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Association canadienne de science politique

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

Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes

Research in Political Science / La recherche

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

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Association canadienne de science politique**

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LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the *Bulletin* reintroduces our column on The State of the Discipline. Professor Paul Buteux did a superb job of analysis of current trends in the field of Strategic Studies in Canada with a comparison of larger tendencies.

Le professeur Antoine Ambroise, pour sa part, a bien voulu accepter notre invitation de présenter l'évolution des études supérieures au département de science politique de l'Université Laval. Certains de nos collègues ont également répondu à notre appel et présentent, dans le cadre de notre chronique sur la recherche, des projets de recherche variés qui en sont actuellement au stade initial. Comme toujours, nous espérons que cette chronique puisse donner lieu à des échanges fructueux entre les collègues intéressés par les sujets en cause.

Our column on The Practice of Political Science has a bit of a special character since it is used to reproduce Professor Charlton's address at the President's Dinner of our last CPSA Annual Meeting at Carleton University. Hopefully, we will be able to include future addresses of this sort in upcoming issues of the *Bulletin*.

Le numéro du mois de novembre est également celui où, traditionnellement, nous reproduisons la liste des projets de recherche les plus récemment subventionnés par le CRSH. Nous en profitons pour remercier Monsieur Les MacDonald pour sa collaboration toujours empressée.

We would like to express our gratitude to all these persons and to the chairpersons of the various departments who took time to send very useful information. This enables us to offer, in addition to our main columns, diversified information which we hope will be useful to our colleagues.

En terminant, j'aimerais remercier très vivement **Claude Goulet, François Jubinville et Marie-Pierre Ashby** sans lesquels la production du *Bulletin* n'aurait pas le standard actuel. Certains collègues m'ont fait part de leur vive appréciation du travail soigné de dactylographie et de mise en page de Marie-Pierre et je tiens à l'exprimer ici publiquement.

Gordon Mace

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LE MOT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE /
FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Sylvia Bashevkin

While many organizations are busy designing « mission statements, » the CPSA since last spring has tried to keep two main goals in mind. The first is, of course, surviving the retirement of Joan Pond. Since Joan's departure, our Executive Secretary Michelle Hopkins has kept the business of the Secretariat moving right along. In cooperation with John Armstrong, who assists the Parliamentary Internship Programme four days a week and works for the CPSA one day, and Tim Howard, who works part-time on Association finances, Michelle has provided crucial continuity for the CPSA in these last few months. Much of the important groundwork for this transition was established by Joan and by our Past President, Professor Vince Wilson.

Second, we have worked on a number of fronts to consolidate Association activities during a time of fiscal restraint. A key innovator in this process has been our new Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Gary O'Brien, who has guided CPSA finances since last spring. The practice of printing new Secretariat letterhead each year has been discontinued, for example, as has the use of heavy bond paper. About a year ago, the Board undertook a study of *Canadian Journal of Political Science* finances to see where money could be saved. With the help of the *CJPS* Administrative Editor, Professor John McMenemy, and the Director of Wilfrid Laurier University Press, Sandra Woolfrey, major savings were made in areas that do not diminish the quality or appearance of our *Journal*. In June, two new committees were struck, one to find ways of increasing CPSA membership, and the second to evaluate the overall financial situation of the Association. These committees will be reporting to the November Board meetings; their work is crucial to our future under the CPSA President-Elect, Professor David Smith, and his successors.

Important CPSA activities have continued through the summer and fall seasons. The Parliamentary Internship Programme, under the direction of Professor François Houle, and the Ontario Legislative Internship Programme, under the direction of Professor Graham White, have each recruited a dynamic set of interns to their activities in Ottawa and Toronto, respectively. Plans are underway for the annual Departmental Chair's meeting, to be held in Toronto on February 5 and 6, 1994.

The 1994 Programme Committee chaired by Professor Lynda Erickson is developing an excellent conference for the June meetings in Calgary. We are attempting a less expensive, more informal President's Dinner for the first evening of the Calgary meetings, when the winner of the first Macpherson Prize (for a book in political theory) and second Smiley Prize (for a book in Canadian politics) will be announced. Be sure to reserve a seat!

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

STRATEGIC AND SECURITY STUDIES

Paul Buteux
Director, Centre for Defence and Security Studies,
University of Manitoba.

In recent years a growing literature on the future of strategic studies has appeared. Typically, much of it has an American ethnocentric bias, and much of it, again typical of the field, is acutely sensitive to a changed public policy agenda.

Indicative of this is the current emphasis on a broader concept of security than has been typical of the field. As it happens, this tendency to expand the notion of security beyond its military dimensions can be traced back at least a decade to such documents as the Palme and Brundtland Reports. Thus the Final Document of the 1987 U.N. Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development reflected an emerging orthodoxy with its statement that security "consists of not only military, but also political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights and ecological aspects." Judging by some of the proposed research programmes being published on security studies, the study of strategy might as well return to the intellectual backwaters of military staff courses from which it emerged after 1945.

The study of strategy in universities, distinct from military history and the teaching of Jominian maxims on the virtues of interior lines, emerged in response to the development of nuclear weapons. Alamogordo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Bikini Atoll are names symbolic of the truly revolutionary impact of this military technology on the meaning of war and on our understanding of it. Thus the evolution of strategic studies has been bound-up intimately with attempts to come to terms with nuclear weapons, and to make sense of them politically and militarily. Amongst the earliest intellectual responses to nuclear weapons was the belief that nuclear weapons made strategy as traditionally understood obsolete. Nonetheless, the study of strategy not only survived, but thrived, albeit in the "new" form of nuclear strategy and its *alter ego* arms control.

It also has been the case that the study of strategy, particularly in the United States, but elsewhere as well, has been driven by the desire to influence policy. Questions concerning the exploitation of nuclear weapons for the service of policy ends have been central to the growth of strategic studies. Thus the formulation of concepts of nuclear deterrence, analysis of the conditions necessary for strategic stability, and the elaboration of bargaining strategies appropriate to crisis management and arms control have been at the centre of what strategic studies is about. Moreover, the extent to which these tasks have been performed satisfactorily has been seen as crucial in determining security in the nuclear age. These efforts have been made of course within the context of the Cold War, and now that the Cold War is over, the very intimacy of the relationship between strategic studies and a particular set of historical circumstances has called into question its future.

As already indicated, one response has been to subsume strategy within a conception of security which includes everything from the state of the economy to threats to the planet's ozone layer. Yet another, has been to call for the

emancipation of security studies away from an almost exclusive concern with the state and national security in order to allow for the inclusion of the individual as a central focus of the enterprise. By emphasising the individual as a proper object of security enquiry, the way is opened to challenge the pretences of the state both as an object and provider of security, and to emphasise the autonomous roles played by "communities" and "groups" in the provision of human values that are worthy of being secured independently of states and the state-centric international system. The problem of the future of strategy is defined away by redefining the security problematic.

However security may be defined, the student of international relations cannot escape from the historical preoccupation of the subject with war. Yet one of the oddities of the emergence of international relations as a proper subject of study at universities was the fact that until the advent of nuclear weapons the study of strategy had at best a marginal place in the curriculum. Rather, the focus was on the study of legal and institutional methods of limiting war, with collective security as the dominant organising concept. Even after the disillusionment provided by the Second World War and the emergence of the threat posed by nuclear weapons, the acceptance of strategic studies as a distinct sub-field was accepted only slowly and reluctantly.

A possible explanation may be found in the policy orientation of much of what passes for strategic studies. Entry into the political marketplace has led to the charge that not only were academic strategists compromising themselves by placing their services at the disposal of governments, but that the discipline itself was tied to a particular set of politico-economic interests with a vested interest in the Cold War confrontation. One conclusion as to the future of strategic studies that flows from this view is that just like other sectors of the military-industrial complex the "strategic community" will also have to undergo a process of drastic "downsizing". On the other hand, it is worth noting that strategic studies is not the only area of the social sciences that has direct policy relevance, and which has developed in response to the agenda of public policy.

Certainly, the links between the community of academic strategists and the U.S. government have been well documented in a number of studies. But it should be noted that the development of strategic studies in the United States grew out of pressing policy problems concerning nuclear weapons, and serious intellectual analysis of these problems initially occurred largely outside established academic institutions. Strategic studies were encouraged in the United States in order to meet policy needs, and a complex of "think tanks", university centres, and official specialists emerged in response.

In the early 1960s, there was a belief in Washington that one of the reasons that the United States was having such difficulty in gaining allied support for changes in American nuclear policy was that there were few in allied countries who understood nuclear strategy. A proselytising mission was undertaken to encourage the development of strategic studies elsewhere. Indeed, the proselytising mission was extended to the Soviet Union. One justification offered for entry into arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union was that it would facilitate a process of "nuclear learning" on the part of Moscow. In reality, most of the allies of the United States and the Soviet Union understood only too well the implications of American strategic thinking, but that did not alter the fact that the development of strategic studies became an American foreign policy objective.

Canada was not immune to this exercise of intellectual hegemony. A Donner Canadian Foundation grant to the CIIA established a strategic studies programme that brought together through conferences and publication academics and others interested in nuclear strategy and defence matters generally. However, what more than anything else encouraged the development of strategic studies in Canadian universities was the Military and Strategic Studies Programme of the Department of National Defence. Established in 1967, this programme currently funds "chairs" at thirteen universities across the country in military and strategic studies. The mandate of the programme has been interpreted broadly, and a wide range of specialisations from area studies to military history has been accommodated. Parenthetically, it is important to recognise that academic interest in matters of strategy is not restricted to those centres receiving M.S.S. grants.

This eclectic approach to what constitutes strategic studies in Canada, coupled with the virtual absence of think tanks specialising in national security issues (the late and for some lamented destruction of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security notwithstanding), has meant that strategic studies in Canada has not been as preoccupied with the immediate policy agenda as has been the "security community" in the United States. While on occasion a vicarious interest and participation in essentially American debates has been impossible to avoid, by and large Canadian scholars have taken a view of strategy that is both less technocratic and ethnocentric than that of many of their counterparts south of the border. Although this view of strategic studies runs counter to much conventional wisdom, which suggests that Canadians, by and large, have failed to develop the field independently of the United States, demonstrably, a body of distinctive Canadian scholarship has appeared since the 1960s.

Thus, there is a well-established cadre of scholars in Canada interested in strategic studies, nourished by public funding, but at levels far less than the equivalent funds available in the United States. So in a very basic sense, the outlook for strategic studies in this country will depend on whether this funding is continued; something that will be more dependent on fiscal considerations, and on the political salience of defence and foreign policy, than on any evaluation of the intellectual and academic value of maintaining a body of scholarly expertise on the subject of strategy.

Nonetheless, the military dimensions of international politics are now firmly part of most curricula, and, to an extent that simply did not exist twenty five years ago, strategic studies has moved into the mainstream of international relations. That this is so, is reflected in the much greater interest in the historical dimensions of the subject, and in its exposure to the revival of interest in the theory of international relations.

One consequence of this greater historical sensitivity, and the growing tendency to integrate strategic theory with that of international relations generally, has been to blur further what always has been an uncertain distinction between "strategic studies" and "international security studies". In so far as both labels cover the military dimensions of international politics and national security then the terms simply may be regarded as reflecting semantic preference. When, however, the use of "strategic studies" is restricted to the analysis of the "proper" uses of military force, and "security studies" becomes an agenda for political change, then neither term captures what is actually being done in the field.

With the emergence of strategic studies from the shadow of "military science", and with its location within the broader field of international relations, it is understandable that attempts to understand and explain the role of armed force in international relations should open up research questions that move beyond the paradigm of nuclear deterrence. Moreover, given the sensitivity of the field to the current policy agenda, once the political dimensions of the East-West confrontation in Europe had stabilised in the early 1970s then there was a reduced urgency in working out the conditions under which effective and stable deterrence could operate.

One result has been that strategic studies are much richer historically than has been the case in the past. Interest has grown in what is sometimes termed "classical strategy", and, along with it, there has been a revival of interest in the notion of "grand strategy": the examination of the overall relationship of military dispositions to national political objectives. The increasing availability of primary sources from the early years of the nuclear period is now making possible the growth of nuclear history. In Canada, a beginning of an organised effort in this respect was made in the fall of 1992 at a conference organised at Queen's, which revealed, among other things, that there is a significant Canadian nuclear history to be written. What this effort also reveals is that just as strategic studies has been enriched by historical enquiry, so have the concerns and methods of strategic studies helped reshape the study of military history. A fruitful symbiosis is occurring here.

With the changed international security agenda created by the ending of the Cold War, not only is the focus of enquiry changing with respect to policy issues, but a clear need has emerged for a re-thinking of some of the theoretical and conceptual bases of the subject. Most obviously, there is a need to re-examine the concept of nuclear deterrence. Interestingly, much more new work has been done in recent years on conventional deterrence than has been done on the nuclear variety. With the important exception of a major debate on the ethical dimensions of nuclear deterrence, most theorising on nuclear deterrence has remained trapped in the bipolar nuclear paradigm. Even the extensive work on the problem of nuclear proliferation has tended either to ignore any theoretical or conceptual link with deterrence, or has demonstrated an implicit bias towards the present nuclear weapons *statu quo*.

Under the conditions of political upheaval and the transformed security environment in Europe, it is worth asking whether the concept of nuclear deterrence, and of the strategic policies linked to it, any longer have any relevance at all. At first sight, formal theories of deterrence, which have been the bedrock of nuclear strategy for forty years or more, are unable to account for their presence there or provide a rationale for them. Yet thousands of nuclear warheads remain deployed in Europe and, presumably, hundreds of European targets remain covered by current operational plans. The link between nuclear deterrence and a particular set of geo-strategic circumstances has been taken largely for granted. Now, further examination of the connection between nuclear strategy and the political and regional context within which it is formulated becomes a demanding research task.

Such enquiries open up the possibility of examining the issue of proliferation in a far less ethnocentric way than has been typical of the field. Besides, looking at these issues on a regional basis provides opportunities for a comparative approach; something that has been weakly developed in strategic studies. It should also encourage more work on the political and cultural context within

which decisions concerning nuclear weapons are made; decisions not only concerning their development or deployment, but on how the regional presence of nuclear weapons impacts on national security policies.

More generally, there is scope for a more systematic examination of how regional actors define security for themselves, and what role is played by military force in their definition. Admittedly, here, strategic studies enters the field of political sociology, but the idea of "strategic culture", which has been employed from time to time with respect to the Soviet Union and the United States, may be something worth pursuing further. In any case, the political and social bases of security policy require much greater comparative examination and systematic integration into strategic studies.

It has become a commonplace to note that the ending of the military confrontation along the Elbe has not meant peace in Europe, or in many other parts of the world. War and other forms of armed violence organised for political purposes remain endemic to the international system. This being so, the study of the use of armed force would appear to remain a relevant task.

In this respect, some trends concerning the use of armed force are worth noting. First, the nuclear era has conformed to a long-standing pattern of a diminished number of instances over time of inter-state war. Given that this trend can be identified as beginning in the last century, it is clear that attempts to explain this phenomenon simply in terms of the constraints imposed by the bipolar nuclear balance are inadequate. Over the last decade, a number of scholars have addressed this problem, with the result that the question of the "causes of war" has been addressed in a far more sophisticated fashion than previously. More recently the collapse of communism in Europe, and the hope that the fledgling democracies that have emerged in its place will mature and survive, has revived discussion as to whether liberal democracies are inherently peaceful, at least as concerns relationships among themselves. Here again, there is scope for the more systematic integration of international relations theory with a growing, but somewhat disparate body of work on the relationship between the character of state level actors and their ability and propensity to use armed force.

More problematic for strategic studies however, is the phenomenon of intra-state violence and civil conflict. Whether such armed conflict takes the form of full-fledged civil war, or falls into the more general category of low intensity conflict, the contemporary international system is one in which characteristically the political uses of armed force fall outside of the inter-state paradigm. Typically, the study of war and of strategy has largely ignored this phenomenon. Of course, attention has been given to particular instances of guerilla and civil war, but largely within the context of how such conflicts affect the security interests of outside state actors, or, as in the significant case of Vietnam, in relation to the validity and viability of the political issues at stake. Thus the 1960s saw many studies on the problems of counter-insurgency, limited war, and the like, but very few attempts to place these instances of armed conflict into a broader historical or theoretical framework. As a result, once the policy urgency of the issues had passed, much of this work had only a very short shelf life as attention was turned elsewhere.

As evidence of the theoretical enrichment of strategic studies by their greater contact with emerging trends in the theory of international relations, some in the field are beginning to give attention to the implications of the seeming loss by many states of the effective monopoly of force. This is not an isolated occurrence, and when

coupled with trends in economic interdependence and closer political cooperation amongst advanced industrial states (the European Community being the outstanding example), traditional notions of sovereignty are called into question. On the one hand, "weak" states exist that are able to exercise the attributes of sovereignty in notional terms at best, and, on the other hand, many of the world's most advanced industrial states appear to be severely limited in their ability to control their own domestic environments in the face of economic and social developments that are transnational in scope. What these states have in common however, is that both categories of international actor are severely limited in their ability to use armed force in the management of their international relations.

Changes in the role and character of the state, and in the character and meaning of armed force in the international system, challenge our received notion of the political and social meaning of war. The role of war in developing and defining the modern state has been well documented in the historical literature, as has the changing relationship of war to political order. Now that transformations are occurring in the international system that threaten the established relationship of the modern state to its citizenry, and that significant human transactions of all kinds are increasingly subject to a wide range of transnational influences, it is time for strategic studies to begin to reconceptualise war and its relationship to political order.

It remains the case that only the modern industrial state has the resources to undertake war on the devastating scale that has characterised the two world wars of this century, and, so far, it is only the industrial state that can threaten nuclear war. As long as this is the case, then the traditional preoccupations of strategic studies remain central to the subject. Nonetheless, adherence to the traditional state-centred paradigm alone would be unnecessarily restrictive, removing from the purview of strategic studies much that is politically, economically, and socially central to the contemporary use of armed force. Theoretical innovation is required in order to explain and understand the meaning of armed force in the contemporary world.¹ Given the ubiquity of armed conflict and its challenge to existing orders, then there is no shortage of subject matter to attract the attention of those who practise strategic studies. Indeed, in this respect, the opportunity to break out of the mould determined by the Cold War is positively liberating for the field.

LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES / GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

LES PROGRAMMES D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE À L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Antoine Ambroise
Directeur des études de 2e et 3e cycles

Le département de science politique de la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université Laval fêtera l'an prochain ses quarante années d'existence. Beaucoup d'eau a coulé sous les ponts depuis que trois professeurs du département de sociologie, Maurice Tremblay, Léon

Dion et Gérard Bergeron, se sont regroupés en 1954 pour donner naissance à cette nouvelle unité d'enseignement et de recherche qui attira quatre étudiants déjà inscrits à la Faculté. Les débuts sont modestes, comme le relate Vincent Lemieux dans l'ouvrage collectif : *Cinquante ans de sciences sociales à l'Université Laval* (sous la direction d'Albert Faucher), et le demeurent jusqu'à la fin des années 60 où l'on assiste avec l'arrivée des premiers diplômés des cégeps à une explosion des effectifs étudiants entraînant dans son sillage une croissance significative du corps professoral.

Dès le départ, il était possible de compléter des études de maîtrise au département alors que les études de doctorat ont démarré en 1963-1964 avec l'inscription de deux étudiants qui deviendront deux éminents professeurs au département de science politique de l'Université de Montréal. Le premier soutiendra sa thèse en 1969 et le second en 1972 alors qu'ils avaient déjà entamé leur carrière de professeurs d'université. Mentionnons toutefois que la première thèse de doctorat en science politique a été soutenue à la Faculté des sciences sociales par Léon Dion, l'année même de la création du département, et avait pour titre : *La Révolution allemande du XX^e siècle : l'idéologie politique du National-socialisme*.

Les programmes de maîtrise et de doctorat connurent bien des changements au fil des années. La première réforme significative au milieu des années soixante aboutit à un « regroupement des cours en trois niveaux — celui des idées, des institutions et des comportements — et en trois secteurs, soit les processus politiques au sens strict, les processus administratifs et les processus internationaux ». En 1968-69, le département offre sept cours au niveau des études supérieures et l'année suivante cinq autres cours sont créés. Les cours sont regroupés en cinq domaines de spécialisation qui constituent en même temps les domaines de recherche des professeurs dont le nombre a plus que triplé depuis l'époque héroïque des pionniers. Ces domaines sont : méthode et théorie politique, idéologies politiques, politique au Québec, administration publique, relations internationales. Ils seront redéfinis au cours des années 80 pour tenir compte de l'évolution de la discipline et des champs d'intérêt des nouveaux professeurs. Nous retenons encore une fois cinq domaines de regroupements des activités d'enseignement et de recherches. Ce sont : administration publique et analyse des politiques, philosophie politique, relations internationales, politiques comparées et sociologie politique.

Dès les débuts du développement des études supérieures au département, la recherche et l'enseignement ont été étroitement associés. Certains diront même qu'ils l'ont plus été à cette période que maintenant. Au début des années 60, Léon Dion, Vincent Lemieux et André Gélinas ont animé des séminaires qui permettaient aux étudiants de s'initier à la recherche empirique. Il en fut de même au début des années 70 quand Léon Dion anima un premier séminaire de recherche sur le Bureau d'aménagement de l'est du Québec (BAEQ) et un second sur les cultures politiques au Québec. Ces travaux de recherche donnèrent lieu à plusieurs publications. Sur ce plan, d'ailleurs, les professeurs du département ont toujours été très prolifiques. Les livres qu'ils ont publiés au fil des années sont assez nombreux pour garnir plusieurs rayons de bibliothèque et la liste des articles parus dans les revues scientifiques québécoises, canadiennes et étrangères est impressionnante. La contribution du département au développement et à la diffusion des connaissances ainsi qu'à la formation de jeunes chercheurs et de scientifiques est assez bien connue pour qu'on ne s'y attarde pas trop.

¹ I eschew entry into the so-called "inter-paradigm" debate, except to note its relevance to strategic studies.

Le programme de doctorat

La dernière réforme du programme de doctorat remonte à la toute fin des années 80 et est en vigueur depuis trois ans. Structuré autour des cinq domaines dont il a été question plus haut, il regroupe à présent les professeurs et les étudiants en cinq champs d'étude et de recherche.

L'administration publique et l'analyse des politiques réfèrent à l'étude des organisations et des comportements organisationnels dans le secteur public, l'étude des politiques publiques, des institutions et des processus administratifs, des fondements normatifs des politiques ainsi que l'étude des contraintes particulières à la prise de décision dans le secteur public.

La philosophie politique définit trois grandes pistes. La première est d'ordre épistémologique. La seconde concerne les thématiques qui jalonnent l'histoire de la pensée politique, les réponses que certains auteurs ont fournies à des enjeux politiques et qui présentent une pertinence pour les débats actuels. La troisième incarne l'approche théorique des différents problèmes politiques.

La politique comparée s'attache à faire ressortir les similarités et les différences entre deux ou plusieurs unités d'analyse qui peuvent être des événements, des institutions, des systèmes ou des comportements. L'analyse est de nature théorique ou empirique et cerne des situations contemporaines ou historiques.

Les relations internationales, à l'image du monde actuel, sont en pleine effervescence et recouvrent une grande variété de thèmes d'enseignement et de recherche dont : la théorie et l'analyse des politiques étrangères, les études stratégiques et le maintien de la paix, les organisations régionales et internationales, les études du développement, les forces transnationales et les rapports interétatiques.

La sociologie et la théorie politiques globalement orientées vers l'étude des relations de pouvoir regroupent des thèmes aussi divers que la théorie et la méthodologie, les forces politiques, les processus de socialisation politique, les processus décisionnels et électoraux, les institutions politiques et les comportements politiques. C'est dans ce champ qu'on retrouve des études plus spécifiques portant sur les groupes, les syndicats, les partis, les femmes et les jeunes.

Quel que soit le champ d'étude et de recherche dans lequel l'étudiant entend réaliser son plan d'études, le programme actuel lui permet d'atteindre un certain nombre d'objectifs complémentaires.

À la fin de ses études, le diplômé de doctorat sera apte à poursuivre des recherches originales d'une façon autonome ; il sera en mesure de contribuer, par ses travaux universitaires, à l'avancement des connaissances en science politique, d'interpréter les données relatives à la science politique et il aura développé un esprit critique envers sa discipline et les conditions de sa pratique.

L'étudiant qui désire déposer une demande d'admission au programme de doctorat doit détenir une maîtrise en science politique ou un diplôme équivalent. Le titulaire d'une maîtrise dans une autre discipline y est également admissible, mais il se verra imposer un stage probatoire ou une scolarité complémentaire plus ou moins importante selon sa préparation antérieure et l'orientation de ses recherches.

En plus des pièces exigées par le bureau du Registraire de l'université, toute demande d'admission doit être accompagnée d'un projet préliminaire (deux à trois pages au minimum) incluant une définition précise de l'objet de la thèse, une présentation des lignes directrices de la recherche, des méthodes et techniques à être utilisées. Si possible, ce projet doit avoir été soumis à un professeur du département qui accepte de diriger la recherche.

Ce programme accepte de nouveaux étudiants aux sessions d'automne et d'hiver. Ils s'y inscrivent de préférence à temps plein. Ceux qui optent pour le cheminement à temps partiel doivent, au cours de leurs études, s'inscrire à trois trimestres au moins à temps plein.

Une fois admis dans le programme, l'étudiant, dès sa première inscription, est invité à choisir parmi les cinq domaines d'études et de recherche, un domaine d'intérêt principal dans lequel il réalisera son projet de recherche et un domaine d'intérêt secondaire. À la fin de sa scolarité, il devra se soumettre à un examen de synthèse dans chacun des domaines choisis. L'examen dans le champ principal se situe normalement à la fin de la deuxième année d'étude. Il consiste dans la défense, devant un jury composé de trois à cinq professeurs du département, d'un dossier de recherche comportant les principaux éléments (position du problème, recension des écrits, cadre théorique, hypothèses, méthodologie...) permettant de porter un jugement sur la faisabilité de la recherche et sur les capacités du candidat à mener cette recherche à terme selon les exigences de la Faculté des études supérieures. Quant à l'examen dans le champ secondaire, il se situe normalement au début de la deuxième année. Le candidat doit répondre par écrit à une question et il doit défendre son argumentation devant un jury de deux professeurs.

La préparation de ces examens est facilitée par l'engagement de l'étudiant dans un ensemble d'activités pédagogiques sous l'étroite supervision de son directeur de recherche et de son conseiller. À la première année d'étude, il devra obligatoirement s'inscrire au séminaire de doctorat et à l'un des deux séminaires de base dans son domaine d'étude secondaire. Il complètera sa scolarité par d'autres séminaires ou par des lectures dirigées dont le contenu doit être approuvé par son directeur de recherche et par le directeur de programme. Il peut aussi s'inscrire sous les mêmes conditions à un nombre limité de cours ou de séminaires à l'extérieur du programme si ces cours ou séminaires sont essentiels à son propre programme d'études.

En plus de ces activités d'acquisition des connaissances, l'étudiant devra, avant la fin de son premier trimestre d'inscription, procéder au choix définitif de son directeur de recherche et de son conseiller qui auront à l'encadrer dans l'élaboration de son projet définitif de thèse et de son échéancier de travail. Ces deux documents seront approuvés par le comité d'admission et de supervision des études formé de professeurs du département et d'un étudiant. Le projet de thèse, d'une dizaine de pages, doit contenir, outre les éléments déjà annoncés dans le projet préliminaire soumis lors de la demande d'admission, une évaluation de la pertinence de la recherche et une bibliographie exploratoire.

La structure du programme se présente de la façon suivante :

Tableau 1
Structure du programme de doctorat

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 séminaire obligatoire (séminaire de doctorat) | 4 crédits |
| 1 séminaire dans le champ secondaire | 4 crédits |
| 2 séminaires au choix | 8 crédits |
| 1 examen dans le champ secondaire | 4 crédits |
| 1 examen dans le champ principal | <u>4 crédits</u> |
| Total des crédits de cours | 24 crédits |
| Total des crédits de recherche (thèse) | <u>72 crédits</u> |
| Total des crédits du programme | 96 crédits |

La durée officielle de ce programme pour l'étudiant à temps plein est de trois ans. Ceux qui y parviennent dans ce laps de temps constituent, il faut le reconnaître, des exceptions. Il faut plutôt prévoir quatre années.

Au terme de ce long cheminement, l'étudiant doit se soumettre à l'évaluation finale de sa thèse dont l'acceptation est couronnée par la soutenance devant un jury constitué d'au moins quatre professeurs dont l'un est un spécialiste de l'extérieur. La soutenance est publique et se tient généralement à la grande salle du Conseil de l'Université avec tous les appareils qu'une telle circonstance exige.

Le programme de doctorat est géré par deux comités. Le comité de programme veille à la qualité du programme et le Comité d'admission et de supervision est responsable de l'admission et de la gestion du dossier de l'étudiant.

Les programmes de maîtrise

Les étudiants intéressés à entreprendre des études de maîtrise au département de science politique ont le choix entre un programme avec accent sur les cours/séminaires (type A) et un autre avec accent sur la recherche (type B).

Les deux programmes poursuivent les mêmes objectifs de permettre à l'étudiant la maîtrise de sa discipline au moyen d'un ensemble intégré d'activités pédagogiques (lectures dirigées, recherches et cours/séminaires) et de former des spécialistes de l'analyse scientifique des phénomènes politiques qui mettront à profit leurs connaissances dans la recherche et l'action. Si les deux programmes préparent l'étudiant pour le marché du

travail, la maîtrise de type B est le cheminement privilégié par celui qui entend poursuivre ses études au niveau du doctorat.

L'étudiant qui le désire peut se spécialiser dans l'un des cinq domaines d'études et de recherche dont il a été question dans la description du programme de doctorat.

Les exigences d'admission à l'un ou l'autre des deux programmes sont les mêmes : le baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique, le baccalauréat avec majeure en science politique ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Le titulaire d'un baccalauréat dans une autre discipline y est également admissible, mais il se verra imposer un stage probatoire ou une scolarité complémentaire dont l'ampleur varie selon la préparation antérieure. Le candidat doit de plus, au cours de ses études de premier cycle, maintenir une moyenne cumulative de 3.8/5, la priorité étant accordée à tous ceux dont la moyenne est égale ou supérieure à 4/5.

Au moment de son admission au programme, le Comité d'admission et de supervision assigne obligatoirement à l'étudiant, parmi les membres du corps professoral du département, un conseiller ou une conseillère provisoire. Le rôle de cette personne est d'aider l'étudiant à effectuer ses choix de cours pour la première session, à choisir le domaine de recherche dans lequel il entend travailler et de l'informer des différents domaines d'intérêt des professeurs afin qu'il trouve rapidement un directeur ou une directrice de recherche. Cette personne dirige les recherches de l'étudiant et supervise l'ensemble de sa scolarité. En plus de cette personne et, en accord avec elle, l'étudiant choisit un conseiller ou une conseillère qui lui fournira des avis et des conseils supplémentaires.

La structure du programme de type A est la suivante : 36 crédits de cours (9 cours/séminaires de 4 crédits chacun) et 12 crédits de recherche (deux essais de 6 crédits chacun dont l'un peut être transformé en stages).

La structure du programme de type B, quant à elle, se décompose de la façon suivante : 24 crédits de cours (6 cours/séminaires) et 24 crédits de recherche (1 mémoire).

Un cours est obligatoire pour les deux programmes. Il s'agit du cours de méthodologie de la recherche. Les cours optionnels sont choisis en fonction de la spécialisation dans l'un des cinq domaines d'études et de recherche ou en fonction des goûts ou des besoins de l'étudiant. Il peut choisir deux cours/séminaires hors programme et il a accès à un séminaire de lecture dirigée.

Tableau 2
Structure des programmes de maîtrise

| Type A | | Type B | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1 cours obligatoire (méthodologie de la recherche) | 4 c | 1 cours obligatoire (méthodologie de la recherche) | 4 c |
| 8 cours/séminaires au choix | 32 c | 5 cours/séminaires au choix | 20 c |
| 2 essais | <u>12 c</u> | 1 mémoire | <u>24 c</u> |
| Total | 48 c | Total | 48 c |

La scolarité se complète en une année à temps plein. La seconde année est consacrée à la recherche en vue de la production des deux essais ou du mémoire. L'étudiant à temps partiel doit s'inscrire à son programme à temps plein durant au moins un trimestre. Cette exigence peut être satisfaite à tout moment en cours d'étude.

L'essai est un travail de recherche qui se situe à mi-chemin entre le mémoire et le travail long du séminaire. Il permet à l'étudiant de faire état de ses connaissances dans l'un des cinq champs d'étude et de son aptitude à traiter systématiquement d'un sujet pertinent à ce champ d'études.

Le mémoire est le mode de présentation des résultats de la recherche dans le programme de type B. Ce document doit démontrer que l'étudiant est capable de mener une analyse scientifique sur un sujet relativement restreint. Concrètement le mémoire peut consister dans l'étude d'un ou de quelques phénomènes politiques ou administratifs bien circonscrits ou encore dans la discussion d'un concept, d'une hypothèse ou dans l'analyse critique d'un auteur. Le mémoire tient en 75 pages et ne devrait pas excéder 100 pages.

L'étudiant du programme de type B doit obligatoirement choisir le sujet de son mémoire à la fin du premier trimestre d'inscription. À la fin du second trimestre, il doit avoir déposé son projet de mémoire et son échéancier. Le projet qui sera soumis pour approbation au Comité d'admission et de supervision est un document de quatre à cinq pages qui suit le plan suivant : a) position du problème, b) idée directrice et hypothèse, c) cadre opératoire et stratégie de recherche, d) techniques de collecte et d'analyse des données, e) bibliographie sommaire.

La recherche et la rédaction du mémoire se fait sous la supervision du directeur et du conseiller. Une fois terminé, le mémoire sera évalué par un jury de trois personnes incluant le directeur ou la directrice.

Deux comités supervisent les deux programmes : un comité des programmes où siègent, à titre individuel, des professeurs et des étudiants qui veille à la qualité des programmes et de l'enseignement dispensé et un Comité d'admission et de supervision qui est l'instance décisionnelle en ce qui concerne l'admission des étudiants et la gestion de leurs dossiers académiques.

Mentionnons enfin l'existence de deux programmes multidisciplinaires de type A, initiatives des professeurs du département : le programme de maîtrise en analyse des politiques, créé en 1975, avec la collaboration du département d'économique et le programme de maîtrise en relations internationales qui vit le jour en 1987 et auquel participent des professeurs de la Faculté de droit et du département d'économique. Ces deux programmes sont rattachés à la direction de la Faculté des sciences sociales.

Les structures d'encadrement de la recherche

Le département a créé, à la fin des années 60, le Laboratoire d'études politiques et administratives (LÉPA) qui a pour principale mission d'assurer la diffusion des connaissances par l'organisation de

colloques et par la publication des travaux et notes de recherche des professeurs et des meilleurs essais, mémoires et thèses des étudiants.

À la même époque le Centre québécois de relations internationales (CQRI) vit le jour à la suite d'une entente entre l'Institut canadien des affaires internationales (ICAI) et l'Université Laval. Ce centre qui regroupe plusieurs professeurs du département est aussi un lieu très fréquenté par les étudiants qui produisent des mémoires et des thèses en relations internationales à cause de l'accessibilité de sa salle de documentation et des postes d'assistant de recherche qu'ils peuvent obtenir.

Au cours des années 80 un autre groupe de professeurs travaillant dans le champ de l'analyse des politiques ont mis sur pied le Groupe de recherches en intervention gouvernementale (GRIG). Les étudiants intéressés par ce domaine de recherche trouvent à la fois encadrement et contrat d'assistant ou de professionnel de recherche.

Le dernier né des groupes de recherche créé par un professeur du département et réunissant plusieurs collègues de l'université est le Groupe d'étude et de recherche sur les politiques environnementales (GERPE). C'est un lieu d'accueil intéressant pour les étudiants dont les projets de recherche portent sur cette problématique.

Le financement des étudiants

Les étudiants des 2e et 3e cycles ont accès à trois sources de financement alimentées par les budgets du département. Ceux qui sont inscrits à temps complet sont admissibles au fonds de soutien du revenu des étudiants de maîtrise ou du doctorat, aux postes d'auxiliaire de recherche ou d'auxiliaire d'enseignement.

Le programme de fonds de soutien du revenu des étudiants au doctorat peut allouer jusqu'à trois mille dollars à un étudiant par trimestre et celui de la maîtrise — moins généreux — n'a pas, jusqu'à présent, dépassé mille dollars d'allocation, toujours par trimestre. Les montants sont octroyés, à la suite de concours, aux étudiants les plus méritants.

Un grand nombre de postes d'auxiliaires d'enseignement et de recherche sont disponibles chaque trimestre. Ces postes, durant les trimestres d'automne et d'hiver, peuvent rapporter au bénéficiaire un montant de deux mille quatre cent trente dollars par trimestre et l'auxiliaire de recherche qui travaillé sur un projet de recherche d'un professeur durant l'été, s'il est en maîtrise, peut recevoir jusqu'à cinq mille huit cent trente dollars et, s'il est au doctorat, six mille sept cent cinquante trois dollars. Le boursier d'un organisme subventionnaire (CRSH, FCAR) peut donc facilement disposer d'un budget annuel supérieur à vingt mille dollars et le non boursier d'un budget supérieur à dix mille dollars.

L'évolution des effectifs et le nombre de diplômés

Les données disponibles à partir de 1967 permettent de suivre l'évolution des effectifs étudiants et des diplômés des 2e et 3e cycles du département. Le tableau 3 rend compte de ces données.

Tableau 3
Évolution des effectifs et des diplômés à partir de 1967 (maîtrise et doctorat)

| | Maîtrise (type B) | | Maîtrise (type A) | | Doctorat | | Total | |
|------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Inscrits | Diplômés | Inscrits | Diplômés | Inscrits | Diplômés | Inscrits | Diplômés |
| 1967 | 10 | | | | 5 | | 15 | |
| 1968 | 23 | | | | 6 | | 29 | |
| 1969 | 35 | 10 | | | 6 | | 41 | 10 |
| 1970 | 42 | 6 | | | 10 | 1 | 52 | 7 |
| 1971 | 76 | 6 | | | 12 | | 88 | 6 |
| 1972 | 82 | 5 | | | 13 | | 95 | 5 |
| 1973 | 76 | 9 | | | 9 | 1 | 85 | 10 |
| 1974 | 77 | 10 | | | 15 | 2 | 92 | 12 |
| 1975 | 76 | 10 | 10 | | 22 | | 108 | 10 |
| 1976 | 72 | 15 | 20 | | 27 | 1 | 119 | 16 |
| 1977 | 79 | 14 | 24 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 125 | 17 |
| 1978 | 76 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 113 | 11 |
| 1979 | 81 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 116 | 28 |
| 1980 | 89 | 17 | 19 | | 26 | 2 | 134 | 19 |
| 1981 | 103 | 14 | 10 | | 29 | 2 | 142 | 16 |
| 1982 | 110 | 17 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 146 | 20 |
| 1983 | 109 | 21 | 9 | | 36 | 1 | 154 | 22 |
| 1984 | 108 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 152 | 29 |
| 1985 | 100 | 29 | 7 | | 38 | 2 | 145 | 31 |
| 1986 | 104 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 162 | 27 |
| 1987 | 93 | 26 | 8 | | 54 | 2 | 155 | 28 |
| 1988 | 83 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 56 | 4 | 147 | 23 |
| 1989 | 57 | 16 | 11 | | 48 | 6 | 116 | 22 |
| 1990 | 63 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 44 | 5 | 115 | 27 |
| 1991 | 57 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 49 | 5 | 111 | 26 |
| 1992 | 73 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 129 | 24 |
| 1993 | 81 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 48 | 4 | 136 | 26 |
| | | (oct. 93) | | (oct. 93) | | (oct. 93) | | |

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L'analyse du tableau précédent permet de faire certains constats. La croissance des étudiants de maîtrise de type B s'est maintenue jusqu'en 1982, date à laquelle le plus grand nombre d'inscrits (110) a été enregistré. Entre 1983 et 1986, on a connu trois années de relative stabilité autour de la centaine d'étudiants avant de faire face à une diminution significative jusqu'en 1991. Une légère remontée est visible au cours des deux dernières années. La maîtrise de type A n'a jamais eu beaucoup de succès auprès de la clientèle étudiante. La plupart de ceux qui y sont admis effectuent un transfert vers le type B au cours de la première année. Elle a connu son apogée (24 étudiants) trois années après sa création. Depuis 1982, elle a un nombre d'inscrits inférieur à dix sauf en 1986 (10) et 1989 (11). Quant au doctorat, c'est en 1988 que le nombre d'inscrits a été le plus élevé (56). Depuis cette date, nous connaissons une relative stabilité qui oscille entre 44 et 50 étudiants. Signalons enfin que c'est en 1986 que nos trois programmes d'études supérieures ont enregistré le plus grand nombre d'inscrits, soit 162.

La très grande majorité de nos étudiants sont des hommes. Les femmes gagnent cependant rapidement du terrain. En 1993, soixante-quatre pour cent des étudiants inscrits au doctorat sont de sexe masculin. Ce chiffre est de soixante et un pour cent à la maîtrise.

La très grande majorité des étudiants de maîtrise étudient à temps plein. En 1983, soixante-seize pour cent des étudiants de maîtrise de type B consacrent l'essentiel de leur temps à leurs études. Ceux de type A sont dans une

moins grande proportion (66.6%). Au doctorat, cinquante-trois pour cent seulement étudient à temps plein.

Quant aux diplômés, depuis 1967, le département a mis sur le marché de l'emploi trois cent quatre-vingt-dix détenteurs de maîtrise de type B, vingt-deux détenteurs de maîtrise de type A et soixante Ph.D. pour un grand total de 472 diplômés. Le plus grand nombre de diplômés a été atteint en 1985 (31), année où 29 étudiants ont reçu leur diplôme de maîtrise de type B. L'année précédente sept doctorats ont été décernés. Le programme de maîtrise de type B et le programme de doctorat semblent avoir atteint leur vitesse de croisière en terme de nombre de diplômés. Depuis 1988, les chiffres oscillent entre 16 et 21 pour la maîtrise et entre 4 et 6 diplômés pour le doctorat.

Liste des diplômés de doctorat depuis 1990

MEDZO, Fidèle

Dir. : Antoine Ambroise

La mise en oeuvre des politiques gouvernementales dans les pays en voie de développement : état de la question, contribution théorique et étude de cas

GUIHÈDE, Ange

Dir. : Guy-Antoine Lafleur

Intégration régionale et institutions communautaires : le cas de la communauté économique de l'Afrique de l'ouest (CEAO)

CHOUINARD, Jean-Yves

Dir. : Réjean Landry

Simulation sur ordinateur de politiques d'intégration et de fragmentation

FONTAINE, Louise

Dir. : Jacques Zylberberg et Danielle Juteau

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

GRATTON, Denis

Dir. : Raymond Hudon

Production de la différence : le cas ontarien

CHARRON, Jean

Dir. : Vincent Lemieux

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

CHARBONNEAU, Johanne

Dir. : Louise Quesnel

Entre l'état et la famille : le cheminement résidentiel des jeunes femmes après une rupture conjugale. Une analyse comparative entre la France et le Québec

FRÉDÉRIC, Michel

Dir. : Paul Painchaud

Coopération internationale régionale en matière d'environnement : le Canada et la prévention de la pollution par les hydrocarbures en mer de Beaufort

KARAZI, Hassan

Dir. : Gérard Hervouet

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

SANCHEZ-VELARDE, Victor M.

Dir. : Jean Crête

Les objectifs et réaction du secteur industriel mexicain face aux choix gouvernementaux en matière de politique industrielle : application de la procédure de l'analyse hiérarchique de Saaty

THÉRIAULT, Yves

Dir. : Vincent Lemieux

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

TREMBLAY, Manon

Dir. : Réjean Pelletier

Les femmes en politique représentent-elles les femmes ? De quelques conduites des femmes et des hommes en politique au Québec à l'endroit des demandes exprimées par les mouvements féministes

BERGERON, Pierre

Dir. : Vincent Lemieux

La commission Rochon sous le prisme des alliances

CAMPAGNOLO, Roberto

Dir. : Gérard Hervouet

Individu, intégration, humanité

DELISLE, Esther

Dir. : Jacques Zylberberg

Antisémitisme et nationalisme d'extrême-droite dans la province de Québec 1929-1939

DOUCET, Bertrand

Dir. : Réjean Landry

Politique et langue. L'État, les groupes et la langue au Québec : les lois 101 de 1977 et 57 de 1983, comparées aux demandes des groupes en commissions parlementaires

TARDIF, Jean-Claude

Dir. : Carol Levasseur

Le mouvement syndical et l'État entre l'intégration et l'opposition. Le cas de la C.E.Q. de 1960 à 1993

GOULET, Guy

Dir. : Vincent Lemieux

La formation et l'appropriation des excédents budgétaires discrets : règles ou déviations bureaucratiques

MBEKO, Maurice

Dir. : Max Nemni

Régimes issus des coups d'État militaires et transition démocratique en Afrique noire : le cas de la République centrafricaine

Le corps professoral

Actuellement, le corps professoral du département de science politique est de 31 professeurs. Ils sont tous membres de la Faculté des études supérieures. À ce titre, ils sont tous autorisés à enseigner dans les trois programmes d'études supérieures du département et à encadrer les étudiants desdits programmes. En voici la liste avec leurs champs d'intérêt :

AMBROISE, Antoine (doctorat en sciences administratives, Grenoble)

Administration publique et analyse des politiques

BACCIGALUPO, Alain (doctorat d'État en science politique, IÉP, Paris)

Administration publique

BAKARY, Tessilimi (doctorat d'État en science politique, Paris)

Politique comparée et sociologie politique

BALTHAZAR, Louis (Ph.D., Harvard)

Relations internationales et philosophie politique

BLAIS, François (Ph.D., UQAM)

Philosophie politique et philosophie du droit

BRETON, Gilles (doctorat en science politique, Paris), directeur du département

Économie politique et sociologie politique

CÔTÉ, Pauline (Ph.D., Laval)

Politique comparée et sociologie politique

CRÊTE, Jean (doctorat en science politique, Oxford)

Analyse des politiques et sociologie politique

DERRIENNIC, Jean-Pierre (doctorat en science politique, Paris)

Relations internationales, politique comparée, philosophie politique

DRAINVILLE, André (Ph.D., York)

Relations internationales et économie politique

FOREST, Pierre-Gerlier (Ph.D., Montréal)

Analyse des politiques, administration publique

GINGRAS, Anne-Marie (doctorat en sociologie politique, IÉP, Paris)

Sociologie politique et communication politique

GOSELIN, Guy (doctorat en science politique, Genève)

Relations internationales, politique comparée

- HERVOUET, Gérard (doctorat en science politique, Paris)
Relations internationales et politique comparée
- HUDON, Raymond (Ph.D., Queen's)
Économie politique et sociologie politique
- IMBEAU, Louis (Ph.D., Northwestern)
Analyse des politiques, économie politique et politique comparée
- LAFLEUR, Guy-Antoine (doctorat en science politique, Louvain)
Sociologie politique et politique comparée
- LAFORÉST, Guy (Ph.D., McGill)
Philosophie politique
- LAMOUREUX, Diane (doctorat en sociologie, Paris)
Philosophie politique et sociologie politique
- LANDRY, Réjean (Ph.D., York)
Analyse des politiques, économie politique et sociologie politique
- LEGAULT, Albert (doctorat en science politique, Genève)
Relations internationales et politique comparée
- LEMIEUX, Vincent (doctorat en science politique, Paris)
Analyse des politiques et sociologie politique
- LEVASSEUR, Carol (doctorat en science politique, Paris)
Philosophie politique et sociologie politique
- MACE, Gordon (doctorat en science politique, Genève)
Relations internationales
- MERCIER, Jean (Ph.D., Syracuse)
Administration publique et théorie des organisations
- NEMNI, Max (Ph.D., York)
Philosophie politique et sociologie politique
- PAINCHAUD, Paul (études doctorales, Paris)
Relations internationales et analyse des politiques
- PELLETIER, Réjean (doctorat en science politique, Paris)
Sociologie politique et politique comparée
- PÉTRY, François (Ph.D., Texas)
Analyse des politiques et administration publique
- QUESNEL, Louise (études doctorales, Université de l'État de New York)
Sociologie politique et analyse des politiques
- ZYLBERBERG, Jacques (doctorat en sciences politiques et sociales, Louvain)
Sociologie politique, politique comparée et philosophie politique

Professeur émérite

Le département continue de profiter de la collaboration d'un de ses membres fondateurs, le professeur émérite Léon Dion.

RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE / LA RECHERCHE

PARTIS POLITIQUES ET NOUVEAUX GROUPES SOCIAUX : VERS UN DÉCLIN DE LA REPRÉSENTATION PARTISANE AU QUÉBEC ?

Réjean Pelletier
Département de science politique
Université Laval

Depuis plusieurs années, mes projets de recherche sont largement centrés sur l'étude des partis politiques, surtout au Québec et au Canada. Mon projet actuel s'inscrit précisément dans le prolongement des recherches antérieures.

Le premier volet portait sur l'analyse des *programmes* des partis politiques au Québec depuis les années 50. Cette analyse, basée sur un certain nombre de grands axes, visait à la fois à mieux connaître les partis et à les différencier. Je cherchais en même temps à resituer cette analyse dans l'évolution de la société québécoise depuis quarante ans.

Le second volet a porté sur les transformations du *leadership* politique (c'est-à-dire des parlementaires) au Québec. J'ai privilégié trois grandes voies d'analyse : la transformation du personnel politique québécois au moment des élections de réaligement ; la comparaison de ce personnel sur la base de son affiliation partisane afin de montrer que les partis sont socialement différenciés ; la professionnalisation de ce personnel politique, ainsi que l'institutionnalisation de l'Assemblée nationale.

Le troisième volet a porté sur la place des *femmes* dans le personnel politique québécois à l'Assemblée nationale et à la Chambre des communes. Plus précisément, il s'est intéressé aux différences entre les femmes et les hommes dans l'exercice du pouvoir politique : les conditions et les difficultés d'accès au pouvoir politique, l'exercice du pouvoir politique, et les rapports au mouvement féministe.

Le volet actuel entend scruter les problèmes de la représentation partisane au Québec face à l'émergence de nouvelles valeurs et à la montée de nouveaux groupes sociaux. À partir de la thèse du déclin des partis politiques (et de la contre-thèse qu'elle a pu susciter), je me demande s'il y a vraiment crise de la représentation chez les partis politiques qui seraient de plus en plus concurrencés sur ce terrain par les nouveaux groupes sociaux.

Avec la montée des écologistes et des Partis verts qui en ont été l'émanation, avec la présence du mouvement des femmes, avec la création de groupes de jeunes et de groupes à but unique (*single-issue group*), le tout conjugué à l'explosion des valeurs postmatérialistes mise en évidence par Inglehart et ses disciples ou associés, on a pu croire qu'une nouvelle forme de politique se dessinait sous nos yeux qui conduisait quasi inexorablement au déclin des partis politiques.

Ma recherche, tout en s'inscrivant dans cette controverse académique, vise précisément à cerner plus en profondeur le lien que l'on peut établir entre un « certain déclin » de la représentation partisane et l'essor des nouveaux groupes sociaux, comme les groupes écologistes, les groupes de femmes, etc. Je veux donc m'attacher à la montée de nouveaux groupes sociaux qui viendraient concurrencer les partis sur le terrain de la représentation politique et de la définition des enjeux de telle sorte que

ces groupes draineraient des militants ou des activistes au détriment des partis.

Pour ce faire, je vais utiliser une stratégie de recherche à double volet. Tout d'abord, en m'arrêtant aux militants et militantes des partis et des groupes, je veux voir s'il existe une différence dans les valeurs professées par ces militants et militantes. Si l'on se base sur les modèles d'Inglehart et de Flanagan en particulier, on devrait assister au passage d'une préoccupation pour la sécurité matérielle et un intérêt pour les valeurs matérialistes (sécurité physique et économique) à une préoccupation pour la qualité de vie et pour les valeurs postmatérialistes (comme l'expression de soi dans son travail et dans la vie politique).

Si la présence des groupes nouveaux est si importante dans la société québécoise qu'elle a engendré un certain déclin de la représentation partisane, on devrait alors s'attendre à ce que les éléments les plus jeunes, les plus scolarisés appartenant à la classe moyenne et partageant les valeurs postmatérialistes et « libertariennes » se retrouvent davantage dans les nouveaux groupes que dans les partis.

En d'autres termes, les militants et militantes des partis politiques québécois et des nouveaux groupes québécois partagent-ils les mêmes valeurs ou non ? Peut-on déceler des différences significatives entre les deux ? Ces questions sous-tendent la première phase de ma recherche: un questionnaire portant essentiellement sur les valeurs sera distribué à des militants et militantes de partis et de groupes.

Dans un deuxième temps, je tenterai de creuser davantage les différences « potentielles » entre les militants des partis et des groupes en scrutant leurs motivations profondes à militer à tel endroit plutôt qu'à tel autre. Perçoivent-ils les partis comme des instruments adéquats ou inadéquats pour exprimer leurs valeurs, pour défendre les buts qu'ils professent, pour atteindre les objectifs qu'ils se sont fixés ? Ou bien les groupes à intérêt unique sont-ils perçus comme étant des véhicules plus adéquats que les partis ? Lequel (des partis ou des groupes) peut le mieux définir les enjeux de la présente décennie ? Comment les militants perçoivent-ils la structure de participation que l'on retrouve dans leur parti ou leur groupe ? Est-elle adéquate ou souhaitent-ils une structure qui favoriserait une plus grande participation de la base ? Cette structure apparaît-elle trop hiérarchique, trop centralisée ou, au contraire, trop lâche, peu disciplinée ?

Ces questions vont dominer la deuxième phase de la recherche qui sera basée sur des *interviews*, de nature semi-directive, auprès de militants qui nous renseigneront sur leurs motivations à participer dans telle organisation, sur leurs perceptions des enjeux et des programmes, sur leur vision globale des partis et des nouveaux groupes comme cadres de participation.

Cette recherche se démarque de ce qui a été fait jusqu'ici sur deux points : elle cherche à comparer des militants et militantes dans des partis et des groupes et donc à les confronter, alors que la majorité, sinon la totalité, des études sur les nouvelles valeurs ont porté sur des populations entières ou des segments de population, comme les jeunes universitaires. En outre, en référence à ce que l'on a appelé souvent la « nouvelle politique », notre recherche met en opposition d'une façon systématique les partis et les nouveaux groupes (quant aux valeurs, aux enjeux, aux motivations, aux organisations) en partant de la thèse du déclin des partis.

STUDY OF CONVENTIONS IN THE NDP AND REFORM PARTY. STUDY OF POLICY-MAKING IN ALBERTA

Keith Archer
University of Calgary

Introduction

I am currently involved in a three-year research program in the area of political parties, voting and elections. Within this area I am engaged in three research projects — two of which are closely related, and the third of which is more distinct. First, I am involved in an ongoing study of the New Democratic Party. Much of my work in this area has examined the relationship between organized labour and the New Democrats, or has focused on policy-making and leadership selection at New Democratic Party conventions. The latter project has involved extensive collaboration with Professor Alan Whitehorn of the Royal Military College. Second, I am extending my research on conventions through a study of the 1992 Reform Party convention. This study seeks to explain the emergence and electoral success of the Reform Party, and part of the project included administering a mailed survey questionnaire to all voting delegates attending the 1992 Reform Party convention. Third, I am engaged in an examination of the development of policy in selected policy areas by the Alberta provincial government and among the provincial opposition parties. Although this part of the research program will include observation at provincial party conventions, it will not be limited to conventions. Instead, the study will focus on several specific policy areas, including but not limited to environmental policies, economic development strategies, electoral boundary distribution, aboriginal affairs and prioritizing budget expenditures. The latter project is in a more preliminary stage, and will occupy more time in the second and third years of the research program.

Theoretical Overview

Political parties provide a number of important functions in Canadian politics. They recruit and nominate candidates for public office, they elect a party leader who invariably becomes prime minister when the party wins a majority of legislative seats, they provide personnel to support candidates in election campaigns, they are legally-recognized organizations that raise money through quasi-public means, and they are organizations both for the representation of societal interests and for political accommodation and compromise. Because of these varied and important functions, the study of political parties has been a staple of research in political science.

One of the difficulties of studying parties in a democracy such as Canada is the amorphous nature of the organizations. Canadian parties have been described as "squat, truncated pyramids" in which the organization is hierarchical, but in which there are very few active participants. Parties grow in size and activity during candidate nominations and during election campaigns, but they tend to shrink to little more than scattered constituency executives loosely tied together by provincial or national offices during inter-election periods. Some of the major parties do not even have a centralized listing of active party members, and for most parties the number of continuing members is very small. Such organizations are profoundly difficult to study.

One key aspect of political parties that has received more critical scholarly scrutiny is decision-making at party conventions. Conventions have received considerable attention for two main reasons — one methodological, one substantive. Methodologically, conventions provide

a highly focused and salient forum for party activists to choose their leaders and develop policy, and they also provide a focal point for researchers. All delegates are registered, and thus the parties have highly accurate mailing lists of delegates. During conventions, amorphous parties are transformed temporarily into highly organized entities amenable to empirical investigation. This fact in itself provides some difficulty in making inferences about the party during non-convention periods, but nonetheless conventions remain the best forum to gather systematic data for intra- and inter-party comparative analysis.

Substantively the study of party conventions is important because of recent changes which have led to a strengthening of conventions in the policy process within parties. For example, the NDP vests final decision-making power in party conventions, and the Liberal party has moved recently to strengthen the role of conventions in its policy-making process. Similarly, in the Reform Party, conventions hold final authority over the party's official policy. Thus, understanding the decision processes and outcomes in conventions is key to understanding the party. Conventions also provide an opportunity for parties to provide representation for identifiable social groups by providing them with specific delegates quotas. To a considerable extent the character of a party is revealed by the way in which it responds to the issue of group under-representation in politics by allocating delegate quotas.

The study of party conventions has become much more common and systematic in the last two decades. George Perlin, together with some of his colleagues at Queen's University, has studied the Progressive Conservative and Liberal party conventions since 1967 and 1968, respectively, generating a number of studies of party decision-making and representation. Using the Perlin studies as a point of departure, survey questionnaires were administered to NDP convention delegates in 1983 (Whitehorn), 1987 (Whitehorn and Archer) and 1989 (Archer). These studies have documented inter-party differences in ideology, leadership selection and policy positions, as well as intra-party consistency and division in areas such as relations with organized labour, environmentalism, representation of women and other issues.

Research Program

My research program on the New Democratic Party entails a continuation of research in which I have been involved for some years. Professor Alan Whitehorn and I are completing a book, tentatively titled *The New Democratic Party in Convention*. The book is a comprehensive examination of decision-making within the New Democratic party, and the manuscript version includes sections on "The NDP and the Canadian Party System", "Party Representation and Selected Domestic Issues", "Selected Domestic and Foreign Policy Areas", and "Leadership". Within these sections, the book includes chapters on such topic as "Party Organization and Structure", "Ideology", "Organized Labour", "Gender", "Defence, Foreign Policy, and Canadian-American Relations", "Materialism and Post-materialism", and "Leadership and Leadership Selection" among other topics. The manuscript is now in its final stages of preparation for submission to a publisher.

The research program on the Reform Party is intended to examine the emergence and electoral success of the party. It is argued that new parties emerge in response to structural, institutional, and mobilizational factors in the political environment, each of which may act to facilitate or constrain new party development. While

structural and institutional factors may be analyzed as part of this project, the first stages will focus on the party's mobilizational strategy through an analysis of data from the 1992 Reform Assembly survey. Of particular interest in an examination of the opinion structure of Reform activists, especially as it pertains to attitudes towards the representation of regional interests within parliament. The party's decision to try to compete as a national party (minus the province of Quebec) is likely to produce a number of ideological and representational strains within the party, and it is expected that these will be evident among party activists. This project is also concerned with examining the extent to which such tensions, such as between representing the regionally-specific interests of Westerners and the interests of Ontarians, act to constrain the party's future development. These data also will facilitate a systematic examination of intra-party decision-making and the manner in which the party attempts to represent citizens, particularly those who historically have been under-represented among party insiders.

The third research project in this program is an examination of policy-making in Alberta. Alberta's fiscal position has changed dramatically over the past decade. The province no longer has excess oil revenues which it is able to divert into the Heritage Savings and Trust Fund, and indeed has run a deficit budget since the mid-1980s. In addition, the once-dominant Conservatives now confront a more politically divided electorate as well as a strong opposition within the legislative assembly. The rise of Reform at the national level has created a further fracturing of the Conservatives' dominance within the province. This project will examine the development of policy in such areas as economic development, environmentalism political representation (including electoral boundary distribution), and aboriginal affairs under the new environment characterized by increased fiscal and political constraints.

LES FRONTIÈRES FLUCTUANTES ENTRE LE PRIVÉ ET LE PUBLIC EN ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE

James Iain Gow
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Ce programme de recherche a, comme fil directeur, le thème des frontières fluctuantes entre le public et le privé en administration publique. C'est notre thèse que le secteur public a été depuis longtemps caractérisé par un mélange de valeurs tiré du droit public et du rapport de force politique. L'État moderne démocratique s'est distingué par l'effet civilisateur du droit sur le combat politique partisan. Avec l'intrusion grandissante de valeurs tirées de la gestion privée, des tensions ont été créées qui n'ont pas été assez explorées.

L'incursion des valeurs fondées sur l'idéologie et les pratiques du monde des affaires ne date pas d'hier, mais elle a pris un nouvel élan depuis quelques décennies. Là où la bureaucratie paraissait encore récemment comme l'essence de la modernisation (Gow, 1976), le management a progressivement érodé ses valeurs de conformisme, d'objectivité et de discrétion par d'autres basées sur le rendement, l'efficacité et la satisfaction de la clientèle.

Bien que des observateurs attentifs aient insisté sur les limites de la comparaison entre les administrations publique et privée (Parenteau, 1992, Ouellet, 1992, Plumtre, 1988, et Gow, 1987), les gouvernements ont continué d'annoncer la supériorité du modèle privé,

notamment la nécessité d'introduire davantage de service à la clientèle (Conseil du trésor du Québec, 1985, Fonction publique 2000 et Rapport Lemieux-Lazure, 1990).

Cependant, l'essence du management se trouve ailleurs. Comme Chevallier et Loschak (1982) l'ont bien remarqué, le management envisage l'atteinte d'objectifs visés dans des conditions optimales. Ils l'ont comparé à la rationalité juridique qui, elle, se soucie « de connaître, de juger, d'agir conformément à des principes ». Ce langage a été entendu au Canada : la Commission Lambert (1979) avait, entre autres, le mandat d'étudier la façon d'arriver à « l'utilisation optimale des ressources », expression que le Greffier du Conseil privé reprendra à son compte plus tard, en parlant des ressources humaines (Tellier, 1990).

Or, la recherche de l'optimum est souvent en conflit non seulement avec la rationalité juridique, mais aussi avec la rationalité politique. Déjà, en 1979, Hartle reprochait à la Commission Lambert d'avoir oublié que les décisions politiques sont le fruit de négociations et de compromis, ce qui empêche de rechercher l'optimum. Ensuite, Manzer (1984) observa que dans chaque décision de politique publique il y a, à côté de valeurs d'efficacité et d'efficacité, d'autres jugements concernant la faisabilité politique, la légitimité et la justice. Dans mon étude du discours politique portant sur l'administration publique au Québec (Gow, 1990), j'ai rappelé que la logique politique a, depuis toujours, porté sur le partage des ressources, que ce soit sur une base partisane, régionale ou locale ou encore parmi les groupes et communautés composant la société. Pour sa part, Hodgetts (1991, 17) a eu la préséance de se demander si « la gestion publique (ne) dérive inévitablement vers le royaume politique de la régie elle-même... Et si cela doit effectivement être le sentier de l'avenir, nous devons nous préparer à voir les cadres supérieurs jouer le rôle de bouc émissaire pour l'échec des autres qui... ont jusqu'à maintenant été élus pour supporter cette responsabilité directe ». La justesse de cette prédiction était confirmée de façon éclatante par l'affaire Al-Mashat (Sutherland, 1992).

Le virage au management comporte une attention bienvenue aux résultats obtenus par et aux coûts des services publics. Néanmoins, les limites juridiques et politiques du recours à de telles notions sont encore trop peu connus. Afin de poursuivre notre réflexion sur le rapport entre ces trois types de rationalité en administration publique, la managériale, la juridique et la politique, nous envisageons de poursuivre ou d'amorcer les projets suivants :

1) Les administrés face à l'administration.

Il s'agit d'une étude sur les victimes de l'installation à leur maison de la Mousse isolante urée-formaldéhyde (la MIUF). Après maintes démarches, les victimes de la MIUF ont reçu une compensation gouvernementale, mais elles ont perdu en cour contre les fabricants. Par ce travail et d'autres, je veux explorer et élucider la notion de clientèle de l'administration publique.

2) Les valeurs dominantes et la culture d'organisation de l'administration canadienne.

Ce travail porte sur l'évolution des valeurs et de la culture d'organisation au sein de l'administration fédérale canadienne. Quelles sont les implications des nouvelles pratiques tirées du management privé pour certaines traditions de service public désintéressé ?

3) La privatisation par voie de contrat, analyse de cas concrets

La privatisation par voie de contrat (le « faire faire ») est censée permettre la réalisation d'économies intéressantes. Par l'étude de cas concrets, il s'agit d'explorer les conflits potentiels entre l'efficacité et l'équité, entre le coût et la dimension civique d'un service public.

4) Les cadres supérieurs du gouvernement fédéral face à l'évaluation au rendement

Ce dernier projet viserait à connaître davantage l'expérience fédérale de l'évaluation des cadres supérieurs selon leur rendement au travail. Est-ce que l'évaluation au rendement sape le sens du service public en favorisant un individualisme agressif, ou est-ce qu'il motive les fonctionnaires en leur fournissant une meilleure compréhension de leur travail ainsi que de leur rendement ?

Dans tous ces cas, il s'agit de projets qui feront avancer notre réflexion sur l'extension de valeurs propres au secteur privé au sein de l'administration publique, l'un des enjeux les plus importants pour l'avenir de nos États démocratiques.

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PROFILS DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE / PROFILES

Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association Dr. James Aitchison Distinguished Professor of Political Science

I was delighted when it was decided that the 1993 annual conference of our association would honour Professor Jim Aitchison for his special contribution to the development of our discipline. We are indebted to Jim and it is right and proper that we acknowledge his significant efforts on our behalf.

For me it was a great honour to be asked to say a few words this evening. Both as a former student of his and later as a faculty colleague, I owe much to Jim. But I am not alone in my indebtedness; the political science community, here in Atlantic Canada and beyond, has been the beneficiary of his accomplishments. Beyond this, of course, there are the countless number of students who have benefitted from his university teaching, from the 1930s through to the 1980s.

Jim Aitchison's contribution has been enormous for many reasons, not the least of which are the tremendous energy, constant enthusiasm, and demanding standards he brought to each task.

Those who had to confront Jim's energy on a squash court, a long-distance hike or a political campaign quickly learned, if they had not already been forewarned by the experienced, that this man was no ivory-towered pushover. This same energy infused Jim's participation in a wide variety of academic and public endeavours — as president of the Canadian Association of University Teachers; chairman of the Social Science Research Council of Canada; vice-president of the Canadian Political Science Association; vice-president of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada; president of Halifax Chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; chairman of the Nova Scotia regional group of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada; board member of the Atlantic Council of Canada; chairman of the committee for the Nova Scotia New Democratic Party; president, acting leader and leader of the provincial NDP; federal candidate on two occasions and provincial candidate on one; and, among other things, weekly columnist for the *Cape Breton Highlander*. Jim's activities at Dalhousie are too numerous even to list, but in addition to being head and chair of the Department of Political Science for many years, he was well known by all concerned as a major force within the university — a leader in the Faculty of Arts and Science as well as in the University Senate, and the first president of the Faculty Association.

Jim's enthusiasm extended to all that he did, but was perhaps most evident in the classroom. He was of that generation of scholars which recognized the primacy of teaching as the first function of the university. At the same time, he did not distinguish between his own scholarly pursuits and his teaching. Rather, I can verify personally, he carried on his scholarly pursuits in the classroom. His students not only witnessed first-hand a scholar at work, they also could not but be affected by his infectious enthusiasm for his subject. It mattered not whether he was dealing with a seventeenth century political philosopher or a contemporary event in international politics — a genuine excitement in the challenge of analyzing political phenomena was constantly present.

Demanding standards accompanied Jim's enthusiasm. It was not sufficient for the political scientist to find politics interesting. The student of politics, himself included, had to approach the study of politics seriously. This meant that one had to examine the facts carefully, consider thoroughly all sides of an issue, and present one's findings and conclusions with precision, attention to detail, and in a logical and coherent manner. Jim expected this equally of himself, his colleagues and his students. In retrospect, it is not surprising that Jim, despite his intense commitment to social democracy, never quite succeeded as a practising politician. He was too much the scholar, too insistent on practising his discipline, to be an effective partisan in the highly partisan arena of Nova Scotia politics.

Jim's energy, enthusiasm and demanding standards, however, did bear plentiful fruit in his efforts to develop and promote our discipline as central to a liberal education and thus an educated citizenry. Political science for Jim encompassed the study of constitutions, political institutions, political economy, public administration, international relations, and political philosophy. And, he brought a comparative perspective to his study of these subjects. This was the way he described our discipline in the Dal calendar. But these were also the subjects he taught over the years. Jim taught all these subjects not because he was the department for some years and then, for another period, the head of a small department. Rather, he was interested in, and prepared to offer, these subjects. To say that he was a well-rounded scholar is an obvious understatement. Imagine, if you will, the conundrum Jim faced after the Canadian Political Science Association adopted the practice of simultaneous sessions at our annual conferences. No one I know studies our conference programmes as thoroughly as Jim.

Jim's attention to teaching, his university administrative responsibilities, his extensive participation in national and local scholarly affairs, as well as his involvement in provincial politics, limited his own opportunities to publish. Nonetheless, the quality of Jim's scholarship and the eloquence of his writing were well known and widely respected. His Ph.D. thesis on the Development of Local Government in Upper Canada was a gem of a work, regarded in its day as one of the best theses done at Toronto, and remains to this day a standard reference in the study of colonial government — a work that continues to be used and cited.

Above all else, however, it has been Jim's fundamental decency as a human being that accounts both for the respect in which he is held and for the great success he has had as a leader in our discipline. It has been an honour to work with Jim; even more important, it has always been a pleasure. Jim has always treated his colleagues and students with great decency. As his close and dear friend, the late George Grant, would have put it: "Jim is a gentleman." Jim, I know that I speak for all of

us here this evening when I say that, for your contribution and your example, we are truly grateful.

Peter Aucoin

Avigail Eisenberg
Department of Political Science
University of British Columbia

Dr. Avigail Eisenberg is an Assistant Professor specializing in Canadian politics theory. She joined the department at UBC in July 1990 after completing graduate studies at Queen's University. She teaches introduction to Canadian politics, democratic theory, Canadian federalism and a graduate seminar on the politics of rights protection in Canada.

Dr. Eisenberg's present research interests bridge political science and law focusing in particular on the tension between the individual and community in Canadian jurisprudence and the constitutional process. Since coming to UBC she has completed a book manuscript entitled *Political Pluralism and Communitarianism* as well as papers on "Rights, Institutions and Collectivities," "The Community in Post-War Pluralism," "Constituent Assemblies and Pluralist Politics in Canada," "The Ambiguity of Individualism as a Tool of Analysis," and "The Politics of Individual and Group Difference in Canadian Jurisprudence." The results of her work were presented at meetings of the Canadian Political Science Association in 1990 and 1991, at the conference on Collective Rights organized by the Network on the Constitution in April 1991, and at the President's Series on the Future of Canada, University of British Columbia in October and November 1991. She is currently examining the competition between individual and group claims in Canadian constitutional politics.

Alan Siaroff
Department of Political Science
University of British Columbia

Alan Siaroff joined the Political Science Department at UBC in July 1992 after graduate studies at McGill and Yale and a teaching appointment at McMaster. At UBC he teaches introduction to comparative government, international political economy, a senior seminar in comparative politics, and a graduate seminar on European politics, political development and the resulting comparative politics of the advanced industrial democracies.

Professor Siaroff's principal research interests are comparative political economy and public policy of the advanced industrial nations and comparative democratic systems and institutions. His most recent publication (co-authored with William Chandler) is "Parties and Party Government in Advanced Democracies" in Herman Bakvis, ed., *Canadian Political Parties: Leaders, Candidates and Organization* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1992). He has presented papers on "The Politics of Centrism in Advanced Democracies" and "Corporatism Reconsidered" at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in 1990 and 1992, respectively, "Federalism Under Stress: Canada, Germany and the European Community" at Humboldt University, Berlin in 1991. He is currently working on a study of social democracy in Scandinavia, Austria and Australia, and on a comparison of the pre-World War II democratic development and breakdown in Estonia and Finland.

Vincent Della Sala
Department of Politics
Brock University

Vincent Della Sala joined Brock's Politics Department in July 1993 as an Assistant Professor. Prior to this appointment he spent three years as a Lecturer in the Department of Politics at the University of Durham in the U.K. A native of Montreal, Della Sala has been a student at McGill, New York University, and Oxford.

Vincent Della Sala's research has been primarily in the area of European politics and policy-making. His dissertation, which was completed for Nuffield College, Oxford, examined the Italian parliament in the postwar period. Articles based on his dissertation study have appeared in *West European Politics* and *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. Della Sala has also participated in a research project examining the office of the Italian Prime Minister.

Vincent Della Sala's current research includes an examination of the impact of the European Community on Italian policy-making and political institutions and a comparison of the regulation of financial institutions in Canada and the European Community.

At Brock, Della Sala will teach courses on comparative politics, European politics, and the European Community.

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

TEACHING STYLES AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
PUBLISHING IN THE 1990S

Mark W. Charlton
 Trinity Western University

Note from the Editor: We use this column to reproduce Dr. Charlton's speech during the President's Dinner at our last CPSA Annual Meeting. Hopefully, future presentations of this sort will be included in upcoming issues of the *Bulletin*.

It is significant that an important focus of this evening has been on the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. In marking this milestone in the history of the Journal, we are acknowledging the very central role that publishing plays in our work as academics. Certainly without journals like the *C.J.P.S.*, the task of sharing the results of our research, debating contending perspectives in the field, and reformulating our hypotheses and theories would be rendered difficult if not impossible. Without the medium of publication it is unlikely that we could even talk about a community of political scientists in any meaningful sense.

With this in mind, I would like to focus our attention for a few minutes this evening on the role that publishing plays in our discipline. In particular, I invite you to think with me about the direction that certain contemporary trends are taking us regarding to the relationship between political science as a discipline and our task as university educators. In doing so, I want to pose three questions: First, what is the future of the traditional political science text? Second, what is the relationship between the publication of political science material for

teaching purposes and our task as researchers? And, finally, what is the place of the publication of materials for teaching purposes in our definition of scholarly activity?

The reason I have chosen to reflect on this topic is because this area of publishing is likely to undergo the most dramatic changes in the coming decade, and will have importance implications for how we perform our tasks both as scholars and educators.

If you look back over the 25 year history of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* you will find that in some regards there has been remarkably little change in the nature and function of the journal. Certainly there have been some stylistic changes and the substantive issues dealt with in the *Journal* have evolved. But, its basic function and format as a vehicle for disseminating research findings in our discipline remains essentially unchanged since the first issue. And, this will probably remain true for the next 25 years as well. True, in the coming years we may have on-line computer access to the journal, or we may find it microfiche, rather than printed format, in the library. But, I suspect that its basic nature and function for the discipline well may remain essentially the same during the next 25 years.

And, despite the funding crisis faced by many university presses, the same can probably be said about the role of the research monograph in our discipline. Certainly, publishers, aided by new technologies, will continue to seek more cost effective ways to produce and disseminate research findings. But, the basic concept and role of the research monograph will likely remain the same in the coming decade.

However, the same cannot be said about that aspect of publishing that deals with the production of materials for the purpose of teaching political science. Traditionally our undergraduate courses have relied primarily on the lecture method of teaching. Students were usually required to buy a single textbook, perhaps with an additional collection of the most essential readings in the field.

The text tended to be encyclopedic in nature, presenting a comprehensive overview of an entire subject. Typically each subsequent edition of the text has become bigger — in some cases going from 400 to 600 to 700 pages as new events and theories need to be examined. In many cases, a single text tended to dominate a subject area, often singlehandedly defining the very nature of that field.

But, this traditional concept of a textbook has been undergoing a significant challenge in recent years. This is in part due to the several rapid technological changes which are familiar to most of us here. Each of these changes in some way threaten the viability of the traditional political science textbook.

1. The advent of desktop publishing and the rapid proliferation of photocopying centres have now made custom-made publication available to all of us. Virtually teachers can become publishers themselves. At least 93% of Canadian university and college bookstores now carry such custom-published materials. At the UBC, the photocopying company Kinko's alone provides custom-published packages for over 80 courses a year. In a time when the nature of subject matters may be changing rapidly, such as in the field of international relations, these developments provide maximum flexibility for individual instructors while giving sleepless nights to textbook publishers. Custom publishing threatens the economic viability of the commercially produced

textbook unless publishers can adjust rapidly to these new realities.

2. With the development of computer and video technologies, the choice of a publishing medium has rapidly expanded. As greater use is made of on-line data services, CD-ROM, videotapes, and other formats, some are predicting the advent of the paperless course. From their own computer terminals students will have access to all course materials. Even all communications between professors and students, including submission of all class assignments will be done via modem. At one American university, a seminar course is given in which the class communicates only by modem, never once meeting face-to-face. Those that paint the scenario of paperless courses suggest that it has special relevance for a field like political science where the rapid unfolding of events may make a printed text out-of-date before it even comes off the press. This trend clearly calls into question the traditional printed format of the textbook.
3. The third trend is the arrival in the university classroom of the Nintendo generation of students. These students are accustomed to a fast-paced, fragmented transmission of data. They do not just consume data, but interact with it. These students more easily assimilate their information about the political world from USA Today and CNN headline news than the Globe and Mail and the McNeill-Lehrer Report. As usual, American textbook authors in particular have been quick to adjust to these changes. Anyone reviewing American politics texts lately can attest to their dramatically different style and format from their Canadian and British counterparts. Information is presented USA Today style, with boxes, figures, and other devices breaking up virtually every page. This "sound bite" approach to textbooks, with its fragmented, visual presentation of materials, calls into question the stylistic presentation of traditional narrative textbooks.

While these changes have become evident to us all, in many ways they are not the most important issues that we need to address. Many of these changes relate primarily to the style and format of publishing as authors and publishers seek to adjust to technological changes. But, what has received less attention has been recent developments in educational theory itself, and how this relates both to the way we approach the teaching of our discipline and to the future of publishing.

In his report on university education in Canada, Stuart Smith focused on the need to give greater attention to the quality of undergraduate teaching. Much of the debate which followed the publication of the Smith report, not surprisingly, focused on his comments regarding the perceived tension between research and teaching. What has been given less attention is Stuart Smith's lament regarding what he called the "sluggish response" to "pedagogical and technological challenges" in Canadian universities.

What Smith is alluding to here are some of the significant changes in educational theory that have transformed the way teaching is now seen at the pre-university level. In both elementary and secondary schools we have seen a significant shift from teacher-centered to student-centered teaching strategies. These strategies focus on such concepts as interactive teaching, co-operative learning, inquiry-led study. In moving away from the traditional "telling" function of teaching towards a more interactive-participant oriented style, students are called upon to

become more active agents in the creation of their own knowledge.

These strategies are based on research findings that show that students have different types of learning styles and require different types of teaching strategies to communicate effectively the substance of the course material to them. In fact some studies suggest that perhaps only about 25% of our incoming first-year students are likely to be analytical learners who effectively learn from the traditional lecture method. This means that only a minority of our students will firmly grasp the concept of the prisoner's dilemma and its usefulness for understanding politics by listening to a lecture and reading an explanation in the textbook. A significant percentage will effectively grasp the concept only when they have had an opportunity to experience prisoner's dilemma by playing the game themselves. Still others will find the prisoner's dilemma game to be too abstract and will relate better to a simulation game where they play out decision-making roles of a particular country in a specific crisis situation.

There is perhaps a tendency to dismiss discussions of interactive teaching and student-oriented teaching strategies as just another fad among educational theorists. However, a recent study of 200 American universities and colleges, by Alexander Astin of UCLA, found interactive teaching strategies which encouraged greater student-student interaction played the greatest role in producing positive educational outcomes. Of special note was his finding that such interactive teaching styles tended to be more effective than traditionally passive teaching styles in (1) promoting cultural awareness and acceptance of other racial and ethnic groups (2) breaking down gender stereotypes (3) promoting in students a sense of social activism, or desire to influence the political process. Certainly these are values that all of us as political scientists hope that our courses will promote in our students.

If we are going to face the pedagogical challenge that Smith referred to in his report, we will need increased attention to both changing teaching strategies, especially at the lower-level undergraduate level and to creating an atmosphere which encourages and rewards pedagogical innovation.

What does this mean for political science publishing in the near future?

First, we will likely reconceptualize the traditional political science text in the coming years. Instead of being the centrepiece of a course, in the future the text is likely to play a background role. Its function will be similar to that of a computer software manual, although hopefully more interestingly and engagingly written. It will be there when needed, but it will not be the focal point of the course. The text will function more as a "gateway text" which set out the context of the discipline, define key concepts and approaches, pose the significant questions of the field, and provide a guide to resources. But, it would not try to give an encyclopedic overview of the subject as the omnibus text traditionally has done. For this reason, future political textbooks may need to be shorter, perhaps only 200-250 pages rather than the 500-600 pages typical of many contemporary texts.

Second, there is likely to be significant growth in a new genre of political literature which is emerging — the publication of case studies, debate materials, simulations, and primary documents which are specifically intended as teaching resources. As more of us become interested in

adopting a variety of alternative teaching styles adapt to the learning styles of our students there will likely be increased demand for an even greater diversity of political science resources in the future.

Where will this material come from to meet this demand? I would like to suggest that it will come from many of you who consider yourselves primarily as researchers and have given little thought to textbook writing. If you look at the historical development of our discipline during the past several decades you will find a growing gap between publication of research findings and textbook writing. These have come to be seen as two different, and perhaps even antithetical tasks. This reflects in part the broader environment in Canadian universities, in which Smith noted, commitment to research and teaching are often seen as being in tension. However, with the emergence of this new genre of political science literature, I believe that we have the opportunity to seek a new definition of the relationship between research and teaching which more closely integrates the two tasks.

Virtually all of us engaged in research use to some extent case studies whether or not we use that label. In many instances it is only a relatively small step to recast this material into a case study format that can be used in classroom setting. An excellent example of this approach is Rachel McCleary at Princeton University who has taken her research on the Amazonian rainforest (which has appeared in refereed journals) and recast it in a case study format for her excellent volume on ethics and international relations.

In adopting a broader definition of political science scholarship which encourages the integration of research interests with the production of teaching materials, two things would happen: (1) a much richer and more diverse set of materials will be available for all of us to teach political science; (2) we can directly challenge the frequent public criticism we hear of Canadian universities that good research drives out good teaching and vice versa.

Finally, how does this relate to the broader context of our discipline? In research, we are well aware that critical dialogue and analysis are essential to innovation. New research theories and methods only emerge out of a process of critical review and assessment. What I hope that we can do in the future is to foster an environment of critical discussion and debate that will promote the production of innovative pedagogical materials that the coming generation of students will both need and expect from us. I am happy to see an entire panel devoted to the subject of teaching Canadian politics in this year's program. Hopefully, in both our annual meeting and our association's publications we will be able to create a forum for critically analysing new pedagogical materials and methods. Only by subjecting our teaching strategies and political science texts to the same critical scrutiny and debate that we reserve for our research, can we rise to the challenge of Stuart Smith's call for Canadian universities to create an environment that encourages pedagogical innovation.

In conclusion, the political science textbook is not about to become obsolete. But, it will come to play a very different function in our teaching of political science in the future. As a new, and more diverse, genre of political science literature emerges, traditional preconceptions about the tension between research and teaching will be challenged as we broaden and enrich our definition of political science scholarship.

DU CRSH / FROM SSHRC

**RESEARCH GRANTS /
SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE
1993-94**

Information provided by / Information fournie par
Les MacDonald (SSHRC/CRSH)

BROCK UNIVERSITY

SIEGEL, David and CARROLL, Barbara
Department: Political Science
Title: Street-level bureaucrats : how
implementation changes public policy
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 30 500 \$

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

DOERN, Bruce
Department: Political Science
Title: Canadian competition policy :
institutions and decision processes
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 53 300 \$

MACRAE, Kenneth and BENNETT, Scott
Department: Political Science
Title: Conflict and compromise in multilingual
societies (a five-volume study of Switzer-
land, Belgium, Finland and Canada)
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 21 700 \$

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HARVEY, Frank
Department: Political Science
Title: Examination of the dynamics of nuclear
deterrence in the 1990s based on detailed
assessment of US-USSR nuclear rivalry
in the past, 1948-1988
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 30 000 \$

KIRK, John
Department: Political Science
Title: The paradox of Canadian-Cuban
relations
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 49 000 \$

GUELPH UNIVERSITY

CHRISTIAN, William
Department: Political Science
Title: Selected correspondence of George Grant
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 13 700 \$

HURON COLLEGE

CRIMMINS, James
Department: Political Science
Title: Bentham's politics : an historical and
analytical study of the political thought,
political economy, public policy and
constitutional proposals of Jeremy
Bentham
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 30 600 \$

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

BRECHER, Michael
Department: Political Science
Title: Twentieth century crises
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 75 000 \$

GAGNON, Alain
Département: Science politique
Titre: États fédéraux et non fédéraux :
enseignements pour le Canada
Durée: 3 ans
Accordé: 1993-94 : 61 900 \$

MEADWELL, Hudson
Department: Political Science
Title: Nations and states in the late twentieth
century
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 40 000 \$

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

BROWN, Douglas and WATTS, Ronald
Department: Political Science
Title: International bibliography on federalism,
covering years 1988 to 1992
Duration: 2 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 34 000 \$

FRANKS, Charles
Department: Political Science
Title: Parliamentary government,
accountability of the public service
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 73 000 \$

TRENT UNIVERSITY

HELLEINER, Eric
Department: Political Science
Title: Hegemonic decline in global finance : a
comparative historical study
Duration: 3 years
Awarded: 1993-94 : 38 900 \$

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

BENYEKHFLEF, Karim
Département: Faculté de droit
Titre: La souveraineté nationale du Canada et
le contrôle des échanges internationaux
d'information
Durée: 3 ans
Accordé: 1993-94 : 73 000 \$

GOW, James
Département: Science politique
Titre: Les frontières fluctuantes entre le privé et
le public en administration publique
Durée: 3 ans
Accordé: 1993-94 : 53 500 \$

MARTIN, Pierre
Département: Science politique
Titre: Changement international, coalitions
politiques et stratégie commerciale
Durée: 3 ans
Accordé: 1993-94 : 47 000 \$

MCFALLS, Laurence

Department : Political Science
 Title : From revolution to democratization : the cultural legacy of communism in central Europe
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 37 000 \$

SCHROEDER-GUDEHUS, Brigitte

Département : Science politique
 Titre : La politique des expositions universelles
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 65 000 \$

THÉRIEN, Jean-Philippe

Département : Science politique
 Titre : La politique canadienne d'aide au développement : une analyse comparative (1972-1992)
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 70 000 \$

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

DEBLOCK, Christian et BRUNELLE, Dorval

Département : Science politique / sociologie
 Titre : Libre-échange et formation d'un bloc économique nord-américain : implications régionales et interrégionales
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 75 000 \$

SIMARD, Carolle et LÉPINE, Irène

Département : Science politique
 Titre : Les stratégies d'intégration des immigrants : étude de leurs cheminements administratifs
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 30 000 \$

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

GARON, Lise

Département : Information et communications
 Titre : Études comparative des structures de transmission des représentations sur les droits de l'homme dans la presse du Maghreb central
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 34 000 \$

HERVOUET, Gérard

Département : Science politique
 Titre : Analyse de la politique étrangère américaine dans « l'espace » transformé de l'Asie orientale : une « stratégie » temporelle compensatoire
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 46 000 \$

LEGAULT, Albert

Département : Science politique
 Titre : La réforme et les conditions d'intervention de l'ONU dans les conflits
 Durée : 2 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 35 000 \$

PELLETIER, Réjean

Département : Science politique
 Titre : Partis politiques et nouveaux groupes sociaux : vers un déclin de la représentation partisane au Québec
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 65 000 \$

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

JACKSON, Robert

Department : Political Science
 Title : International community beyond the Cold War, focusing on self-determination, boundaries, refugees, intervention, peace-keeping, sanctions, and armed conflict
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 54 000 \$

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

ARCHER, Keith

Department : Political Science
 Title : Study of conventions in the New Democratic Party and Reform Party. Study of policy-making in Alberta
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 42 000 \$

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

TREMBLAY, Manon

Département : Science politique
 Titre : Candidatures féminines et masculines australiennes, britanniques et canadiennes de 1945 à 1995 ; bibliographie sur la participation politique des femmes
 Durée : 3 ans
 Accordé : 1993-94 : 41 100 \$

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BASHEVKIN, Sylvia

Department : Political Science
 Title : Group claims and policy impact : feminism in comparative perspective
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 61 000 \$

CRAIG, Scott

Department : Faculty of Law
 Title : Human rights and public international law
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 64 000 \$

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

COOPER, Andrew

Department : Political Science
 Title : Shaping the new international agenda : the changing nature of Canadian multilateral diplomacy
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 34 970 \$

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

RIDELL-DIXON, Elizabeth

Department : Political Science
 Title : Canada and the UN conferences on women : governmental and nongovernmental politics
 Duration : 3 years
 Awarded : 1993-94 : 42 000 \$

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

GONICK, Lev

Department: Political Science
 Title: State, capital and popular sector responses to IMF structural adjustment programmes in selected countries: Zimbabwe and Zambia

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-94: 46 000 \$

YORK UNIVERSITY

HATHAWAY, James

Department: Faculty of Law
 Title: An investigation of the human rights of refugees under international law

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-94: 71 500 \$

LIPSIG-MUMME, Carla, FUDGE, Judy and CAMERON, Barbara

Department: Political Science
 Title: Precarious employment and its implications for labour market policy

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-1994: 87 000 \$

MOORE, Margaret Ruth

Department: Political Science
 Title: Self-interest and impartiality: liberal justice theory and personal attachments

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-94: 14 000 \$

WHITAKER, Reginald

Department: Political Science
 Title: Consent and coercion: the surveillance state in Canada

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-94: 21 900 \$

GILL, Stephen

Department: Political Science
 Title: The global political economy and the emerging world order

Duration: 3 years
 Awarded: 1993-94: 43 000 \$

**AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS /
 DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS**

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**Sabbaticals**

Robert H. Jackson, September 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994
 Kalevi J. Holsti, July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995

Appointments

Professor Alan Cairns appointed to Brenda and David McLean Chair in Canadian Studies, July 1, 1993-June 30, 1995.

Kathryn Harrison, B.E. Sc. (Western), M.Sc. Chem. Eng. (MIT), M.Sc. Political Science (MIT), Ph.D. (UBC), appointed as Assistant Professor from July 1, 1993.

Kyung Ae Park, B.A. (Yonsei), M.A., Ph.D. (University of Georgia), appointed as Assistant Professor from July 1, 1993.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**Sabbaticals / Leaves: 1993-94**

Marjorie Griffin Cohen
 Maureen Covell

Appointments

Lynda Erickson, CPSA Programme Chair 1994; Federal Electoral Boundary Commissioner for British Columbia.

Stephen McBride, Associate Professor and Chair, 1993-98.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR**Sabbaticals: 1993-94**

Terence A. Keenleyside
 Akira Kubota
 Lloyd Brown-John
 Robert M. Krause

BROCK UNIVERSITY**Sabbaticals**

David Siegel: Fall term 1993
 Ken Kernaghan: Winter term 1994

Appointment

Vincent Della Sala: Probationary appointment in Comparative Politics

Charles Burton has returned from a two year absence as First Secretary in Canada's Embassy to Beijing

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**Job Openings**

Comparative Developing (subject to budgetary approval)
 Comparative Politics: European
 Comparative Politics: American (Erindale College)

CARLETON UNIVERSITY**Sabbaticals: 1993-94**

Chris Brown
 Michael Dolan
 Linda Freeman
 Willard Mullins
 Randy Newell

New Appointments

Andrea Chandler (Ph.D., Columbia): Post-Soviet Politics
 Piotr Dutkiewicz (Ph.D., Russian Academy of Science): East/Central European Politics

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL**Sabbatiques**

André J. Bélanger (jusqu'au 1er janvier 1994)
 André Blais (jusqu'au 1er juin 1994)
 Bernard Charles (jusqu'au 1er juin 1994)
 Michel Duquette (jusqu'au 1er juin 1994)
 Diane Éthier (jusqu'au 1er juin 1994)

Brigitte Schroeder (jusqu'au 1er juin 1994)
Robert Boily (à compter du 1er janvier 1994)

Nouvel engagement

Jane Jenson (depuis le 1er juillet 1993)

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Sabbatique

Mark-David Mandel

Nouvel engagement

Dan O'Meara

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

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Richard Myers (1993-94)
William Vaughn (1994-95)
Patrick Malcolmson (July-December 1994)

Visiting Professor

Lloyd Robertson (1993-94)

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Sabbaticals

Malcolm Grieve (1993-94)

Appointment

Professor Heather Smith has been hired in a one year replacement position for the 1993-94 academic year.

OFFRES D'EMPLOI / JOB OPPORTUNITIES

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science of the University of New Brunswick is inviting applications for a tenure track appointment in **International Relations** at the Assistant Professor rank. The successful candidate will instruct students at the undergraduate and graduate levels as well as participate in offering the introductory political science course. A completed Ph.D. is preferable. Candidates nearing completion are also invited to submit

applications. This appointment will take effect on July 1, 1994. Applications, including a Curriculum Vitae and the confidential assessments of three referees, should be sent to:

Chairperson
Department of Political Science
University of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 4400
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5A3
Telephone: (506) 453-4826
Fax: (506) 453-4755

The deadline for the receipt of applications is **December 31, 1993**. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY Department of Political Science

Subject to budgetary approval, the Department of Political Science seeks application for a tenure-track position in **comparative politics theory**, with an emphasis on advanced **industrial countries**. This position will commence July 1, 1994. The appointment may be made at any rank. Applicants should have a completed Ph.D. and a commitment to effective teaching and scholarly research. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and names of at least three referees, should be sent by **December 15, 1993** to:

Professor J.H. Pammett
Chair
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

CARLETON UNIVERSITY The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs

The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs invites applications for a tenure track appointment, subject to budgetary approval, for the academic year 1994-95 at the rank of assistant professor. The position is in the field of **international conflict analysis and conflict resolution**, preferably with expertise in ethnic/religious conflict and a focus on Asia, the Middle East, and/or Africa. The candidate must demonstrate an ability to teach and supervise at the graduate level and demonstrate strong methodological skills. Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees, should be sent by **December 15, 1993**, to:

Maureen Appel Molot, Director
The Norman Paterson School of International
Affairs
Carleton University
1125 Colonel by Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to

equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and disabled persons. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto invites applications for a tenure track position in the field of **Comparative Politics of developing areas**. The Department seeks a person who can teach courses and direct research about Latin America, Southeast Asia or South Asia, or who has practical development experience across the major regions of the Third World. The position will be at the rank of Assistant Professor beginning July 1994 and is subject to budgetary approval. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or be near completion. Teaching responsibilities would be at the graduate and undergraduate levels. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. In accordance with its employment equity policy, the University of Toronto encourages applications from qualified women or men, members of visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities. Applicants should have 3 referees send letters of recommendation under separate cover to the address below. Applicants should also send a current curriculum vitae to :

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

Deadline : **February 4, 1994**

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science at McMaster University invites applications for one tenure track position at the assistant professor level in the area of **Comparative Politics**, with teaching and research interests in **Asian politics or Latin America**. Candidates should have a strong background in theories of political development. This position will commence on July 1, 1994 subject to budgetary approval. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants. McMaster University is committed to equality of employment for women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities. Persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. Letters of application, with three referees, should be addressed to :

Kim Richard Nossal, Chair
Department of Political Science
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4M4
Telephone : (905) 525-9140 Ext. 24420
Fax : (905) 527-3071

The closing date for the receipt of applications is **15 December 1993**.

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg invites applications for one tenure track positions in the field of **Comparative Politics**, with teaching and research interests in **industrialized and newly industrialized communities** (expertise in women politics would be an asset). Applicants should have a Ph.D. with teaching experience. The deadline for the receipt of applications is **January 31, 1994**. Letters of application, curriculum vitae and names of three referees, should be addressed to :

Dr. R.A. Khan, Chair
Department of Political Science
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg invites applications for one tenure track positions in the field of **Public Administration**. Applicants should have a Ph.D. with teaching experience. The deadline for the receipt of applications is **January 31, 1994**. Letters of application, curriculum vitae and names of three referees, should be addressed to :

Dr. R.A. Khan, Chair
Department of Political Science
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Department of Political Science

Applications are invited for summer session (1994) positions in one or more of the following area : **international political economy, Russian politics, American government, foreign policies of the great powers**. A completed Ph.D. is required. The closing date for receipt of applications is **February 1, 1994**. The stipend for 6 credits is \$5,940 for lecturers and assistant professors and \$6,420 for associate and full professors, plus a travel allowance of up to \$500. A curriculum vitae and three confidential letters of reference should be sent to :

Professor Donald E. Blake, Head
Department of Political Science
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1Z1

**SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS /
RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES**

**INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC UNION
REGIONAL CONFERENCE 1994**

Date : August 22nd to 26th 1994
Location : Prague, Czech Republic
Theme : Environment and Quality of Life in Central Europe : Problems of Transition

This International Geographic Union Conference is organized under the auspices of Vaclav Havel, President of the Czech Republic, and with expected participation of 200 scholars from all continents. The Conference is addressed not only to geographers ; as it seeks to cover a broad spectrum of issues with double focus on environment and problems of transition in the Central European region, its character will be rather interdisciplinary. Apart from the four plenary sessions which will introduce main conference topics, the programme is divided into six main streams. Abstracts and proposals are invited in the following areas :

STREAM A : The Emerging " New Central Europe "

Themes : Our changing world
Central Europe : A search for new identity
Reconstruction of Central Europe : Problems and prospects
Migrations and refugee problems

STREAM B : Environment and landscape

Themes : Environment and society in geographic perspective
Society and landscape, Landscape ecology
Geography and nature conservation
Environmental politics, planning and management

STREAM C : The GIS, cartographic systems and remote sensing

Themes : Geographic information systems in action
Mapping the environment
Remote sensing for the environment

STREAM D : The domain of physical geography

Themes : General problems and prospects of physical geography
Dynamic and engineering geomorphology
Climatic and hydrological changes
Natural disasters, hazards and risks

STREAM E : The domain of human and economic geography

Themes : Mainstreams of geographic thought
Environment and society
Economic restructuring
Urban, regional and local restructuring

STREAM F : Geographic and environmental education

Themes : Environment and system of geographic education and training
Becoming aware
Becoming professional
Public awareness upgrading

Thematic sessions will be accompanied by workshops, poster sessions or round table discussions. In addition, large areas will be available for both commercial and non-commercial exhibitions. The Conference will take place in the Palace of Culture. Its official languages will

be English and French, estimated registration fee is 280 USD. More information is available from :

IGU Regional Conference 1994
Albertov 6
128 43 Praha 2
Czech Republic
TEL: +42-2-24912060 or +42-2-296025
FAX: +42-2-24915817 or +42-2-296025

**TWENTY SIXTH CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL
WELFARE**

Call for Panels and Papers

Date : July 3rd to 7th 1994
Location : Tampere, Finland
Theme : The Fight Against Poverty and Inequality on a World Level

We invite policy makers, practitioners, scholars, community groups and NGOs to join together in alleviating global poverty and inequality. Never before has mankind been faced with so many dangers. Despite the international agreements and decisions made to improve the economic state of the world, the fact is that there is, globally, more poverty, more unemployment and social inequality today than there was, say, ten years ago. The goal of the Conference is to pass on experience and to seek ways in which the authorities, NGOs and international organizations may cooperate in order to reduce poverty and inequality in the world.

The programme includes three plenary sessions :

- The crisis of the world economy and perspectives on the global economy and social development at the end of the 20th century
- New visions for the promotion of global social development
- The actors in global social development

The preliminary list of workshops includes :

- Successes and failures in development co-operation
- The enhancement of social integration
- Economic solutions to fight poverty
- The fight against hunger and homelessness
- Health promotion in social development
- Education and training in the fight against poverty and inequality
- Unemployment and productive employment
- Population growth and movements
- Women, poverty and development
- The family as a resource for development
- The needs and the future of children
- The aged : a burden or resource
- The disabled as independent citizens
- The interdependency of environment and social issues
- Social conditions and security policy
- In search of social development in Eastern and Central Europe
- The role of NGOs in development

Abstracts and proposals for panels should be submitted using the official form and sent by mail, not folded, by **December 31st, 1993** to :

Global Welfare '94
Programme Committee
P.O. Box 63
SF-00501 HELSINKI
FINLAND

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION OF
CANADA HOLDS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY
CONFERENCE :

Social Sciences and the Environment

Date : 17 - 19 February 1994
Location : Château Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario

Thursday 17 February

7:00pm Welcome : Elvi Whittaker, President (SSFC)
Opening : Louise Quesnel (Laval)
Session I : The Environment as a Field of
Knowledge and Involvement for Social
Scientists
8:15 Cocktail reception

Friday 18 February

Poster session all day

9:00 Session II : World Views on the Environment
10:45 Workshops :
A- Indigenous-Ecological Knowledge
B- Feminist Discourse
C- Environmental History
12 noon Luncheon : International Comparisons of
Research on the Environment
2:00 Session III : Environmental Policy and the
Social Sciences
3:50 Plenary session
6:30 Banquet
8:30 Panel : The Most Pressing Environmental
Issues

Saturday 19 February

9:00 Session IV : Sustainability and the
Environment
10:30 Session V : Bridges Between Understanding
and Solutions
12:15 Closing Remarks : Louise Quesnel (Laval)

Registration fee :

The fee covers the conference sessions, the cocktail
reception on Thursday evening, the refreshment breaks,
the luncheon and the banquet on Friday. Simultaneous
translation will be available. There will be no
registration on site.

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| Early registration by 15/12/93 : | \$200.00 |
| After 15/12/93 : | \$230.00 |
| SSFC General Assembly Members : | \$150.00 |
| Student/retired fee : | \$75.00 |
| Friday sessions (after 2:30pm) + banquet : | \$75.00 |

For more information, please contact :

Suzanne Dagenais
Social Science Federation of Canada
415 - 151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3
TEL : (613) 238-6112

LA FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES
SOCIALES TIENDRA UNE CONFÉRENCE
INTERDISCIPLINAIRE :

Les sciences sociales et l'environnement

Date : du 17 au 19 février 1994
Lieu : Hôtel Château Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario

Jeudi, le 17 février

19h00 Mot de bienvenue : Elvie Wittaker, Président
(FCSS)
Ouverture de la conférence : Louise Quesnel
(Laval)
Séance I : L'environnement comme domaine de
connaissance et d'intervention pour les
chercheurs en sciences sociales
20h15 Réception

Vendredi, le 18 février

Séance d'affichage tout au long de la journée
09h00 Séance II : Les perceptions mondiales de
l'environnement
10h45 Ateliers :
A- Les connaissances indigènes-écologiques
B- Le discours féministe
C- L'histoire environnementale
12h00 Déjeuner : Les comparaisons internationales de
la recherche sur l'environnement
14h00 Séance III : La politique environnementale et les
sciences sociales
15h50 Séance plénière
18h30 Banquet
20h30 Panel : Les questions environnementales les
plus pressantes

Samedi, le 19 février

09h00 Séance IV : La durabilité et l'environnement
10h30 Séance V : Les liens entre la compréhension et
les solutions
12h15 Sommaire et commentaires : Louise Quesnel
(Laval)

Frais d'inscription :

Les frais d'inscription comprennent toutes les séances, la
réception du jeudi, les pauses, le déjeuner et le banquet du
vendredi. La traduction simultanée sera disponible.
Aucune inscription ne sera acceptée sur place.

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|---|-----------|
| Avant le 15 décembre 1993 : | 200,00 \$ |
| A compter du 16 décembre 1993 : | 230,00 \$ |
| Membres de l'Assemblée générale : | 150,00 \$ |
| Étudiants et personnes retraitées : | 75,00 \$ |
| Séances du vendredi (après 14h) + banquet : | 75,00 \$ |

Pour de plus amples informations, contactez :

Mme Suzanne Dagenais
Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales
415 - 151 Slater
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3
TÉL: (613) 238-6112

**THE STUDY GROUP ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEMOCRACY
ORGANIZES SPECIAL SESSION AT THE IPSA
CONGRESS IN BERLIN**

Call for Papers

Date: Immediately before the IPSA Congress 21-25
August 1994

Location: Berlin, Germany

Theme: Leftwing Analysis of Aspects of Capitalism

This day long conference will provide a forum for political scientists on the anticapitalist left who are working on aspects of the capitalist political, social or intellectual order, the means to transform and alternatives to it.

The theme of the IPSA Congress is "Democratisation". In the context of mainstream political science in the post Cold War era this may involve a capitalist triumphalism: "Socialism is dead. In its wake capitalism and its political expression, liberal democracy, are inexorably spreading." But the collapse of stalinism has not generated peace, prosperity and equality. Democratisation can be used as the basis of a critique of capitalism rather than its celebration. The organisers will also consider papers submitted for the above events that do not address the question of democratisation.

Offers of papers will be welcome in, but not limited to, the following areas: (1) theoretical and conceptual discussion of possible democratic alternatives to capitalist economic systems; (2) the analysis of existing political institutions and practices in capitalist systems, particularly with regard to their relation to the economic structure; (3) study of political strategies to ameliorate basic social problems such as racism, sexism, poverty environment degradation, and war; and (4) the political study of reform and revolutionary movements.

To offer a paper or for further information, contact (by email if possible):

Rick Kuhn
email Rick.Kuhn@anu.edu.au
phone +61 6 2493851
fax +61 6 2495054
Department of Political Science / Arts
Australian National University
GPO Box 4, ACT 2601
Australia
or
John Berg
email J.Berg@acad.suffolk.edu;
phone +1 617 5738122
fax +1 617 5738703
Department of Government
Suffolk University, Beacon Hill
8 Ashburton Pl., Boston
Massachusetts 02108-2770
USA

POLITICAL STUDIES STUDENT'S CONFERENCE

Canada and the New Europe

The University of Manitoba once again invites all students to participate in the Tenth Annual Political Studies Student's Conference which will take place

January 27th to 29th 1994, in Winnipeg. The Conference, entitled *Security and Survival*, is a contemporary interpretation of the Four Horsemen metaphor: War, Famine, Pestilence and Death. It seeks to address, challenge and redefine the traditional conception of security. The topics will range from weapons proliferation, peacekeeping/peacemaking, environmental security and economic development.

Although the topic of the Conference changes every year, the nature and purpose stays the same: to provide a forum within which students, the attentive public, academics and professionals interact and discuss topics pertaining to contemporary Canadian and international relations issues. The Conference consists of a Keynote introduction, a series of panel presentations, followed by question periods and round table discussions. The Conference includes several preeminent speakers as well. This year Ian Clark of the University of Cambridge and Kal Holsti from the University of British Columbia are addressing the Conference.

For more information on the Conference, please contact:

Paul Saurette
Media and Public Relations
Political Studies Student's Conference
University of Manitoba
525 Fletcher Argue Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 5V5
TEL: (204) 261-0002
FAX: (204) 261-0333

**THE CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE
ASSOCIATIONS INSTITUTE
ANNOUNCES ITS TENTH ANNUAL SEMINAR:**

Defence and Public Opinion

Date: Thursday, January 20, 1994
Location: Château Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario

From equipment acquisitions to human rights cases, to arms exports, public opinion has become more influential in the making of defence policy in recent years, for better or for worse. This year's seminar will examine some of the complexities in the relationship between defence and public opinion in Canada. Featured speakers include defence analysts Martin Shadwick and David Haglund, Tariq Rauf of the Center for Global Security, retired generals Terry Liston and Robert Morton, retired commodore Basil Moore, and Eldon Healy, former ADM (Materiel).

Tickets for this event are \$200 (\$65 for students), and include all seminar sessions, coffee, lunch, and reception, as well as a copy of the seminar proceedings.

For ticket orders, or for more information, contact the CDA Institute at (613) 563-1387, or write to:

CDA Institute
601 - 100 Gloucester Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0A4

LA FÉDÉRATION / THE FEDERATION

LA MORT D'UN PROJET DE LOI OU LA TÉNACITÉ DES CHERCHEURS

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

La défaite du projet de loi C-93 est maintenant de l'histoire ancienne. Ce projet de loi avait pour but de fusionner le CRSH, le Conseil des Arts ainsi que les secteurs des relations universitaires et culturelles internationales des Affaires extérieures. La communauté universitaire comprend bien que sa résistance savamment préparée, combinée à l'appui de quelques sénateurs rebelles ainsi qu'au soutien des partis d'opposition, s'est soldée par un vote à égalité qui a tué le projet au Sénat. Avant de porter notre attention sur de nouveaux défis, effectuons un retour sur certains des points saillants de cette campagne.

Momentum

La FCSS a réagi rapidement au projet annoncé dans le budget de février 1992 en ne se contentant pas de publier un communiqué de presse, mais en entreprenant avec vigueur des pressions auprès du comité de la Chambre des communes sur l'Industrie, la science et la technologie afin qu'il entreprenne une étude approfondie de cette mesure avant qu'elle ne soit mise en oeuvre. Bien que le président du comité ainsi que certains députés aient accepté la demande de la FCSS à prime abord, l'intervention de poids lourds politiques a empêché que cet élément soit discuté en comité.

Le gouvernement a eu recours à ses propres tactiques qu'il a mises en oeuvre au bon moment pour briser le momentum de la communauté universitaire. La double annonce faite au mois de mars — c'est-à-dire une augmentation de 4 % pour chacune des quatre prochaines années (une décision prise par le Cabinet au début de l'hiver) aux budgets des conseils de recherche et la nomination de Mme Paule Leduc à la tête de la nouvelle agence — avait pour but de calmer les inquiétudes de groupes tels que la FCSS et de diminuer leur opposition à la fusion. Heureusement, malgré ces annonces, la FCSS a continué de demander des garanties législatives sur le rôle et le financement de la recherche au sein de la nouvelle agence. À cause du lent processus de rédaction, les mois qui ont précédé le dépôt du projet de loi ont donné le temps aux groupes universitaires de s'organiser. À mesure que divers acteurs s'alliaient à la cause et préparaient leurs stratégies, la résistance augmentait.

Formation d'une coalition

La création d'une coalition informelle a été, sans contredit, l'une des tactiques les plus efficaces de la lutte contre le projet de loi C-93. Bien avant que le projet de loi ne soit préparé, un certain nombre de groupes universitaires se sont rencontrés pour échanger de l'information. Bien que partageant les mêmes buts, chaque association a procédé à sa façon. Pour sa part, la FCSS a fait circuler une pétition qui demandait au gouvernement de reconsidérer sa décision. Cette pétition a été signée par plus de 1700 chercheurs au Canada. La FCSS a aussi organisé des rencontres avec le Conseil Privé, le ministère des Communications et le ministre lui-même afin de faire des recommandations sur la structure et le fonctionnement de la nouvelle agence.

Pour sa part, l'AUCC a créé un lien important avec la Conférence canadienne des Arts s'assurant ainsi qu'il n'y

aurait pas de malentendu entre les communautés universitaires et culturelles.

La coalition s'est cristallisée autour de la présentation du projet de loi aux Communes. La FCSS, la FCEH, l'ACPPU, l'AUCC et le Conseil international des études canadiennes se sont rencontrés pour tracer une stratégie commune. Ils ont décidé qu'au cours des audiences du comité de la Chambre, chaque groupe demanderait la même chose, soit le retrait de la section III qui traitait de la fusion. Comme d'autres, la FCSS a aussi présenté des amendements au projet de loi dont le plus important demandait des votes de dotation distincts pour les diverses composantes de la nouvelle agence afin de s'assurer que les budgets demeureraient séparés.

La position concertée de la communauté universitaire a eu un effet magistral et cette voix commune a confondu le gouvernement dans ses efforts pour trouver des arguments contraires.

Erreur de calcul du gouvernement et contrôle des dommages

Pour le gouvernement, le projet de loi C-93 — conçu à l'origine comme un stratagème pour contrer la popularité grandissante du « Reform Party » — ne représentait rien de plus qu'une « question de cuisine » qui serait adoptée et réglée à la hâte. Toutefois, le gouvernement a mal évalué la force du lobby universitaire.

De plus, il a commis un certain nombre d'erreurs tactiques au cours des audiences qui ont nécessité des efforts pour réparer les dommages. Les contradictions et les volte-face des politiciens et des fonctionnaires n'ont servi qu'à créer un climat de dissimulation qui a favorisé l'intérêt des médias.

À titre d'exemple, les déclarations des représentants du Conseil du Trésor — qui ont admis que la fusion n'entraînerait que de modestes épargnes et qui ont confirmé les pires craintes de la FCSS à l'effet que les fonds pourraient être transférés facilement d'un secteur de la nouvelle agence à un autre — ont causé suffisamment de torts au gouvernement pour que les représentants du Conseil Privé soient appelés à rectifier les faits sur les intentions du gouvernement. La « faisabilité » était l'argument le plus fort qu'ils avaient à offrir. Une fois de plus, ce nouveau témoignage soulignait l'absence de logique derrière le projet. On faisait aussi beaucoup de cas des épargnes importantes qui seraient réalisées, sauf que les fonctionnaires et députés ne pouvaient s'entendre sur le montant.

Tactiques de pression politique

Alors que les partis d'opposition se rendaient compte que la communauté universitaire était en mesure et désireuse de fournir amplement de munitions pour soutenir le débat, le gouvernement a été forcé à maintes reprises de demander la clôture pour accélérer le passage du projet de loi d'une étape à l'autre. Devant la succession des délais, les experts se demandaient si le projet de loi n'allait pas mourir au feuillet. Pour sa part, le gouvernement avait fait le voeu d'adopter C-93 avant la campagne au leadership.

Au Sénat, toutefois, des conservateurs insatisfaits — encouragés par des groupes tels que la FCSS s'organisaient autrement. Alors que les sentiments de loyauté à l'égard du Premier Ministre démissionnaire faiblissaient et que la frustration de devoir voter selon la ligne du parti augmentait, un petit nombre de sénateurs conservateurs se préparait à voter contre le gouvernement. Les tactiques du gouvernement pour faire pression se sont accrues. Dans un effort pour réunir le

caucus, on a été jusqu'à insinuer que la défaite du projet de loi C-93 pourrait faire tomber le gouvernement et on a entrepris de combler les sièges vacants au Sénat.

Malgré une forte majorité et de nouveaux sénateurs, les conservateurs craignaient toujours la possibilité d'une défaite. Dans l'espoir de prendre les Libéraux par surprise ou à l'extérieur d'Ottawa, le vote de la troisième lecture a été remis à plusieurs reprises. Conscients de cette tactique, les Libéraux en ont tiré parti : le 10 juin ils ont permis aux Conservateurs de défaire une motion d'amendement au projet de loi, créant ainsi un faux sentiment de sécurité dans le camp des Conservateurs. Alors que les cloches du Sénat sonnaient l'appel d'un deuxième vote, celui d'adopter ou de rejeter le projet de loi C-93 en troisième lecture, les Libéraux sont arrivés en masse au Sénat. En bout de ligne, un Conservateur et deux indépendants se sont abstenus et cinq Conservateurs dissidents se sont alliés aux Libéraux pour un vote à égalité (39-39) constituant par le fait même une défaite historique.

Résultats durables

Dans le cas du projet de loi C-93, on ne peut nullement mettre en doute les résultats concrets obtenus par les pressions exercées. S'ajoutant à la défaite du projet de loi, les pressions ont eu certaines conséquences qui, bien qu'elles soient moins évidentes, n'en sont pas moins importantes. Tout d'abord, la campagne contre le projet de loi C-93 a augmenté la visibilité des sciences sociales dans les médias. Ensuite, le projet de loi C-93 s'est avéré une excellente occasion de sensibiliser les décideurs à l'importance du financement des sciences sociales. Le message semble avoir été compris puisqu'au cours des débats aux Communes et au Sénat, des exemples de recherche en sciences sociales fournis par la FCSS ont été cités à maintes reprises comme étant des contributions importantes à la société canadienne.

Enfin, résultant de ces deux facteurs, les préoccupations des chercheurs en sciences sociales ne sont pas passées inaperçues sur la scène fédérale. Lors du remaniement ministériel annoncé en juin, la responsabilité du CRSH est passée du ministère des Communications au nouveau ministère de l'Industrie et des Sciences. Il s'agit d'un changement salutaire qui favorisera l'intégration des sciences sociales à la politique scientifique canadienne, un mouvement qu'appuie fortement la FCSS.

De son introduction en février 1992 à sa défaite en juin 1993, le projet de loi C-93 a été, sans contredit pour la FCSS, une occasion extraordinaire de comparaître à deux reprises devant les comités parlementaires, de renouveler ses contacts politiques et de faire les manchettes nationales. Dans l'intérêt de la recherche, il nous reste à souhaiter que le nouveau gouvernement ne nous fournisse pas une occasion semblable de si tôt.

Chronologie du projet de loi

- Le 25 février 1992 : La fusion est annoncée dans le discours sur le budget.
- Le 26 novembre 1992 : Le projet de loi est en première lecture à la Chambre des communes.
- Le 16 février 1993 : Le projet de loi passe l'étape de la deuxième lecture et il est référé au comité législatif.
- Du 18 au 24 février 1993 : Les audiences du comité législatif.

- Le 21 avril 1993 : Le projet de loi passe l'étape du débat sur le rapport.
- Le 27 avril 1993 : Le projet de loi passe en troisième lecture.
- Le 28 avril 1993 : Le projet de loi est en première lecture au Sénat.
- Le 6 mai 1993 : Le projet de loi passe l'étape du débat de la deuxième lecture et il est référé au comité du Sénat sur les finances.
- Du 19 au 27 mai 1993 : Les audiences du comité sur les finances.
- Le 10 juin 1993 : Le projet de loi est défait en troisième lecture au Sénat par un vote à égalité.

FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS : THE LOBBY AGAINST C-93

By now the June defeat of Bill C-93 — the legislation to merge the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Canada Council and the international academic and cultural relations of External Affairs — is old news. The academic community is well aware that its carefully prepared resistance, combined with help from a few rebelling senators and solid support from the opposition parties, culminated in the tie vote which killed the bill in the Senate. Before the community turns its attention to new challenges, however, it is worth revisiting at least a few of the highlights of the campaign.

Momentum

The SSFC was swift to react to the February 1992 budget announcement, not only issuing a press release, but vigorously lobbying the House of Commons standing committee on industry, science and technology to undertake further study of this measure before its implementation. Although the committee chair and Conservative backbenchers initially agreed to the SSFC's request, political heavyweights intervened, preventing this item from being discussed by the committee.

The government employed its own tactics, cleverly timed to deflate the academic community's momentum. The announcement in late March that a four percent increase for each of the next four years (a decision which was made by cabinet in early winter) would be added to the budgets of the research councils, combined with the nomination of Dr. Paule Leduc to the new agency was designed to allay the fears of groups such as the SSFC, thus lessening their opposition to the merger. Fortunately, despite these announcements, the SSFC continued to demand legislative assurances concerning the role and funding of social science research in the new agency.

As a result of the slow drafting process, the months preceding the tabling of the legislation gave many of the academic groups time to mobilize. As different players joined the cause and prepared their strategy, resistance grew.

Forming a coalition

Undoubtedly one of the most effective tactics in the fight against Bill C-93 was the creation of an informal coalition. Even before the legislation was drafted a number of academic groups met to exchange information.

Each association, while sharing the same or similar goals, proceeded differently. The SSFC, for its part, organized a petition signed by over 1,700 social scientists in universities across the country asking the government to reconsider its decision, and orchestrated a number of meetings with representatives of the Privy Council Office, officials from the Department of Communications, and the Minister of Communications to make concrete recommendations about the organisation and functioning of the new agency. The AUCC, for example, forged an important link with the Canadian Conference of the Arts, thus ensuring that the academic and cultural communities did not work at cross-purposes.

With the introduction of the legislation in Parliament, the coalition actually crystallized. The SSFC together with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the International Council of Canadian Studies met to establish a common strategy. It was decided that during the House of Commons legislative committee hearings, each group would request the same thing: the withdrawal of Part III (dealing with the merger). The SSFC, like a number of other groups, also presented amendments to the legislation, the most important of which urged separate parliamentary appropriation votes for the various components of the new agency to ensure that their budgets remain distinct.

The effect of the university community speaking with a single voice was magistral, and certainly confounded the government in its efforts to provide convincing counter arguments.

Government miscalculations, damage control

From the government's perspective, Bill C-93 — originally conceived as a ploy to counter the growing popularity of the Reform Party — represented little more than a "housekeeping matter" to be passed and dismissed quickly. The government, however, grossly miscalculated the strength of the academic lobby and, in addition, committed a number of tactical blunders throughout the course of the legislative hearings, thus necessitating damage control. The contradictions, back-peddalling and about-faces offered by politicians and bureaucrats alike served only to create a sense of political cover-up which, in turn, helped attract media attention to the legislation.

As a case in point, the testimony by Treasury Board officials — who admitted that the merger would achieve very "modest" savings and went on to confirm the SSFC's worst fears that funds could easily be transferred from one sector of the new agency to another — was sufficiently damaging to the government that representatives from the Privy Council Office were called in to set the record straight on the government's intentions. "Doability" was the most compelling argument they could muster. Once again, this new testimony underscored the lack of rationale behind the merger. Similarly, much was made of the important savings the merger would achieve, except that various officials and MPs could not agree on the amount.

Political pressure tactics

As the opposition parties realized that the university community was willing to provide ample ammunition to fuel the debate, the government was repeatedly forced to use a form of closure — time allocation — to speed the legislation to the next stage. And with each successive delay, pundits wondered whether the legislation might die on the order paper. The government, for its part, vowed that C-93 would be passed prior to the leadership campaign.

In the Senate, however, disenchanted Tories — encouraged by groups such as the SSFC — were planning otherwise. As feelings of loyalty to the retiring Prime Minister waned and frustration over voting along party lines grew, a small number of Conservative senators geared up to vote against the government. Pressure tactics increased on the government side. In an effort to reunite the caucus, suggestions were made that the defeat of C-93 could bring down the government and vacant seats in the Senate were filled.

Despite a strong majority and new Senate colleagues, Conservative members in the upper chamber still feared a possible defeat. In an attempt to catch the Liberals off-guard or out of Ottawa, third reading vote was postponed several times. The Liberals, conscious of this tactic, turned it to their advantage on June 10: Liberals allowed the Conservatives to handily defeat a motion to *amend* Bill C-93, thus creating a false sense of security in the Conservative camp. As the Senate bells rang for a second vote, the vote to accept or to reject Bill C-93 at third reading vote, Liberals filled the chamber. In the end, one Conservative and two independents abstained, and five dissenting Conservatives joined with the Liberals to tie the vote (39-39), thus constituting an historic defeat.

Lasting results

In the case of Bill C-93, there is no doubt of the concrete results achieved through lobbying. In addition to the defeat of the legislation, the lobby also had a number of other less evident, but no less important, impacts.

Firstly, the campaign against Bill C-93 raised the profile of social science research in this country, through the media. Secondly, C-93 also provided the opportunity to remind decision-makers of the importance of funding social science research. They seemed to have understood the message, for during the debates in the House of Commons and the Senate examples of social science research provided by the SSFC were often cited as important contributions to Canadian society.

Finally as a result of these two factors, the concerns of the social science community have subsequently not gone unnoticed on the federal scene. As a part of the federal cabinet shuffle announced in June, the responsibility for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council has been transferred to the new Department of Industry and Science from the former Department of Communications. This is a welcome change that will help better integrate the social sciences in Canada's science policy, something the SSFC strongly supports.

There is no question that for the sixteen months from its inception in February 1992 to its demise in June 1993, Bill C-93 afforded the SSFC with an extraordinary opportunity to appear (twice) before parliamentary committees, to renew political contacts and to make national headlines. Let us hope, in the interest of research, that the new government does not provide us with a similar opportunity quite so soon.

Legislative Chronology

- 25 February 1992: Budget speech announcing the merger.
- 26 November 1992: First reading of Bill C-93 in the House of Commons.
- 16 February 1993: Bill C-93 passes second reading (under time allocation) and is referred to legislative committee.
- 18-24 February 1993: Legislative committee hearings.

- 27 April 1993 : Bill C-93 passes third reading (under time allocation).
- 28 April 1993 : First reading of Bill C-93 in the Senate.
- 6 May 1993 : Bill C-93 passes second reading debate and referred to the Senate national finance committee.
- 19-27 May 1993 : National finance committee hearings.
- 10 June 1993 : Bill C-93 is defeated on a tie vote at third reading in the Senate.

DU NOUVEAU AU CONGRÈS DES SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES

Le Congrès des sociétés savantes de 1993 à l'Université Carleton a remporté un énorme succès. Avec quelque 7 700 personnes inscrites, c'est le Congrès qui a eu la meilleure participation à ce jour. Les délégués ont pu apprécier des communications d'une grande richesse dans le superbe décor du campus Carleton.

Mis sur pied il y a un an comme projet pilote dans le but de chercher à améliorer l'organisation des congrès, le secrétariat des sociétés savantes de la FCSS a trouvé des moyens de rendre ce congrès plus appréciable pour les chercheurs inscrits et plus profitable pour la recherche en sciences sociales.

En réponse au désir des associations membres de la FCSS d'avoir un programme d'ensemble, le secrétariat a produit, pour la première fois, un **Programme thématique** qui présentait les faits saillants des séances des associations de la FCSS sur plusieurs thèmes choisis. Un exemplaire de ce **Programme thématique** était inséré dans la trousse de chaque délégué. Conçu dans le but de susciter les échanges entre disciplines, le programme renseignait les chercheurs intéressés à ces thèmes sur les possibilités d'assister à des séances d'autres associations. L'accueil du **Programme thématique** a été très favorable et le secrétariat y apportera des améliorations pour le Congrès de l'an prochain qui aura lieu à Calgary.

Les efforts déployés pour attirer l'attention des médias sur la recherche en sciences sociales présentée et discutée lors du Congrès ont été couronnés de succès également. Les troupes distribuées largement auprès des médias décrivaient l'étendue des questions traitées et soulignaient les sessions les plus importantes. Des rencontres avec les principaux médias ont été organisées et de l'information a été diffusée auprès des médias tout au cours du Congrès. Le succès de cette campagne ne fait nul doute si l'on en juge par l'étendue et la qualité de la couverture : des douzaines d'articles dans les journaux dont une couverture quotidienne dans le *Ottawa Citizen*, plusieurs articles diffusés partout au pays sur le fil de la Presse canadienne ainsi qu'une vaste couverture à la radio et à la télévision locales. Le Congrès est un forum d'échanges important où les chercheurs en sciences sociales peuvent faire connaître l'importance de leur recherche aux médias ; ces derniers peuvent ainsi avoir accès aux idées ainsi qu'aux individus qui leur permettront de diffuser cette recherche. Il est du mandat de la FCSS de favoriser ce dialogue.

Le secrétariat des sociétés savantes de la FCSS continuera à concevoir et à élaborer des moyens de faire en sorte que les congrès soient des événements cohésifs et plus enrichissants pour les délégués. Le succès de ces activités organisées par le secrétariat démontre bien tout ce qui peut être accompli en peu de temps. Les aspects organisationnels continueront de se raffiner et d'autres seront conçus pour s'assurer que les congrès des sociétés savantes continuent d'être des forums importants de diffusion de la recherche.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AT THE LEARNEDS

The 1993 Learneds at Carleton University were a tremendous success. 7,700 registrants made the conference the best attended ever, and delegates enjoyed rewarding scholarly discourse among the beautiful surroundings of the Carleton campus.

The SSFC Learneds Secretariat, established one year ago on a pilot basis to seek ways of refining the organization of the conference, developed for these Learneds some aspects that made the conference more enjoyable for the participating scholars and more rewarding for research in the social sciences.

In response to SSFC associations' desire to seek some form of comprehensive programme, the Secretariat produced an inaugural version of the **Thematic Programme**, an integrated highlight package of sessions of SSFC associations focusing on several chosen themes. A copy of the **Thematic Programme** was placed in every delegate's kit. In the interest of encouraging interdisciplinarity, the programme provided scholars with an interest in these themes the opportunity to survey sessions across associations in the social sciences. Response to the **Thematic Programme** was very favourable, and the Secretariat will be refining the programme for next year's Learneds at Calgary.

Successful efforts were also made this year to focus media attention on social science research being presented and discussed at the Learneds. Media kits outlining the breadth of issues being addressed and significant sessions being held were distributed widely, meetings with key media outlets were held, and information was circulated to the media throughout the conference. The success of this campaign was evident by the extent and quality of coverage received — dozens of newspaper articles, including daily coverage in the *Ottawa Citizen* and several articles distributed by Canadian Press throughout the country, as well as radio and local television coverage. The Learneds provide a valuable forum where the social science community can communicate their research to the media, and where the media can have access to the ideas and individuals that will enable coverage. It is part of the SSFC's mandate to encourage this dialogue.

The SSFC Learneds Secretariat will continue to seek and develop ways to make the Learneds more cohesive as the most important scholarly conference for the social sciences and more rewarding for individuals who attend. The success of these activities carried out by the secretariat exhibits how much can be done in a short time. It is expected that these aspects will be refined over time, and others developed, to ensure that the Learneds continue to be a valuable forum for the dissemination and discussion of social science research.

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**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP
PROGRAMME**

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Director, Ontario Legislature Internship
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Inside the Pink Palace contains twenty original research essays on how the Ontario Legislature works and how its Members perform their duties.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANADIAN STUDIES

Call for Papers on:

Identities and Marginalities

In Canada, there has been a continual process of construction of both individual and collective identities. Through this process identities are transformed: marginal identities become dominant, and dominant identities marginal.

The *Journal* invites contribution from diverse disciplines to the debates over how to understand these realities.

Deadline for submitting an article is **January 15, 1994**. Please forward your papers to:

International Journal of Canadian Studies
2 Daly Avenue Ottawa, Canada K1N 6E2

REVUE INTERNATIONALE D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNES

Demande d'articles sur le thème:

Les identités et les marginalités

Le Canada est marqué par un processus de construction et de déconstruction des identités collectives et individuelles, d'où une transformation continue de ces dernières: les identités marginales peuvent devenir dominantes tandis que les identités dominantes tendent vers la marginalité.

La RIEC aimerait recevoir des articles provenant de disciplines diverses portant sur les débats qui entourent la compréhension et l'étude de ces réalités.

La date limite est le **15 janvier 1994**. Prière d'expédier votre soumission à la:

Revue internationale d'études canadiennes
2, av. Daly Ottawa, Canada K1N 6E2

CURRENT WORLD LEADERS

Call for Papers

Current World Leaders, published for 36 years, is accepting papers for publication in 1994.

Each of three *International Issues* (formerly *Biography & News/Speeches & Reports*) issues will focus on a specific topic: "Religion and Politics" for April, "Human Rights" for August, and "Political Corruption/Ethics in Politics" for December. We intend to cover at least two, and preferably several, perspectives on each topic. For example, the issue on "Political Corruption/Ethics in Politics" might have one article justifying the occasional lie in politics while another criticizes lie in politics for any reason. It might also contain an article presenting a cross cultural analysis of types of political corruption. We are calling for previously unpublished papers that present a particular point-of-view on the topics described above. Articles should be between 4,500 and 10,000 words long.

We also welcome suggestions for other topics.

For more information including deadlines and a styleguide, write:

Thomas S. Garrison, Editorial Director
Current World Leaders
800 Garden Street, Suite D
Santa Barbara, CA 93101, U.S.A.
FAX: (805) 965-6071
TEL: (805) 965-5010
IGC email: iasb

THE LIONEL GELBER PRIZE

Impassioned book honoured with \$50,000 prize

The winner of the 1993 Lionel Gelber Prize was announced at the start of the International Festival of Authors in Toronto. Kanan Makiya's passionate call for a protest against cruelty in the Arab world, entitled *Cruelty and Silence*, is the winner of the \$50,000 prize.

Makiya, who was born and raised in Iraq, is the author of two previous books, *Republic of Fear* and *The Monument*, both published under the pseudonym Samir Al-Khalil, out of concern for his safety. *Cruelty and Silence*, hailed as "a brave book" by *The Globe and Mail*, is the first that appears under his own name.

"Disturbing revelations... are the strength of Mr. Makiya's *Cruelty and Silence*... Mr. Makiya gives us almost cinematic glimpses of cruelty and suffering," commented the *New York Times Review of Books*.

In accepting the award, Makiya hailed the witnesses and victims whose suffering makes up the first part of *Cruelty and Silence*, and declared that "the outcome, which the Lionel Gelber Foundation has honoured with its award tonight, belongs to those witnesses and victims at least as much as it belongs to me. In a small but important way, the singling out of *Cruelty and Silence* for this award is an act of acknowledgement — an act of recognition for what the book's real heroes have suffered."

In his speech, as in the book, Makiya went on to call for a protest against cruelty among the Arab nations, and deplored the silence of Arab intelligensia. "Cruelty thrives on such silence," he pointed out. He concluded by calling for a new generation of Arabs to begin to think in a new way.

This year's jury was chaired by Professor Denis Smith, Professor of Political Science at the University of Western Ontario. The other jurors were Dr. Thomas Axworthy, Executive Director of the CRB Foundation, Jane Barrett, Librarian at the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Professor Linda B. Miller, of the Department of Political Science at Wellesley College, and Christopher Young, former editor of the *Ottawa Citizen* who now writes a syndicated column for Southam newspapers.

For more information, or to arrange interviews with Kanan Makiya, please contact Kathryn Ellis at (416) 778-4985.

ECO-RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM : A TRI-COUNCIL GREEN PLAN INITIATIVE

\$41 million dollars for cross-disciplinary research on the environment

The Eco-Research Program has been established as part of the Green Plan by Environment Canada in collaboration with the SSHCR, the MRC and the NSERC to fund research grants, university research chairs, and doctoral fellowships in the environmental sciences. Funding for the program is approximately \$41 million over the 1991-1997 period.

One of the objectives of the program is to support cross-disciplinary research that integrates the disciplines of the social sciences and the humanities, the natural sciences and engineering, and the health sciences. The program wishes to encourage research teams to form national and international intellectual and financial partnerships and alliances between universities, and public and private organizations. The program has three parts :

Ecosystem Research Grants : The ERG supports cross-disciplinary (at least two of three sectors mentioned above) research that deals with Canadian ecosystems that have been affected by local, regional or global environmental change. These grants are available for up to three years, and may be renewed, subject to the available funds. They have no set maximum or minimum value. Development grants (valued up to \$25,000) are also available to assist research teams prepare their research proposal.

University Research Grants : The URG component establishes highly qualified and internationally recognised environmental researchers as university chairholders, who will serve as important institutional focal points for the development of new research strengths and expertise in environment studies in Canada. Canadian universities proposing to create a research chair must obtain one or more external sponsors or partners (excluding the granting council) who agree to share the financing of the chair with the Eco-Research Program. The grants are tenable for five years. The financing required to make the chair viable is determined by the Peer Review Committee based on the budget submitted with the application. The Eco-Research Program will provide 2/3 of that financing.

Doctoral Fellowships : This grant is available for doctoral students engaged in research on environmental

issues at a Canadian university. Each eligible application submitted is assessed by the Peer Review Committee. Cross-disciplinary research is encouraged wherever possible and practicable. The Doctoral Fellowships are tenable for up to three years, and are valued at \$18,000 per year.

For further information, please contact :

Eco-Research Tri-Council Secretariat
P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G4

PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION ÉCO-RECHERCHE : UNE INITIATIVE SOUS L'ÉGIDE DU PLAN VERT

41 millions de dollars pour la recherche pluridisciplinaire en environnement

Institué dans la cadre du Plan vert par Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec le CRSH, le CRM et CRSNG, le programme Éco-Recherche a pour but de financer des subventions de recherche, des chaires universitaires de recherche et des bourses de doctorat dans les sciences environnementales. Le financement du programme est d'environ 41 millions de dollars sur les six années allant de 1991 à 1997.

Un des objectifs du programme réside en l'appui à la recherche pluridisciplinaire intégrant les disciplines des sciences humaines, des sciences naturelles et du génie ainsi que des sciences de la santé. Le programme veut encourager les équipes de chercheurs à créer des partenariats intellectuels et financiers, nationaux et internationaux, ainsi que des alliances entre les universités et les organismes des secteurs public et privé. Le programme comprend trois volets :

Subventions de recherche sur les écosystèmes : Les subventions de recherche sur les écosystèmes appuient les recherches pluridisciplinaires (au moins deux des trois secteurs mentionnés ci-haut) axés sur les écosystèmes canadiens touchés par les changements environnementaux aux niveaux local, régional et mondial. Ces subventions sont d'une durée de trois ans et sont renouvelables selon la disponibilité des fonds. Aucun montant minimal ou maximal n'a été fixé pour ces subventions. Des subventions de développement (jusqu'à 25 000 \$) sont également offertes aux équipes de chercheurs pour les aider à préparer leur demande.

Chaires universitaires de recherche : Ce volet du programme établit, comme titulaires de chaires, des chercheurs hautement qualifiés et reconnus internationalement dans le domaine de l'environnement, autour desquels s'articulera le développement de nouveaux leviers de recherche et d'expertise en science de l'environnement au Canada. Les universités canadiennes intéressées à instituer une chaire doivent recruter un ou des partenaires financiers (à l'exclusion des conseils subventionnaires) qui accepteront de partager les coûts de la chaire avec le programme Éco-recherche. Les subventions sont d'une durée de cinq ans. Le financement est déterminé par le comité d'évaluation des pairs qui se base sur le budget soumis avec la demande. Le programme contribuera aux deux-tiers de ce financement.

Bourses de doctorat : Cette subvention est offerte aux étudiants de doctorat des universités canadiennes qui poursuivent des recherches sur des questions environnementales. Toutes les demandes sont assujetties à l'évaluation du comité des pairs. La recherche

pluridisciplinaire est encouragée là où elle est possible et réalisable. D'une valeur de 18 000 \$ par année, les bourses de doctorat sont d'une durée de trois ans.

Pour de plus amples informations, veuillez contacter :

Secrétariat inter-conseils d'Éco-recherche
C.P. 1610
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G4

STEIN ROKKAN FELLOWSHIPS for graduate students

The executive committee of the International Political Science Association has established fellowships named after Stein Rokkan to be awarded to a small number of graduate students to allow them to attend the Association's World Congresses. If you are interested in applying for one of the STEIN ROKKAN FELLOWSHIPS providing for participation in the next World Congress which will be held in Berlin 21-25 August, 1994, please send your application to the IPSA Secretariat (IPSA, University of Oslo, Box 1097 Blindern, 0317 OSLO, Norway). Include your curriculum vitae, explain the nature of your research and how your research project could benefit from participating in the Congress, and enclose a representative sample of your written work (whose length should not be longer than a scientific journal article); also indicate your financial needs for attending the Congress.

N.B.: If you are a paper-giver or discussant, you are advised to also apply for a regular TRAVEL GRANT using the form provided by the IPSA.

Closing date : December 10, 1993

BOURSES STEIN ROKKAN pour étudiants gradués

Le Comité exécutif de l'Association internationale de science politique a créé des bourses en l'honneur de Stein Rokkan pour permettre à un petit nombre d'étudiants gradués de prendre part aux Congrès mondiaux de l'Association. Si vous désirez faire une demande pour obtenir l'une des BOURSES STEIN ROKKAN pour vous permettre de participer au prochain Congrès mondial qui aura lieu à Berlin du 21 au 25 août 1994, veuillez faire parvenir votre demande de candidature au Secrétariat de l'A.I.S.P. (AISP, Université d'Oslo, B.P. 1097 Blindern, Oslo, NORVÈGE). Outre votre curriculum vitae, votre demande devra être accompagnée d'une brève description de votre recherche et des raisons pour lesquelles votre recherche pourrait bénéficier de votre participation au Congrès, ainsi que d'un texte représentatif de vos travaux (dont la longueur ne devrait pas dépasser celle d'un article de revue scientifique); indiquez également quels sont vos besoins financiers pour participer au Congrès.

N.B.: Si vous présentez une communication écrite ou êtes commentateur d'une session, nous vous conseillons de poser également votre candidature pour une SUBVENTION DE VOYAGE standard en utilisant le formulaire prévu à cette fin et qui est disponible au Secrétariat.

Date limite: 10 décembre 1993

SSHRC AWARDS UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA \$50,000 TO CONVENE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INSTITUTE

The SSHRC awarded \$50,000 to the University of Victoria's Centre for Studies in Religion and Society to convene a 10-day International Summer Institute on the theme "Population and the Environment: Population Pressures, Resource Consumption, Religion and Ethics."

What the world's religions and aboriginal traditions say in response to the question "How many is too many for Earth to sustain?" was discussed at the Institute by leading scholars from Europe, South Asia, the United States and Canada. Held from August 18th to the 27th in Whistler, B.C., the 1993 Summer Institute also addressed the problem of excessive resource use by the world's rich nations.

Consolidating links with research institutes in Europe, South Asia, the United States and Canada, the Whistler Institute built on the world-wide recognition of Canadian expertise in environmental science and its developing reputation in environmental ethics. Scholars gathering in Whistler examined the role of religion in shaping people's attitudes and behaviour toward the environment, the practice of birth control and the use of the Earth's resources.

Widening the debate regarding population pressure and human consumption by including the ethics of religion, this important international forum also considered the critical perspectives of philosophy, demography, law, economics and feminist theory. Discussions were conducted in the context of the debate between developed countries and developing countries (strongly represented by India) which, during last year's Earth Summit in Rio, suggested that the major environmental problem facing the world is not one of overpopulation in the South but excessive resource consumption by the North.

The University of Victoria was awarded the special \$50,000 grant following a rigorous competition involving 14 of Canada's largest universities. This was the second annual competition held under SSHRC's International Summer Institute program, established to support the international outreach of Canadian researchers. It was also the second year in a row that the University of Victoria had been chosen to host such an institute.

Co-sponsored by SSHRC, the University of Victoria and the University of British Columbia (Centre for Applied Ethics), the organizers of the 1993 institute also included the Royal Society of Canada (Canadian Global Exchange Program), the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (Delhi, India), and the University of Edinburgh's Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities.

For more information about the International Summer Institute Programme, contact :

Brian Biggar
Communications
SSHRC
255 Albert Street
P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G4

LE CRSH ACCORDE 50 000 \$ À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE VICTORIA POUR LA TENUE D'UNE SESSION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉTÉ

Le CRSH a accordé au *Centre for Studies in Religion and Society* de l'Université de Victoria une subvention de 50 000 \$ qui lui a permis d'organiser une session internationale d'été d'une durée de dix jours sur le thème « La démographie et l'environnement : la poussée démographique, l'utilisation des ressources, les religions et l'éthique ».

Des chercheurs de renom venant d'Europe, d'Asie du Sud, des États-Unis et du Canada se sont réunis à Whistler, Colombie-Britannique, du 18 au 27 août, pour discuter des réponses que donnent les grandes religions du monde et les traditions autochtones à la question « Quel est le plus grand nombre d'êtres humains aux besoins desquels la Terre peut subvenir ? ». Ils se sont aussi arrêtés au problème de l'utilisation exagérée des ressources par les pays riches.

La session a fait fond sur les compétences canadiennes de renommée mondiale en sciences de l'environnement et la réputation croissante du Canada en matière d'éthique environnementale, et elle a contribué à resserrer les liens entre les instituts de recherche européens, sud-asiatiques, américains et canadiens. Les participants ont étudié la façon dont la religion influence les attitudes et les comportements relatifs à l'environnement, à la contraception et à l'utilisation des ressources naturelles de notre planète.

En plus d'intégrer des perspectives éthiques d'origine religieuse au débat sur la poussée démographique et l'utilisation des ressources, cette tribune internationale a aussi tenu compte du point de vue de la philosophie, de la démographie, du droit, de l'économie et de la théorie féministe. Les discussions se sont inspirées du débat entre les pays industrialisés et les pays en voie de développement (dont l'Inde, qui a envoyé une délégation importante, était le principal représentant). L'an dernier, au Sommet de Rio, les pays en voie de développement avait laissé entendre que les problèmes environnementaux auxquels le monde est confronté découlent non d'une surpopulation dans les pays du Sud mais plutôt d'une surconsommation dans les pays du Nord.

L'Université de Victoria a mérité la subvention spéciale de 50 000 \$ à l'issue d'un concours rigoureux auquel participaient 14 des plus grandes universités canadiennes. Il s'agissait à la fois du deuxième concours annuel dans le cadre du programme des sessions internationales d'été que le CRSH a institué pour permettre aux chercheurs canadiens d'étendre leurs activités sur la scène internationale et de la deuxième année consécutive où l'Université de Victoria était choisie pour organiser une session internationale d'été.

La session est coparrainée par le CRSH, l'Université de Victoria et l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique (*Centre for Applied Ethics*). On comptait au nombre de ses organisateurs la Société royale du Canada (Programme canadien des changements à l'échelle du globe), le Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (Delhi, Inde) et l'Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities de l'Université d'Édimbourg.

Pour de plus amples informations au sujet du programme des sessions internationales d'été du CRSH, contacter :

Michel Corriveau
Communications
CRSH
255, rue Albert
C.P. 1610

Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6G4

**PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
1994-95**

We would like to inform you of an opportunity for the recent graduates and graduating students in the form of the Parliamentary Internship Programme. In the event that you have already obtained application forms, we would like to remind that the deadline for the 1994-95 selection is January 28th.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme is run under the auspices of the Speaker of the House of Commons and is administered by the Canadian Political Science Association. We welcome applications from any Canadian students from all regions and universities.

[...] The only requirements are Canadian citizenship and a recent university degree with at least a 4 year B.A.(Hons).

François Houle
Director

For more information, please contact :

Parliamentary Internship Programme
c/o The Canadian Political Science Association
1 Stewart Street, Room 205
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6H7
TEL: (613) 564-7550 / 564-4026
FAX: (613) 230-2746

**PROGRAMME DE STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE
1994-95**

Nous aimerions vous informer du Programme de stage parlementaire à Ottawa. Le programme pourrait intéresser certain(e)s étudiant(e)s diplômé(e)s. Toutes les candidatures pour l'année 1994-95 doivent être envoyées avant le 28 janvier 1994.

Le Programme de stage parlementaire est sous les auspices du Président de la Chambre des communes et il est administré par l'Association canadienne de science politique. Nous souhaitons recevoir des candidatures d'étudiant(e)s de différentes régions du Canada et de différentes universités.

[...] Les seules exigences d'éligibilité sont : la citoyenneté canadienne et un diplôme récent d'une université avec au moins un B.A. spécialisé.

François Houle
Directeur

Pour de plus amples informations, écrire au :

Programme de stage parlementaire
a/s de l'Association canadienne de science politique
1, rue Stewart, pièce 205
Université d'Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6H7
TEL: (613) 564-7550 / 564-4026
FAX: (613) 230-2746

POLITICAL SCIENCE CO-OP PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

The Political Science Co-operative Education program at the University of Calgary is allowing students to expand their skills and learn about government and business in "real life" settings. Since the program began in 1992, over 25 students have completed work terms with the Federal Government in Alberta and in the National Capital Region, the Provincial Government of Alberta, the offices of members of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, non profit organizations and private sector companies. Both students and employers gain from this program. Political Science students provide to employers their excellent writing and organizational skills, computer software skills, and tremendous enthusiasm and desire to learn. Employers provide to students an excellent opportunity to learn how organizations work and a setting in which to develop skills and knowledge. Please call the Co-operative Education Office at the University of Calgary for more information or to hire a student.

Linda McFarlane, Co-ordinator
Co-operative Education Program
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4
TEL: (403) 220-3700
FAX: (403) 282-8342

ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION OF ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

Ontario residents can receive Hansard and other legislative documents on their personal computers within hours of their preparation.

The documents are included in the television signal on the Ontario parliamentary channel. Anyone receiving the Legislative Assembly television service can use a special decoder and software [current price will be about \$800 but expected to fall significantly] to download material to their personal computer. There, they may use their own software to view the material, search by keywords, or print it. By using the same font and point size as the official documents, recipients can replicate the formally printed version.

The same decoder gives access to other Legislative Assembly documents, such as Orders and Notices, Votes and Proceedings and the daily business papers. Plans call for transmission of all three readings of bills and other material to be added.

How Does the System Work ?

The text is transmitted in WordPerfect 5.1 format through the Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) on a TV screen. The VBI is the black bar that scrolls from the bottom to the top of the TV screen. It separates individual picture frames and can carry electronic information. The closed captioning for the hearing impaired, for example, is carried on the Vertical Blanking Interval. The VBI decoder converts the electronic information on the bar into machine readable data. The parliamentary channel transmits each day's documents continuously from 10:00 pm to 9:00 pm the next day. A complete transmission cycle takes less than 15 minutes. A weekend "batch" transmission is planned. Forward error correction safeguards detect errors and correct data. Special TSR software checks to see if the files are present or not, if they are not, the files are transferred to the target

directory on the PC. If they are already present, the software prevents further file transfers.

The installation instructions will come with the decoder. The TSR setup requires knowledge of DOS to set directories, install the software and configure batch files. Once installed the only task is to manage the files — which can reach 7 meg per week.

CPSA MOUNTAIN RANCH BARBECUE

Going to the mountains with its spectacular scenery is a must for every visitor to Calgary!

Arrangements have been made for our society to hold a Mountain Ranch Barbecue during the 1994 Learned's in Calgary. While most visitors travel to Banff and Lake Louise, we will take you to an area of the Rockies only recently made accessible to the public called Kananaskis Country.

Departure will be at 4:30 pm on June 14th for the short one hour drive to Kananaskis Village. There will be about two hours of self-selected activity time — guided hiking or biking, horseback riding, browsing in the Village, or continued touring with the Park. Then we will proceed to Boundary Ranch for a hayride and a delicious barbecue. The meal will consist of a 10 oz. rib eye steak, baked potato, garden salad, homemade baked beans, and homemade apple pie with ice cream. A vegetarian alternative will be available. Cost of the event is \$30 plus GST with transportation provided.

It is expected that the Mountain Ranch Barbecue will be a very popular event. Watch for your Learned's Registration Package in January in the mail, and **be sure to order your ticket at the same time that you register for the Learned's**. Persons who order their tickets at the time of pre-registration will receive a registration receipt which includes the cost of this special event. Please do not wait until arrival in Calgary to purchase your ticket as limited space is available. You are also encouraged to order tickets for spouses/companions at the time of pre-registration to avoid disappointment.

BARBECUE DANS UN RANCH À LA MONTAGNE

Il est absolument impensable de venir à Calgary et de ne pas aller admirer les paysages spectaculaires des Rocheuses!

Un barbecue dans un ranch à la montagne a donc été organisé pour le Congrès des Sociétés Savantes 1994 à Calgary. Alors que la majorité des visiteurs se rendent à Banff et au Lac Louise, nous proposons de vous faire découvrir une région des Rocheuses qui n'a été que récemment ouverte au tourisme : il s'agit de « Kananaskis Country ».

Le départ se fera le 14 juin à 16 heures et le trajet jusqu'au village de Kananaskis sera d'une heure. Pendant environ deux heures, vous aurez ensuite le choix d'un nombre d'activités : promenades guidées à pied ou à vélo, promenades à cheval, promenades dans le village, ou visite du parc en autobus. Nous nous réunirons enfin au « Boundary Ranch » où nous ferons une promenade en chariot et où nous dégusterons un succulent barbecue. Ce repas sera composé d'un steak d'aloïau, d'une pomme de terre cuite au four, d'une salade verte, de fèves maison, et d'une tarte aux pommes accompagnée de crème glacée. Un menu végétarien sera également disponible. Le coût de cet

événement spécial est de 30\$ plus la TPS, le transport étant compris.

La popularité de ce barbecue étant garantie, nous vous recommandons de remplir le formulaire d'inscription au Congrès dès qu'il vous parviendra par la poste en janvier et de réserver vos billets en même temps que vous vous inscrivez au Congrès. Tous ceux qui

commanderont leurs billets au moment de leur préinscription obtiendront un reçu qui inclura le coût de cet événement spécial. N'attendez donc pas d'arriver à Calgary pour acheter vos billets car le nombre de places est limité. Nous vous encourageons également à réserver les billets de votre époux, épouse, compagne ou compagnon au moment de votre préinscription afin de vous éviter des déceptions.

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For information, references and presentation fees:

Foreign Service Examination & Career Counselling Inc.
104-404 Laurier Ave. East
OTTAWA - K1N 6R2

Telephone: (613) 567-9229

Facsimile: (613) 567-9098

RECENT THESES / THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HARRISON, Kathryn

Title: Passing the Buck: Federalism and Canadian Environmental Policy

Defended: Spring 1993

Advisor: Alan Cairns

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

ROBERTSON, Lloyd

Title: The Political Philosophizing Character of Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics

Defended: 02/04/93

Supervisor: T. Pangle

FREEMAN, Neil

Title: Ontario Hydro and Its Government, 1906-1973: A Contemporary Analysis of Its Historical Relationship

Defended: 30/04/93

Supervisor: J.-S. Dupré

MAKUS, Ingrid

Title: The Place of Women and Children in Liberal doctrines

Defended: 10/05/93

Supervisor: E. Andrew

EKELUND, Finn

Title: Property and Education: Rationality and Autonomy in John Stewart Mill's Social Theory of Co-operation

Defended: 03/06/93

Supervisor: E. Andrew

TRELEAVEN, Michael
 Title : Liberationist Citizenship : Fundamentals of Participation and Discipleship in a Secular Age
 Defended : 04/06/93
 Supervisor : R. Beiner

LO, Shiu-Hing
 Title : The Politics of Democratization in Hong Kong
 Defended : 22/06/93
 Supervisor : V. Falkenheim

LOMBARDI, Robert
 Title : Embedded Containment : Creation of the Cocom Regime, 1947-1954
 Defended : 23/06/93
 Supervisor : J. Kirton

KAPOOR, Ilan
 Title : Abstraction as Violence and the Radical Democratic Alternative : A Political-Ecological Critique of India's Development Process
 Defended : 20/07/93
 Supervisor : J. Barker

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

MOSTAFA, Golam
 Title : National Interest and Foreign Policy : A Case Study of Bangladesh-Soviet Relations, 1980-1990
 Defended : 01/19/93
 Supervisor : Carl Jacobsen

BAZOWSKI, Ray
 Title : Ronald Dworkin's Legal and Political Philosophy
 Defended : 09/10/93
 Supervisor : Will Mullins

NETHERTON, Alex
 Title : From Rentiership to Continental Modernization : Shifting Policy Paradigms of State Intervention in Hydro in Manitoba
 Defended : 05/25/93
 Supervisor : Jane Jenson

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

ST-HILAIRE, Colette
 Titre : L'intégration des femmes au développement aux Philippines : une nouvelle gestion sociale des femmes
 Soutenance : Été 1993
 Directrice : Micheline De Sève

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

DOUCET, Bertrand
 Titre : Politique et langue. L'État, les groupes et la langue au Québec : les lois 101 de 1977 et 57 de 1983, comparées aux demandes des groupes en commissions parlementaires
 Soutenance : 30 avril 1993
 Directeur : Réjean Landry

PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES / RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ALEXANDER, J. (Carleton) and Charles DAVIS, « La mort subite du Conseil des sciences du Canada, ou pourquoi ils ont tué le messenger », *Nouvelles de la sciences et des technologies*, 9 (1), 1993.

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