvait trop élevés les coûts d'adhésion à la Fédération. Mais cette inquiétude s'avère injustifiée. Au contraire, le Conseil devrait se préoccuper du fait que le financement de la Fédération lui provienne à 60% du CRSH. Le CRSH considère la FCSS comme son principal lien avec la communauté des sciences sociales et accorde une grande importance au maintien de bonnes relations avec la Fédération. Néanmoins, aucun groupe responsable de la défense d'un intérêt particulier dans les débats publics devrait être aussi dépendant du financement gouvernemental. Les membres du comité sont divisés quant à la recommandation à faire à l'Association. L'un des membres croit que l'Association devrait étudier la possibilité de doubler sa contribution actuelle de \$6000 et d'aider la Fédération à trouver d'autres sources de financement. Un autre membre entretient encore des doutes quant aux avantages que retire l'Association de sa contribution actuelle et serait donc réfractaire à une telle initiative. Les deux autres membres du comité n'ont pas pris position sur la question.

5. Problèmes liés aux publications

Les commentaires à l'effet que le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante prend trop de temps pour étudier les manuscrits sont tout à fait mérités, comme le sont aussi les remarques concernant la qualité des évaluations. Ces problèmes sont beaucoup plus complexes qu'ils ne puissent sembler et notre comité n'a pas été en mesure de leur accorder l'attention qu'ils méritent. Nous suggérons que les politologues qui participent au PAES prennent eux-mêmes l'initiative de les étudier et d'y apporter un remède.

Ces commentaires sont, comme nous l'avons précisé, des observations et non des recommandations. Nous espérons tout de même que l'ACSP et la FCSS les trouveront utiles et constructifs.

As we reported in the November *Newsletter* your Board of Directors decided at last June's meeting to review the CPSA's relationship with the Social Science Federation of Canada. It asked our Committee to recommend whether or not the CPSA should leave the SSFC. In the event that the Committee felt the CPSA should remain in the Federation, it was asked to consider what steps, if any, the CPSA should recommend to SSFC for improving its services to members.

To meet this mandate we used the November *Bulletin* to invite comment from the membership at large and consulted with previous CPSA Presidents and members of the Association who have been active in the Federation. Although our notice in the *Bulletin* elicited no response, we did receive a number of useful letters from those we approached directly. We are grateful for their assistance and also for the friendly and prompt way in which the SSFC leadership and staff responded to our enquiries.

The Committee identified the following specific criticisms of the SSFC :

1. The Federation does not adequately consult with member associations before adopting positions on public policy.
2. The Federation does not adequately address issues of concern to political scientists.
3. The Federation engages in excessive and counterproductive distribution of documentation.
4. The costs of membership (approximately \$6,000 annually) are too high.
5. The Aid to Scholarly Publications Program takes too long to review manuscripts and does not adequately monitor the quality of the reviews.

The consensus of the responses we received is that the CPSA should not leave the SSFC. The main reasons given for this position are :

1. A national, united social science lobby is essential in the current political climate.
2. CPSA could not lobby effectively on its own.
3. SSFC provides valuable services such as the Women's Network, the Aid to Scholarly Publication Programme, the organization of the Learned Societies.
4. It would be invidious for the CPSA to take a free ride on the various services provided by the CPSA.

On the whole, the responses were more supportive of the SSFC than critical. There was recognition that it is difficult for coalition groups like the SSFC to continually satisfy all their constituents. It was noted that the

Federation has recently taken steps to restructure its Board and executive with a view to ensuring more effective consultation with member associations (particularly the larger associations) and to engage Board and association members more fully in lobbying activity.

There was also recognition that the CPSA itself must bear some responsibility for the lukewarm relationship that exists between the Association and the Federation. Organizationally, the executive structure of the CPSA keeps the leadership at a distance from SSFC activities and the meetings of the Board devote little time to its affairs.

These views, which coincide with the results of our own research, persuade us to recommend that :

The CPSA should affirm its membership in the SSFC.

We are extremely aware that the social sciences are vulnerable in the current political climate. The recent debate over the amalgamation of the Canada Council and SSHRCC has brought the point home to us clearly. (It has also demonstrated that the SSFC is capable of mounting a very strong lobby.) In these circumstances, the need for close co-operation between the Federation and its members cannot be over-emphasized. Accordingly, we make the following observations in the hopes that they will contribute to the development of a much stronger relationship between the CPSA and the SSFC in the future.

1. Consultation and communication

CPSA executive members complain that they receive numerous and diffuse communications from the SSFC, but are not adequately consulted about the public policy positions that the Federation is taking.

SSFC has presented evidence of attempts to consult with the leadership of all its constituent associations. Since there are 24 member associations, consultation is a formidable aspect of the lobbying process and cannot always be carried out as expeditiously and fully as many would like. The recent structural changes introduced at the Federation, which include an annual meeting with the presidents of associations, may partially address this problem. In addition, the Federation could make a special point of having the President and Executive Director personally and regularly consult with the leadership of the five or six most populous associations. The CPSA could facilitate this process by designating one member of the executive as the contact person for this purpose. The contact person and the CPSA representative on the SSFC Board should also keep in touch with one another about the work of the Federation and the Association's interest in it. In addition, one member of your Committee feels that the Association would do well to devote more time to federation issues at its Board meetings, but another believes that the steps already suggested would ensure that such information as affects the CPSA will naturally be relayed to the Board, and that therefore a specific commitment to expand Board consideration of Federation affairs would be superfluous.

Federation communications to the Association would have greater impact if they were less frequent. Perhaps they could be consolidated on a bi-weekly or even monthly basis and sent out with a summary sheet. Truly urgent communications could still be sent out as necessary and would have the greater impact for being unusual.

2. Lobbying problems

For its size and resources, the Federation does a very good job at lobbying. However, the interests of its members are diverse and the Federation seems, to some of us, to be expected to take on too many lobbying activities, some of them demanding a high level of technical expertise. As a result it has difficulty identifying issues at the point at which they can be most effectively addressed — i.e. at the point when agencies first begin to formulate responses to policy problems.

The Federation is reorganizing the way in which it conducts lobbies. Its new Government Affairs Committee should consider (1) developing a process for identifying expertise in the social sciences that can be used on an ad hoc basis to participate in particular lobbies, and (2) making more explicit and regular its participation in the co-alition of academic lobbying groups that has emerged in recent years. Associations and their members should be made to understand, for example, that other groups in the coalition often assume the leadership on specific lobbies.

3. Administrative problem

The Administrative Secretary of the CPSA and the Executive Director of the SSFC should meet periodically to brief each other on developments in their respective organizations and to iron out any administrative difficulties that may be occurring.

4. Costs of membership

CPSA Board members have complained about the cost of SSFC membership. This concern is misplaced. Rather, Board members should be concerned that 60% of the SSFC budget comes from SSHRCC. SSHRCC clearly sees SSFC as its principal contact with the social sciences and is probably anxious to maintain a friendly relationship with the Federation. Nevertheless, no group that purports to represent an interest in public debate should be as dependent on a governmental patron as is the SSFC. Members of the Committee are divided on what response to recommend to the Association. One member feels that the CPSA should consider doubling its present contribution of \$6,000 and assisting the SSFC in the very difficult task of finding alternative sources of funding. Another continues to have misgivings about the value CPSA receives for its present contribution and therefore would not support such a move. The remaining two members of the Committee have not taken a position on the issue.

5. Publication problems

Membership complaints that manuscripts take too long to go through the Aid to Scholarly Publications Program are well-founded, as are the occasional complaints of incompetent reviews. These problems are much more complex than they appear to be on the surface and our committee was not able to address them. We suggest that the political scientists on the ASPP should make a point of investigating them and trying to effect some improvement.

These, as we have said, are observations, not recommendations. We hope, however, that both the CPSA and the SSFC will find them helpful.

Farewell Madame Pond

I was there, along with Conrad Winn as newly appointed Secretary-Treasurer, at the creation, when Joan became Executive Secretary. None of us then knew what all subsequent Presidents, Board members, and CPSA staff came to appreciate, that Joan's appointment was one of the most significant and fruitful CPSA decisions of the last two decades. Presidents came and went ; Secretary-Treasurers did their tours of duty and departed ; the CPSA office itself shifted location several times.

Amidst all of this flux, Joan's continuity confirmed what students of enduring politics have long known, that every successful institution is sustained by behind-the-scenes competence. Since Joan's appointment, new CPSA Presidents have never believed, as elected political leaders often do, that the elected CPSA Prince required a new cadre of freshly appointed senior administrators and advisors. On the contrary, the occasional rumour that Joan might step down produced detectable heart palpitations in those who depended on her steadiness. And now it is going to happen. So, I salute you Joan. You taught me much about politics by helping me, and the CPSA, to get over the routinized crises that every President encounters. For nearly two decades you reminded us that competence, integrity, civility, tenacity, a welcoming smile and good humour could be delightfully combined in one person.

Alan Cairns



Joan Pond has been the pillar of the CPSA for so many years it is hard to know what we will do without her. While members of the Executive have come and gone, Joan has kept the organization functioning in her own inimitable way—quiet, efficient, pleasant, and invariably helpful to every one who asked for assistance.

How she has preserved her cool through all the exacerbations of trying to serve a national organization with inadequate resources and a continually changing board of directors with their own particular views is a great mystery. But she has done it superbly well.

In her time the CPSA has grown greatly in the span and volume of its activities and Joan has been the chief person responsible for keeping it all going. I join with others in saluting her as a true lady and an outstanding Administrator. Is there not some way we can make her a CPSA Administrator Emeritus ?

Paul Fox



Joan Pond leaving the CPSA ! This really is the end of an era as far as I am concerned. In my experience she has been, as long as I can remember, the major prominent member of the CPSA staff at its head office. She filled her role with such efficiency and professional competence that I really identify her as personifying the office itself. She was always there, always available, always cheerful and always on top of very many details that the office was concerned with. She was always reliable : taking on responsibilities that others would readily thrust on her shoulders, knowing full well that they would be carried out with efficiency and dispatch. That is to say, she is a very considerate person who did everything she could to accommodate the needs of those people who worked with her. In addition, she made all of this fun, and she translated this feeling readily to those who came in contact with her.

In the period when I was President, I recall relying on her heavily, and I was never disappointed. My period corresponded to the radicalism of students and younger staff, that prosperity seems to bring with it. For people in positions like Joan's and mine, this inevitably involved a certain amount of youthful exuberance that sometimes almost became arrogance. Joan handled these situations with such patience and good humour that the edge was taken of all potential confrontations. This did an immense amount for me in dealing with situations that might have become difficult. When I look back on my period, my recollection is of a stimulating and interesting experience — but now I realize that what really made it flow so smoothly and with such humane results were the diplomatic skills, the patience and the humane good will of Joan Pond.

This was also the time when our sister association, the Société canadienne de science politique (since the Société québécoise de science politique) was finding its feet as a separate organization, which inevitably meant some tension with the CPSA. Joan was always there trying to clarify any situations which might have caused friction. She was extremely patient, and her immense knowledge of the intricacies of the CPSA made it possible to show newer members what the practices were, and what the effects of our ongoing relationships were over time. I was very pleased with the close relations with the Société that prevailed during that period, and I credit Joan with accomplishing the good feelings that we enjoyed with our sister organization.

Joan was usually over-worked but she never showed it, either by stressful behaviour or complaint. She was reliably good-humoured and maintained a highly efficient staff which shared her state of over-work yet turned out first-rate administrative output for an elected executive that never was really able to devote itself to the administrative detail of a large-scale national organization like the CPSA.

I feel personally very grateful to Joan for her work, and I would like to take this occasion to make that clear to her. The CPSA is a much better organization because of her work, and I'm sure we shall all remember what she has done for us well into the future. I wish her well in her retirement from the CPSA, and I know that she will follow our activities with the same interest that she has in the past. We must remember that she will be watching, and try to be worthy of the standards that she has set for us.

H.G. Thorburn



My years of closest contact with Joan Pond were in the later 1970s, when I was enormously privileged to co-chair with Arend Lijphart the first CPSA/ECPR Twinned Workshop at Louvain-la-Neuve and then to serve on the Association executive for the next three years. Even though Joan Pond had not yet honed all her skills of diplomacy and efficient management of the level that we consider almost legendary today, the overriding feeling that I retain from those years is one of trust and security. Executive members could sleep at night without nightmares about things that might go wrong, because we felt that with Joan on guard such things would never happen. She was not quite unflappable, but she usually gave us an impression of unflappability. In practice I suspect that she often internalized the difficulties and carried the burden herself, often at some personal cost, simply to spare us extra worries.

From my perspective, one of Joan Pond's greatest strengths is her diplomatic skill. In my time on the executive, relations between the CPSA/ACSP and the SQSP were not always smooth. The associational split was relatively recent, sensitivities and suspicions were apparent on both sides, and the country itself was moving inexorably towards a divisive referendum. It is no small tribute to Joan Pond's capabilities that the two associations came through this difficult period without any break in their major collaborative projects and continued on to build more sustained working relationships during the 1980s.

What stands out for me is that Joan Pond is superbly equipped for this bridgebuilding and balancing role. She exemplifies to a high degree one of the ideal character types so often associated with the bilingual and bicultural model of Canada but found less and less frequently in the post-Meech ice age: an Anglophone competent in both official languages and totally understanding of the new Quebec and its aspirations. Such persons are bound to be few in number, because their strength rests on a rare combination of ability (not just linguistic skill) and dedicated motivation. If the CPSA/ACSP were fortunate enough to find another such person as Joan's successor, its future would be in good hands. If Canada had more such persons than it appears to have at the present wintry time, its future would be less in jeopardy.

Kenneth D. McRae



Joan Pond's contribution to our Association goes far beyond her official title as CPSA Administrator. Every Political Scientist in Canada has benefitted from Joan's extraordinary talents; every programme and activity sponsored by the Association has her imprint even though the official imprimatur might be a CPSA officer or the Board. Joan represents far more than the organizational memory of the Association. She is also its soul and much of its drive, coherence, and continuity. We have been very fortunate to have her working on our behalf.

What academic organization is fortunate enough to have at its core a person endowed with exceptional diplomatic skills, initiative, good cheer, a mastery of its problems, and an uncanny ability to suggest gently to its officers and members not only what to do, but how to do it effectively? Whether the PIP, the programme for the Learned, OLIP, exchanges, elections, the *Bulletin*, *CJPS*, and many other domains, Joan knows all about them and how to deal with their problems. She also knows how to navigate the murky waters of Ottawa officialdom whenever CPSA matters touch upon government policy.

My files are filled with memos from Joan. They are mostly gentle reminders of presidential tasks to be done, useful advice on how to approach certain problems and people, and frequent words of encouragement. The historical background of issues and programmes are indispensable to the president, and Joan always knows it. Even long-forgotten votes at Board meetings a decade earlier were not beyond her memory. I have often thought of the blunders that I would have committed had it not been for Joan's knowledge and advice.

In my work with other organizations, I have never run across the likes of Joan Pond. Our Association has been extremely fortunate to have had her outstanding talents and goodwill for so many years. We are all greatly indebted to her. I hope in future she will keep in touch with us, and occasionally drop hints of how we might deal constructively with some of our problems.

Kal Holsti



I became president of the CPSA fifteen years after a rather lengthy service on the Board and as vice-president. The profession had grown substantially during that period. Where one "knew most people" in 1970, this was no longer true in 1985. Yet the CPSA was much better organized in 1985 than it had been in the earlier years.

The difference, simply, was Joan Pond. In the years before my presidency, Joan had succeeded in transforming a small, informally organized CPSA into a large organization, running as smoothly as any organization of human beings can be expected to run. Yet it was clear to officers and members alike that this was — and continues to be — an organization not just of humans, but of rather strong-willed scholars, each of whom was always treated as a respected individual.

Joan's glorious sense of proportions kept her from becoming a Stalin. She had the paperwork down to perfection, but she never imposed herself in matters that touched the substance of political science. I do not remember a simple decision in which this substance had to accommodate organizational interests.

I am sure that my colleagues and I would have functioned without Joan. But I hate to think of the many hours we would have to spend, and the thousands of dollars we would have had to waste, without the efficient organization built and run by Joan.

Yet, if I had to put my experience with Joan Pond in the three executive years 1984-1987 into one sentence, it would say: Joan was more than an incredibly efficient administrator, she was — and is — a great human being who let her humanity dominate whatever she was doing so very well, in the interest of all of us.

Frederick C. Englemann



The CPSA probably shouldn't work. Its members are divided by geography, language, age, gender, politics, and intellectual specialization. Unrepentant in their academic individualism, they rejoice in quarrelsome habits of disputations which they believe to be essential to the advance not only of their own causes, but of knowledge itself. Unqualified in their commitment to democracy, they insist on governing themselves through a kaleidoscopic Board of Directors composed of constantly rotating amateurs. If they had devoted all of their professional energies to devising an organization that was certain to fail, they might easily have invented themselves.

But the Association has been a roaring success — not merely because it houses Canada's premier journal of political studies, and not merely because it creates each year the intellectual feast that the Annual Meeting represents, but also because it operates difficult and challenging enterprises — like the Parliamentary Internship Programme — that go well beyond the "learned society" norm. How can so much good come from such chaotic raw material?

The answer is inescapable: Joan Pond.

For fifteen years (as every President — past and present — must surely agree), Joan has been the true custodian of the CPSA. Securing its memory and cultivating its conscience, she has brought to the pursuit of its welfare a fidelity of service and a quality of judgment that have left every "rotating amateur" deeply in her debt. Her warmth and empathy have been instantly discerned by every member who has met her. And she has shared with us all a quiet sense of fun and laughter that has made pomposity... well, difficult (among academics, of course, it is impossible to make it impossible...).

Not everyone can know the full extent of our debt to Joan. Perhaps **none** of us can, since all of the Officers and Directors have rotated in, and then rotated out. But even a short stint on the Board is enough to convey a sense of what it must be. Our memory of it will last the full stretch.

And so will our affection.

Thank you Joan, for everything.

Denis Stairs



I have the happiest memories of my 17-year association with Joan Pond. She is the best person to work with that one could possibly hope for — imaginative, creative, steady, thoughtful, reliable and, perhaps most of all, fun. The CPSA, especially its Boards, Executives and Presidents, could not have managed without her. To Joan, and to her totally supportive husband Ken, we all owe an immense debt of gratitude — of genuine thanks. As I write those words, I am reminded of one of my favorite popular songs. I know Joan and Ken like popular music, so I hope they don't mind what I've done to one that they (together with anyone else over 50!) would be familiar with.

Thanks for the Memory
(With apologies to Bob Hope and Frances Langford)

*Thanks for the memory
Of afternoons of PIP
Of evenings of OLIP
And meetings of the Board on board
A Learned boat or ship.
We thank you so much.*

*Thanks for the memory
Of visits to The Pres
Of SSHRC grants — what a mess!
And lobsters at the Stairs
and stares
At your working without stress.
We thank you so much.*

*Many's the time that we feasted
And many's the time that we fasted
The U. of O. was great while it lasted
We did have fun
And no harm done.*

*So thanks for the memory
Of the Trust Funds countless dollars
Of the debates among the scholars
And their constitutional wrangles
and dangles
Like radib dogs sans collars.
We thank you so much.*

John C. Courtney



In the age of computers and electronic networks, the CPSA relies largely on an oral tradition. And her name is Joan Pond. No meeting of the Executive Board, or AGM would be complete without the President turning to Joan and asking, "Well, what have we done in the past about this?" And she always knows. As a result, being President was less stressful than it might have been.

What did she do, besides remember everything? Paid on a part-time basis, Joan seemed to be at least a full-time worker. Her hand may be detected in personnel matters, creative financing, the *Journal*, the *Bulletin*, the internship programmes, the long-running success of the annual meeting of department chairs, and the extraordinary way in which the annual meetings at the Learned kept growing and becoming more complex while not bankrupting the Association. A special word must also be said for her role as a facilitator between the Association and *la Société*; she recognized before most that these professional bodies were an instance of sovereignty-association.

The simplest and most accurate measure of Joan's accomplishment and value will be how hard it will be to replace her. But I may be wrong; perhaps her efficiency will make even this daunting task appear easy. "Never let them see you sweat" is a cynical comment for most people, but one that Joan seems able to live by.

The real value Joan provided to me, and no doubt all "her" Presidents, was that she is fun. Full of life and laughter, always willing to share the ups and downs of organizational process, and the soul of discretion, Joan is, above all, a friend; and she is a friend above all.

David J. Elkins



Je saurai toujours gré à Joan Pond de sa trop grande indulgence lors de notre première rencontre, qui fut téléphonique. Celle-ci devait donner le ton à bien d'autres de ces échanges, beaucoup plus tard, entre Montréal et Bytown. C'est avec une manière plus que désinvolte, cavalière pour être plus précis, que j'ai accueilli, il y a déjà quelques lustres, les propos fort aimables d'une dame exquise qui me proposait d'engager, dans une langue tout à fait correcte, une conversation en français. J'eus l'idée incongrue, intempestive même, mais interurbain oblige, de lui répondre que j'étais tout disposé à poursuivre dans cette langue « pour l'exercice », mais qu'autrement il serait plus expéditif de le faire dans celle du Colonel By. J'ai toujours regretté ce geste qui m'a privé par la suite d'échanges dans la langue de ces Normands qui ont civilisé au large de la Manche cette île tant attachée à demeurer société distincte.

Le temps m'a vite fait réaliser, par ailleurs, que Joan Pond avait la signature par trop modeste. Elle avait pour titre d'être tout simplement l'administratrice de l'Association, fonction qui pouvait laisser croire tout ce qu'on voulait, excepté ce que Joan Pond a été pour nous. Pour tous ceux qui l'ont connue et appréciée, elle fut, elle est, et demeurera la CPSA. Non seulement aura-t-elle été la détentrice privilégiée de notre mémoire collective, mais elle en aura été l'âme. Et, pour cette raison, je la vois quitter avec beaucoup de regret. À combien d'entre nous a-t-elle donné la délicieuse illusion de présider en toute sérénité des assemblées et réunions qu'elle avait discrètement préparées par le menu. Non à la manière d'une éminence grise ou d'une technocrate, mais selon une tradition qui lui était propre, et suivant laquelle, de par sa position de plaque tournante, elle savait dispenser l'information au gré des besoins et des nécessités. Elle assurait la continuité dans la discontinuité des présidences qui se succédaient, et ce, sans ne jamais faire valoir quelque préférence que ce fût. Elle savait reconnaître en chacune et chacun les qualités qui lui permettait d'optimiser ses capacités. Au fond, Joan Pond aura été notre meilleur président.

Madame Pond, mes hommages...

André J. Bélanger



I am one of those whose involvement in the Canadian Political Science Association owes more to Joan Pond than anyone else. In acknowledging this I do not want Joan to be blamed for inflicting me on the Association. I wish only to thank her for overcoming the sullen and sceptical mood that inflicted so many of us after the break-up of the old joint association of economists and political scientists.

In those fledgling years of our independent CPSA, whenever I contacted the Association I encountered this delightful, intelligent person who not only seemed to know all about the Association but seemed to know me too. How many of us over the years must have been seduced into the Association's activities by Joan's wit and charm, and above all her friendship?

Later on, when I had the pleasure of working with Joan on the Association's executive, I came to appreciate up close her skills and commitment not just to our Association but to maintaining a strong community of scholarship in Canadian political science. I doubt if any of us understood so well the importance of fostering a harmonious relationship between *La Société* and the Association — or worked so hard to foster that relationship.

Joan has surely earned a rest from our travaux. How many of us found it relatively easy to take on the presidency of the Association because Joan was there? We knew that if something went wrong she would tell us — ever so gently and tentatively — how to fix it. If political scientists had a way of measuring organizational worry per moment of consciousness, Joan Pond would surely top the CPSA scale. Let us hope that she now has some time to enjoy our association as the true colleague she is to us all.

Peter H. Russell



"Partido Colorado", which governed Uruguay during most of the present century, particularly the "Batllismo", a faction within the party preoccupied with the "internal conscience" of the country¹.

During the 1970s the national security doctrine and ideological borders caused a flourishing of geopolitical analysis in the Southern Cone. In Uruguay, some works account for the preoccupation that was shown in political and academic circles².

The authoritarian interruption of democratic life in Uruguay was analyzed either in historical terms, primarily with an ideological perspective. This caused that its conclusions were mainly addressed at the internal framework. There were, however, some comparative analysis that allowed for some international inferences³.

With the return to democracy in the mid 1980s some works and analyses were published on subjects such as the bases of foreign policy, its evolution, the consequences of regime change, decision-making, the international context of democratic Uruguay and the themes of the agenda⁴.

Finally, the area of economics traditionally placed the evolution of the country and its different insertions in the international sphere within the study of the economic

conjuncture. Since 1960 the analysis of development, the effects of foreign investment and the consequences of integration were the center of the economic analysis. During the 1970s they were centered on the commercial and institutional aspects of integration and in the last decade different works incorporated notions of macroeconomic equilibria, exchange policy, industrial reconversion and specialization, international negotiation and the consequences of Uruguayan sub-regional integration⁵.

These partial thematical academic contributions to the study of Uruguay in international affairs allow us to build a framework of analysis although they prove insufficient to give a global vision of its foreign policy.

Works on specific themes of foreign relations have been published in recent years after the tardy recognition in Uruguay that the study of international relations is a separate and specific discipline within the social sciences. Academics and researchers who received their training for the most part out of Uruguay are now working toward filling the vacuum in the field of Uruguay's foreign relations⁶.

¹ Batlle, L. (1967): « Pensamiento y Acción », *Discursos*, Editorial Alfa, Montevideo.

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Turcatti, D. (1981): *El equilibrio difícil. La política internacional del batllismo*, ARCA/CLAEH, Montevideo.

² De Bellis, Q. (1975): *Uruguay en el Cono Sur. Destino geopolítico*, Biblioteca del Palacio Legislativo, Montevideo.

³ Caetano, G. y Rilla, P. (1987): *Breve historia de la dictadura*, CLAEH-EBO, Montevideo.

Corlazzoli, P. (1987): *Los regímenes militares en América Latina. Estructuración e ideología en los casos de Brasil, Chile y Uruguay*, Nuevo Mundo, Montevideo.

⁴ Bizzozero, L. (1990): « La política exterior uruguaya en la transición », CLAEH, Documento de Trabajo No 3.

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⁵ Astori, D., Zerbino, R.; Rodríguez López, J. y Tisnés A. (1975) *Inversión extranjera y desarrollo económico*, FCU, Montevideo.

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⁶ Bizzozero, L. (1988): « Toma de decisiones en política exterior, el caso de las dos Chinas », Cuadernos del CLAEH No 48, Montevideo.

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2. Area of International Politics

The Area of International Politics is a part of the Multidisciplinary Unit and the Postgraduate Department of the School of Social Sciences of the University of Uruguay.

The objectives of the area are :

- the study of the evolution of the international system.
- the analysis and development of conceptual and theoretical elements of international relations.
- the study of intra-regional relations in terms of the cooperation-conflict clivage.
- the evaluation of Southern Cone integration, particularly the MERCOSUR.
- the analysis of Uruguayan foreign policy and such of the other countries of the region.
- the follow-up of Latin American relations — particularly of the MERCOSUR — with Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan.

A) Research projects

In the pursuit of these objectives, the research projects presently being developed are mainly oriented toward the study of four fields : the sub-regional integration process, the coordination of foreign public policies, the relations between the MERCOSUR with North America and the relations between the MERCOSUR and Europe.

The sub-regional integration process study project comprehends mainly the subjects of the evolution of Latin American and Interamerican integration ; specificity and viability of the MERCOSUR within the Interamerican and international systems ; reformulation of the concepts of regional and international security ; cooperation and conflict in the process of sub-regional integration ; multilateral relations of the Southern Cone ; evolution of the political system and actors facing the policies of liberalization of the economy ; and State reform.

The coordination of foreign public policies study project is primarily oriented toward the analysis of the formulation and change of the international agenda ; evaluation of sub-regional relations ; comparison of

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Southern Cone foreign policies ; environment and drug trafficking as specific problems and public election and decision-making in Uruguayan foreign policy.

Research projects on the relations of the MERCOSUR with Europe and North America center the analysis on the evolution of institutional relations, the different themes in the agenda, and the possibilities of cooperation on international problems such as drugs and environment. The possible future relations between NAFTA and MERCOSUR are also analysed through the cooperation-conflict paradigm as presently conditioned by Interamerican and international foreign policy agendas.

B. Formal education

Within the Postgraduate Department, the Area is responsible for the courses taught on International Politics in the curriculum for the attainment of the Masters of Arts in International Economics. In coordination with the Departments of Economics and Political Science, it is also responsible for courses taught on integration and comparative politics.

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Tel. Fax. 5982 481917 and 400871

AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS / DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Herman Bakvis is on full year sabbatical, spending three months at the Federal Research Centre at the Australian National University.

Robert Boardman is on six month sabbatical.

Brian Lee Crowley is on full year leave.

Appointments

David Black has been appointed Assistant Professor, tenure-track, beginning July, 1993.

Gil Winham has been appointed to the *Eric Dennis Memorial Chair of Political Science and Government*.

Tim Shaw will replace Dan Middlemiss as Director, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, on July 1, 1993.

James Eayrs has been appointed Emeritus Professor.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Larry Fisk will be on sabbatical from January to June, 1994. He will work on issues related to the politics of the education process.

Other News

The department played host to the 1992 Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association meetings this past

October. Informal feedback indicates that the meetings were a great success, with an extensive and diverse program, scholars from across the country and a substantial registration.

In March of 1994, the department will host the annual meeting of the Conference for the Study of Political Thought (Atlantic Chapter).

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Dr. Malcolm Grieve (1993-94)

Appointments

Professor Heather Smith (1993-94)

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Sabbaticals

John Crossley will be on sabbatical leave during the 1993-94 academic year.

David Milne will be on sabbatical during the second semester (January-June 1994) of next academic year.

Resignation

A. Gary Webster has resigned from the University effective 31 March 1993.

Appointments

The Department expects to appoint a new permanent member in April 1993. This person will teach comparative politics (developing nations) and political theory. The department will also hire a Canadianist for 1993-94 to cover courses normally taught by those on sabbatical.

New Chairperson

Barry Bartmann has been elected Chair of the Department for the 1993-96 term. He takes over these duties on 1 July 1993.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Sabbatiques

Guy Gosselin (du 1er septembre 1993 au 31 décembre 1993 et du 1er mai 1994 au 31 décembre 1994)

Raymond Hudon (du 1er août 1993 au 31 juillet 1994)

Guy Laforest (du 1er septembre 1993 au 31 août 1994)

Albert Legault (du 1er juillet 1993 au 31 décembre 1993 et du 1er juillet 1994 au 31 décembre 1994)

Vincent Lemieux (du 1er septembre 1993 au 31 août 1994)

Paul Painchaud (du 1er janvier 1993 au 30 juin 1993 et du 1er janvier 1994 au 30 juin 1994)

Réjean Pelletier (du 1er septembre 1993 au 31 août 1994)

Jacques Zylberberg (du 1er septembre 1993 au 31 août 1994)

Rencontres scientifiques

Guy Laforest est co-organisateur d'un colloque sur le thème « Identité et modernité au Québec », en collaboration avec la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université Laval, 20-22 octobre 1993 au Musée de la civilisation.

Louis Imbeau organise un congrès sur « L'observation comparative de l'activité gouvernementale », du 10 au 12 septembre 1993 à l'Hôtel Clarendon de Québec.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Sabbatiques

Yves Bélanger
Jacques Bourgault
André Donneur
Lawrence Olivier
Michel Pelletier
Carolle Simard

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals / Leaves : 1993-94

Elisabeth Gidengil
Hudson Meadwell
Paul Noble
Baldev Raj Nayar (second term only)

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Sabbatiques

André-J. Bélanger, 1993
Gérard Boismenu, 1993
Diane Éthier, 1993
André Blais, 1993-1994
Bernard Charles, 1993-1994
Michel Duquette, 1993-1994
Brigitte Schroeder, 1993-1994

Nouvel engagement

Jane Jenson, à compter du 1er juillet 1993.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Nouveaux engagements

Le département a engagé deux nouvelles professeures soient Antonia Maioni spécialisée en politique canadienne et Manon Tremblay en méthodologie et politique canadienne.

Antonia Maioni a obtenu un BA en science politique de l'Université Laval, une maîtrise en Études internationales de l'Université Carleton et un doctorat de l'Université Northwestern. Le titre de sa thèse est : " Explaining Differences in Welfare State Development: a Comparative Study of Health Insurance in Canada and the United States ». Elle poursuit ses recherches sur les réformes des programmes de santé au Canada et aux États-Unis.

Manon Tremblay a fait ses études en science politique à l'Université Laval. Sa thèse était intitulée : « Les femmes en politique représentent-elles les femmes ? De quelques conditions des femmes et des hommes en politique au Québec à l'endroit des demandes exprimées par les

mouvements féministes ». Elle a par la suite fait des études post-doctorales à l'Université Loughborough. Ses recherches portent actuellement sur les rapports entre les femmes et la vie politique en Australie, au Canada et au Royaume-Uni.

De plus, le département complète le processus d'embauche d'un nouveau professeur en histoire des idées politiques pour le 1er juillet 1993.

Modifications éventuelles des programmes de 2e et 3e cycles

Le département de science politique est heureux d'annoncer qu'il a reçu une réponse positive du Conseil des études supérieures de l'Ontario concernant la mise en place d'un programme de doctorat. Le programme de 3e cycle sera en mesure d'accueillir ses premier(e)s étudiant(e)s en septembre 1994.

Le département offre trois domaines d'études et trois thématiques de recherche :

1. **La pensée politique.** Thématique : l'analyse des idéologies politiques. Histoire et développement des idéologies politiques; théorie des idéologies.
2. **La politique canadienne.** Thématique : l'économie politique canadienne. État, société et économie au Canada; économie politique du fédéralisme; État canadien et économie mondiale.
3. **La politique internationale.** Thématique : l'économie politique internationale. État et mondialisation; économie politique du développement; organisations internationales; intégration régionale.

Pour être admis au programme de doctorat, il faut détenir une maîtrise en science politique (ou l'équivalent) et avoir obtenu d'excellents résultats.

Le dossier d'admission au doctorat doit comprendre, outre les relevés de notes et deux lettres de recommandation, une lettre décrivant (1) le principal domaine d'étude, (2) la thématique de recherche qui orientera la thèse de doctorat, (3) la compétence linguistique du candidat. Le candidat doit aussi inclure un exemplaire d'un travail démontrant ses capacités de recherche.

La scolarité : le programme de doctorat comporte :

- des séminaires de méthodologie, de théorie et de recherche
- deux examens de synthèse (domaine majeur et mineur)
- la présentation d'un projet de thèse
- la rédaction et la soutenance de la thèse

Appui financier aux étudiants :

L'Université d'Ottawa, par l'entremise de l'École des études supérieures et de la recherche, offre actuellement des bourses d'admission accompagnées d'assistantats à l'enseignement provenant du département. La Faculté des Sciences sociales possède un fonds de recherche auxquels les étudiants seront admissibles.

De nombreuses sources externes d'aide financière existent, dont les principales sont : le Régime des bourses de l'enseignement supérieur de l'Ontario (Ontario Graduate Scholarships), les fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche (FCAR) du Québec et

les bourses du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (CRSHC).

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Research and Study Leaves : 1993-94

Barker, J. (Second Term only)
Barros, J.
Bashevkin, S. (Second Term only)
Day, R.
Kontos, A.
Russell, P.
Silcox, P. (Administrative)
Smith, J.
Wiseman, N. (Second Term only)

Appointments

Dickson Eyoh, African Studies - Political Science
Tad Homer-Dixon, Peace and Conflict Studies - Political Science

Job Openings

Comparative Politics: European

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Leaves, 1993-94

Henry J. Jacek
Thomas J. Lewis
Peter J. Potichnyj
Mark Sproule-Jones
Charlotte A.B. Yates

Retirement

Roman R. March will be retiring in June 1993 after over 25 years with the Department of Political Science, to pursue work on polling, and research on multiculturalism in Canada.

New appointments

Janet Ajzenstat will be joining the Department in July 1993 as an associate professor. She is the author of *The Political Thought of Lord Durham* (1988), and editor of *Canadian Constitutionalism, 1791-1991* (1992). In addition, she has written a number of articles on political thought and Canadian politics. At present Professor Ajzenstat is working on constitutional issues.

TRENT UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Robert Paehlke
Joseph Wearing

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

Sabbaticals

Dr. Yvan Gagnon will be on sabbatical leave, beginning in July 1993. He will be working on *Metapolicymaking in Canada* and on the Epistemological problems faced by newcomers to the study of political science.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Sabbaticals

Professor John R. Cartwright (July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994)

Professor William M. Dobell (July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994)

Other Leave

Dr. Peggy Falkenheim (July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994)

Dr. Marie Fleming (July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1995)

Dr. B.B. Kymlicka (July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1994)

Appointments

Dr. Elizabeth Riddell-Dixon has been appointed Chair of the Department of Political Science (January 1, 1993 to June 30, 1995).

Professor Richard Vernon has been appointed as Editor and Professor S.J.R. Noel as Co-editor of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* (July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1996).

HURON COLLEGE

Sabbaticals

James E. Crimmins will be on sabbatical leave during the academic year 1993-94. During this time, he will be completing editorial work on Jeremy Bentham's *Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism Examined (1818)* for *The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham* (Oxford University Press), and working on a book on *Bentham's Politics*. Both projects will require visits to Britain to consult the Bentham MSS. at University College London.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Sabbaticals

Harriet Critchley, 1993-94

Bohdan Harasymiw, 1993-94

Jim Keeley, 1993-94

Carol Prager, Fall term 1993

Anthony Parel, Winter term 1994

Killam Fellowship leave: Barry Cooper, 1993-95

Appointments

Dr. Anthony Perl: Ph.D. University of Toronto, as Assistant Professor (Canadian politics / public policy)

Announcements

Conference: "Toward a North American Community?"
University of Calgary
October 15-16, 1993

The conference will bring together leading scholars and policy experts to examine the management of relations among Canada, the U.S. and Mexico in an era of expanding continental cooperation, symbolized by the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Contact: Don Barry, (403) 220-7356

Other news

One of the recent graduate students, Ian Brodie has won two significant academic awards. First, his M.A. thesis

won the "Governor General's Gold Medal" award for the best Masters thesis completed at the University of Calgary during 1992. The title of his thesis is: *"Interest Groups and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Interveners at the Supreme Court of Canada."*

Secondly, a paper based on his thesis -- *"Interest Groups in Court: Beyond the Political Disadvantage Theory"* -- won "honourable mention" in an APSA-sponsored competition for the best graduate student paper in the area of "Law and Courts" at the 1992 APSA meeting in Chicago. (This paper is available through the Occasional Papers Series published by the Research Unit for Social Legal Studies at the University of Calgary).

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

Sabbaticals

Dr. Akira Ichikawa: July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994

OFFRES D'EMPLOI / JOB OPPORTUNITIES**The Graduate Institute of International Studies
Geneva**

Applications are invited for the following full-time vacancies starting on October 1994:

Professor/Associate Professor in International Relations specializing in International Politics

Candidates should have a demonstrated interest in subjects such as regional integration and/or comparative foreign policy, as well as in European questions. They should also have a strong analytical background in political science and international relations and an ability to combine theoretical analysis and applied research. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in Political Science or a related field.

Professor/Associate Professor of International Relations specializing in security issues

Candidates should have a demonstrated interest in subjects such as U.S. foreign policy, global security or strategic studies, in their traditional and new dimensions. They should have a strong analytical background in political science and international relations and an ability to combine theoretical analysis and applied research. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in Political Science or a related field.

Candidates must have teaching experience and a good publication record. They must be able to teach in either English or French and must have at least an understanding of the other language. Depending on experience, the appointments may be at the level of full or associate professor.

Applications including a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of publications should reach the Director at The Graduate Institute of International Studies, 132, rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland (fax: +41 22 738 4306) by September the 1st 1993 at the latest. Additional information about the positions may be obtained at the same address.

The Institute reserves the right to appoint by invitation a person who has not submitted an application.

**SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS /
RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES**

**Association d'études canadiennes /
Association for Canadian Studies
Congrès annuel 1993 Annual Conference**

Date: 3-5 juin 1993
Lieu: Université Carleton, Ottawa
Thème: Voyages réels et imaginaires, personnels et collectifs

Pour plus d'informations / For further information :

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

Date: June 3-5, 1993
Location: Carleton University, Ottawa
Theme: Voyages: Real and Imaginary, Personal Collective

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

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

**The Atlantic Provinces Political Science Association
APPSA 1993**

Date: October 15-17, 1993
Location: St. Francis Xavier University
Theme: Culture, Identity, Politics: Canadian Perspectives

It is now widely recognized that the themes of culture and identity have been close to the core of politics in the 20th century. A substantial part of contemporary political argument and critique is driven by the desire to explore the relationship between culture and identity and its long term impact on shaping/reshaping the domain of politics.

Proposals from all fields of the discipline, from theoretical and empirical standpoints, from Maritime/Canadian perspectives, within the boundaries of this general conference theme are welcome. The APPSA is particularly interested in bold and imaginative proposals. One panel will be reserved exclusively for papers that seek to explore the nature, the substance and possible future shape of maritime identity/identities on the eve of the year 2000.

SSHRC deadline for proposals: **June 18, 1993**

(Proposals will be accepted until **August 13, 1993**)

N.B. In order to facilitate timely submission of this conference proposal to SSHRC, proposals should be submitted on SSHRC's "page 4", which can be obtained from department chairs or research offices.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Dr. Shiraz Dossa or Dr. Jim Bickerton
Department of Political Science
St. Francis Xavier University
Antigonish, Nova Scotia
B2G 1C0
Tel. (902) 867-2167 (Department)
(902) 867-3939 (Bickerton)
(902) 867-2105 (Dossa)
Fax: (902) 867-5153
E-Mail: Bickerton@essex.stfx.ca

**Association canadienne des études
latino-américaines et caraïbes /
Canadian Association of Latin-American
and Caribbean Studies**

Colloque annuel / Annual Conference

Date: 21-24 octobre 1993
Lieu: Université Carleton, Ottawa
Thème: Culture et développement : la modernité repensée

Le thème du colloque vise à stimuler une réflexion sur la culture et ses rapports avec des pratiques sociales, économiques et politiques associées aux modèles de développement contemporain en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Une telle réflexion semble d'autant plus pertinente qu'elle fait suite aux manifestations qui ont marqué le cinquième centenaire de l'arrivée de Colomb au « nouveau monde ». Étant donnée la nature hétérogène et interculturelle de la réalité américaine, les activités de remémoration ont amené les chercheurs à repenser les pratiques symboliques des sociétés latino-américaines et caribbéennes. Le résultat a été une prise de conscience accrue de la notion de « différence » et une remise en question profonde des modèles de pensée jusqu'alors éhanchés. Cette rencontre devrait fournir aux latino-américanistes, aux spécialistes de la Caraïbe, aux artistes, critiques et chercheurs de toutes les disciplines, ainsi qu'aux membres des organismes non-gouvernementaux, aux diplomates et au grand public, l'occasion de réfléchir sur ces questions pour en arriver à communiquer et interagir d'une manière plus efficace.

Faire parvenir les projets de communication avant le **1er juillet 1993**.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information :

Alvina Ruprecht
French Department DDT 1607
1125 Colonel By Drive, Université Carleton
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1Y 1C9
Tel. (613) 728-3262
Fax: (613) 788-3544
Courrier électronique: aruprech@ccs.carleton.ca

Date: October 21-24, 1993
Location: Carleton University, Ottawa
Theme: Culture and Development : Rethinking Modernity

The theme of the conference constitutes a slight shift in the traditional orientation of the association's meetings in as much as it emphasizes questions of culture in relation to social, economic and political practices associated with

contemporary development models in Latin America and the Caribbean. This question is particularly relevant in the period following the events surrounding the commemoration of Columbus' arrival in the Americas. These events which have brought about a rethinking of all the symbolic practices of Latin American and Caribbean society, have led to an awareness of the meaning of difference and thus a questioning of the legitimacy of hitherto accepted models - given the heterogeneous and intercultural nature of the American reality. This conference will give Latin American and Caribbean scholars, artists and culture critics, as well as the NGO community, diplomats and the interested public, a chance to reflect on these questions in order to eventually interact in a more constructive way.

Deadline for submission: **July 1, 1993**

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Alvina Ruprecht, Conference Organizer
French Department DDT 1607
1125 Colonel By Drive, Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1Y 1C9
Tel. (613) 728-3262
Fax: (613) 788-3544
E-mail: aruprech@ccs.carleton.ca

**Société québécoise de science politique
Colloque des jeunes politologues 1993**

Date: 19 et 20 novembre 1993
Lieu: Université du Québec à Montréal
Thème: Qui gouverne quoi ?

« La fin du XXe siècle marque-t-elle la fin de l'État du XXe siècle ? Au tournant de ce millénaire, de multiples facteurs semblent induire une nouvelle dynamique de gouvernement : remise en question de l'État, crise de légitimité des institutions, crise de confiance vis-à-vis des gouvernants, redéfinition de la place et du rôle des femmes en politique, multiplication des acteurs sociaux, politiques et économiques, constitution de blocs économiques régionaux, bouleversements des équilibres stratégiques, résurgence des nationalismes... Les gouvernements disposent-ils encore des moyens de réaliser leurs objectifs ? Quelle emprise exercent encore les États sur les autres acteurs internationaux ? Comment les divers États du monde font-ils face à ces problèmes ? »

Le colloque des jeunes politologues, qui s'adresse tout particulièrement aux étudiants-es de maîtrise et de doctorat, portera sur le thème « Qui gouverne quoi ? », mais comportera aussi d'autres ateliers, en fonction des projets de communication qui seront soumis. Les objectifs du colloque sont de favoriser les échanges entre jeunes politologues de champs de spécialisation différents, la reconnaissance de nouveaux politologues et les débats entre étudiants-es et professeurs-es.

Les personnes intéressées à participer au colloque doivent faire parvenir un résumé d'une page de leur communication avant le **1er juin 1993**.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information :

Guy Bédard
Colloque des jeunes politologues 1993
Département de science politique
UQAM
C.P. 8888, succursale A
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3P8
Fax: (514) 987-4878

**Conference for the Study of Political Thought
(Atlantic Chapter)**

1994 meetings

Date: March 4th and 5th, 1994
Location: Mount Saint Vincent University
Theme: Living Democracy: Contemporary Challenges and Alternative Avenues

Proposals are welcomed which offer commentary upon the contemporary performance of modern democracies, proposals for and prospects of its extension to other dimensions of social and economic life and the particular challenges posed to democracy in the contemporary world.

Deadline for proposals: **September 7, 1993**

For accepted papers: **January 15, 1994**

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Michael MacMillan
Political Studies
Mount Saint Vincent University
166 Bedford Highway
Halifax, N.S.
B3M 2J6
Tel. (902) 457-6227
Fax: (902) 445-3960
E-Mail: Macmillm@ash.msvu.ca

**Siena College Multidisciplinary Conference
World War II Conference**

Date: June 2 - June 3, 1994
Location: Siena College, Loudonville, New York
Theme: World War II - A 50 Year Perspective

Siena College is sponsoring its ninth annual international, multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus for 1994 will be 1944 - though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcomed. Topics welcomed include, but are not limited to: Fascism and Naziism; Resistance and Collaboration; the Air War; the Italian Campaign - Anzio, Casino, etc.; the North Atlantic and the Naval War in the Pacific; "Island Hopping"; the Russian Front; Normandy and the ETO thereafter; the Warsaw Rising; the Holocaust; Literature; Art; Film; Diplomatic, Political and Military History and Biography; Popular Culture; Minority Affairs; Women's Studies; Asian; African; Latin American and Near Eastern topics. Religion, Pacifism, Conscriptio, events on the Home Front and post-War Planning as well as Draft Resistance and Dissent will also be of significant interest.

All these and other topics of relevance are welcome.

Deadline for submission: **December 1, 1993**

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

**26th International Conference on Social Welfare /
26ième conférence internationale de l'action sociale**

Date: July 3 - 7, 1994
Location: Helsinki/Tampere, Finland
Theme: Global Welfare

The organizers of the conference extend a cordial invitation to all persons working for social development and well-being to participate in the conference and to submit papers.

The Conference will discuss, report and review the issues of social rights and equality in their local, regional and global aspects. Special emphasis will be put on the global allocation of resources. The aim of the conference is to define a programme for the implementation of sustainable social development.

Plenary sessions will have simultaneous interpretation into English, French and Spanish. One language workshop will also be organized in all three languages. The working language of the conference will be English.

Registration fees will be approximately USD 350. There will be a special programme and fee for accompanying persons.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Global Welfare '94
Conference Secretariat
P.O. Box 63
SF-00501 Helsinki
Finland
FAX: +358 0 738 123

ICWS-Secretariat
Koestlergasse 1/29
A-1060 Vienna
Austria
FAX: +43 1 587 9951

Date: 3 au 7 juillet 1993
Lieu: Helsinki et Tampere, Finlande
Thème: Le bien-être mondial

Les organisateurs de la conférence invitent cordialement toutes les personnes oeuvrant pour le développement social et le bien-être des individus à participer à la conférence et à présenter des documents.

La conférence discutera, examinera et analysera les questions des droits sociaux et de l'égalité dans leurs aspects locaux, régionaux et mondiaux. L'accent sera plus particulièrement mis sur la répartition mondiale des ressources. La conférence a pour objectif de définir un programme pour l'application du développement social durable.

Une interprétation simultanée en trois langues -anglais, français et espagnol- sera assurée lors des séances plénières. Des ateliers unilingues seront également organisés dans chacune des trois langues. L'anglais sera la langue de travail essentielle de la conférence.

Les frais d'enregistrement s'élèveront à environ 350 dollars U.S. Un programme spécial ainsi que des frais spéciaux ont été envisagés pour les personnes qui accompagneraient les délégués.

Pour plus d'informations / For further information:

Global Welfare '94
Secrétariat de la Conférence
Boîte postale 63
SF-00501 Helsinki
Finlande
FAX: +358 0 738 123

Secrétariat de l'ICWS
Koestlergasse 1/29
A-1060 Vienne
Autriche
FAX: +43 1 587 9951

Vienna Dialogue on Democracy

Date: July 7 - 10, 1994
Location: Vienna, Austria
Theme: The Politics of Antipolitics

After 20 years of discussing the "confidence gap" between citizens and politics in Western democracies, some recent developments are forcing us to rethink the problematic. First, in several "old" democracies, levels of political satisfaction have hit a net low. Second, political disenchantment has spread almost instantly to the "new" democracies of Latin America and Eastern Europe. And third, citizens "antipolitical" attitudes are being increasingly instrumentalized by "neopopulist" actors.

The first *Vienna Dialogue on Democracy* (VDD), organized by the Austrian Institute for Advanced Studies, will focus on the last point: the resurgent "antipolitical" cleavage construction seen in the multifaceted versions of "postmodernized" populism. The conference will discuss these "politics of antipolitics" by concentrating on three partially-overlapping thematic nuclei.

Language: The distinctive medium of democratic politics is language. Democracy contains the promise of "communicative rationality". Clearly, in the real world, the "power of words" is confined by image-based policy styles, by the strategic abuse of arguments, by power and invisible politics, or simply by the lack of time and information. Democratic deliberation, then, is endangered. Are the "politics of antipolitics" further eroding it?

Realism: Politics implies the construction of desirable and feasible states of the future. Thus, based on some notion of political realism, "the art of the possible" has to define the spheres of competence of secularized politics - as well as existing constraints and trade-offs, risks and time horizons. How do "antipolitical" actors, suspected or systematic overpromising, link together the "worlds" of the necessary and the possible?

Linkages: The notion of democracy falsely suggests that the "rulers" and the "ruled" are identical. In modern mass democracies, they unavoidably fall apart, both different and distant from each other. Yet, dependent on electoral support, politicians are forced to symbolically "bridge the gap", to create symbols of community between politicians and citizens. How do "neopopulist" actors, the champions of "identity democracy" link to their electorate?

The *Vienna Dialogue on Democracy* invites original manuscripts which offer new theoretical insights and innovative methodological perspectives on the topics

described. Interdisciplinary and comparative analyses are highly welcomed. Papers should be no more than 25 typed pages in length. Each presentation is expected to last 30 minutes, and will be followed by comments from two discussants. Conference proceedings will eventually be published. *The deadline for submitting proposals, plus a biographical statement, is October 31, 1993.* A preliminary program will be drawn up once the proposals have been received and evaluated. *Papers will be due April 30, 1994.* It is anticipated, although not yet formally confirmed, that travel and accommodation costs for paper authors will be covered.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

VDD
c/o Dr. Andreas Schedler
Institute for Advanced Studies
Dept. of Political Science
Stumpergasse 56
A-1060 Vienna, Austria
Tel. +43/1/599 91-0
Fax: +43/1/597 06 35

LA FÉDÉRATION / THE FEDERATION

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF CANADA AT WORK

You might be wondering what the Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) has been doing for you in the last year. In order to inform you of some of the activities undertaken and issues addressed, you will find below highlights for 1992-93.

Lobbying

In terms of lobbying the SSFC has been extremely busy. It has undertaken a national campaign against the abolition of the SSHRC and is continuing to work for a constructive solution through a variety of actions. In the fall of 1992, the Federation through the National Consortium of Scientific and Educational Societies staged its annual lobbying week and met with over 100 ministers and MPs to discuss research funding in Canada. The Federation also released new **Research Profiles** to educate politicians, decision makers, and the media about the contribution of the social sciences to Canadian society. We were pleased to read an article in the *Science Bulletin* which praised the SSFC for its efficient lobbying activities on Parliament Hill.

SSHRC Policies and Programmes

The Federation constantly monitors SSHRC policies and programmes and makes the community's views known to the Council. In October, the SSFC organized workshops during the annual General Assembly meeting to provide a forum to discuss new research policies put into place by the SSHRC two years ago. A report of these discussions is currently being disseminated in the community and within the SSHRC. We are also part of the SSHRC consultative committee that has been set up in the context of the current evaluation of research dissemination programmes. Finally, the **Women's Issues Network** played a key role in the review of the SSHRC strategic theme "Women and Work" which led to the creation of the new theme "Women and Change".

The Social Sciences and interdisciplinary research

Throughout the last two years, SSFC has been working to ensure that the social sciences are truly included in large interdisciplinary projects involving the natural and medical sciences. You will remember that the Eco-Research Programme, which is being administered by the SSHRC, on behalf of the three granting councils, was announced at the SSFC annual conference in 1991. In light of recent cuts to the Green Plan, the Federation wrote to Minister Charest and his colleagues in Cabinet to ask that this Programme be spared from reduction. Over the last year, we have also made public our concerns about social science research within the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies. We are now monitoring the Human Genome Project, administered by the Medical Research Council, very closely to ensure that the social sciences are truly involved in this research enterprise.

Research dissemination

An important mandate of the SSFC is to promote research dissemination. This is done mainly through the **Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme** which subsidizes some 75 books in the social sciences each year and awards the Scholarly Book Prize annually. The Federation also meets this part of its mandate through its Joint Sessions and Special Theme Programmes through which the Federation awards \$25,000 annually to member associations. It should be noted that the Special Theme for the 1993 annual meetings of associations is : **The Social Sciences and the Environment**. Finally, given that the Learned Societies Conferences play a crucial role in the dissemination of research in this country, the SSFC has recently set-up a secretariat to study how best to make these meetings more efficient and more responsive to its members and to assist the universities in organizing the conferences.

Practical guides for social scientists

The SSFC publishes a number of practical guides for social scientists. The latest is entitled **Federal Government Funding Sources: A Practical Guide for the Social Sciences**. A revised edition of the guide, first published in 1992, will be released at the 1993 Learned Societies Conference at Carleton University.

The Social Science Federation of Canada represents 24 learned societies and 68 universities.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the SSFC office :

415-151, Slater
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3
Tel.: 613-238-6112
Fax: 613-238-6114

LA FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES AU TRAVAIL

Vous vous demandez peut-être ce que la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) a fait pour vous depuis un an. Vous trouverez ci-après la liste des faits saillants de 1992-1993 qui vous informe des activités que la Fédération a entreprises et des dossiers qu'elle a traités.

Le lobbying

La FCSS a été extrêmement occupée dans ce dossier. Elle a mené une campagne nationale d'opposition à l'abolition du CRSH et poursuit son travail en vue de trouver une solution constructive par le biais de diverses interventions. À l'automne de 1992, la Fédération, par l'entremise du Consortium national des sociétés scientifiques et pédagogiques, a mené sa semaine annuelle de lobbying, rencontrant plus de 100 ministres et députés pour discuter du financement de la recherche au Canada.

La Fédération a publié également de nouveaux **Profils de recherche** pour éduquer les décideurs et les médias au sujet de la contribution des sciences sociales à la société canadienne. Nous avons été heureux de lire dans le *Science Bulletin* l'article qui faisait l'éloge de la FCSS et de son lobbying efficace sur la Colline du Parlement.

Les politiques et programmes du CRSH

La Fédération surveille de près les politiques et programmes du CRSH à qui elle transmet les opinions de la communauté. En octobre, elle a organisé des ateliers pendant l'assemblée générale annuelle pour discuter des nouvelles politiques de l'appui à la recherche mises en place par le CRSH il y a deux ans. Un rapport de ces entretiens circule actuellement dans la communauté et au sein du CRSH. Nous participons également aux travaux du Comité consultatif du CRSH créé dans le cadre de l'évaluation des programmes de diffusion de la recherche. Enfin, le Réseau des questions féministes a joué un rôle important dans l'évaluation du thème stratégique du CRSH « Femmes et travail » qui a donné lieu à la création d'un thème nouveau « Les femmes et le changement ».

Les sciences sociales et la recherche interdisciplinaire

Au cours des deux dernières années, la FCSS a veillé à ce que les sciences sociales soient véritablement intégrées aux grands projets interdisciplinaires concernant les

sciences naturelles et médicales. Vous vous souviendrez que le Programme Éco-Recherche, qui est administré par le CRSH au nom des trois conseils subventionnaires, a été annoncé au congrès annuel de la FCSS en 1991. À la lumière des récentes compressions imposées au Plan vert, la Fédération a écrit au ministre Charest et à ses collègues du Cabinet pour leur demander que ce programme échappe aux réductions. Au cours de l'an dernier, nous avons également fait connaître notre préoccupation au sujet de la recherche en sciences sociales au sein de la Commission royale d'enquête sur les nouvelles techniques de

reproduction. Nous surveillons maintenant très étroitement le Projet sur le génome humain administré par le Conseil de recherches médicales pour faire en sorte que les sciences sociales soient véritablement intégrées au processus de recherche.

Diffusion de la recherche

Un aspect important du mandat de la FCSS consiste à promouvoir la diffusion de la recherche, ce qu'elle fait surtout grâce au **Programme d'aide à l'édition savante** qui subventionne quelque 75 ouvrages en sciences sociales chaque année et décerne annuellement le Prix du livre savant. La Fédération réalise également cet aspect de son mandat grâce à ses Programmes des sessions conjointes et du thème spécial par le biais desquels elle verse 25 000 \$ annuellement aux associations-membres. Notons que le thème spécial des réunions annuelles des associations en 1993 est: **Les sciences sociales et l'environnement.**

Enfin, comme les congrès des sociétés savantes jouent un rôle important dans la diffusion de la recherche au pays, la FCSS a récemment établi un secrétariat chargé d'étudier les façons de rendre ces réunions plus efficaces et plus attentives aux besoins de ses membres et d'aider les universités à organiser les congrès.

Guides pratiques à l'intention des sciences sociales

La FCSS publie un certain nombre de guides pratiques à l'intention des sciences sociales dont le dernier s'intitule

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Sources de financement du gouvernement fédéral : un guide pratique à l'intention des sciences sociales. Une édition révisée du guide, publié la première fois en 1992, paraîtra en 1993 à l'occasion du Congrès des sociétés savantes à la Carleton University.

La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales représente 24 sociétés savantes et 68 universités.

Si vous avez des questions, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec le bureau de la FCSS :

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SSFC'S LOBBYING EFFORTS PRAISED

The September issue of *Science Bulletin*, an independent newsletter on Canadian science and technology policy, featured an article on the national scientific lobby.

Bulletin Editor Wayne Kondro argues that the scientific community is both naive in terms of the political process and reluctant to participate in lobbying. Because scientists generally fail to recognize the importance of putting time and resources into the lobbying process, this "hampers efforts to generate monies for S&T programs" and to define national S&T priorities.

Kondro also points to the fragmentation of the research community as a further reason for the lack of unified voice on science policy. While the social sciences are represented by the SSFC, and the biomedical sciences by the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies, "the natural sciences... are essentially unrepresented on the Hill... Most [learned societies] do not view lobbying as anything vaguely like a primary function". Kondro stresses the advantages of an umbrella group in representing their members' collective interests.

How should an organization mount an effective lobby? The experts interviewed for the article make a number of suggestions. Establish a profile in Ottawa: "a regular day-to-day presence is vital" in maintaining good contacts before a crisis erupts on a particular issue. Learn to clearly articulate your agenda and encourage better relations with the media.

Here's what the *Science Bulletin* said about the SSFC:

"Social scientists are by far the most effective and organized of the lot, reflecting perhaps, the reality that they've long had to fight for every cent they could get. They're represented by the Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC), which is comprised of some 25 societies and 67 universities".

With regard to lobbying activities, Kondro writes: "Most consultants say the bare minimum for setting up shop is \$350,000-500,000/yr... Well, even the Cadillac (well, maybe the sedan) of science lobbies, the SSFC, spends half that kind of cash... on advocacy. "If we had that kind of moyen, I think we could do some extraordinary things". says executive-director Marcel Lauzière".

"... how is it that the SSFC is able to mount a unified front despite the fact it too represents a disparate community from psychologists to

historians? Government relations officer Carol Martin says there's natural commonality of interests: the need to improve funding levels and to ensure that federal policy is developed with the input from scientists themselves. "A coalition gives them much greater voice."

Copies of the article are available by contacting Carol Martin at the SSFC Secretariat.

RECONNAISSANCE DU LOBBYING DE LA FCSS

Le numéro de septembre de *Science Bulletin*, un bulletin de nouvelles sur les politiques canadiennes en matière de science et de technologie, renferme un article sur le lobby national scientifique.

Le rédacteur de la publication, Wayne Kondro, y affirme que la communauté scientifique est naïve face au processus politique et peu encline à participer au lobbying. Les scientifiques, en général, ne reconnaissent pas l'importance de consacrer du temps et des ressources au lobbying, ce qui « gêne les tentatives d'obtenir de l'argent pour les programmes de science et de technologie » et de définir des priorités nationales dans ces domaines.

Dans son article, M. Kondro souligne également que la fragmentation de la communauté des chercheurs contribue aussi à l'absence d'un front commun dans le domaine de la politique scientifique. Les sciences sociales sont représentées par la FCSS, les sciences biomédicales, par la Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie, mais « les sciences naturelles... sont virtuellement absentes de la Colline parlementaire... La plupart [des sociétés savantes] ne considèrent pas le lobbying comme une activité fondamentale ». M. Kondro rappelle pourtant les avantages de pouvoir compter sur un organisme-cadre de coordination lorsqu'il s'agit de défendre les intérêts de la communauté.

Comment une organisation effectue-t-elle un lobby efficace? Les experts que M. Kondro a interrogés suggèrent un certain nombre d'idées. Il faut être présent à Ottawa: « une présence quotidienne est essentielle » pour garantir une bonne communication avant qu'une crise n'éclate sur un sujet particulier. Il faut apprendre à exprimer clairement ses idées et encourager de meilleures relations avec les médias.

Voici en quels termes le *Science Bulletin* parle de la FCSS:

« Les sciences sociales sont de loin les mieux organisées et les plus efficaces; cela tient peut-être au fait qu'elles ont dû longtemps se débattre pour obtenir chaque dollar qu'elles désiraient. Elles sont représentées par la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) qui regroupe quelque 25 associations et 67 universités.

Sur la question du lobbying, M. Kondro écrit: « La plupart des spécialistes estiment qu'il faut un minimum de 350 000 \$ à 500 000 \$ par année pour faire du lobbying... Mais la FCSS, qui représente pourtant la Cadillac (ou du moins, la berline) du lobby scientifique, ne dépense que la moitié de cet argent... pour défendre la communauté ». « Si nous pouvions disposer d'une telle somme », explique le directeur général, Marcel Lauzière, « nous pourrions faire des choses extraordinaires ».

« ... comment se fait-il que la FCSS puisse présenter un front uni malgré le fait qu'elle représente elle aussi une communauté très diversifiée, allant de la psychologie à l'histoire? L'agente des relations gouvernementales de la FCSS, Carol Martin, indique qu'il existe une communauté naturelle d'intérêts: le besoin d'accroître le financement et de s'assurer que les politiques gouvernementales soient conçues en tenant compte du point de vue des scientifiques. « L'union leur donne une voix plus forte », souligne-t-elle ».

Pour obtenir une copie de l'article, veuillez vous adresser à Carol Martin à la FCSS.

SSFC UPDATE

News from the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme (ASPP)

In 1992 the ASPP had a busy year, but also passed an important milestone. Fifty years earlier the Social Science Research Council of Canada provided publication grants to the first three books of some 3,500 works which have since been subsidized by what is now known as the ASPP.

The Social Science Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities jointly administer the ASPP with public funds provided through the SSHRC. The ASPP supports the publication of scholarly books in the humanities and social sciences, which are not financially self-supporting, but which represent important contributions to knowledge and scholarship. The ASPP facilitates the dissemination at home and abroad of research by Canadian scholars.

During the last twelve months the ASPP has developed a five years plan to direct its traditional activities and new initiatives. The plan calls for a streamlining of peer review, which continues to rely, of course, on the support and good will of the scholarly community as readers and as publications committee members. The ASPP is administered by and for scholars, ASPP staff is responsible for the organization of the SSFC book prizes, which were established in 1990 to promote Canadian scholarship in the social sciences and to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of authors whose books have been supported by the ASPP.

The ASPP will produce an annual catalogue of ASPP supported books for distribution to research libraries in Canada and abroad. A trial programme in the applications of computer technology in research communication is also envisaged.

The ASPP is active in corporate and private fund-raising to support new initiatives and ultimately to create an ASPP endowment fund. Corporate sponsors now support approximately half the costs of the annual book prizes which will become self-supporting by the end of the five year plan in 1997. And for the first time this year the ASPP launched the "Colleagues in Scholarly Publishing" direct-mail campaign among recipients of ASPP grants. The campaign has thus far been a marvellous success!

Women's Issues Network

We are very pleased to report that a document establishing guidelines to avoid sexist and other biases in

manuscripts supported by the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme (ASPP) was approved by the SSFC Executive Committee in February. The document was endorsed by the SSFC/CFH Joint Management Board, responsible for the ASPP. The guidelines are intended for the general use of authors and evaluators of the Programme to avoid potential distortions and misrepresentations in research and research dissemination. Dr. Carmen Lambert, Chair of the WIN, was one of the initiators of this project. Please contact the SSFC for a copy of the guidelines.

You will remember that the Special Theme for the 1994 annual meetings of SSFC member associations — VIOLENCE — was proposed by Dr. Carmen Lambert on behalf of the WIN. At the last meeting of the SSFC Board of Directors, Dr. Lambert informed the members that the WIN will be organizing an SSFC chaired session at the Learned's in Calgary focusing on violence on university campuses. More details of this session will follow at a later date.

SSHRC'S Research Support Policies

The report of the SSFC 1992 fall workshops is now available. These workshops, which brought together social scientists, research administrators, and SSHRC officials, examined the changes in the Council's research support policies over the past two years. Among the topics debated were research time stipends, the new emphasis on track record, and private scholars. To obtain a copy of the report, please contact the SSFC office.

Interdisciplinarity: Looking out for the Social Sciences

The social sciences have an important role to play in large interdisciplinary research projects: this is the message that the SSFC has been bringing to the Federal government, the three granting councils, and the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies over the past year.

Many of you may recall that the SSFC lobbied to have the social sciences included in the Eco-Research Programme, the tri-council programme funded by the government's Green Plan to provide funding for environmental research. In fact, the Minister of the Environment, Jean Charest, announced the creation of the Eco-Research Programme — an initiative worth \$50 million over 6 years — at the SSFC's 1991 conference. Unfortunately, the government's December 1992 economic statement called for a ten percent cut to Green Plan programmes, and the SSFC has written to Minister Charest and a great number of his colleagues to spare the Eco-Research Programme.

A second tri-council research initiative, the Canadian Genome Analysis and Technology (CGAT) Programme, was recently created to map the human genetic structure. In a recent meeting with the President of the Medical Research Council, Dr. Henry Friesen, the SSFC manifested its concerns that the social, ethical and legal ramifications of this project not be neglected. The SSFC would also like to encourage the members of the social science community to take advantage of this research opportunity and participate in the CGAT Programme.

And finally, as a result of its experience with the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies — a commission which showed a blatant disrespect for

scientific norms of research, including a transparent research process — the SSFC has turned its attention to the lack of research guidelines at royal commissions. A SSFC task force is currently drafting a number of principles for the conduct of research at royal commissions. The SSFC intends to submit this report to the government in the coming year.

FCSS BULLETIN

Du nouveau au programme d'aide à l'édition savante (PAÉS)

En 1992, l'activité n'a pas manqué au PAÉS et le programme a franchi une étape importante. Il y a cinquante ans, le Conseil canadienne de recherches en sciences sociales subventionnait la publication des trois premiers livres des quelque 3 500 ouvrages qui ont été subventionnés depuis, dans le cadre de ce que nous connaissons maintenant comme étant le PAÉS.

La FCSS et la FCÉH administrent conjointement le PAÉS grâce à des fonds publics consentis par le CRSH. Le PAÉS soutient la publication de livres savants dans les sciences humaines qui ne peuvent espérer l'autofinancement bien qu'ils représentent des contributions importantes à la connaissance. Le PAÉS facilite la diffusion de la recherche des chercheurs canadiens, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger.

Au cours des douze derniers mois, le PAÉS a élaboré un plan quinquennal qui orientera ses activités habituelles ainsi que ses nouvelles initiatives. Le plan prévoit la rationalisation du processus d'évaluation par les pairs, processus qui, naturellement, continuera à reposer sur l'appui et la bonne volonté des chercheurs qui agissent à titre de lecteurs ainsi que comme membres des comités de publication. Le PAÉS est administré par et pour les chercheurs. Le personnel du PAÉS est responsable de l'organisation du prix du livre de la FCSS qui a été institué en 1990 pour promouvoir les sciences sociales et pour reconnaître les réalisations exceptionnelles des auteurs dont les livres ont reçu l'appui du PAÉS.

Le PAÉS publiera un catalogue annuel des livres publiés grâce au Programme. Il sera diffusé dans les bibliothèques au Canada et à l'étranger. On envisage par ailleurs de faire l'essai d'un programme pour étudier l'utilisation des technologies informatiques dans la diffusion de la recherche.

Le PAÉS recherche activement des sources de financement extérieures pour soutenir ses nouvelles initiatives et dans le but de créer, éventuellement, une fondation. Présentement, des commanditaires privés financent environ la moitié des frais reliés aux prix annuels du livre et en 1997, au terme du plan quinquennal, cette activité devrait avoir atteint l'autofinancement. Pour la première fois, cette année, le PAÉS a lancé une campagne de sollicitation. « Bienfaiteurs de l'édition savante » s'adresse aux récipiendaires de subventions du PAÉS. La campagne connaît un vif succès !

Le générique masculin est utilisé sans aucune discrimination et uniquement dans le but d'alléger le texte.

Le réseau des questions féministes

Il nous fait plaisir d'annoncer à la communauté que le Bureau de direction de la FCSS vient d'approuver un document portant sur les lignes directrices à respecter

afin d'éviter les biais sexistes et autres dans la préparation et l'évaluation de manuscrits soumis au Programme d'aide à l'édition savante (PAÉS). Ces lignes directrices destinées aux auteurs et aux évaluateurs ont pour but d'éviter les déformations et les inexactitudes dans la recherche et la diffusion de la recherche. Mme Carmen Lambert, présidente du Réseau et l'une des initiatrices du projet, a suivi l'évolution de ce dossier de près. Une copie peut être obtenue auprès du Secrétariat.

Vous vous souviendrez que le thème spécial 1994 — VIOLENCE — adopté par la FCSS pour les réunions annuelles des associations-membres a été proposé par Mme Lambert au nom du Réseau des questions féministes. Lors de la dernière réunion du Conseil d'administration, la présidente a annoncé que le Réseau organiserait une session consacrée tout spécialement à la violence sur les campus universitaires lors du Congrès des sociétés savantes à Calgary. La session se tiendrait sous la présidence de la Fédération. De plus amples informations vous parviendront bientôt.

Les politiques d'appui à la recherche du CRSH

Le rapport de la FCSS sur les ateliers de l'automne 1992 est maintenant disponible. Réunis en ateliers, des chercheurs en sciences sociales, des administrateurs de recherche ainsi que des représentants du CRSH ont examiné les changements apportés aux politiques du Conseil au cours des deux dernières années. Les allocations de dégagement, le nouvel accent sur les réalisations et les chercheurs autonomes étaient au nombre des sujets discutés. Veuillez communiquer avec le Secrétariat de la FCSS pour obtenir un exemplaire de ce rapport.

L'interdisciplinarité : les sciences sociales doivent en faire partie

Les sciences sociales ont un rôle important à jouer dans les projets de recherche interdisciplinaire de grande envergure : au cours de la dernière année, voilà le message que la FCSS a livré au gouvernement, aux conseils de recherches ainsi qu'à la Commission royale sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction.

Plusieurs d'entre vous se souviendront que la FCSS a fait des pressions pour que les sciences sociales fassent partie du programme Éco-recherches, ce programme des trois conseils qui est financé en vertu du Plan vert pour soutenir la recherche environnementale. De fait, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé la création du programme Éco-recherches (50 millions de dollars sur 6 ans) en 1991, lors d'une conférence de presse de la FCSS. Malheureusement, dans son énoncé économique de décembre 1992, le gouvernement annonçait une réduction de 10 pourcent des programmes du Plan vert. La FCSS a écrit au ministre Charest ainsi qu'à plusieurs de ses collègues pour leur demander d'épargner le programme Éco-recherches.

Récemment, les trois conseils créaient le Programme canadien de technologie et d'analyse du génome (CTAG) dans le but de tracer la structure génétique humaine. Lors d'une rencontre récente avec le président du Conseil de recherches médicales, M. Henry Friesen, la FCSS a fait part de ses préoccupations à l'effet que les ramifications sociales, éthiques et juridiques de ce projet ne doivent pas être négligées. La FCSS encourage par ailleurs les membres de la communauté des sciences sociales à tirer profit de ce programme sur le génome humain.

Enfin, à la suite de son expérience avec la Commission royale sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction — une commission qui a fait preuve d'un manque de respect flagrant pour les normes de recherche et plus particulièrement pour la transparence du processus de recherche — la FCSS s'est arrêtée à l'absence de lignes directrices pour la recherche effectuée dans le cadre de commissions royales. Un groupe de travail de la FCSS élabore actuellement un certain nombre de principes pour la conduite de la recherche dans ces cadres. La FCSS a l'intention de présenter ce rapport au gouvernement au cours de la prochaine année.

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ANNONCES DIVERSES/ANNOUNCEMENTS

VINGT-NEUF SCIENTIFIQUES ET UNIVERSITAIRES CANADIENS REÇOIVENT UNE PRESTIGIEUSE BOURSE D'ÉTUDE KILLAM

Lors de sa réunion de février 1993, le Comité de sélection Killam a attribué des bourses d'une valeur totale de 1,9 millions de dollars à 29 éminents chercheurs canadiens, dans le cadre du 26e concours annuel des bourses de recherche Killam qui sont administrées par le Conseil des Arts du Canada.

Les bourses Killam du Conseil des Arts du Canada, qui comptent parmi les plus prestigieuses bourses de

recherche du Canada, sont financées par un legs de Mme Dorothy J. Killam et un don qu'elle a fait au Conseil des Arts avant son décès en 1965. Elles permettent à des chercheurs de compétence exceptionnelle de poursuivre des travaux importants en sciences humaines, en sciences naturelles, en sciences de la santé et en génie, ou de faire des études multidisciplinaires rattachées à ces domaines.

Les bourses Killam permettent aux meilleurs scientifiques et universitaires du Canada de se consacrer à plein temps, pendant deux ans ou moins, à la recherche ou à la rédaction d'un ouvrage. Les lauréats sont désignés par le Comité de sélection Killam, qui est composé de quatorze spécialistes de grande réputation, représentant diverses disciplines.

Après avoir examiné 167 demandes, le Comité a attribué, pour 1993, des bourses de recherche Killam à quatorze chercheurs, dont un en sciences politiques :

Barry Cooper, Université de Calgary
Titre : Eric Voegelin and the Foundations of Political Science

Les bourses de quinze chercheurs Killam ont en outre été renouvelées pour un an, dont celle-ci notamment en sciences politiques :

Jacques Lévesque, Université du Québec à Montréal
Titre : L'URSS et l'effondrement des régimes communistes de l'Europe de l'Est.

La liste des membres du Comité Killam est fournie sur demande. Pour de plus amples renseignements veuillez communiquer avec Mel Macleod, chef du Programme Killam, (613) 598-4310.

TWENTY-NINE CANADIAN SCIENTISTS AND SCHOLARS WIN PRESTIGIOUS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Killam Selection Committee at its February meeting awarded \$1.9 million to 29 outstanding Canadian researchers in the 26th annual competition for Killam Research Fellowships, administered by the Canada Council.

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

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

After considering 167 applications, the Killam Research Committee chose 14 researchers as new Killam Research Fellows for 1993, of which one in Political Science :

Barry Cooper, University of Calgary
Title : Eric Voegelin and the Foundations of Political Science

Also, 15 Killam Research Fellows were granted second-year renewals of their fellowships, of which:

Jacques Lévesque, Université du Québec à Montréal
 Titre : L'URSS et l'effondrement des régimes communistes de l'Europe de l'Est.

The names of the members of the Killam Selection Committee are available on request. For further information please contact Mel Macleod, Head, Killam Program, (613) 598-4310.

MARVIN GELBER 1992 ESSAY PRIZE

International Journal, the quarterly of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Marvin Gelber essay prize for 1992 has been awarded to **David Long** for a paper entitled "International Functionalism and the Politics of Forgetting", which will be published in the spring issue of the *Journal*.

David Long received his doctorate in 1989 from the Department of International Relations of the London School of Economics. He is currently an assistant professor of international relations at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, Ottawa.

The Marvin Gelber Prize is awarded annually to the article by a junior scholar (who is a Canadian citizen of landed immigrant) on a subject in the area of international relations and foreign policy which is judged by the prize committee to be best for its sound scholarship and good writing. The prize consists of \$1000 and publication in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.

The Marvin Gelber Prize was established in 1989 in recognition of the abiding interest of the late Marvin Gelber in international affairs and of his many years of service on the National Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and as chair of the International Journal Committee.

Submissions for the 1993 Prize must be received by the first (1st) of November 1993. For further information, please contact *International Journal*, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 15 King's College Circle, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2V9.

A STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CANADIAN PRISONS WINS 1992 BORA LASKIN AWARD

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada has awarded the 1992 Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research to Michael Jackson, a professor of law at the University of British Columbia. Professor Jackson will use the award to study the way in which human rights are dealt in Canadian prisons.

Twenty years ago, according to Professor Jackson, the Canadian correctional system was an almost lawless society, in effect "an outlaw of the criminal justice system". However, after a series of major reforms, it is now seen by many as an exemplary model of commitment to the recognition of human rights. Professor Jackson wants to find out how well the reforms are working, whether the "constitutions, laws, and policies carefully crafted in legislatures, courtrooms and policy makers' offices... translate into real change in the daily practice of imprisonment." In other words, he wants to measure the "distance between the official rhetoric and the reality when it comes to respect for and protection of human rights... in the offices of wardens and the cells of prisoners".

His research will comprise three steps. First, Professor Jackson will carry out a historical review of the legal regime governing imprisonment in Canada, with special emphasis on how it has evolved over the last two decades. He will also chart the developments which have taken place in other jurisdictions concerned with the protection of human rights.

The second part of the research will be empirical and cross-disciplinary, calling on methods used in the sociology of law, on the anthropological tradition of participant observation, and on concepts from modern architecture dealing with the effects of physical space on human behaviour.

Professor Jackson will go into selected federal and provincial institutions, mostly in British Columbia, and see for himself what changes — administrative, physical, personal, and interpersonal — have actually taken place in prison life since the reforms. He will observe the operations of administrative boards which make daily decisions on the various aspects of prison life such as discipline, segregation, transfers to higher or lower security institutions, visiting rights and privileges, access to vocational and educational programs. He will also interview inmates, staff, and administrators to get their views on how the correctional system has changed over the years: Is still perceived as a closed world, at the outskirts of society, where arbitrariness is more often than not the rule? Or is it seen as a special area within the justice system, where the concern for fairness, justice, and human rights is the same as in society at large?

It is interesting to note that Professor Jackson will also extend his study to British Columbia's new prison for women, which houses provincial as well as federal female inmates serving their sentence closer to their homes and families. Because of the significant number of aboriginal women among federal female inmates, this visit will allow him to gather first-hand information on how the penitentiary reforms have actually changed the life of a segment of Canadian population that has always faced a triple disadvantage in our society since its members are at the same time women, Natives, and inmates.

In the third part of his study, Professor Jackson will consider and suggest what further reform are needed to ensure that inmates' rights are protected, both in law and in the everyday reality of prison life. He hopes "to provide not only an agenda for Canadian legislators, judges, lawyers, prison administrators and prisoners, but also for human rights practitioners in other countries who have come to look to Canada as a leader in the protection of human rights."

Professor Jackson has already published extensively on human rights in the correctional context. In fact, some of his earlier publications — and particularly *Justice Behind the Walls — A Study of the Disciplinary Process in a Canadian Penitentiary* (1974) and *Prisoners of Isolation: Solitary Confinement in Canada* (1983) — proposed a number of reforms which have been incorporated into Canadian law. The recommendations he set forth in two reports — *Justice Behind the Walls* (1988) and *Locking Up Natives in Canada* (1989) — were adopted as national policies by the Canadian Bar Association.

The researcher intends to publish his results in Canadian and International journals dealing with human rights and sociology of law issues. He also plans to write a book which would be a sequel to his earlier works on the topic and make a presentation at an international conference on imprisonment which will take place in Zimbabwe during 1993.

Professor Jackson received his LL.B. from King's College (London, England) in 1964 and his LL.M. from Yale Law School in 1966. He practised law for three years in London and taught for one year at the University of Chicago before joining the University British Columbia in 1970.

Named after 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.

The Laskin Award is granted annually by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and tenable for a period of twelve months. The SSHRC is the primary federal funding vehicle for research in the social sciences and humanities. This year, the Council will invest approximately \$93 million in fellowships, research grants, and subsidies for scholarly publications and conferences.

For more information, please contact :

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Professor Michael Jackson
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University of British Columbia
(604) 822-5465

LA BOURSE BORA LASKIN 1992 DÉCERNÉE POUR UNE ÉTUDE SUR LES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS CARCÉRAUX CANADIENS

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 M. Michael Jackson, professeur de droit à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Cette bourse permettra à M. Jackson de réaliser une étude sur les droits de la personne dans les établissements carcéraux canadiens.

Il y a vingt ans, le système correctionnel canadien était, selon M. Jackson, un système clos, presque affranchi des lois qui avaient cours dans la société, une sorte de « hors-la-loi du système de justice pénale ». À la suite d'une série de réformes importantes, il est devenu, en principe du moins, un modèle exemplaire de reconnaissance des droits de la personne en milieu carcéral. M. Jackson veut déterminer si les réformes ont vraiment amélioré la situation, si « les constitutions, les lois et les politiques soigneusement élaborées par les parlements, les tribunaux et les responsables des politiques... se traduisent effectivement en changements dans la vie carcérale de tous les jours ». Somme toute, il veut jauger l'écart entre ce qu'il appelle « la rhétorique officielle et la réalité du respect et de la protection des droits de la personne... dans les bureaux des directeurs d'établissements et dans les cellules des détenus ».

Sa recherche comprendra trois étapes. Dans un premier temps, M. Jackson fera un historique des dispositions législatives régissant l'incarcération au Canada. Il insistera particulièrement sur l'évolution constatée au cours des vingt dernières années et portera aussi son attention sur les progrès réalisés au sein d'autres

juridictions soucieuses du respect des droits de la personne.

La deuxième étape de la recherche sera empirique et multidisciplinaire. Elle fera appel à des méthodes appliquées en sociologie du droit, à une approche maintenant classique en anthropologie qui consiste à passer un certain temps dans le milieu étudié, et à des notions d'architecture contemporaine quant à l'effet de l'aménagement des lieux sur le comportement humain.

Monsieur Jackson se rendra dans un certain nombre d'établissements fédéraux et provinciaux, surtout en Colombie-Britannique, pour constater sur place les changements qui se sont produits depuis les réformes pour ce qui est de l'administration des établissements, de l'aménagement des lieux, des attitudes personnelles et des relations interpersonnelles. Il observera le fonctionnement des comités administratifs qui statuent quotidiennement sur les divers aspects de la vie carcérale tels que la discipline, l'isolement, les transferts à des niveaux de sécurité différents, le droit de visite et les privilèges connexes, l'accès aux programmes de formation. Il parlera aussi aux détenus, au personnel et aux administrateurs des établissements afin de savoir si, selon eux, les changements qui se sont produits au fil des ans ont fait du système correctionnel un milieu où règne le même souci de justice et de respect des droits de la personne que dans la société, ou si les réformes ont tout simplement perpétué une situation basée sur l'injustice et l'arbitraire.

Il vaut la peine de souligner que l'étude de M. Jackson l'amènera aussi à la nouvelle prison que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique a fait bâtir à l'intention des détenus relevant de sa juridiction. Cet établissement accueille aussi certaines détenues du système fédéral afin de leur permettre d'être incarcérées plus près de leur milieu et de leur famille. Comme ce second groupe compte une forte proportion d'autochtones, M. Jackson se trouvera à étudier l'impact des réformes sur les conditions de vie d'une partie de notre population qui est trois fois désavantagée sur le plan social puisque ses membres sont à la fois femmes, autochtones et détenues.

Dans la troisième partie de son étude, M. Jackson dressera une liste des réformes qui s'imposent pour assurer la protection des droits des détenus, tant sur le plan législatif que dans la vie de tous les jours. Il espère ainsi « établir un programme non seulement pour les législateurs, les juges, les avocats, les administrateurs en milieu carcéral et les détenus canadiens, mais aussi pour leurs homologues directement concernés par les droits de la personne dans d'autres pays qui voient dans le Canada un leader dans le domaine de la protection de ces droits ».

Monsieur Jackson compte déjà à son actif plusieurs titres importants sur la question des droits de la personne en milieu carcéral. De fait, certaines de ses publications antérieures — notamment *Justice Behind the Walls — A Study of the Disciplinary Process in a Canadian Penitentiary* (1974) et *Prisoners of Isolation: Solitary Confinement in Canada* (1983) — proposaient des réformes qui font maintenant partie des lois canadiennes. Les vues qu'il a exposées dans deux rapports critiques — *Justice Behind the Walls* (1988) et *Locking Up Natives in Canada* (1989) — ont été adoptées à titre de politiques nationales par l'Association du Barreau canadien.

Monsieur Jackson a l'intention de publier ses résultats dans des revues spécialisées en droits de la personne et en sociologie du droit. Il veut aussi rédiger un livre qui fera pendant à ses ouvrages précédents et donner un exposé au cours d'une conférence internationale sur les peines d'incarcération qui aura lieu au Zimbabwe en 1993.

Monsieur Jackson a obtenu son baccalauréat en droit (LL.B.) du King's College de Londres en 1964 et sa maîtrise en droit (LL.M.) de la Yale Law School en 1966. Il a exercé trois ans à Londres et enseigné un an à l'Université de Chicago avant de se joindre à l'Université de Colombie-Britannique en 1970.

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'ajoute une indemnité de 10 000 \$ pour des frais de recherche et de déplacement.

La bourse Bora Laskin est attribuée chaque année pour une période de 12 mois par le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH). Le CRSH est la principale source fédérale de financement de la recherche en sciences humaines. Cette année, le Conseil consacre environ 93 millions de dollars à des subventions pour appuyer la recherche fondamentale et la recherche stratégique, à des bourses d'études et à des programmes de diffusion des résultats de la recherche.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec :

Michel Corriveau
Division des communications
CRSH
(613) 992-0694

M. Michael Jackson
Faculté de droit
Université de la Colombie-Britannique
(604) 822-4565

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES Special Opportunity for Archival Research

The National Endowment for the Humanities has undertaken an initiative to commemorate the 2500th anniversary of the birth of democracy and to celebrate the spread of democratic institutions in our own time. In pursuit of this initiative, the Endowment now announces a special opportunity for scholars seeking support for individual or collaborative research to be undertaken in archives abroad.

The Endowment is especially interested in projects reflecting emerging opportunities for research in recently opened archives in newly-democratized countries, such as the former Warsaw Pact countries of Eastern Europe or the republics of the former Soviet Union. Projects may address topics in any field of the humanities. Applications will be reviewed on the basis of the significance of the project for the humanities and the importance of the proposed archival research to the completion of that project. Grants will provide limited support for travel (to a maximum of \$2,800), living expenses (not to exceed \$1,250 per month), and research expenses (including duplication of materials.) The proposed grant period must be three or more weeks in duration, and a total request cannot exceed a maximum of \$20,000.

This special opportunity is offered under the current guidelines for the Division of Research programs, and applications will be evaluated according to the "Evaluation Criteria" published in the Guide to the Division of Research Programs (1992) : p. 24. Applicants

for this special opportunity should submit a narrative description of the project (not to exceed 5 single-spaced pages) outlining the methodology and workplan of the proposed archival project, explaining the importance of the archival collection(s) to be visited and the research materials to be consulted, and demonstrating the impact and significance of the project for the humanities in general. Applicants should also indicate how access to the research collection(s) will be secured.

A complete application for this special opportunity will consist of the project narrative, a copy of the applicant's resume (together with resumes of collaborators, if applicable), and a one page itemized budget, providing an estimate of the total costs of the proposed research (not to exceed \$20,000).

Applicants should submit seven (7) copies of the completed application. Applications may not be submitted to NEH by means of a FAX machine or via electronic mail. The complete application package should be addressed to Special Opportunity for Archival Research and mailed to:

Interpretive Research Program
Division of Research Programs, Room 318
National Endowment for the Humanities
110 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20506
Telephone 202-606-8210

Inquiries about the program may be directed through e-mail to :NEWRES@GWUVM.GWU.EDU (INTERNET) or NEHRES@GWUVM (BITNET). E-mail messages should list " Archival Research Opportunity " in the subject line.

THE SAMUEL AND SAIDYE BRONFMAN FAMILY FOUNDATION Urban Issues: A Bold New Vision of Heritage

The Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Family Foundation unveiled on December 17th 1992 a " bold new program " in urban conservation which over the next decade will support community activities and projects across Canada that aim to revitalize the country's urban landscape.

This new program, called Urban Issues, will fund community groups " interested in revitalizing their community through active heritage activities in urban conservation ". Successful proposals will be eligible for Foundation support up to \$30 000 for one to three years. The deadline for receipt of applications for the program's first year is March 1, 1993, and the Foundation will announce its funding decisions by May 1, 1993.

In an effort to attract " grass roots " proposals, the Foundation is waiving the requirements for extensive paperwork and supporting documentation traditionally associated with grant requests to foundations. The idea is to make the application process as simple as possible in order to attract the interest of groups which have exciting and dynamic ideas about improving their community.

In announcing the establishment of the new program, the Foundation also released *Urban Issues: The Bold New Vision of Heritage*, a short publication which is a summary of discussions held among 20 planners, architects, landscape architects and developers from Canada, the United States and Europe. They convened at North Hatley, Quebec, two years ago to redefine popular notions of heritage and conservation. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Canadian Centre for Architecture and its founding President, Phyllis Lambert.

The Urban Issues program is designed to increase :

- community awareness of the decision-making processes which influence and change urban environments ;
- community knowledge of how changes to the physical and natural environments affect the social, economic and political development of the community and its environs ;
- understanding of how social, economic, and political changes affect the physical and natural environment ;
- and the citizenry's capability to develop and implement urban conservation policies which will result in the future well-being of their communities.

The Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Family Foundation was established in 1952 in Montreal as a vehicle for the charitable giving of the Bronfman family and to this day reflects the philanthropy of its founders, Canadian industrialist Samuel Bronfman and his wife Saidye, and their four children, Minda, Phyllis, Edgar and Charles.

For further information, please contact :

Gisèle Rucker
Assistant Executive Director
(514) 878-5274

Programme Propos Urbains

En décembre 1992, la Fondation de la famille Samuel et Saidye Bronfman a annoncé la mise sur pied d'un nouveau programme audacieux en matière de conservation urbaine.

Le Programme Propos Urbains appuiera des activités et des projets mis de l'avant par des communautés au cours des dix prochaines années. L'objectif du programme est d'augmenter le nombre de communautés qui font de la conservation un élément clé de l'aménagement de lieux où la prospérité, la civilité et la richesse culturelle sont à l'honneur. D'ici le début du XXI^e siècle, la Fondation espère avoir commandité un grand nombre de communautés urbaines, particulièrement au Canada, qui, prêtes à partager cet objectif, se seront associées à cette fin à des particuliers, à des associations de quartier, à des gouvernements locaux et à des entreprises privées. La philosophie dont s'inspire ce Projet est exposée dans le document intitulé *Propos urbains-Perspective inédite sur le Patrimoine* que l'on peut obtenir à la Fondation.

Ce programme visant à promouvoir la conservation du patrimoine par les communautés est défini par les grands objectifs suivants:

- sensibiliser davantage les communautés aux processus décisionnels qui exercent une influence sur les milieux urbains et y opèrent des changements ;
- faire mieux connaître l'effet des changements apportés au milieu physique et au milieu naturel sur le développement social, économique et politique de la communauté et de ses environs ;
- faire mieux comprendre l'effet des changements d'ordre social, économique et politique sur le milieu physique et le milieu naturel ;
- augmenter la capacité que possèdent les populations locales d'élaborer et de mettre en oeuvre des politiques de conservation urbaine qui assureront le bien-être futur de leur communauté.

La Fondation de la famille Samuel et Saidye Bronfman est un des organismes subventionnaires les plus importants du Canada. Créée en 1952 afin de transmettre les dons consolidés de la famille Bronfman, la Fondation traduit encore aujourd'hui l'engagement philanthropique de ses fondateurs et de ses premiers administrateurs. Samuel et Saidye Bronfman partageaient en effet la conviction que l'engagement communautaire était essentiel au développement de la société. Ils ont tous deux été reconnus pour le rôle exemplaire qu'ils ont joué dans l'avancement des causes sociales, culturelles et pédagogiques, auxquelles la Fondation n'a cessé de consacrer le gros de ses efforts.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec

Gisèle Rucker
Assistant Executive Director
(514) 878-5274

The notice that appeared in the November *Bulletin* has had a good response and we are, at this date, in possession of all the additional copies of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, that we need except for a few exceptions :

March 1983
December 1985
June 1987
June 1988
September 1988
March 1991

If you have copies of the above that you could donate or sell back to the Association, please contact Michelle Hopkins, # 205-1 Stewart Street, Ottawa, ON, K1N 6H7.

L'annonce qui est parue dans le *Bulletin* du mois de novembre a suscité une bonne réponse et nous sommes maintenant en possession des copies additionnelles du *Revue canadienne de science politique* sauf ces exceptions :

Mars 1983
Décembre 1985
Juin 1987
Juin 1988
Septembre 1988
Mars 1991

Nous apprécierions beaucoup que vous nous fassiez don ou que vous nous vendiez vos copies de ces numéros. Si tel est le cas, veuillez communiquer avec Michelle Hopkins, # 205- 1 rue Stewart, Ottawa (Ontario), K1N 6H7.

\$2.5 MILLION FOR FIVE RESEARCH CENTRES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, Minister of National Health and Welfare ; the Honourable Mary Collins, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women ; and Dr. Paule Leduc, President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) recently announced the five Centres which will share \$2.5 million to explore the issues of family violence and violence against women.

The University of New Brunswick ; University of Western Ontario ; University of British Columbia ; University of Manitoba and the Université de Montréal were each successful in their bids to establish a Centre following a call for proposals issued in November 1991.

Each Centre will receive \$500,000 over five years funded by Health and Welfare Canada and SSHRC. These Centres will promote on-going collaboration between community workers, researchers, policy makers, and other parties with regards to research skills and develop action-oriented research on family violence and violence against women. After his five-year period, the Centres are expected to become self-sufficient.

The research agendas will be community driven, with research needs being identified by those working at the "grassroots" level, including shelter workers, child care workers, and members of victims' groups. A broad range of subjects will be examined, including family violence in farm and rural areas, immigrant and ethnocultural minority groups, and violence within the Aboriginal community. Other areas of interest include programs delivered to offenders and the effects of the violence portrayed in the media.

Forty-three groups representing partnerships between universities and community service organizations submitted applications to establish a Centre under the program. The winning proposals were chosen through a competitive, peer view, adjudication process. A special arms-length selection committee evaluated the forty-three applications to determine their excellence with respect to the objectives and criteria of the program and recommended that five research centres be funded. The eight-person committee was an independent, multidisciplinary group of experts from both the research and community services sectors.

This program is one of many projects the Federal Government co-sponsors under its \$136 million Family Violence Initiative announced in February 1991.

Information : JoAnne Ford
Health and Welfare Canada
(613) 957-2988

Ninon Bourque
Status of Women Canada
(613) 995-7835

Pamela Wiggin
Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada
(613) 992-0691

2,5 MILLIONS DE DOLLARS POUR CINQ CENTRES DE RECHERCHE SUR LA VIOLENCE FAMILIALE ET LA VIOLENCE ENVERS LES FEMMES

L'honorable Benoît Bouchard, ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, l'honorable Mary Collins, ministre responsable du Conseil du statut de la femme, et Dr Paulé Leduc, présidente du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (CRSH), ont ensemble fait connaître aujourd'hui les cinq centres qui se partageront 2,5 millions de dollars pour étudier le problème de la violence familiale et la violence envers les femmes.

L'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Université Western Ontario, l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, l'Université du Manitoba et l'Université de

Montréal ont été retenues à la suite de soumissions visant à établir de tels centres, dans le cadre d'un appel d'offres émis en novembre 1991.

Chacun de ces centres recevra, sur une période de cinq ans, 500 000 \$ de Santé et bien-être social Canada et du CRSH. Ces fonds serviront à mettre au point des outils de recherche grâce à une collaboration soutenue entre travailleurs communautaires, chercheurs, décideurs et autres femmes et hommes oeuvrant dans le domaine. Les recherches effectuées devront mener à des opérations concrètes pour contrer la violence. À échéance, ces centres devront se financer de façon autonome.

Les besoins spécifiques des collectivités en cause seront à l'ordre du jour des chercheurs. Ces besoins seront déterminés par les gens du milieu : travailleuses de gîtes de refuge, personnel de garderie et personnes faisant partie des groupes victimes. Plusieurs sujets seront abordés : violence familiale en milieu agricole et rural, dans les groupes d'immigrants et de minorités ethnoculturelles et violence perpétrée dans les collectivités d'autochtones. À ces thèmes s'ajouteront la réadaptation destinée aux auteurs d'actes de violence et les effets de la violence véhiculée par les médias.

Un total de 43 institutions favorisant le partenariat entre la recherche universitaire et les organismes de services communautaires ont soumis une demande pour établir un centre dans le cadre de ce programme du Ministère. Les propositions retenues, scrutées par des pairs, ont fait l'objet d'une méthode d'adjudication fondée sur l'esprit de concurrence. Un comité de sélection autonome, qui proposa les centres, évalua le calibre des soumissionnaires en fonction des objectifs et des critères d'admission du programme. Ce comité indépendant et multidisciplinaire était composé de huit experts représentant le milieu de la recherche et celui des services communautaires.

L'établissement de ces centres de recherche s'inscrit dans le cadre de plusieurs activités que parraine le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de l'initiative de lutte contre la violence familiale, dotée d'un budget de 136 millions de dollars, annoncée en février 1991.

Renseignements : JoAnne Ford
Santé et bien-être social Canada
(613) 957-2988

Ninon Bourque
Conseil du statut de la femme
(613) 995-7835

Pamela Wiggin
Conseil de recherches en sciences
humaines du Canada
(613) 992-0691

NORTHERN TELECOM AND SSHRC AWARD GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON SCIENCE EDUCATION IN CANADA

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and Northern Telecom Canada announced \$74,000 in funding for two new research projects to identify effective strategies for renewing science education in Canadian schools and developing programs in engineering for elementary schools.

Dr. Graham Orpwood, a professor of education at York University, has been awarded an \$18,000 grant to conduct a three-year study focusing on a recent initiative by an Ontario school board to revitalize its science education programs.

In the other three-year research project, Drs. Wolff-Michael Roth and Allan MacKinnon, professors of education at Simon Fraser University, will receive a \$56,000 grants to assess an educational program designed to introduce engineering science to teachers and students in British Columbia's elementary schools.

In making awards announcement, Dr. Paule Leduc, President of SSHRC, noted that "Researchers in the human sciences, working on projects like these, play an important role in identifying effective methods for improving the scientific skills and knowledge of Canadian children and adults whose world increasingly is shaped by the innovations of science and technology."

Mr. Gedas Sakus, President of Northern Telecom Canada, remarked that "Partnerships between business and education are critical to the continued economic prosperity of Canada. Northern Telecom is proud to provide financial support to research projects designed to develop interest in science and engineering for students at the elementary level."

Both projects were selected from among 15 research proposals submitted last fall in the second grants competition held under a special \$300,000 SSHRC/Northern Telecom Joint Initiative for Research on Science Culture in Canada.

The joint program was established 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 in Canada. The two projects announced make a total of four grants that have been awarded since the program was launched. Two grants of \$60,000 each were awarded last year.

A third competition under this program will be held next fall. Applicants should note that multidisciplinary, action-oriented research projects leading to strategies for 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 :

Brian Biggar
SSHRC
(613) 992-9428

Andrew Young
Northern Telecom Canada Ltd.
(613) 765-2244

SUBVENTIONS DE LA NORTHERN TELECOM ET DU CRSH POUR DES RECHERCHES SUR LA FORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE AU CANADA

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines et la Northern Telecom Canada Ltée ont annoncé l'octroi de 74 000 \$ pour le financement de deux nouveaux projets de recherche destinés à élaborer des stratégies efficaces pour renouveler les méthodes de formation scientifique dans les écoles canadiennes et pour concevoir des programmes d'initiation à l'ingénierie dans les écoles primaires.

Monsieur Graham Orpwood, professeur en éducation à l'Université York, a obtenu une subvention de 18 000 \$ pour une étude d'une durée de trois ans portant sur une récente initiative d'un conseil scolaire de l'Ontario désireux de revivifier ses programmes de formation scientifique.

Pour ce qui est de l'autre projet de recherche, lui aussi d'une durée de trois ans, MM. Wolff-Michael Roth et Allan MacKinnon, professeurs en éducation à l'Université Simon Fraser, recevront une subvention de 56 000 \$ pour évaluer un programme d'enseignement conçu pour initier à l'ingénierie les enseignants et les élèves des écoles primaires de la Colombie-Britannique.

En annonçant ces subventions, Mme Paule Leduc, présidente du CRSH, a fait observer que « les chercheurs en sciences humaines qui participent à de tels projets jouent un rôle important pour établir des moyens efficaces d'améliorer les aptitudes et les connaissances scientifiques des enfants et des adultes canadiens, dont l'univers est de plus en plus façonné par des innovations en sciences et en technologie ».

Selon M. Gedas Sakus, président de la Northern Telecom Canada, « l'établissement de partenariats entre le monde des affaires et le milieu de l'enseignement est essentiel pour que se maintienne la prospérité économique du Canada. La Northern Telecom est fière d'accorder un appui financier à la réalisation de projets de recherches conçus pour stimuler l'intérêt des élèves du primaire à l'égard des sciences et de l'ingénierie ».

Les deux projets ont été choisis parmi quinze propositions de recherche présentées cet automne au deuxième concours tenu dans le cadre de l'initiative conjointe de recherches sur la culture scientifique au Canada du CRSH et de la Northern Telecom Canada. Les fonds affectés à ce programme représentent un montant global de 300 000 \$.

L'initiative conjointe a pour objet de déterminer pourquoi les jeunes Canadiens semblent hésiter à choisir des carrières dans le domaine des sciences et de la technologie, de trouver des moyens d'accroître le nombre d'étudiants en sciences et d'améliorer les compétences et la formation dans le domaine scientifique au Canada. Les deux subventions annoncées sont la troisième et la quatrième à être octroyées depuis le lancement du programme. En effet, deux subventions de 60 000 \$ ont déjà été accordées l'an dernier.

Un troisième concours aura lieu l'automne prochain dans le cadre du même programme. Les candidats doivent noter que ce sont les projets pragmatiques de recherches pluridisciplinaires destinés à établir des stratégies de changement et comprenant des plans bien conçus pour une large diffusion des résultats qui ont le plus de chances de succès.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, vous pouvez vous adresser à :

Michel Corriveau
Division des communications
CRSH
(613) 992-0694

Andrew Young
Programme d'interaction avec les universités
Northern Telecom Canada Ltée
(613) 765-2244

DECIMA RESEARCH MAKES THE DECIMA QUARTERLY AVAILABLE FOR SCHOLARLY RESEARCH

Robert Burge, Opinion Research Unit
Political Studies Department
Queen's University

Decima Research has donated the database for the Decima Quarterly to Queen's to assist the university in

the development of a new programme of studies on public opinion and public policy. While the database is housed at Queen's, the University and Decima intend that it should be available for research to the entire scholarly community. In effect, Queen's will act as custodian of the database for scholarly researchers.

What is the Decima Quarterly?

As many researchers are already aware the *Decima Quarterly* is a survey of public attitudes on a wide range of matters related to public affairs. It has been conducted every three months since the first quarter of 1980. Each survey involves interviews of some 150 questions with a random sample of 1500 citizens across the country. With the Winter 1992 survey complete the database contains a 52 quarter aggregate sample of 78,000 respondents.

The *Quarterly* contains information about attitudes on hundreds of different specific issues - such as official bilingualism, the status of women in Canadian society, abortion, free trade, environmental policy, constitutional reform - as well as information about the general dispositions of Canadians toward, among other things, the basic institutions of Canadian society, fundamental political values, and the performance of governments. Significant for research purposes the *Quarterly* regularly repeats questions to provide measures of long-term trends in public attitudes on all major issues of public policy and in basic public attitudes toward private and public institutions.

Who Can Use It?

While Decima Research retains its commercial interests in the database, it will be available for the use in any scholarly research. There will not be online access off campus, but Queen's is establishing a service to provide assistance for all off-campus users.

Restrictions

There are few restrictions on the use of the database. The database may only be used for academic and scholarly research purposes. It may not be used for any profit making purpose without the express consent of Decima Research. Prospective users who require more information on this restriction should contact Queen's University before using the database. In addition, no information from the database may be used from the most recent four (4) quarters -- this translates into the previous fourteen (14) months.

Obtaining Access

Obtaining access to the database is not complex. First, prospective users of the database must complete a short request form. Then, each request will be reviewed according to the criteria of (i) authorized user, (ii) type of publication, and (iii) suitability of the database for the project. Finally, prospective users will be notified as to the disposition of their request as soon as possible. Note that these procedures are not aimed at limiting access; rather they are in place to protect the integrity of the database.

It is important to note that there are two parts to the database and two stages in the data retrieval process. The first is a text-oriented database containing the wording of questions asked during each survey period (i.e., each quarter). Users will be asked to prepare a short list of possible keywords to aid in the search of the database. For example, if your area of interest is the environment, environment would be an appropriate

keyword. However, it is advised that you prepare keywords that will narrow the search to your particular subject. For example, waste disposal as opposed to environment. From this text-oriented search, the user would review the text and identify the question number(s) and the quarter(s) that are of interest for a particular question in the database.

The second part of the database contains the actual survey results. After the user has reviewed the text search and selected the particular question(s) and quarter(s), the next step will be to determine what type of results they require. Generally the next step would be to obtain the survey marginals (frequencies) for each question/quarter. This should be particularly useful if the question has been asked over more than one quarter. A further step might be to have the question(s) broken down by some demographic variables (such as sex, region, urban-rural, or language). Analysis beyond the marginals level will have to be discussed with the appropriate Queen's personnel.

Cost

There is no cost to prospective users of the database for preliminary searches of the text database. However, utilization of the survey database will require the recovery of costs associated with data extraction. These fees will be charged on a cost-recovery basis and users will be advised of the cost prior to production of the output.

Where to get more information

Further information about the *Decima Quarterly* (including request forms) may be obtained from the: Opinion Research Unit, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6, phone (613)545-6230, email: OPINION@QUCDN.QueensU.CA.

RECENT THESES / THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

DELISLE, Esther

Titre : Antisémisme et nationalisme d'extrême droite dans la province de Québec 1929-1939

Soutenance : 30 septembre 1992

Directeur : Jacques Zylberberg

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

KOUNOU, Michel

Titre : Intégration endogène et dépendance. Étude des obstacles à la mise en oeuvre du plan d'action de Lagos : le cas de l'électrification rurale du Centre et du Sud du Cameroun

Soutenance : Automne 1992

Directeur : Christian Deblock

NGUYEN, Dang-Phuoc

Titre : Le fait organisationnel et la bureaucratie dans trois organismes du secteur public québécois

Soutenance : Hiver 1993

Directeur : Laurent Lepage

PERRIER, Yvan
 Titre : Études de certaines théories de la régulation et analyse de la régulation étatique des rapports collectifs de travail dans les secteurs public et parapublic au Québec de 1964 à 1986 (de la libre contractualisation à la négociation factice)
 Soutenance : Hiver 1993
 Directeur : Jean-Marc Piotte

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

AOUAHCHI, M'Hammed
 Titre : L'influence du capital étranger sur la dynamique des classes sociales au Maroc de 1960 à 1988
 Soutenance : 3 mars 1993
 Directeur : Bahgat Korany

LAIRINI, Najib
 Titre : Les déterminants systémiques des interactions euro-arabes d'après 1973 : structures et processus
 Soutenance : 14 janvier 1993
 Directeur : Bahgat Korany

LAUDY, Danielle
 Titre : Les politiques coloniales britanniques et l'ancien régime du Bas-Canada entre 1783 et 1832
 Soutenance : 27 janvier 1993
 Directeur : Gérald Bernier

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BUSUMTWI-SAM, James
 Titre : Economic Crisis and Policy Adjustment : The Politics of Foreign Economic Policy Making in Ghana, 1982-90
 Defended: 27/01/93
 Supervisor: R.O. Matthews

CARLSON-THIES, Stanley
 Titre : Democracy in the Netherlands : Consociational or Pluriform ?
 Defended: 04/12/92
 Supervisor: R. Manzer

NDU, Emenike
 Titre : Discipline and Democratic Theory
 Defended: 16/12/92
 Supervisor: J. Carens

PERL, Anthony
 Titre : Comparative Transport Finance : The Institutional Logic of Infrastructure Development in Canada, France and the United States
 Defended: 25/01/93
 Supervisor: C. Tuohy

SCOGLIO, Stefano
 Titre : Privacy, Rights and Natural Law : Toward a Transpersonal / Ecological Political Philosophy
 Defended: 17/12/92
 Supervisor: G. Horowitz / J. Nedelsky

SOSSIN, Lorne
 Titre : Revenue, Ideology and Legitimacy : The Politics of Tax Administration in Canada
 Defended: 27/10/92
 Supervisor: R. Manzer

STUDER, Heidi
 Titre : "Grapes Ill-Trodden..." : Francis Bacon and the Wisdom of the Ancients
 Defended: 11/09/92
 Supervisor: T. Pangle

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

HIEMSTRA, John L.
 Titre : The Role of Worldviews in the Politics of Accomodation : A Case Study of Dutch Broadcasting Policy (1919-1930)
 Defended: December 1992
 Supervisor: T.E. Flanagan

PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES / RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ATKINSON, Michael M. (McMaster) (ed.), *Governing Canada: Institutions and Public Policy*, Toronto, Nelson, 1993.

BASHEVKIN, Sylvia (Toronto), *Toeing the Lines: Women and Party Politics in English Canada* (2nd ed.), Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1992.

CAMPBELL, Bonnie (UQAM), « Le secteur de la bauxite en République de Guinée : ajustement structurel et restructuration internationale de l'industrie de l'aluminium », *Revue Tiers-Monde*, 34, 1993, pp. 187-208.

CAMPBELL, Robert (Trent), "Coping with Globalization", *Policy Options*, December 1992.

CAMPBELL, Robert (Trent), "Jobs..Job..Jo..J...: The Conservatives and the Unemployed", in F. ABELE (Carleton) (ed.), *How Ottawa Spends 1992-93: The Politics of Competitiveness*, Ottawa, Carleton University Press, 1992.

CARROLL, Barbara Wake (McMaster), *The Biases of Management*, London, Routledge, 1993.

COOPER, Barry (Calgary) and Peter EMBERLEY (trans. and eds.), *Faith and Political Philosophy: The Correspondence Between Leo Strauss and Eric Voegelin, 1934-1964*, University Park, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1993.

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