



The Canadian Political Science Association

# BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

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Graduate Programmes / Les études supérieures

La recherche / Research in Political Science

Profiles / Profils de science politique

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

From the Americas / Des Amériques


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Association canadienne de science politique

Directeur / Editor

Gordon Mace  
Département de science politique  
Université Laval, Québec, G1K 7P4

 418-656-7232

Fax: 418-656-7861

Internet: SCPOL@VM1.ULAVAL.CA

Information / Renseignements: CPSA/ACSP  613-564-4026

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## LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

Ce numéro du *Bulletin* contient plusieurs textes fort intéressants. Nos chroniques régulières offrent en effet une présentation de Philip Oxhorn sur les études supérieures à McGill ainsi qu'un texte de Erick Duchesne tentant jusqu'à un certain point de démystifier l'accès aux études supérieures dans les universités américaines pour les étudiants canadiens dont ceux du Québec en particulier.

In addition to our regular columns, this issue of the *Bulletin* also contains some very interesting pieces ranging from CPSA affairs to the teaching of international relations in Argentina. Doug Brown, Gary O'Brien and Chantal Maillé present the final report of the Financial Planning Committee. Our column *From the Americas* also includes two interesting presentations by Jerry Haar on the Canada Program of the North-South Center and by Gladys Lechini de Alvarez and Anabella Busso on the teaching of international relations in Argentina and particularly at the University of Rosario.

Kent Weaver of the Brookings Institution presents a thorough and interesting analysis on recruitment of political science faculties in Canada and the U.S. while William Mathie and Peter Aucoin offer useful data on Political Science departments around the country. All this completed by our other regular columns on departmental activities, scientific meetings plus the recent list of SSHRCC's grants for 1994-1995 provided generously by Les MacDonald.

Je tiens à remercier ici tous les collaborateurs qui ont bien voulu accepter d'écrire un texte pour le *Bulletin* ainsi que tous les directeurs et directrices de département qui continuent à nous faire parvenir un matériel fort utile. Merci également à Marie-Pierre Ashby pour un travail toujours de haut niveau et à Martin Roy, Isabelle Martin et Mélanie Amyotte sans lesquels la préparation de ce *Bulletin* aurait été une tâche beaucoup plus fastidieuse.

Gordon Mace

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FROM THE PRESIDENT /  
LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

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David E. Smith

November is a time for taking stock, of past accomplishments and future needs. Of the former, I know I speak for all those who attended the June meetings when I thank Lynda Erickson, the programme chair, and her Committee, as well as Keith Archer, the local representative, for providing a memorable conference. Calgary will be the template for future organizers. On that point and looking ahead, I want to express the Association's support and gratitude to Chantal Maillé, the current programme chair, her committee members, and Maurice Couture, the UQAM local representative, for assuming responsibility for the 1995 meeting. At the moment, none of us knows the date of the Quebec referendum, but there is no question that the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the CPSA will coincide with a period of intense discussion about the future of Quebec in the Canadian federation.

Les activités habituelles de l'Association, à savoir la publication de *La Revue* et les programmes de stages, se déroulent d'une manière satisfaisante. Nous avons un nouveau directeur pour le PSALO en la personne de Robert Williams (Waterloo) et un nouveau directeur adjoint pour le PSP, à savoir Clinton Archibald (Ottawa). Ceux et celles d'entre vous qui ont lu le *The Hill Times* du 6 octobre y auront sûrement lu l'article (avec photo de groupe à l'appui) intitulé « *Parliamentary Internship Program celebrates a quarter of a century* ». Il faudrait garder cet anniversaire à l'esprit lorsqu'on parle du travail de l'Association. Tous les départements devraient maintenant avoir reçu les annonces du prochain concours pour le PSALO et le PSP. Veuillez porter ces précieux documents à l'attention de vos étudiants et les inciter, par la même occasion, à devenir membres de notre Association. Il y avait beaucoup d'étudiants des cycles supérieurs à Calgary et un grand nombre d'entre eux ont exprimé leur satisfaction à l'égard du programme.

You probably know that late this past summer the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announced it would accept applications for the position of foreign service officer only from persons with degrees in law, economics, commerce/administration or with proficiency in one of five languages : Japanese, Mandarin, Korean, Russian or Arabic. Such restrictions on applications is without precedent. I wrote to the minister, his deputy and Parliamentary secretary, other MPs and parliamentary secretaries, and current and former members of the Department, in each case protesting these exclusionary criteria and asking for their elimination. I also wrote to all chairs of political science in Canada, informing them of the new policy and asking them to take whatever action they thought would be effective. Finally, I raised the matter at the annual meeting of the Social Sciences Federation of Canada (SSFC) at the end of September. The Federation, through its president, Elvi Whittaker, has added its voice to protest against this ill-conceived policy.

Il n'y a manifestement aucune raison valable pour de telles restrictions ; en tout cas, aucune ne nous a été fournie. Il est rassurant de se voir dire, comme on me l'a dit, que cela ne se reproduirait plus. Mais, cela s'est effectivement produit, si bien que les candidats potentiels de cette année ont été exclus cette année.

I am optimistic that some good may yet flow from the Department's otherwise parochial action. The federal government review of science and technology expenditure (\$7 billion) began during the summer. A management committee was established to arrange five regional and one national conference to explore government priorities in the sciences. The SSFC is one of ten organizations that comprise the Committee, and that position has allowed it to keep the social sciences and social science research before the representatives of government, business and the natural and engineering sciences. As the conferences have progressed, it is interesting to note that attacks on the relevance of disciplines such as ours are being replaced by attacks on technocrats and narrow-minded policy-makers. The blinkered perspective of Foreign Affairs on the matter of the foreign service examination further underlines the suspicion that government departments are out of touch with the social and economic reality of the 1990s.

Pour ce qui est de la FCSC, la science politique a raison d'être optimiste : le nouveau président de la Fédération, Marshall Conley, est l'un de nos membres. (Chantal Maillé, outre ses responsabilités en matière de programme, est la représentante de l'ACSP à la FCSC.) Mais un gros nuage noir se pointe à l'horizon : nous ne savons pas si le gouvernement va financer les conseils subventionnaires et, pour ce qui est de nous, quel sera l'impact des coupures sur les programmes. On pourrait qualifier les scénarios quant à l'importance des réductions de sombres à apocalyptiques ; dans l'intervalle, les budgets pour les associations et les journaux savants sont gelés. C'est justement en prévision des jours gris que l'un de mes prédécesseurs avait mis sur pied le Fonds de fiducie de l'ACSP. Si vous ne l'avez pas encore fait, veuillez songer à verser un don dans le Fonds. (Communiquez avec Fred Fletcher à York University pour plus de précisions sur cette question.) Le CRSHC a une nouvelle présidente, Lynn Penrod, humaniste et ancienne vice-présidente adjointe (études) à l'University of Alberta. Il n'y a aucun doute que Mme Penrod, Ph.D., comprend les problèmes auxquels font face les universitaires dans le domaine des sciences sociales et des sciences humaines, mais il est également vrai que le Conseil dispose de moins d'argent à distribuer et ce, à un nombre accru de candidats. Pour cette raison, je crois que les politicologues (et leurs collègues dans les autres sciences sociales) doivent se préparer à un débat difficile et à des décisions encore plus difficiles dans les prochaines mois.

I encourage all of you to make contact with your university representative to SSFC and to keep informed about what is happening to policies that will affect you personally as a social scientist and which may have a long-term impact on the health of our discipline. It is especially important, I think, to examine proposals for changes from the perspective of how these will affect all of our members taking into account, for instance, our different ages, gender, research specialization, etc.

Je me méfie de la pertinence comme un des critères pour l'octroi de fonds à des chercheurs parce que la définition de ce qui est pertinent est trop sujette à de la manipulation de court terme. Quoi qu'il en soit, il est important que nous soyons prêts, à titre de membres de l'une des principales associations dans le domaine des sciences sociales, à expliquer de façon parfois même combative l'importance de nos recherches. Les politiques et le public en général ne voient pas (mais est-ce trop leur demander ?) le lien entre ce que nous faisons et les avantages que peut en retirer la société. Si nous ne commençons pas à expliquer notre travail et son utilité, personne ne le fera à notre place.

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**GRADUATE PROGRAMMES /  
LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES**

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**THE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN POLITICAL  
SCIENCE AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY**

Philip Oxhorn  
Director of Graduate Studies

Over the past few years, the Graduate Program in Political Science at McGill has undergone a number of important changes, making it a dynamic and intellectually stimulating environment for graduate students with a wide variety of academic interests. In today's competitive job market, we strongly believe that quality graduate work must allow students to achieve a maximum breadth in their education, at both the MA and PhD levels, without sacrificing depth of knowledge in their specific field of interest. With this philosophy in mind, we have recently restructured both our MA and PhD programs to best meet the changing needs of graduate students.

Each year, approximately 25-30 M.A. candidates and 8-10 candidates in the combined MA/PhD track are accepted out of 300 applicants from Canada and all parts of the world. The result is a diverse student body, including a large number of non-Canadian students. For example, of the 143 graduate students currently in the Department, approximately one third come from outside of Canada, including Australia, Bangladesh, Estonia, Finland, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Somalia, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. We believe that this diversity is an important asset of our graduate program, contributing to a richer and more stimulating intellectual environment.

As part of the Department's continual review of its graduate programs, our MA program was substantially restructured in the late 1980s with the introduction of a new Research Project track. As a result, students now have two options in completing an MA degree from McGill. The first option is the more traditional MA Thesis track. Students are expected to complete 5 3-credit courses and a thesis. The thesis is normally 100 pages in length, and is intended to allow students to demonstrate their proficiency in research by successfully designing and executing a major piece of research. The thesis is evaluated by an external and internal examiner.

The second option in our MA program is the Research Project track. Under this track, students complete 7 3-credit courses and a Research Essay. The Research Essay is intended to be of more limited scope than the thesis and has a maximum length of 60 pages. It is normally based on a research essay completed for one of the student's graduate courses and is intended to allow students to demonstrate their familiarity with the most important relevant scholarly work related to their chosen topic, as well as their ability to carry out research and organize the results. The research essay is evaluated by the student's research supervisor and a second professor from within the Department.

As part of the Department's commitment to ensuring breadth as well as depth in graduate studies, students in both MA tracks are required to take a course in either Empirical Methods or the Philosophy of Social Sciences. Further, students are required to take at least one or two (depending on the track they choose) 3-credit courses outside their field of concentration.

In September 1993, the Department implemented a new PhD program formally called the MA/PhD track. The new program was one of the first of its kind in Canada and is designed to allow qualified students with only a BA to enter directly into our doctoral program. The program allows students more flexibility in designing their course of studies in graduate school because they are able to plan their studies as an integral whole, rather than compartmentalizing them into two separate degrees. Students can complete their PhD degrees more rapidly than was previously the case, and in a much more predictable and orderly fashion. At the same time, students are able to maximize their preparation for writing a dissertation, since that becomes the focus of the first years of their graduate program. Students applying to the programme who have an MA degree are given credit within the MA/PhD track for graduate work already completed, although a minimum residency requirement has to be met.

The specific structure of the MA/PhD track is designed to allow students to achieve the greatest amount of breadth in their graduate studies without sacrificing depth. This is accomplished by requiring all students in the MA/PhD track to complete 13 3-credit courses, distributed as follows :

All students are required to select 2 major fields of study from within the five fields offered by the Department : Canadian Politics, Comparative Politics and Government — Developed Countries, Comparative Politics and Government — Developing Countries, International Politics and Political Theory. Within each of their selected major fields, students must complete at least 4 3-credit courses. As part of the four course requirement in each major field, students must also take a 700-level Research Seminar. In 700-level seminars, students are expected to complete a paper which focuses on a clearly defined research problem and is comparable in scope to an article in a professional journal. The objective is to provide students with sufficient preparation to successfully complete a PhD dissertation. Each 700-level seminar paper is evaluated by 2 readers from within the Department.

In addition to 2 major fields of study, each student is also required to select a minor field of study which is satisfied by the successful completion of 2 3-credit courses. Minor fields can be in any one of the five fields offered by the Department. Students may also request permission to take as a minor some special combination of courses which is suitable to a particular student's planned course of study, such as a minor in empirical methods or a minor that includes courses taken outside of the Political Science Department.

The remaining 3 3-credit courses include one course in both Empirical Methods and the Philosophy of Science, as well as an additional 3-credit course in either of the student's major fields or minor field, according to what best meets the particular student's needs.

As part of the Department's commitment to producing PhDs with a broad training in political science, all doctoral students must also complete several non-course requirements. These include passing a written comprehensive examination in both major fields of study, an oral comprehensive examination, and an advanced-level (translation) test from a modern language other than English or a basic-level (translation) test from two modern languages other than English. Normally, students are expected to have completed their written and oral comprehensive examinations by the end of their second year in the MA/PhD track program.

The rigorous structure of our graduate programs is complemented by a more general commitment to academic and research excellence. In order to promote a stimulating intellectual environment, the Department regularly sponsors a wide variety of speakers on different topics related to the discipline as part of our speakers series program. More specialized speakers series open to graduate students in the Department vary by year, but in the past have covered themes such as "Markets and States", "Democratization in the Middle East," "Latin American Politics in the 1990s" and "Political Economy and International Security". Students are encouraged to participate in scholarly conferences, and the Department provides some financial assistance to its graduate students presenting papers at such conferences. The Department also publishes a working paper series.

Graduate students also have access to a variety of important research facilities through the Department. These include **Canadian Research Consortium on Southern Africa (CRCSA)**, **The Centre for Developing Areas Studies (CDAS)**, **The Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries**, **The International Crisis Behaviour Project (ICB)**, **The Inter-University Consortium for Arab Studies**, and the newly-created **McGill Institute for the Study of Canada**. McGill University is also a member of the University of Michigan's Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), which provides students with access to a wealth of datasets.

The quality of the academic environment and education that we provide our graduate students is best illustrated in the recognition our graduate students have received outside of McGill. Last year, for example, the Department placed four recent PhD students in tenure-track positions at the University of Western Ontario, the Norman Patterson School (Carleton University), Griffiths University (Australia), and St. Francis College (Pennsylvania). We had students on post-doctoral fellowships at Stanford (Hoover Institute) and Florida State, while another student won an Olin Fellowship from Harvard University to complete work on his doctoral dissertation during the current academic year. In the past year, PhD students in our Department also had a total of seven articles published, accepted for publication or given strong "revise and resubmits" in some of the leading refereed journals of our discipline, a majority of which are international scholarly journals: *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *Comparative Politics*, *Etudes Internationales*, *Journal of Politics*, *International Organization*, *Arab Studies Quarterly* and *Environmental Politics*.

The ultimate quality and success of any graduate program, however, depends on its faculty. The Department currently has 23 tenure and tenure-track members. Faculty members in 1994-95 were involved in research projects funded by 26 substantial grants from outside the University. During the past year, Department members published five single-authored books and six co-edited books, as well as 29 articles and book chapters. The breadth of research interests is clear from the list of the Department's current members and their research interests at the end of this article. Beyond the specific research interests of each faculty member, the Department also offers expertise in a variety of important themes which cross-cut the distinct subfields of political science. These include changing patterns of international and regional security; civil society and state-society relations; comparative federalism; crisis theory; democracy and problems of democratization; nationalism; political parties; political institutions and institutional change; political economy from comparative, normative and international perspectives;

public law and public policy; rational choice theory and its history; social movements and collective action; the Canadian judicial process; and voting behavior.

In sum, we demand a lot from our graduate students. But in return, we feel we provide a stimulating intellectual environment and the kind of graduate education which best prepares people for the challenging job market of the 1990s. For more information about the Department of Political Science and application forms, please contact:

Director of Graduate Studies  
Department of Political Science  
McGill University  
855 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal, Quebec  
CANADA H3A 2T7  
Telephone: (514) 398-4800  
FAX: (514) 398-1770

#### The Department of Political Science Faculty

Jerome H. Black, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Rochester. Research Interests: Immigrant and Ethnic Politics in Canada; Political Parties; Social Movements; Political Participation and Voting Behaviour.

William James Booth, Associate Professor, PhD, Harvard. Research Interests: The History of Political Thought; Normative Political Economy; Shifting Conceptions of Economy and Society; Rational Choice Theory and Political Science.

Stephen Bornstein, Associate Professor, PhD, Harvard. Research Interests: Politics and Society in France; Labour Movements and Social Protest in Western Europe; Political Scandals in Comparative Perspective; Comparative Industrial Relations; the State as an Industrial Employer in France and Italy.

Mark Brawley, Assistant Professor, PhD, UCLA. Research Interests: IPE Hegemony; Major Wars; "Grand Strategies"; International Factors in Domestic Institutional Change; Foreign Economic Policies.

Michael Brecher, Professor, PhD, Yale, F.R.S.C. Research Interests: International Crisis Theory; Crisis, Conflict and War in the 20th Century; Foreign Policy Theory and Decision-Making; International Systems; Middle East International Politics.

Rex Brynen, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Calgary. Research Interests: Politics and Policy-Making within the Palestine Liberation Organization; Security and Development in the Middle East; Authoritarianism and Democratization in the Arab World.

Alain G. Gagnon, Professor, PhD, Carleton University. Research Interests: Quebec, Canadian and Comparative Politics with particular emphasis on Regional Development, Social Movements, Intellectuals, Federalism and Party Sociology.

Elisabeth L. Gidengil, Associate Professor, PhD, McGill. Research Interests: Voting Behaviour; Mass Belief Systems; Gender and Opinion; Canadian Political Economy; Empirical Methods.

Barbara Haskel, Associate Professor, PhD, Harvard. Research Interests: International Political Economy, particularly Relations Among Advanced Industrial States; Political Economy of the European Community; The Comparative Political Economy of Taxes and Tax Reform; The Comparative Political Economy of Advanced Industrial States; Scandinavian Politics; The

Application of Economic Style Analysis to Political Phenomena.

Frank Kunz, Associate Professor, PhD, McGill. Research Interests: African Politics; State-Society Relations and Conflict in Africa; the Liberalization Process in African Politics; Ideology.

Antonia Maioni, Assistant Professor, PhD, Northwestern University. Research Interests: Social policy and the welfare state in Canada; Health care reform in Canada and the United States; Comparative politics (Advanced Industrial States); Political parties and the Canadian political process.

Christopher P. Manfredi, Associate Professor, PhD, Claremont Graduate School. Research Interests: Canadian Public Law, including Constitutional Law, the Judicial Process and the Political Role of the Supreme Court Under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Hudson Meadwell, Associate Professor, PhD, Duke University. Research Interests: Regionalism and Nationalism; Social Movements and Collective Action; Rational Choice Theory; Social Theory.

Paul Noble, Associate Professor, PhD, McGill. Research Interests: International Systems, particularly Regional Systems; The Changing Face of National Security in the Third World; International Politics and Foreign Policy in the Middle East; Arab National Strategies in the Post Cold War Era.

Samuel J. Noumoff, Associate Professor, PhD, New York University. Research Interests: Comparative Revolutions; Politics of South-East Asia; Chinese Politics and Society; Political Economy; Socialist Survival and Global Capitalism.

Philip Oxhorn, Assistant Professor, PhD, Harvard. Research Interests: Social Movements; Democracy and Economic Development; Civil Society; Modes of Interest Intermediation; Latin American Comparative Politics.

T. V. Paul, Assistant Professor, PhD, UCLA. Research Interests: International Relations; International Security; Regional Security; War & Conflict; International Relations Theory; Nuclear Proliferation.

Filippo Sabetti, Associate Professor, PhD, Indiana University. Research Interests: Federalism; Public Policy and Institutional Analysis; Local Government and Services; Philosophic History of Western Development; Italian Politics; Rational Choice History and Applications in Comparative Politics.

Richard Schultz, Professor, PhD, York University. Research Interests: Government Regulation of Business, particularly Telecommunications; Public Policy, particularly Issues of Competition, Privatization, Deregulation and Federal-Provincial Relations; the Canadian Political Process.

John Shingler, Associate Professor, PhD, Yale. Research Interests: Society, Politics and Government in South Africa; History of Constitutional Ideas and Practices; Royal Prerogative in England; Medieval and Modern Ideas of Power and Sovereignty; the Aristotelian Idea of Mixed Government and its Interpretation.

Blema Steinberg, Associate Professor, PhD, McGill. Research Interests: American Foreign Policy; Foreign Policy Decision-Making, with particular emphasis on psychological factors; Psychology and Politics.

Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Assistant Professor, PhD, Harvard University. Research Interests: Politics of the former Soviet Union, especially the Russian Federation; Political Economy of Transitions to Democracy and the Market in Former Communist States; Comparative Political Economy; Collective Action and Forms of Interest Intermediation; Comparative Federalism; Survey Research.

Harold Waller, Professor, PhD, Georgetown University. Research Interests: The U.S. Budgetary Process as a Focal Point of the Struggle Over Public Policy; U.S. Politics; Research Methods; Jewish Political Studies; Israeli Politics.

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**LA RECHERCHE /  
RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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**THE POLITICS OF A DECLINING MINORITY:  
THE ANGLOPHONES OF QUEBEC**

Garth Stevenson  
Brock University

Recent events in many parts of the world have drawn attention to the political implications of ethno-cultural cleavages, something of which Canadians have not needed to be reminded. The anglophones of Quebec, as a linguistic minority within their own province but part of a linguistic majority in the federation to which that province belongs, have always experienced a situation that is unusual, if not unique, in the industrialized western world. For much of Canada's history as a federation they enjoyed a privileged position that resulted from their historic role in the commercial empire of the St. Lawrence, and that was entrenched to a large degree in the British North America Act of 1867. On the other hand the changes in Quebec since 1960, and especially since 1976, have radically altered the circumstances in which they find themselves. With a sovereignist government again in office, and another referendum on independence likely in 1995, it would seem that further changes in the circumstances of Quebec anglophones are quite likely.

My current research, funding for which began in April 1994, will examine the past, present, and possibly future of this interesting and controversial minority. Recent monographs by Josée Legault, Marc Levine, Henry Milner, Andrew Sancton, and Reed Scowen have examined the involvement of Quebec anglophones in various aspects of Quebec government and politics since the Quiet Revolution. None of these works however has paid much attention to federalism, to the role of Quebec anglophones in the federal level of government, or to the way in which that level of government has acted on their behalf. Also, none attempts to cover the whole period since Confederation. Although it is often suggested that Quebec anglophones have only emerged as a self-conscious minority group in recent years, this is not a self-evident truth, and there is some evidence to the contrary. In any event, it seems likely that the changes which led to the present precarious position of Quebec's anglophone minority had their origins long before 1960. Furthermore the provincial government, even in a relatively decentralized federation, cannot be abstracted from its federal context without certain risks to the accuracy and usefulness of the analysis.

This research will seek to discover what contributions Quebec anglophones have made to politics at both levels,

how Quebec anglophones have sought to influence their political representatives at both levels, and vice-versa, and whether those representatives have viewed themselves as representing a distinct anglophone collectivity with interests distinct from those of other Quebecers. It will examine the ways in which Quebec anglophones were able to maintain the status of a privileged and almost autonomous community for a century after Confederation despite their small, and relatively declining, numbers. It will also explore their response to the changes in Quebec, in Canadian federalism, and in the Canadian economy that have reduced their autonomy and influence over the last thirty years. As both demographic and economic decline have undermined the basis of consociational elite accommodation, Quebec anglophones have turned instead to interest group politics (Alliance Quebec) and to litigation in the courts as means of pursuing their collective goals.

For the period prior to the Quiet Revolution, this research will necessarily rely for data on private papers preserved in various archives, on government documents, and on microfilmed newspapers. For the more recent period these types of sources will also be used, but the main source of data will be interviews. I intend to interview all surviving anglophones who have either sat in the National Assembly or represented a Quebec constituency in the House of Commons. A selection of other persons will also be interviewed including political organizers, unsuccessful candidates, and prominent members of Alliance Quebec and other anglophone pressure groups. In total I expect to do at least sixty interviews, ten of which have already taken place as of October 1994.

Persons to be interviewed are informed of the general objectives and main themes of the research and are informed that the interview will be recorded on tape. The interviewee selects the location where the interview will take place. This presumably makes them more relaxed, although the background noise at a few locations has produced tapes of less than optimal quality. All interviews include a few standard questions e.g. How and why did you first become involved in politics? How frequently did you disagree with your constituents? Did you view yourself as a spokesperson for the anglophone community? More specific questions relate to events or situations in which the person was involved or which were prominent when he or she was in office. Interviewees are encouraged to elaborate on their answers and to introduce new topics that they consider relevant. When transcribed and edited (to eliminate repetitious or irrelevant material) each interview produces on the average about 4000 words of usable information.

While it is clearly too early to provide even a provisional summary of the findings, the quality of the interviews has generally exceeded expectations. At the same time, I have gained a new appreciation of the complexity of the subject. Although I still expect to complete all the interviews (including persons who may be added to the list of interviewees) within the three-year period of the research grant, it seems likely that the archival and library portion of the research could take longer. Working several hundred miles from Quebec, and at an institution with a modest library, imposes certain obstacles in that regard. Nonetheless, the project is certainly challenging and interesting. Whatever fate may hold in store for Quebec, and for its anglophone community, I hope the research will contribute to our understanding of Canadian federalism, and of ethnic politics more generally.

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## PROGRAMMES ÉLECTORAUX, ACTIONS DES GOUVERNEMENTS ET RESPONSABILITÉ DES PARTIS FÉDÉRAUX

François Pétry  
Département de science politique  
Université Laval

Cette recherche a pour thème la responsabilité des partis politiques fédéraux, définie comme la capacité de leurs programmes électoraux à anticiper les politiques du gouvernement. Ce thème est au centre de la théorie démocratique (Kirkpatrick, 1971, Kavannah, 1981) selon laquelle les décisions gouvernementales doivent être évaluées par référence au programme que le parti de gouvernement propose à l'électorat.

Le point de départ de ma recherche est une banque de données sur les programmes des partis politiques assortis aux décisions du gouvernement fédéral depuis 1949. Les propositions de chaque programme électoral, et les décisions gouvernementales (budgets et lois) sont codées en appliquant une grille commune, développée conjointement avec les membres du Manifesto Research Group (MRG). Cette banque de données comparatives a été utilisée par le MRG pour analyser comment les dépenses publiques covarient avec (sont anticipées par) les programmes des partis politiques au Canada (Pétry, à paraître) et dans plusieurs pays (Klingemann et al. 1994). Il ressort de ces analyses que la capacité des programmes des partis politiques à anticiper les décisions des gouvernements varie selon le domaine de politique publique, le type de parti, le système institutionnel et l'époque considérée. Plusieurs facteurs à court terme — crise économique ou catastrophe nationale ; pénurie passagère — peuvent servir à expliquer le non respect par les gouvernements de leurs engagements électoraux. Toutefois, il semble que la variation dans la responsabilité des partis soit aussi due à des facteurs structurels stables. Cette recherche a pour objectif d'analyser trois des principaux facteurs structurels aptes à influencer la relation entre programmes des partis et décisions gouvernementales au Canada : l'évolution des conditions socio-économiques ; la distribution de l'opinion publique ; et le comportement des élites au pouvoir.

Le premier volet de ma recherche porte sur les liens d'explication entre les dépenses gouvernementales (variable dépendante), les programmes des partis et les besoins de la société, mesurés en termes d'indicateurs socio-économiques (variables indépendantes). L'objectif est de compléter la banque de donnée existante par la collecte de données des besoins (demandes) de la société. Ces données me permettront de mesurer empiriquement comment l'offre des gouvernements répond à la demande populaire dans des domaines de politique publique particuliers.

La motivation théorique principale, dans ce volet de ma recherche, est de séparer l'impact relatif des facteurs socio-économiques et des facteurs partisans sur les dépenses publiques. Dans un sens, ce volet de ma recherche s'inscrit donc dans le prolongement des nombreux travaux d'explication politique de la croissance des dépenses publiques (Cameron, 1986, Hibbs, 1992). L'approche que j'utilise dans ma recherche se distingue cependant de l'approche traditionnelle de deux manières. Premièrement, mon approche de la croissance de l'État est désagrégée au niveau de domaines particuliers de politiques publiques (défense, santé, transports, etc.), alors que l'approche traditionnelle considère les dépenses de l'État dans leur ensemble. Deuxièmement, à la différence des analyses longitudinales traditionnelles, où l'impact des phénomènes partisans est mesuré au moyen de variables factices, donc figées dans le



temps (partis de gauche vs. partis de droite), mon approche mesure la médiation par les partis politiques sur la base du contenu de leurs programmes. Ma stratégie de mesure de l'impact des cycles électoraux est donc plus précise et plus plausible, puisqu'elle tient compte des changements dans les priorités énoncées par un même parti sur plusieurs élections.

Le deuxième volet de ma recherche examine l'impact de la distribution de l'opinion publique sur la relation entre les programmes des partis et les décisions des gouvernements, mesurées, cette fois, par les lois. Autrement dit, est-ce que les promesses des partis politiques ont plus de chances d'être réalisées sur les questions qui ont la faveur de l'opinion ? Ce volet de ma recherche s'inspire de deux modèles théoriques d'explication de la stratégie des partis politiques : Le modèle des partis responsables postule que les partis politiques formulent des propositions inspirées de l'idéologie ; le modèle prédit que les propositions des partis divergent sur chaque question et ne reflètent pas nécessairement les préférences de l'opinion. À l'inverse, le modèle spatial de Downs (1957) postule que les partis maximisent les votes ; ils adoptent donc, sur chaque question, les positions préférées par la majorité de l'électorat.

Mon objectif est de développer des mesures précises de l'opinion publique dans plusieurs domaines de politique publique de façon à estimer si la relation entre programmes des partis et décisions des gouvernements dépend ou non de la distribution de l'opinion publique dans chacun de ces domaines. Les questions abordées dans les sondages d'opinion (Canadian election studies ; enquêtes Gallup etc.) pendant chaque période législative sont assorties aux propositions des programmes conservateur, libéral et nouveau démocrate pour la même période. Les données de sondages retenues pour analyse sont comparées aux propositions de programmes des partis politiques et aux décisions ultérieures du gouvernement. L'analyse de chaque question (observation) porte donc sur trois variables, ou étapes, distinctes (préférences de l'opinion, promesses des partis, actions du gouvernement), chacune de ces variables étant opérationnalisée à partir d'un critère commun (statu quo vs changement).

Le troisième volet de ma recherche porte sur les liens d'explication entre les programmes des partis politiques et les décisions gouvernementales (lois et budgets) à la lumière des comportements décisionnels des élites politiques. Mon hypothèse de base, inspirée des travaux de Laver et Shepsle (1990 ; 1994) sur le rôle des cabinets ministériels, est que les engagements des partis politiques anticipent mieux les décisions gouvernementales si les promesses qu'ils contiennent sont prolongées par des nominations ministérielles crédibles.

L'objectif est de mesurer l'impact résiduel des programmes des partis sur les décisions gouvernementales, à partir d'études de cas (élaboration de la Loi sur les brevets pharmaceutiques, par exemple) dans un premier temps, et ensuite, de façon plus systématique. Les données d'analyse seront tirées d'interview et de questionnaires administrés auprès d'un échantillon de ministres et officiels fédéraux.

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## RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT : CANADA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Peter Aucoin  
Dalhousie University

My current research projet, funded by SSHRCC, is focused on the Canadian federal government restructuring initiative set in motion by the Campbell government in June 1993 and continued by the Chrétien Government. This restructuring has been significant in several respects. The number of ministers in the federal cabinet has been reduced substantially, a distinction between cabinet ministers and ministers outside the cabinet has been made for the first time in Canada, and a number of departments and agencies have been merged and consolidated. The restructuring initiative has also led to major organizational changes within these newly fashioned departments. These have encompassed measures to integrate corporate services, reduce the number of layers in departmental hierarchies, downsize staff complements, and streamline departmental operations, especially in regional operations where most public services are actually delivered to citizens. In some cases, the restructuring has increased interest in organizational designs that separate some parts of departmental operations from the department's core structures, in particular the "special operating agency" form that has been the subject of recent experimentation.

This on-going restructuring program has several determinants. In part, the initiative was a symbolic gesture : a reflection of the degree to which calls of the Reform party, among others, for a leaner federal government apparatus were perceived to have been accepted by the public mood of the times. In part, the initiative was an attempt to improve political control over the state apparatus as well as to reduce the number of decision points within the policy and expenditure processes : a belated recognition of the fact that the Canadian system had become the most complicated and complex of the Westminster systems. And, in part, the changes were meant to enable ministers and public service executives to enhance economy, efficiency and

effectiveness in the management and delivery of public services : the inevitable result of the fiscal situation of the federal government.

The experience of the Canadian government in these regards is being examined in a comparative context, with Britain, Australia and New Zealand constituting the principal points of comparison. These systems not only share with Canada the Westminster model of parliamentary government, they are also among the leaders in the international development of the new public management. My work does not pay much attention to the experience of the American government, a traditional point of comparison in the field of public administration, primarily because the United States, especially at the level of the federal government, is a laggard in these regards.

This project builds on research now completed on the development of the new public management, a study that seeks to analyse and assess the theoretical foundations of this development and its implications for the organization and management of government generally. My present work is focused more explicitly on restructuring per se. In this respect, my work will track the process of organizational change, especially as a number of major issues have yet to be fully addressed in light of the major policy and program reviews now underway in the federal government. The Canadian record in public management reform over the past decade is one that has encompassed the various dimensions of the new public observers as having lacked the degree of focus, coherence or consistency found in the three systems used as my comparative benchmarks. In some large measure, I would argue, this has been the result of a failure to deal with the basic organizational designs required by the new public management. Only belatedly, that is beginning in 1993, has restructuring on a major scale been the subject of "reform". By tracking these organizational changes, my work can draw upon a longer experience with restructuring in the other three systems, experiences that are now firmly embedded in each of these three systems, with bi-partisan support for these new structures in each case. Not surprisingly, a good deal of what has been done in Canada, or is proposed, follows the lead of these three systems (see, for instance, Aucoin and Herman Bakvis, "Consolidating Cabinet Portfolios: Australian Lessons for Canada", *Canadian Public Administration* 36 : 3, Fall 1993, 392-420).

The basic objectives of my research are to enhance understanding of the dynamics of organizational change in government and, in particular, the effects of organizational change on public management as part of governance. In this, my work is clearly in the "institutionalist" camp, informed by the seminal American work of James Q. Wilson (*Bureaucracy: What Government Agencies Do and Why They Do It*, New York: Basic Books, 1989) with its basic assumption that "organization matters". It also builds on the work of Donald Savoie (especially *The Politics of Public Spending*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990; and *Tatcher, Reagan, Mulroney: In Search of a New Bureaucracy*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994), Sharon Sutherland (numerous articles on the institutional implications of responsible government and ministerial accountability, program budgeting and evaluation, and comprehensive external auditing), and, among others, Colin Campbell (whose works on Canada, Britain and Australia are among the leading accounts in the field).

My research strategy entails of both documents collection from the four systems to be studied, as well as from the expanding number of international organizations, in particular the Public Management Unit at the

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, that track developments in public management, and field interviews with public servants in each of the four systems.

Finally, on the basis of this comparative work, I also hope to be able to extend my research to encompass at least some aspects of comparative Canadian provincial experiences in restructuring, a much neglected dimension of public administration studies in Canada.

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## PROFILES / PROFILS DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

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### Margaret Hillyard Little University of Manitoba

Margaret Hillyard Little joined the Political Studies Department at University of Manitoba in July of 1994. Prior to arriving at University of Manitoba she held the Ruth Wynn Woodward Post-doctoral Fellowship in Women's Studies at Simon Fraser University, January to December 1993 and a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Post-doctoral Fellowship in Political Science at Carleton University, 1993-1994.

She received her PhD in Political Science from York University and her thesis was entitled, "No Car, No Radio, No Liquor Permit: The Moral Regulation of Single Mothers in Ontario, 1920-1993." She has been developing the lines of argument in the thesis for a book.

She has given numerous papers and guest lectures on the history and current issues surrounding social welfare to audiences in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, and the United States. Recently she has been closely following the developments in social welfare reform. She is particularly interested in new state measures to retrain and police social assistance recipients. She has also been active in women's and anti-poverty groups proposing alternative social welfare reforms to those advocated by the federal government.

Her publications include "Manhunts and Bingo Blabs: The Moral Regulation of Ontario Single Mothers," *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, 1994, and "Women's Sexuality: On the Socialist Feminist Road to Discovery," *Problematique*, No 1, Spring 1991. She is presently completing articles on the relationship between public and private welfare and post-war sexuality.

Margaret Little teaches advanced courses on Canadian State and the Economy and Canadian Government.

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### Mike Burke Ryerson Polytechnic University

Mike Burke joined the Department of Politics and School of Public Administration at Ryerson Polytechnic University in September 1994, after contractual appointments at Ryerson and York University.

Burke's dissertation, written through the Department of Political Science at York, is a critique of revisionist interpretations of the contemporary Irish conflict.

In addition to his work on Ireland, Burke's research interests encompass Canadian health-care policy, the political economy of the welfare state, political parties and participation, and research methods. Recent

publications include (with H. Michael Stevenson of York University) "Fiscal Crisis and Restructuring in Medicare: The Politics and Political Science of Health in Canada," *Health and Canadian Society*, 1(1), 1993: 51-80, to be reprinted in Paul W. Fox and Graham White, eds. *Politics: Canada*, 8th ed. (McGraw-Hill Ryerson, forthcoming).

From 1989 to 1991, Burke was employed as the Executive Assistant of the Centre for Health Studies at York University. He has also worked on research contracts with the Healthy City Office of the City of Toronto, developing social indicators of health and health promotion, and with the Ontario Ministry of Health, examining social inequalities in health.

Burke teaches courses in public policy, public administration, and theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of politics.

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**Matthew Mendelsohn**  
Queen's University

Dr. Matthew Mendelsohn has been appointed to a tenure-track position in the Department of Political Studies at the rank of Assistant Professor. He will also be affiliated with the newly formed Centre for the Study of Public Opinion. Dr. Mendelsohn received his B.A. from McGill and his Ph.D. from l'Université de Montréal, and has just completed a SSHRC Post-doctoral Fellowship at UBC. Before joining the Queen's faculty he worked extensively in public and community media.

Dr. Mendelsohn's primary research focus is the relationship between the media and public opinion, and he has published articles on the subject in the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *Electoral Studies*, the *Canadian Journal of Communication*. He is continuing his research on the introduction of direct democracy in Parliamentary systems, the use of teledemocracy to resolve political issues, and the effect of new communication technologies on Canadian politics. He continues to have an enduring interest in the politics of Quebec and Quebec's relationship with other parts of Canada.

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**Jonathan Rose**  
Queen's University

Jonathan Rose was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Studies at Queen's in July 1994. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Queen's and his undergraduate degree from the University of Toronto.

His doctoral dissertation examined the legitimacy of federal government advertising programs in Canada. A portion of it was published in the *Canadian Journal of Communication* and another section is forthcoming in *CJPS*. He also has a research interest in aboriginal politics, co-writing a piece for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples on the intergovernmental transition to aboriginal self government.

Rose's teaching experience includes offering a course on intergovernmental relations to Yukon public servants in Whitehorse and Canadian Politics at St. Lawrence University in New York. At Queen's he teaches the introductory Canadian Politics course and a fourth-year seminar on Political Communications.

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**Kathryn Stoner-Weiss**  
McGill University

Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, our new appointment in the area of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, is a graduate of University of Toronto (A.B., A.M.) and of Harvard University (PhD 1994). Her dissertation on the comparative performance of regional governments in Post-Soviet Russia, based on data gathered and interviews done at the *oblast* level, refines and tests concepts developed by Robert Putnam for a comparative study of regional government in Italy.

Her background is thus equally strong in comparative politics broadly understood and in the special study of the Soviet and Post-Soviet periods.

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

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**Faire un doctorat en science politique aux États-Unis : Mythes et réalité**

Érick Duchesne  
Michigan State University

À l'été 1992, alors que je finalisais mes préparatifs pour mon déménagement à East Lansing, j'eus une de mes nombreuses intéressantes conversations avec Raymond Hudon, professeur à l'Université Laval. Je lui exprimais alors ma frustration concernant toutes les embûches bureaucratiques auxquelles j'avais dû faire face dans mes démarches pour aller étudier la science politique aux États-Unis. Il m'indiqua alors que je devrais partager mon expérience avec mes collègues étudiant(e)s de l'Université Laval. Ainsi, avec les meilleures intentions, je lui fis la promesse d'écrire un court article sur le sujet avant mon départ pour le Michigan. Comme l'enfer est pavé de bonnes intentions, je fus pris dans une tornade d'activités et je n'ai jamais rempli ma promesse, du moins jusqu'à ce jour... En effet, deux ans plus tard, Gordon Mace me proposa d'écrire ledit article pour les lecteurs du *Bulletin*. Encore une fois mon enthousiasme a pris le dessus et c'est avec empressement que j'ai accepté le défi que me proposait Gordon. Cette fois je n'avais point l'opportunité de revenir sur ma parole. Enfin, voici dans les lignes qui suivent quelques conseils pour ceux et celles qui désirent entreprendre des études de doctorat aux États-Unis. À la défense de mon indolence légendaire, je dois dire que si j'eus tenu la promesse faite à monsieur Hudon à l'été 1992, mon article n'aurait pu tenir compte de l'expérience enrichissante que j'ai acquise lors des vingt-six derniers mois.

*Premier mythe.* Alors que je mûrissais ma décision concernant mes études doctorales, j'éprouvais de sérieux doutes quant à mes capacités à compétitionner avec les étudiant(e)s américain(e)s. Il me semblait qu'un nombre important de candidat(e)s venant de partout à travers le monde aurait des lettres de créances qui leur permettraient de me devancer facilement dans la poursuite du Saint Graal. Cette opinion était partagée par certain(e)s de mes ami(e)s qui considéraient un choix

\* J'adresse cet article à ceux et celles qui envisagent entreprendre des études universitaires aux États-Unis. Toutefois, cet article peut aussi être utile pour les professeurs qui, bien souvent, doivent conseiller certain(e)s de leurs meilleur(e)s étudiant(e)s au sujet de leur choix d'établissement pour des études doctorales.

similaire. Mes doutes semblaient être fondés lorsque les trois premières réponses des universités que j'ai reçues furent négatives. C'est alors que le sort tourna en ma faveur ; sept des huit réponses suivantes furent positives. Ce n'est que lorsque je mis pied sur le sol de l'université Michigan State que je compris que les étudiant(e)s québécois(e)s jouissent d'un avantage considérable sur leurs comparses américains. En premier lieu, il n'est pas hors du commun que les candidat(e)s américain(e)s entrent aux études doctorales avec seulement un diplôme de premier cycle. Or, c'est un avantage certain de faire application avec un diplôme de maîtrise en main<sup>1</sup>. De plus, un grand nombre d'étudiant(e)s à la maîtrise au Québec ont l'occasion de faire des recherches qui mènent à la publication de communications scientifiques ou même, dans certains cas, des articles de revue. De telles opportunités sont très sporadiques pour les étudiant(e)s américain(e)s. Le tout me fut confirmé lorsque les responsables des admissions ici à Michigan State m'ont affirmé qu'ils avaient été impressionnés par le nombre de publications que j'ai obtenues durant mes études de maîtrise. Je pense donc que ceux et celles qui envisagent faire application pour un doctorat aux États-Unis doivent avoir conscience de l'avantage qu'ils détiennent et éviter toute attitude défaitiste même si les premières réponses qu'ils reçoivent sont négatives. En fait, il ne se passe pas une semaine sans que le directeur du département ne me demande si je connais de bons candidats québécois intéressés à venir étudier à Michigan State!

*Second mythe.* L'aspect financier porte plus d'un à réfléchir avant d'entreprendre des démarches pour aller étudier aux États-Unis. À moins de provenir d'une famille fortunée, les frais de scolarité au sud de la frontière nous apparaissent peu abordables. Néanmoins, nous sommes moins bien informés au sujet des nombreuses bourses offertes par les universités américaines. Par exemple, le département de science politique de Michigan State offre un certain nombre de bourses<sup>2</sup> — sous forme d'assistance d'enseignement ou de recherche d'une valeur d'environ US\$ 9 600<sup>3</sup> — et paie les frais de scolarité. À certains autres endroits, tel l'University South Carolina, des bourses d'un montant minimal sont offertes (environ \$ 200) aux candidat(e)s qui ne jouissent pas d'un plein financement, et ce, afin de pouvoir couvrir leurs frais de scolarité. Néanmoins, il est important de s'informer à l'avance car certaines universités telle Berkeley n'offrent pas de bourse aux étudiants étrangers pour la première année d'étude. Il importe aussi de s'informer au sujet de la période d'attribution de la bourse. Certaines bourses sont garanties pour une période de quatre ans — qui, la plupart du temps, s'étire sur une période de cinq ans — alors que d'autres sont renouvelables annuellement. Même ceux et celles qui sont admis(e)s sans financement ont souvent la chance de trouver certaines sources monétaires sur le campus universitaire. Par exemple, il est possible d'obtenir une bourse pour enseigner le français, de recevoir une assistance de recherche d'un autre

département, ou faire divers travaux sur le site de l'université. De plus, les occasions d'enseigner dans des collèges communautaires (*Community Colleges*) sont habituellement très fréquentes. Enfin, il ne faut pas oublier que les bourses du CRSH et du FCAR sont aussi disponibles pour ceux et celles qui entreprennent leurs études aux États-Unis<sup>4</sup>. Ainsi, avec une bourse du FCAR pour la première année, du CRSH pour les trois suivantes et la bourse de l'université, il m'est possible de vivre assez aisément. Il apparaît donc que l'appréhension que j'avais au sujet du coût des études aux États-Unis n'était pas fondée.

*Troisième mythe.* Il est peut-être plus adéquat de parler d'un « quasi-mythe » dans ce cas-ci. Évidemment, je parle de la connaissance de la langue anglaise. Il est indéniable qu'une bonne connaissance de la langue de Shakespeare est un atout indispensable, mais il n'est pas nécessaire d'être parfaitement bilingue. Mon expérience fut relativement aisée puisque je me débrouillais déjà très bien dans cette langue. J'ai pu toutefois constater que certains de mes collègues de classe d'origine asiatique sont arrivés au Michigan avec une connaissance rudimentaire de l'anglais. Ceux-ci ont toutefois passé avec brio les diverses étapes académiques et, deux ans plus tard, ils peuvent s'exprimer fonctionnellement dans une langue qu'ils maîtrisaient difficilement auparavant. Il est d'ailleurs très facile de se retrouver « dans le bain » puisque les exigences scolaires sont très élevées. Il n'est pas rare d'avoir entre 1 000 et 1 500 pages de lecture par semaine pour un seul cours et les enseignants exigent une bonne part de participation en provenance des étudiants. Néanmoins il m'a été permis de constater que mes collègues de classe démontrent beaucoup de respect pour les autres cultures et seulement en de très rares occasions ils ont fait des commentaires humoristiques au sujet de mon fort accent. Donc, même s'il est évident qu'une bonne connaissance de la langue anglaise facilite les choses, il est possible de faire des progrès remarquables dans un laps de temps relativement court.

J'espère avoir maintenant pu dissiper les doutes de ceux et celles intéressés à entreprendre des études doctorales aux États-Unis. Nous pouvons donc passer à la logistique de l'application. D'entrée de jeu, il faut savoir que le choix d'un institut universitaire pour les études doctorales, que ce soit au Canada ou ailleurs, est une entreprise à temps plein. Non seulement faut-il faire un choix au sujet des institutions où l'on veut appliquer, mais aussi faut-il prendre un soin minutieux quant à la façon de remplir les divers formulaires d'application. Malheureusement, il n'existe pas de formulaire d'admission standard d'une université à l'autre. Certains départements insistent sur la rédaction d'une biographie professionnelle, alors que d'autres mettent l'accent sur un projet de recherche ou de carrière. Il importe donc de prévoir un temps considérable pour remplir les différents formulaires. Donc, en plus des considérations monétaires<sup>5</sup>, on doit tenir compte de contraintes de temps. N'oublions pas aussi qu'il faut se préparer pour le *Graduate Record Examination* (GRE) et le *Test Of English as a Foreign Language* (TOEFL), ainsi que tenir compte d'autres mesures administratives que j'aborderai dans les paragraphes qui suivent.

1 Mon intention n'est pas de décourager ceux et celles qui veulent appliquer dans une université américaine sans un diplôme de deuxième cycle. De fait, je ne détient pas d'information concernant la possibilité de faire application avec seulement un diplôme de premier cycle québécois.

2 Habituellement cinq ou six bourses par année.

3 Ce montant peut aller jusqu'à approximativement US\$ 12 900 pour ceux qui enseignent ou ont une assistance de recherche durant l'été. Il est aussi possible de gagner US\$ 2 400 supplémentaire par semestre pour un travail à trois-quart temps (30 heures semaine) au lieu de demi-temps (20 heures semaine).

4 Il existe toutefois, assujetties à ces bourses, certaines restrictions concernant le nombre d'heures de travail que le candidat peut effectuer.

5 La plupart des universités chargent des frais d'administration pour les demandes d'admission au doctorat. Le montant est variable d'une université à l'autre.

Voici donc quelques conseils qui, je l'espère, sauront vous être utiles<sup>1</sup>. La première démarche à entreprendre est de consulter les professeurs en qui on a confiance, spécialement si ceux-ci ont effectué leurs études post-secondaires aux États-Unis. Ceux-ci sauront guider les étudiants vers des institutions qui correspondent à leurs intérêts. Cependant, à moins d'avoir des contacts précis avec des chercheurs américains de renom, je ne crois pas qu'il soit réaliste de fonder son choix sur le nombre de personnes de « grand renom » que l'on retrouve dans certains départements. À la suite de discussions avec des étudiant(e)s de différents établissements, il m'a été possible de constater qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux ont été déçus d'apprendre que les contacts avec les chercheurs les plus réputés ne sont pas toujours faciles. Il est raisonnable d'espérer être en relation avec un ou deux professeurs qui ont une expérience professionnelle considérable, mais il est utopique de croire qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux pourront offrir l'attention régulière parfois nécessaire. Bien souvent l'aide la plus appréciable est celle que l'on obtient des professeurs en début de carrière. Donc, ce n'est pas qu'il faille négliger la réputation professionnelle des professeurs, mais il ne faut tout de même pas attribuer un trop grand poids à ce critère de sélection<sup>2</sup>. Une fois sur place et après avoir assisté à quelques conférences professionnelles, on se découvre des affinités de recherche avec des chercheurs d'autres institutions. Il est dès lors non seulement possible, mais aussi probable, de collaborer à diverses recherches avec ces personnes. Les contacts maintenus avec ceux-ci sont aussi, sinon plus, importants que ceux obtenus au sein du département.

Il m'apparaît très important de considérer les opportunités financières offertes par les différentes universités. À titre de stratégie, je crois qu'il est bon d'appliquer dans une ou deux universités, telles Michigan, Yale ou Harvard où la compétition est très forte<sup>3</sup>. Les chances peuvent être meilleures que prévu. On

peut ensuite appliquer dans des établissements qui semblent être spécialisés dans notre domaine d'étude. Ces institutions doivent toutefois être dotées d'une certaine réputation puisque ce choix aura une grande importance concernant le type d'emploi visé. Même si le département offrant une bonne source de financement ne semble pas correspondre exactement à ses intérêts académiques, il importe de conserver un esprit ouvert. Je n'avais pas l'impression d'avoir tant d'affinités avec les professeurs de mon département, mais à la suite de discussions avec eux au sujet de leurs recherches respectives, j'ai constaté que leurs travaux étaient fascinants et j'ai donc considéré différentes pistes de recherche. Ainsi, ceci m'a permis de réorienter mon projet de recherche et je travaille maintenant sur une thèse doctorale pour laquelle j'ai beaucoup d'intérêt et je sais que je peux compter sur un bon nombre de professeurs pour me guider dans mes recherches. Pour de plus amples renseignements sur la nature des programmes, le nombre d'applications, le nombre d'étudiants admis, le nombre de boursiers, ou tout autres informations utiles, on peut consulter une publication de l'Association Américaine de Science Politique, intitulée *Guide to Graduate Study in Political Science*<sup>4</sup>.

Une bonne dose de discipline est nécessaire pour la préparation du *Graduate Record Examination* (GRE). Puisque les demandes doivent parvenir aux institutions universitaires lors des deux ou trois premiers mois de l'année afin d'être considérées pour un financement<sup>5</sup>, il faut prévoir prendre le test à l'automne et commencer l'étude à l'été qui précède. Il existe un grand nombre de volumes, avec des exercices et stratégies, qui peuvent être utiles. Le meilleur endroit pour acheter ces volumes est la librairie de l'université McGill. Si le niveau de motivation et de discipline est assez élevé, on peut consacrer une heure ou deux par jour à la consultation de ces volumes d'exercice. Dans le cas contraire, il est possible de prendre un cours au *Kaplan Educational*

1 Je décris ici une démarche idéale et non pas la démarche que j'ai entreprise. Par exemple, je croyais qu'il était important d'appliquer dans une université où il existe un centre d'études canadiennes. Or, il se trouve que je ne suis pas encore entré en contact avec les responsables du centre d'études canadiennes de Michigan State. Même si ma décision ne fut pas totalement « éclairée », je me suis retrouvé au bon endroit au bon moment. Toutefois, la situation aurait pu être tout autre et j'espère que grâce à cet article les candidats prospectifs sauront faire un choix mieux informé.

2 En effet, bien souvent tout ce dont vous avez besoin est deux ou trois professeurs qui acceptent de superviser votre thèse et de vous écrire des lettres de recommandation pour le marché du travail. C'est bien sûr un atout si un de ceux-ci jouit d'une réputation professionnelle importante.

3 C'est une des démarches que j'ai omises et par la suite certaines des personnes qui enseignent dans ces universités m'ont affirmé que mes chances d'admission auraient été très bonnes. Ne faites donc pas la même erreur. Cependant, il n'existe pas que des points positifs au sujet de ces établissements de grande réputation. Bien sûr, le nombre de cours qui y sont offerts sont très diversifiés et de grande qualité et les perspectives d'emploi après graduation sont très attrayantes. Néanmoins, certains des étudiants de ces institutions m'ont affirmé qu'ils devaient parfois prendre un rendez-vous trois semaines à l'avance pour rencontrer un membre de leur comité de thèse. Aussi, la compétition est très forte pour ceux qui sont admis sans promesse de financement. En conséquence, les relations entre les étudiant(e)s

gradué(e)s de ces départements ne sont pas toujours très bonnes. Mon expérience démontre que je peux rencontrer les membres de mon comité de thèse sur une base journalière et il existe un bon climat de camaraderie entre les étudiant(e)s gradué(e)s à Michigan State. J'ai reçu des commentaires similaires d'étudiant(s) qui sont, entre autres, à Binghamton, Illinois ou Indiana. En bout de ligne, je crois que vous devez considérer sérieusement aller à Harvard, Yale ou Michigan que si vous avez une promesse de financement pour la durée de vos études.

4 Si vous ne pouvez trouver ce document dans votre bibliothèque locale, vous pouvez le commander à l'adresse suivante: American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036. Ce document inclut aussi des informations au sujet de certaines universités canadiennes. L'association publie aussi une brochure donnant quelques conseils au sujet de la poursuite d'études supérieures en science politique. Des bons de commande sont inclus dans l'*American Political Science Review*.

5 Les dates limites varient d'une université à l'autre. Il est cependant très important d'écrire aux départements auxquels vous voulez faire application au moins un an à l'avance afin d'obtenir les modalités d'application. L'adresse de ces institutions peut être trouvée dans la publication de l'APSA mentionnée ci-haut ou tout autre publication que vous pouvez obtenir de votre centre universitaire d'orientation pédagogique.

Center<sup>1</sup>. Le coût est d'environ \$600 et il est possible d'obtenir un reçu pour fins d'impôt. Le GRE est composé de trois différents examens (verbal, analytique et mathématique) et les résultats varient entre 200 et 800. Afin d'augmenter les chances d'admission, il est bon d'avoir au moins un résultat de 650 pour les sections mathématique et analytique, et un résultat d'au moins 550 pour la section verbale<sup>2</sup>. Cependant, à moins que les résultats soient considérablement en deçà de cet objectif, il n'y a pas lieu d'être trop concerné par le GRE. Les responsables des admissions attribuent généralement plus de poids aux lettres de recommandation et au projet de recherche<sup>3</sup>. Il est aussi désirable de prendre l'examen spécifique de science politique. Bien que très peu de départements requièrent cet examen, il vaut mieux se préparer pour toutes les éventualités. De plus, si on obtient un bon résultat, on peut toujours le faire parvenir même à ceux qui n'en font pas la demande. Quant au *Test Of English as a Foreign Language* (TOEFL), je ne crois pas qu'il y ait lieu de s'inquiéter. La section verbale du GRE est infiniment plus difficile, de sorte qu'une bonne préparation pour ce test constitue une pratique plus qu'adéquate pour le TOEFL. Je conseille donc de consulter rapidement un des volumes de pratique pour le TOEFL afin de voir la forme que peut prendre l'examen et ensuite vous concentrer sur le GRE.

Une fois le but atteint, c'est-à-dire être admis dans l'université de son choix, il faut tenir compte de certaines modalités administratives. En premier lieu, il faut se rendre au siège du Ministère de la Santé le plus près. À cet endroit on doit demander les formulaires pour les études à l'étranger. Lors d'un séjour étudiant aux États-Unis on est toujours admissible à l'assurance-maladie du Québec. La seule exigence est de faire parvenir une preuve d'étude à temps plein lors du premier traitement médical aux États-Unis<sup>4</sup>. Toutefois, le gouvernement québécois ne paie que le montant qui aurait été payé au Québec. Or, on sait que les frais médicaux aux États-Unis sont considérablement plus élevés que ceux du Québec. Ainsi, il faut se doter d'une assurance-santé supplémentaire. Il vaut la peine de consulter divers agents d'assurance car les montants peuvent varier grandement. De plus, à l'arrivée dans la nouvelle institution scolaire il faut faire la preuve d'une couverture d'assurance. Donc, il faut s'assurer que les formulaires et les documents du Ministère de la Santé sont rédigés en anglais. Enfin, la bonne nouvelle est qu'il est possible que l'on n'ait pas besoin de la couverture de l'assurance-maladie du Québec. En effet, un certain nombre d'universités américaines, dont Michigan State, offrent une assurance-santé sans frais pour les étudiant(e)s gradué(e)s qui sont soit assistant(e)s de cours, soit assistant(e)s de recherche. Il importe donc de se renseigner à l'avance à ce sujet.

Ceux et celles qui prévoient utiliser leur automobile aux États-Unis doivent tenir compte de certaines formalités. Il faut obtenir un nouveau permis de conduire et de nouvelles immatriculations de l'État américain où on déménage. On doit effectuer ce changement dans un délai d'environ six mois. Conservez votre plaque d'immatriculation et votre permis de conduire du Québec car vous êtes éligible à un remboursement. Pour les modalités de remboursement, on doit consulter un bureau local d'immatriculation. Il est aussi possible d'acheter un véhicule lors de son arrivée aux États-Unis. Cependant, si on décide de retourner au Québec d'une façon permanente, il faut payer les frais de douanes et la taxe de vente sur la valeur de la voiture lors de l'achat. Il est donc préférable de vendre l'automobile avant le retour au Canada.

Ah oui! les fameux impôts. À titre d'étudiant(e) on doit payer les impôts fédéraux américains et étatiques sur les gains effectués aux États-Unis. Si on a d'autres sources de revenu en provenance du Québec, telle une bourse du FCAR ou du CRSH, il faut remplir les formulaires d'impôt québécois et canadien. Assurez-vous qu'une personne liaison au Québec est en mesure de vous faire parvenir les formulaires d'impôt. Donc, si le compte est bon, il faut prévoir remplir quatre rapports d'impôt.

Enfin, et c'est probablement le plus important, on doit obtenir un visa spécial pour étudier aux États-Unis. Une fois obtenue la confirmation de l'admission, il faut demander un formulaire spécial du bureau du registraire de la nouvelle institution. Avec ces papiers en main, on peut alors se rendre au bureau du Ministère de l'Immigration le plus près. On sera alors en mesure de remplir les formulaires nécessaires à l'acquisition du visa-étudiant<sup>5</sup>. Il faudra alors retourner au Bureau de l'Immigration quelques jours plus tard pour cueillir le visa qui sera valide pour toute la durée des études, soit une période d'environ sept ans. Finalement, il ne faut surtout pas oublier d'apporter visa et passeport lors de chacun de vos retours au Canada.

J'espère que cet article saura vous apporter la source de motivation nécessaire pour effectuer le grand saut. Soyez assuré de mon entière attention si vous désirez me contacter pour des plus amples renseignements.

Érick Duchesne  
Department of Political Science  
Michigan State University  
303 South Kedzie Hall  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1032  
(517) 694-2750 (Maison)  
(517) 353-7230 (Bureau)  
(517) 432-1091 (Fac-similé)  
duchesne@student.msu.edu (Courrier électronique)

<sup>1</sup> Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center of Canada Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke Ouest, Montréal, Québec, (514) 287-1896.

<sup>2</sup> Si votre langue maternelle est l'anglais, il vaut mieux vous fixer comme objectif un résultat d'au moins 650.

<sup>3</sup> À ce sujet consulter cet article de membres de comités d'admission à Harvard, Georgetown et New York University respectivement : Gary King, John M. Bruce and Michael Gilligan, « The Science of Political Science Graduate Admissions », *PS : Political Science & Politics*, Vol. 26, No 4, December 1993, pp. 772-78.

<sup>4</sup> Vos pouvez obtenir des formulaires à cette fin dans un des bureaux du Ministère de la Santé.

<sup>5</sup> Il est bon aussi, si vous ne l'avez déjà fait, de saisir l'occasion pour obtenir votre passeport. Cela facilitera les procédures lorsque vous aurez à traverser la frontière canado-américaine.

**AD-HOC FINANCIAL PLANNING  
COMMITTEE**

Douglas Brown  
Garry O'Brien  
Chantal Maillé

### 1. Introduction

The Canadian Political Science Association has experienced a deterioration of its financial situation in the past few years, with reduced revenues to sustain continuing program expenditures.

At its June, 1993 meetings in Ottawa, the Board of Directors of the Canadian Political Science Association approved a motion to establish an ad-hoc financial planning committee. The mandate of the committee as established by the Board was in broad terms: (1) to review revenue and expenditure trends of the association and its internship programs; and (2) to develop options regarding alternative sources of funds and possible scaling back of specific CPSA activities.

The members of the committee are:

Douglas M. Brown, Executive Director  
Institute of Intergovernmental Relations  
Queen's University  
Kingston, Ontario

Dr. Chantal Maillé  
Institut Simone de Beauvoir  
Concordia University  
Montreal, Quebec

Dr. Gary O'Brien  
CPSA Secretary and Treasurer  
Director of Committees  
Senate of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario

The members of the Committee are pleased to present this report to the Board of Directors.<sup>1</sup>

### 2. Overview of the CPSA budget

The total 1994 budget foresees revenues of \$282,970 and expenditures of \$265,728, giving a projected cumulative surplus of \$10,362. The CPSA budget does not include the costs of the PIP or OLIP Programmes as these are, in theory, self-supporting and are budgeted for separately. A breakdown of the 1994 revenue sources is provided in Table 1 and Figure 1.

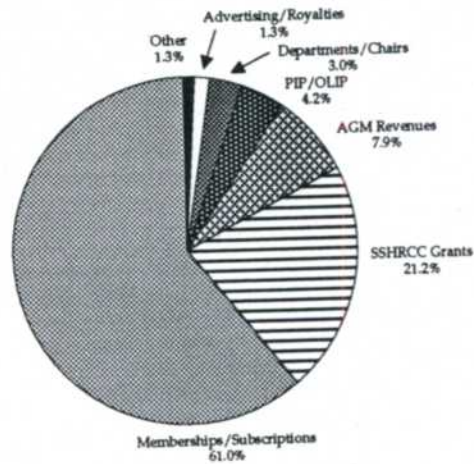
**Table 1: CPSA 1994 Revenues**

AGM Revenues	\$22,000
SSHRCC Grants	61,340
Memberships, Subscriptions	171,500
PIP/OLIP	12,000
Advertising/Royalties	3,730
Departments, Chairs	8,700
Other (Directory/Prizes/Investments)	<u>3,700</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$282,970</b>

Source: CPSA

<sup>1</sup> We would like to thank the following for their assistance: Tim Howard, Michelle Hopkins, John McMenemy, Francois Houle, Graham White, Joe Galimberti.

**Figure 1: CPSA Revenues 1994**



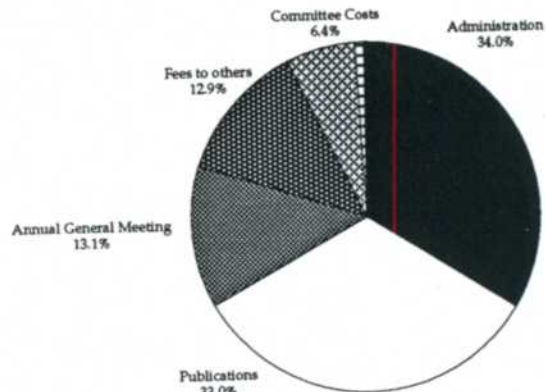
A breakdown of the major standard objects of the 1994 expenditures includes the following, in Table 2 (See also Figure 2).

**Table 2: CPSA Expenditures, 1994**

Administration (salaries, rent, audit, admin.)	\$ 90,290
Annual General Meeting (AGM expenses, travel grants)	34,868
Publications (Journal, Editor expenses, Editorial Board, Bulletin, Directory)	87,730
Committee Costs (Liaison, Directors, Exec.)	17,000
Fees to other organizations	34,340
Prizes	<u>1,500</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$265,728</b>

Source: CPSA

**Figure 2: CPSA Expenditures, 1994**



### 3. Expenditure Trends — CPSA

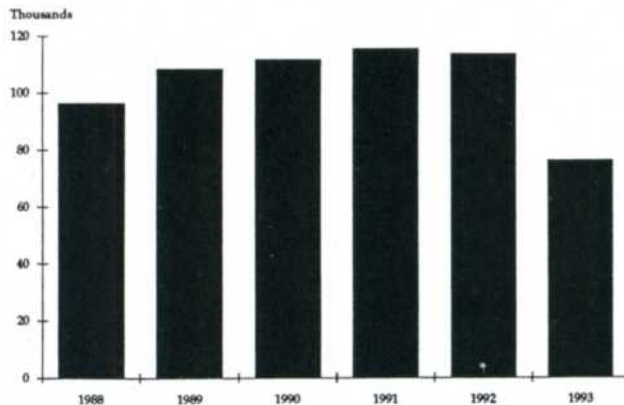
CPSA expenditures cover four main categories: (1) Journal costs; (2) head office staff and related administrative costs; (3) Annual General Meeting and other meeting costs; and (4) other costs including fees to associations.

Tables 3 and 4 and Figures 3 and 4 show expenditure trends in 1988-1993 with regard to the two areas of activity: the CPSA *Journal* (includes production, editorial board, managing editor's honorarium and expenses, secretarial services and administration); and Association expenses (includes Board of Directors and Committee expenses, administration, rent, office salaries, Bulletin, AGM expenditures and SSHRCC Travel Grant).

**Table 3 : Journal Expenditures, 1988-93**

1988	\$96,122
1989	108,244
1990	111,602
1991	115,306
1992	113,539
1993 (year-end unaudited figure)	76,235

**Figure 3 : Journal Expenditures, 1988-93**



### Journal Costs

It is recognized that the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* is an academic journal of superior quality and with an established reputation for high "production values". As the flag-ship of the CPSA, members would not want its quality to decline, but cost savings in production should be made where available.

The Journal editors and Wilfrid Laurier University Press have already achieved substantial production savings in the past two years by taking advantage of the more competitive supply of printing (reducing the printing costs per issue from \$7,200 in 1992 to \$5,091 in late 1993), and by changing from typeset to laser printer technology including printing on camera-ready paper plates (reducing production costs from \$6,650 per issue to \$5,300 per issue).

In the committee's view technological advances can bring production costs down even farther. For example the Journal staff now spend many hours entering data, including basic typing. A standard electronic format should be required for all submissions to the journal, which would over time reduce manuscript preparation costs. The editors should continue to exercise judgement to keep the costs of tables and figures under control by requiring more refined texts from the authors and limiting their use in any given issue.

On a related issue, the committee notes that the annual costs of producing the *Bulletin* have declined from \$9812 in 1991 to \$8300 in 1993, with no appreciable decline in quality.

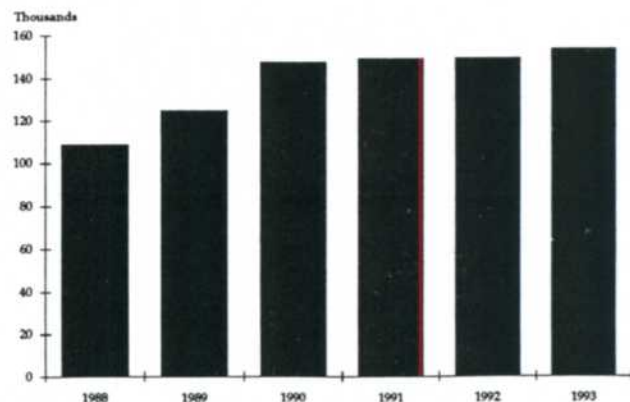
### Staff Salaries and Benefits and Related Administrative Costs

General administration expenditures are provided in Table 4 and Figure 4. The costs of the head office operations appears modest and should be relatively stable for the medium term. Salaries costs in 1993 were \$68,400 but will be reduced to \$52,290 in 1994. The staff positions were recently evaluated by an external analyst and the CPSA has accepted recommendations which would pay CPSA staff at rates and on a scale comparable to similar positions in the Public Service of Canada. The three current positions are executive secretary, administrative assistant and programme secretary (the later two positions cost-shared with the intern programs). There may be modest increases in benefit costs as pension provision is brought up to standard.

**Table 4 : Association Expenditures, 1988-93**

1988	\$108,763
1989	124,690
1990	147,484
1991	148,993
1992	149,388
1993 (year-end unaudited figure)	153,602

**Figure 4 : Association Expenditures, 1988-93**



The rent for the CPSA offices is under new and competitive lease arrangements in premises shared with another learned society, which also allows more cost-effective sharing of office equipment. These costs should remain stable over the medium term.

The audit services acquired by the CPSA have remained a stable budgetary item at reasonable rates. The committee would nonetheless question whether a consolidated audit (in addition to three individual audits for the CPSA, PIP and OLIP) is required. Savings of a part of the audit service fee could be realized if this consolidated audit was eliminated.

### Meeting Costs

The Executive and the Board of Directors currently meet twice a year. The cost of the mid-year meeting of approx. \$15,000 can vary substantially with the location of the meeting. Past practice has been for the meeting to be held at the location of the home university of the president. Some cost savings would result from a proposal to hold these meetings each November in Ottawa. The executive should also review carefully the number of persons whose expenses are covered in these meetings.



The costs of the annual general meeting have been rising in recent years and went from \$15,000 in 1991 to \$20,000 in 1993. It would appear that associated revenues have more than covered these costs. Nonetheless, in the committee's view, costs specific to the general sessions open to all members at the AGM (e.g. program, travel costs of special lecturers etc.) should be covered by the related revenues paid by those attending. The costs of association business not directly related to the academic program should be borne from general revenues.

#### Other Expenditures

The CPSA contributes to the Social Sciences Federation of Canada, the International Political Science Association and the American Political Science Association for a total in 1993 of \$9,840. The fees paid to the SSFC are the largest item at approximately \$7,000. The committee understands that some CPSA members question the level of the association's contribution to the SSFC and thus this item could be considered in any expenditure reductions.

#### 4. Revenue trends — CPSA

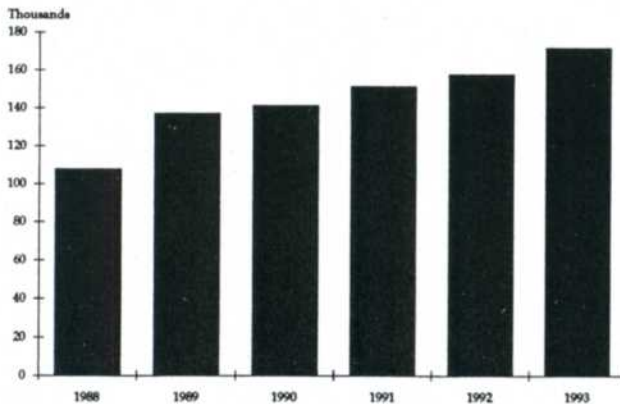
##### Membership and Subscriptions

As membership and subscription fees are now and have always been the most important revenue source for the CPSA, they merit continuing attention. The total revenues from these fees have risen steadily over the past five years (See Figure 5). For budgetary and grant application purposes, revenues from this source are split into "subscriptions" and membership fees, with 50 percent of members fees counted as subscriptions.

**Table 5: Membership and Subscription Fees, CPSA, 1988-93**

1988	\$107,745
1989	137,046
1990	140,933
1991	151,217
1992	157,246
1993 (year-end unaudited figure)	171,500

**Figure 5: Membership and Subscription Fee Revenues**



Trends in membership have remained relatively stable for almost twenty years, at between 1,000 and 1,300 members. Reaching a peak of 1301 in 1991, members have declined by about 9 percent in 1993. However, membership fees increased by 25 percent over two years

from 1990 to 1992. Membership did not decline right away perhaps because annual levels of membership reflect in part attendance at the annual meeting, held in 1991 in central Canada (at Queen's). By 1992, when the annual meeting was in Charlottetown, membership had dropped marginally. Of the major categories of member, student membership has risen somewhat while full members have declined. Nonetheless the membership constitutes one of the largest such learned societies in Canada.

In the committee's view, efforts should be made to increase revenue through enlarging the base of members rather than through further increases in members fees or subscriptions. In particular, means should be taken to recruit more practicing academic political scientists on salary in Canadian universities who are not now members. Another potential source of members is non-academic political analysts.

The key to sustaining and increasing membership and subscription revenues is the quality of CPSA products, i.e. the Journal, the Bulletin, the Directory and other services. The CPSA should consider conducting a survey of members and non-member political scientists to determine why more do not join the Association and to get the members' views on key programs.

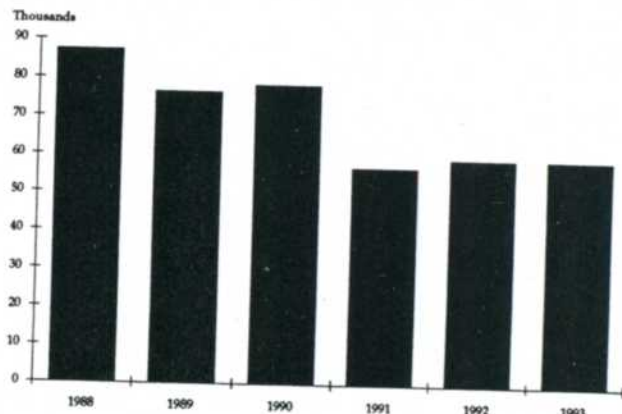
##### SSHRC Grants

The second largest source of revenues for the CPSA consists of three annual grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. These are the grant for the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* from the SSHRC "Aid to Learned Journals" program (\$31,560. in 1993-94), and the grants to subsidize travel and to cover other costs related to the CPSA annual and other meetings under the "Aid and Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations" program (\$27,824. in 1993-94). The trend is provided in Figure 6 and Table 6.

**Table 6: SSHRC Grants, 1988-1993**

1988	\$87,411
1989	76,589
1990	78,466
1991	56,882
1992	59,384
1993 (year-end unaudited figure)	59,384

**Figure 6: SSHRC Grants, 1988-93**



Granting levels have declined — by 32 percent over the past 6 years. The grants are normally awarded annually

at a fixed sum for a three-year cycle. The fiscal year 1993-94 constitutes the last of a three year cycle, with a review which had been scheduled for completion by June, 1994. SSHRC informed the CPSA in April 1994 that its research communication programs were under a one-year policy review, and that they would consequentially extend this year's grants for the journal and the association meetings by one year only, pending the results of the review.

In our view, the CPSA should not be concerned about the outcome of the peer review processes which evaluate the funding applications for the Journal and the Association, as compared to other such journals and associations. The *CJPS* is consistently ranked among the best of academic journals in Canada, and the CPSA as one of the largest and best run of learned societies. Nonetheless the CPSA should be concerned with the overall trends in SSHRC funding, given expenditure reduction policies of the federal government, and the possibility of future cuts in these programs. One should note, however that the federal government did not cut the research granting agencies budgets in 1993-94, and indeed provided for modest increases of 1.5 percent in 1995-96 and 1996-97.

The recent decision of SSHRC to review the research communication program is nonetheless unsettling and should be taken very seriously. It probably means that changes affecting research dissemination are inevitable. And in this review, SSHRC may be influenced by its recent report which concluded that the two programs of aid to journals and learned societies "were not critical to the viability of the programs that they support." This conclusion may be reasonable if one is indeed faced with a choice between funding the grants to these programs versus funding the research grant programs. The CPSA should be aware of such considerations and not accept potential priority-setting without further scrutiny and debate of its own.

#### Other Revenue Sources

The other revenue sources which are currently received by the CPSA include: (1) Annual General Meeting revenues; (2) sales of the Directory; (3) advertising; (4) royalties; (5) grants from the University departments of Political Science; and (6) investment income. The CPSA budget also receives a transfer payment from the internship programs, but this item is discussed in section 5 below.

**AGM revenues:** These consist of the fees charged to cover AGM expenses (total in 1993 of \$32,250., up from \$16-19,000 in recent years). This revenue source may be of continuing concern as costs to attend annual meetings rise and members consider whether to attend or not. Alternatives to revenues solely from the SSHRC grant and the attendance fees include corporate or governmental sponsorship for the meetings or for specific events (receptions, dinners, etc.). Such sponsorships would have reciprocal benefits. The sponsors get to raise their profile and to meet members of the profession, while CPSA gets to reduce its costs. As long as this relationship is transparent, this committee does not foresee ethical problems. Indeed the 1992 presidential dinner which was at least partly sponsored by Dundurn Press may be considered an example of successful sponsorship.

**Directory Sales:** Sales brought in revenue of \$3800 over the past two years. Such publication sales cannot be expected to be big money-makers, but the prices for such products should be set to recover direct costs such as printing and mailing.

**Advertising:** Revenues from advertising has remained in the \$2,000 range for most recent years except for 1991

when they were higher due to a number of exceptional circumstances. The advertising is primarily in the Journal, but also in the annual meeting program. We would urge the CPSA to seek advertising in all of its publications, including the Bulletin and the Directory. Advertising in the Journal has declined somewhat since rates were raised in 1992. This decision would seem to have been contradictory to economic trends and the Journal management should review their rates to be certain they are competitive.

**Royalties:** Modest amounts are charged for royalties to publishers to reprint articles from the *CJPS*, bringing in about \$2,000 each year. We cannot expect much more from this source.

**Departmental grants:** Each department of political science in Canada contributes a small grant to the CPSA, based on a formula determined by the size of the department. In 1993 these grants amounted to \$7700. In our view these payments reflect sufficiently well the services which CPSA renders to departments, and there does not appear to be a pressing need to review the formula. However, the CPSA might consider discussing with department heads an incentive scheme whereby payment is tied to the membership in the CPSA of departmental faculty and students.

**Investment Income:** With increasing tightness in budgetary cash-flow and smaller rates of return on trust fund investments, investment income has declined in recent years and cannot be expected to play as important a role in the near future. Over the long term the CPSA may wish to consider an endowment campaign.

**Mailing List Rental:** The CPSA currently rents the use of its membership lists, mainly to publishers, at specified rates, for modest revenues.

**Other Potential Revenue Sources:** One major source of revenue which is available to other associations similar to the CPSA, but which to our knowledge the CPSA has not attempted, is fees for consultation and brokerage services. Under such arrangements, organizations coordinate, search and sometimes select and screen members for the provision of advice and expertise for external clients. The association may have to hire extra staff to undertake such tasks, but brokerage contracts would be designed to cover such costs and contribute to revenues. For example, the Institute of Public Administration of Canada now undertakes up to \$2 million per year in contracts with the federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency to provide brokerage services for programs which provide Canadian expertise and advice in Russia, Eastern Europe and the developing countries. IPAC is able to tap into its public service network and 3,000 members across many fields of expertise to place technical assistance where needed. In the academic world such services bring revenue as well, but more typically to the international services branch of individual universities. It may be that the CPSA which represents only one academic discipline, is not in a good position to play such a brokerage role but the prospect is worth examining.

#### 5. The Legislative internship programmes

The CPSA operates two legislative internship programmes: (1) the Parliamentary Internship Programme for interns to the House of Commons; and (2) the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme. The programmes operate separately from each other and from a financial perspective are separate if not completely independent from the CPSA. Each of the programmes is run independently by directors appointed by the CPSA. The

directors are responsible for raising revenues and the intent is for each programme to be self-sustaining. The two programmes, which support eight internships at Queen's Park and ten in Ottawa each year, have a combined expenditure of \$437,000 in 1993-94 (compare the CPSA annual budget of \$280,000 in 1993). For this reason it is important to the financial stability of the CPSA that its programmes do not become the tail that wags the dog.

In the case of the Ontario programme, a grant from the legislature constitutes approximately 85 percent of the budget of the program, the rest coming from a variety of corporate donations. The reputation of the programme in the legislature appears to be well established and there is no indication that the legislature's grant, which comes from its own funds, not government expenditures, is in danger, although annual appropriation is of course still required. The programme will likely survive as long as this support is forthcoming.

In the case of the Parliamentary programme, Parliament has never provided sustained support, apart from the many contributions of in-kind support from parliamentary staff and the use of various facilities free of charge. It did provide a "once only" grant of \$27,000 in 1992-93 to cover a potential shortfall in stipends to the interns. Approximately 75 percent of the programmes revenues come from corporate donations, with six major Ottawa-based corporations and business associations contributing \$118,000 in 1993-94 and 14 companies contributing smaller amounts for a total of \$37,045. About 23 percent of the revenues is provided by an annual grant to the program from the SSHRC of \$48,000. The grants are fixed for three-year periods.

While both programmes have found private-sector fundraising to be difficult during the recent recession, this has obviously impacted more seriously on the federal program. In fact the PIP came close to running a deficit in 1992-93 which has forced it to trim expenditures by 20 percent. While the revenue and expenditure trends of PIP have stabilized, this committee has continuing concerns with respect to the financial relationship and liability of the CPSA with respect to the PIP and OLIP. The CPSA as a whole must be in a position to decide about the future of the programs should private and/or public support be no longer available, and in a way which retains the financial integrity of the main association.

We therefore suggest the following measures to ensure that the programmes continue to be financed independently of the CPSA, that they have a clearer financial accountability to the CPSA and that they are organized so as to limit the liability of the CPSA. These measures should be undertaken in a way which retains the relative autonomy of the program directors to run the programs and to raise funds on behalf of the programs. We propose the following:

- that intern's contracts be amended to explicitly limit the liability of the CPSA in the agreement to provide stipends.
- that the directors of the programmes be required to provide a financial report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the CPSA one month in advance of the June and November executive meetings of the CPSA.
- that the Secretary-Treasurer be required to report to the Executive on the financial reports of the programmes and to make any appropriate recommendations to the Executive regarding the financial status of the programmes.

- that the fiscal year of the two programmes be the same.
- that the terms of reference and appointment of the Director and any advisory board of the PIP and OLIP be reviewed from time to time by the Executive of the CPSA.
- finally, ways might be considered to raise the profile of the two programmes among the general CPSA membership, including the involvement of the interns and the program directors in the annual program.

#### 6. Summary of current and prospective financial position

After a number of years of rising membership, growing grant support and healthy budgetary surpluses, the CPSA has experienced in the past two years sharp restrictions in its budgetary situation. This is not a very surprising trend given the severe private sector recession of 1991-92, and the continuing restraint and expenditure reductions in the public sector. The challenge is nonetheless to ensure that the CPSA's overall financial prospects are sound for the foreseeable future.

This report reviews the recent trends in revenues and expenditures, both for the main association and the two internship programmes. It reviews each major expenditure item, outlining where CPSA funding is spent and where expenditure control has or can be effective. The overall view of the committee is that the CPSA expenditures have been reasonable and well managed, but that increased scrutiny and careful pursuit of expenditure control are called for in the current uncertain funding climate.

Revenues are, of course, the chief concern in this review. The recent decline in membership, if small, is worrisome. Of concern as well is the decline in recent years of SSHRC funding. The review now underway of SSHRC policy on research dissemination could have a considerable impact on the Association's activities.

In our view the CPSA should actively pursue a broader base of revenue support. We have in this brief report outlined a number of areas for further attention. The main recommendations of our review, however, relate to words of caution about the potentially fragile nature of CPSA finances. In particular the Executive of the CPSA needs to address the financial nature of its relationship with the internship programs as their annual expenditure are double those of the main association.

What follows are the detailed recommendations:

#### Recommendations

##### Expenditures

1. Further reduction in Journal production costs without compromising quality, for example through requiring that all submissions be in electronic format.
2. Review the need for a consolidated audit.
3. Hold the November executive and Board of Directors' meetings in Ottawa each year.
4. Careful review of the number of persons whose expenses are covered by executive meetings.
5. Review the level of contribution to the Social Sciences Federation of Canada.

**Revenues**

6. Keep membership and subscription fees at current rates.
7. Undertake a survey of prospective members to find out why they have not joined.
8. Develop a CPSA position on the future of the SSHRC research dissemination program.
9. Consider the increased use of corporate/government sponsorships for CPSA events.
10. Set the prices for the directory and other publications at a level to fully recover direct costs such as printing.
11. Seek advertising revenues for all CPSA publications and ensure that Journal advertising rates are competitive.
12. Consider an incentive scheme in cooperation with university departments of political science to increase faculty and student membership in the CPSA.
13. Examine the feasibility of a CPSA role in brokering consultation and technical expertise services.

**Relationship with Internship Programmes**

14. Amend the standard PIP and OLIP programme contracts with individual interns, to limit the liability of the CPSA with respect to the provision of stipends.
15. Require the directors of the PIP and OLIP to provide a financial report/budget to the Secretary-Treasurer of the CPSA one month in advance of the June and November executive meetings of the CPSA.
16. Require the Secretary-Treasurer to report to the Executive on the financial reports/budgets of the PIP and OLIP and make appropriate recommendations to the executive regarding the financial status of the programmes.
17. Require the same fiscal year for both PIP and OLIP.
18. Require the executive of the CPSA to periodically review the terms of reference and terms of appointment of the directors and advisory committees of the PIP and OLIP.
19. Consider ways of raising the profile and level of exchange between CPSA members and the interns and directors of PIP and OLIP.

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**DU CRSH / FROM SSHRCC**


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**SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE/  
RESEARCH GRANTS  
1994-95**

**Avec remerciements à / With our thanks to  
Les MacDonald**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW/  
DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL**

**TRAKMAN, Leon (Dalhousie)**  
 Title : Extending human rights and freedoms through Charter interpretation  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 43 000 \$

**INTERNATIONAL LAW/  
DROIT INTERNATIONAL**

**CRÉPEAU, François (UQAM)**  
 Titre : Responsabilité internationale des États et reconceptualisation du droit international des réfugiés  
 Durée : 3 ans  
 Accordé : 1994-97 : 40 000 \$

**EASSON, Alexander (Queen's)**  
 Title : Law reform to promote foreign direct investment in developing countries and countries in transition to a market economy  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 32 000 \$

**HOWSE, Robert (Toronto)**  
 Title : An analysis of the normative sources and interpretive techniques employed in the dispute settlement process of the GATT (general agreement on tariffs and trade)  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 24 300 \$

**RAWOTH, Philip (Alberta)**  
 Title : An analysis of the implementation of the Treaty of Maastricht and its impact on the evaluation of the European community  
 Duration : 1 year  
 Awarded : 1994-95 : 14 000 \$

**POLITICAL SCIENCE/  
SCIENCES POLITIQUES**

**ANDREW, Caroline (Ottawa)**  
 Title : New policy directions in municipal government  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 44 000 \$

**AUCOIN, Peter (Dalhousie)**  
 Title : Restructuring government : Canada in comparative perspective  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 40 000 \$

- BERNARD, André, BOURGAULT, Jacques, LÉVEILLÉE, Jacques, TREMBLAY, Pierre (UQAM)  
 Titre : Politiques budgétaires et idéologies politiques  
 Durée : 3 ans  
 Accordé : 1994-97 : 135 000 \$
- BICKERTON, James (St. Francis Xavier), GAGNON, Alain (McGill), SMITH, Patrick (Simon Fraser)  
 Titre : Almanac of Canadian politics  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 54 000 \$
- DUCATENZEILER, Graciela, FAUCHER, Philippe (Montréal), OXHORN, Philip (McGill)  
 Titre : Enjeux politiques, économiques et sociaux de la consolidation démocratique  
 Durée : 3 ans  
 Accordé : 1994-97 : 55 000 \$
- GODIN, Benoît (INRS)  
 Titre : Indicateurs bibliométriques pour les systèmes nationaux d'innovation  
 Durée : 3 ans  
 Accordé : 1994-97 : 52 000 \$
- ISMAEL, Tareq, ISMAEL, Jacqueline (Calgary)  
 Titre : From tribalism to federalism : political development in the United Arab Emirates  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 50 000 \$
- KEATING, Michael (Western Ontario)  
 Titre : Regional development, policies and politics  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 23 000 \$
- LANDRY, Réjean (Laval)  
 Titre : Les interventions gouvernementales : agenda, mandat et démocratie de représentation ; le cas du Québec de 1960 à aujourd'hui  
 Durée : 3 ans  
 Accordé : 1994-97 : 60 000 \$
- MACDONALD, Laura (Carleton)  
 Titre : Economic integration, human rights and civil society : transnational responses to NAFTA  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 34 000 \$
- MANFREDI, Christopher (McGill)  
 Titre : Constitutional litigation, institutional design, and the politics of rights  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 28 000 \$
- MCCORMICK, Peter (Lethbridge)  
 Titre : The Supreme Court cites the Supreme Court : follow-up citations in the Supreme Court of Canada  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 34 000 \$
- PAMMETT, Jon (Carleton)  
 Titre : Comparative elections : historical and contemporary  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 22 000 \$
- TANGUAY, A. Brian (Wilfrid Laurier)  
 Titre : Industrial restructuring and neo-corporatist initiatives in Ontario and Québec  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 28 000 \$
- TEICHMAN, Judith (Toronto)  
 Titre : The politics of stabilization and structural adjustment : Mexico, Argentina and Chile  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 31 000 \$
- TREMBLAY, Reeta (Concordia)  
 Titre : Reconsidering nation-state : a case study of Kashmir's Secessionist movement  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 30 000 \$
- VIPOND, Robert (Toronto)  
 Titre : American influences on the evolution of rights talk in Canada, 1960-1982  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 38 000 \$

#### COMPARATIVE POLITICS/ POLITIQUE COMPARÉE

- BERMAN, Bruce (Queen's)  
 Titre : The state, western technology and indigenous innovation in African development  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 76 000 \$
- HELLMAN, Stephen (York)  
 Titre : The Italian left between decomposition and recomposition  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 32 000 \$
- JENSON, Jane (Montréal)  
 Titre : New citizenship claims in a turbulent world  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 46 000 \$
- McGARRY, John (King's College, London)  
 Titre : A comparative study of the macro-political methods of ethnic conflict-regulation  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 28 000 \$
- OXHORN, Philip (McGill)  
 Titre : Social movements, democratic consolidation and economic restructuring : the building of civil society in Chile and El Salvador  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 42 000 \$
- WARWICK, Paul (Simon Fraser)  
 Titre : A cross-national investigation into the source of post-materialist and democratic value orientations in mass publics  
 Duration : 3 years  
 Awarded : 1994-97 : 25 000 \$

**GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/  
GOUVERNEMENT & ADMINISTRATION  
PUBLIQUE**

WHITE, Graham (Toronto)  
Title: Government institutions in the  
Northwest Territories  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 36 000 \$

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/  
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

KRAUSE, Keith (York)  
Title: Military development and insecurity in the  
modern Middle East  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 52 000 \$

KIRK LAUX, Jeanne (Ottawa)  
Title: Post Cold War Political Economy:  
reintegrating the East  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 35 000 \$

LONG, David (Carleton)  
Title: The theory and practice of peaceful  
change in Europe  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 28 000 \$

MACE, Gordon, BERNIER, Ivan, DRAINVILLE, André,  
GOSSELIN, Guy (Laval), THÉRIEN, Jean-Philippe  
(Montréal)

Titre: Au-delà de l'ALÉNA: le Canada et le  
nouveau régionalisme dans les Amériques  
Durée: 3 ans  
Accordé: 1994-97: 70 000 \$

NEUFELD, Mark (Trent)  
Title: Ethics and world politics: (meta)  
theoretical and practical dimensions  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 27 027 \$

ROCHLIN, James (Okanagan)  
Title: Redefining inter-American security in the  
post-cold war era: a Canadian  
perspective  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 22 000 \$

WALKER, Rob (Victoria)  
Title: Sovereignty/Modernity  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 23 000 \$

WHITWORTH, Sandra (York)  
Title: Gender and peacekeeping  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 35 000 \$

**MUNICIPAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLITICS/  
POLITIQUE MUNICIPALE & RÉGIONALE**

MAGNUSSON, Warren (Victoria)  
Title: The reconfiguration of local politics  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 20 000 \$

**POLITICAL ECONOMY/  
ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE**

BOISMENU, Gérard (Montréal)  
Titre: Réaménagement de la protection sociale  
au Canada et aux États-Unis: devenir de  
l'état providence libéral dans le cadre de  
la continentalisation  
Durée: 3 ans  
Accordé: 1994-97: 71 000 \$

DOSTALER, Gilles ((UQAM)  
Titre: Keynes et le keynesianisme: sources,  
élaboration et critiques  
Durée: 3 ans  
Accordé: 1994-97: 45 000 \$

NITZAN, Jonathan (Marianopolis College)  
Titre: The armament-petroleum coalition: an  
alternative approach to "energy  
conflicts" in the Middle East  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 28 235 \$

**POLITICAL HISTORY/  
HISTOIRE POLITIQUE**

STEVENSON, Garth (Brock)  
Titre: The politics of anglophone Quebec since  
confederation  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 21 800 \$

**POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTIONS STUDIES/  
PARTIS POLITIQUES, ÉTUDES ÉLECTORALES**

CARTY, R. Kenneth (British Columbia)  
Titre: Modern Canadian political party  
organization, structure and activity  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 65 000 \$

FLETCHER, Frederick, MACDERMID, Robert (York),  
CLOUTIER, Édouard, MONIÈRE, Denis (Montréal),  
TARAS, David (Calgary)  
Titre: Election television: campaign advertising  
in Canada 1953-1993  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 98 000 \$

PÉTRY, François (Laval)  
Titre: Programmes électoraux: action des  
gouvernements et responsabilité des  
partis fédéraux au Canada  
Durée: 3 ans  
Accordé: 1994-97: 45 000 \$

SCHWARTZ, Mildred (Carleton), ENGLEMAN, Frederick  
(Alberta), CARTY, R. Kenneth (British  
Columbia)  
Titre: Sources of growth and decline in third  
party movements in Western Canada are  
examined to answer why some have a  
stronger impact on the party system  
Duration: 3 years  
Awarded: 1994-97: 25 000 \$

**POLITICAL THOUGHT & POLITICAL THEORY/  
PENSÉE & THÉORIE POLITIQUES**

**BLAIS, François (Laval)**  
Titre : Le concept de développement durable dans la littérature récente des sciences sociales : ses dimensions normatives et théoriques

Durée : 3 ans  
Accordé : 1994-97 : 39 000 \$

**BOOTH, William (McGill)**  
Titre : The standard of living, moral philosophy and economics

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 13 744 \$

**COOPER, Barry (Calgary)**  
Titre : The recovery of political reality : an analysis and critical application of Eric Voegelin's political science

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 29 000 \$

**MOGGACH, Douglas (Ottawa)**  
Titre : The legacies of Kant : practical reason and politics from Fichte to Habermas

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 29 000 \$

**PANGLE, Thomas (Toronto)**  
Titre : Reenacting the dialogue between liberal political theory and the Bible

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 39 000 \$

**PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES/  
ANALYSE DE POLITIQUE**

**CAMPBELL, Robert (Trent)**  
Titre : Biography and policy analysis : Allan J. MacEachen and policy case studies of the rise and fall of the postwar consensus

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 45 000 \$

**ÉTHIER, Diane (Montréal)**  
Titre : L'impact de l'adhésion à la communauté européenne sur le succès de l'ajustement économique : Grèce, Espagne, Portugal

Durée : 3 ans  
Accordé : 1994-97 : 25 000 \$

**HOWE, R. Brian, JOHNSON, David (Cape Breton)**  
Titre : Public funding and implementation of human rights programmes in Canada

Duration : 2 years  
Awarded : 1994-96 : 30 000 \$

**HOWLETT, Michael (Simon Fraser)**  
Titre : Issue-attention cycles re-considered : agenda-setting and the policy process in Canada

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 28 500 \$

**MANZER, Ronald (Toronto)**  
Titre : Public education and political ideology : Canadian elementary and secondary educational policies in comparative perspective

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 17 000 \$

**PERL, Anthony (Calgary)**  
Titre : Planning airports for international competitiveness : the politics of administrative innovation

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 34 000 \$

**NOT SPECIFIED/  
NON SPÉCIFIÉ**

**MAHON, Rianne (Carleton)**  
Titre : Post-Fordist restructuring : unions face the challenge

Duration : 3 years  
Awarded : 1994-97 : 35 800 \$

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**FROM THE AMERICAS / DES AMÉRIQUES**

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**THE NORTH-SOUTH CENTER'S CANADA PROGRAM**

**Jerry Haar**  
Director

**Canada Program**

*The uniqueness and distinctiveness of the North-South Center's Canada Program is its exclusive focus on Canada's relations with its hemispheric neighbors. Within the North-South context Canada is broadening and deepening its involvement as a responsible medium power which will play an increasingly important role in the areas of trade, finance, commerce, democratization and governance, environmental policy, regional economic integration, and social development. Through a series of conferences, workshops, research studies, education and training programs, and public outreach and information dissemination, the North-South Center in collaboration with institutions of higher learning in Canada, the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, furthers the understanding, recognition and appreciation of Canada as an important hemispheric actor.*

**The North-South Center**

Since 1984, the North-South Center has provided a disciplined, intellectual focus for improved relations, commerce, and understanding among the countries of North and South America and the Caribbean. The Center conducts programs of education, cooperative study, public outreach, and research focused on the policy areas of : trade, investment, and economic integration ; democratization ; social equity ; and the environment. It also links institutions and individuals throughout the region. Additionally, the Center is a source of grant funding for institutions and consortia of institutions in the region, and since 1991 it has committed approximately \$ 2.5 million in grants for over 55 projects and programs throughout the hemisphere.

Strategically located in Miami, Florida, the North-South Center is directed by Ambassador Ambler H. Moss, Jr., who is also Dean of the University of Miami's Graduate School of International Studies.

**Background**

The evolution toward a common North American economic structure poses challenges and opportunities in the areas of politics, economics, trade, commerce, science and technology, and social policy. Launched in December

1991, the Canada Program examines the issues in terms of Canada's role in the hemisphere vis-à-vis the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. On-going projects emphasize hemispheric security arrangements and trade concerns including agricultural and natural resource trade, the environment, services, intellectual property, labor, non-tariff barriers and investment, as well as corporate strategy and business-government relations. Current research activities focus on trilateral integration and the competitiveness of North American financial institutions, transportation, communications, and Canadian export development. Drawing on the extensive intellectual resources and research capabilities of the North-South Center and the University of Miami's Graduate School of International Studies, the Canada Program provides a varied and balanced program of activities which aim to further scholarly inquiry and research, promote sound public policymaking, and educate decision-makers and the public at large on Canada and its hemispheric relations.

### Conferences and Workshops

A two-day inaugural conference titled "Canada's Role in the Hemisphere: Setting the Agenda," was held in Miami in March 1992. The workshop-type event focused on the challenges of developing a common North American economic structure, particularly in the areas of politics, economics, trade, commerce, and science and technology. The presenters, who included a dozen Canadian academicians, were chosen from a field of experts in selected and important areas of public policy concern. In addition to submitting papers which were published as the book *A Dynamic Partnership: Canada's Changing Role in the Americas* by the Center in 1993, the participants engaged in extensive roundtable discussions, and developed detailed ideas and recommendations for the North-South Center's Canada Program agenda.

"Canada and Latin America: Market Opportunities and Strategic Responses" was the Center's second major conference and was held in Toronto in November 1992. The North-South Center, along with the Centre for International Studies of the University of Toronto, co-sponsored this major conference in collaboration with the Americas Society's Canadian Affairs Program in New York; Center for International Business Studies, École des hautes études commerciales (HÉC-CETAI) in Montreal; and the Canadian Council for the Americas in Toronto. Aimed at Canadian multinational firms, banks, and financial institutions, this event examined the immediate and longer term opportunities available in Latin America for Canadian business. The conference assembled top representatives from government, business, and academia to identify, analyze, and discuss Canadian commercial competitiveness in the hemisphere and focus on the important issues of barriers, opportunities, successes, risks, and strategies. Industry and firm participation was maximized, and several Canadian and U.S. business professors and economists played key roles in panel discussions examining the following vital topics: The Changing Environment for Business in Latin America; Opportunities for Canadian Firms in Latin America: Sectoral Perspectives (Telecommunications, Financial Services, Mining, Manufacturing, and Information Systems); and Competitive Strategies for Dealing with Risk and Opportunities in Latin America.

A conference entitled, "Canadian Inter-American Security Issues," was held in May 1993 at the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec. This one-day event brought together leading Canadian, U.S., and Latin American academics to take a fresh new scholarly look at Canada's changing role in hemispheric security issues, in

light of the end of the Cold War and the fragile democratization process continuing in the hemisphere. In collaboration with the Institute of Business at the University of the West Indies, a conference was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in June 1994, focusing on Canadian-Caribbean relations and the impact of NAFTA. This seminar examined Canada's changing relationship with its second largest hemispheric market and focused on the implications for both Canada's and the region since the potentially negative impact of NAFTA on the Caribbean Basin area will certainly affect Canada's traditionally large and active presence in the Eastern Caribbean. This conference will produce a book on the subject and will expand ties among Canadian, Latin American, and Caribbean academic institutions, business organizations, governmental entities, and private voluntary organizations as they move to adapt to a new economic reality imposed by economic integration.

In co-sponsorship with FOCAL West at the University of Calgary, a conference is being planned for the Spring of 1995 which will focus on Canada's Energy Role in the Americas. The event will examine commercial and foreign policy relations in the energy area vis-à-vis the U.S. and other nations of the hemisphere and will bring together leading figures from the energy industry, private and government sectors, and academics in Canada, Latin America and the United States.

### Public Outreach

The Molson Distinguished Lecture Series is an on-going activity which brings leaders from Canadian business, public affairs, government, and media twice a year to the North-South Center's Canada Program in cooperation with the Americas Society's Canadian Affairs Program. The lectures provide an important educational service as well as the opportunity for participants to meet, exchange ideas, and forge relationships with business leaders and scholars. Furthermore, the series enhances and strengthens the Canada Program's linkage to the business community while providing information to those making decisions. Speakers and topics addressed have included: Dr. Stephen Blank, Director, Canadian Affairs Program, Americas Society ("After the Referendum: The Political Future of Canada and Its Role in the Hemisphere"), and Mr. Shaun Scott Cooper, Vice-President of the Canadian Bankers Association ("NAFTA and the Financial Services Sector: A Canadian Perspective.")

In addition, John Ciaccia, Quebec's Minister of International Affairs visited the North-South Center on March 19, 1993, and addressed the topic of Quebec's role in the hemisphere as well as how the Province manages its international relations with the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. He was briefed by the North-South staff and business leaders and discussed Quebec's investment, trade and cultural relations with Florida.

### Collaborative Academic Relationships

The Program has established formal ties with the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL); the Americas Society's Canadian Affairs Programs in New York, which serves as the principal business collaborator in the U.S., particularly as co-sponsor of the Molson Distinguished Lecture Series; the Graduate School of Business at the University of Montreal (HÉC); the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies; and the Institute of International Relations at the University of the West Indies. Collaborators in scholarly research activities, including planning, direction, and guidance for the working paper series, will include leading universities such as Duke, Johns Hopkins,



Maine, Texas A&M, Western Ontario, McGill, York, Calgary, and Toronto.

Research is a vital component of the Program. Currently funded research through the Canada Program focuses on integration and the transportation and communication sectors as well as on the internationalization of Canadian exports. In addition, the Canadian Government has funded a study titled, "The Comparative Growth Performance and Profitability of North-American Banks: Canada and the United States".

#### Publications and Information

The Canada Program draws upon a range of resources and initiatives under the North-South Center. The Center's publications include the highly respected *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs* and *North-South Magazine* as well as a host of studies, reports, monographs, and books authored by scholars throughout the hemisphere. In addition, INFO-SOUTH Latin American Information System reviews more than 1,200 publications for contemporary social, political and economic information on Latin America. Subscribers have computer access to online abstracts, citations, and financial statistics as well as businesses, associations, and names in the news. Efforts are currently underway with the Canadian Foundation (FOCAL) and INFO-SOUTH to increase the Canadian content of this hemisphere-wide information system and to broaden and expand its dissemination in the Canadian market.

In 1993 *North-South Agenda Papers* series was initiated. This series produces papers on timely and relevant public policy issues containing recommendations based upon theoretical, conceptual, empirical, or case analysis and will be widely disseminated throughout the hemisphere. The first of these papers titled, "The Emerging Architecture of North America," was by Canada scholar and Center collaborator Stephen Blank, Director of the Canadian Affairs Program at the Americas Society. This new, conceptual piece was published and widely disseminated and is expected to serve as a catalyst for fresh new approaches in looking at Canada's role in North America.

Additionally, *A Dynamic Partnership: Canada's Changing Role in the Americas*, edited by Jerry Haar, Director of the Canada Program at the North-South Center and Edgar Dosman, Director of FOCAL, was completed and published by Transaction Press in the Fall of 1993. This book contains original contributions from some of the leading scholars in the world on Canadian policy.

Additional activities include the development of a Canadian Hemispheric Relations Reference Library and a concerted effort to secure funding and other resources to maintain, expand, and enrich the Canadian Program. Tentative projects and activities also include: Canadian and U.S. development assistance strategies and delivery mechanisms, business-government cooperation in the area of hemispheric environmental management, and peace-keeping education. The Canada Program also envisions its associated faculty serving as visiting research professors at Canadian institutions with the North-South Center and the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Miami hosting Canadian professors, researchers, non-governmental organization (NGO) professionals, and diplomats.

#### Staff

Jerry Haar is Director of the Canada Program and Senior Research Associate at the North-South Center. He is also Adjunct Professor of International Business at the

University of Miami. Dr. Haar holds graduate degrees from Johns Hopkins, Columbia, and Harvard Universities and has held various positions in business, government, and academe including director of Washington Programs for the Council of the Americas. A former Fulbright scholar in Brazil, he has published a number of books and scholarly articles. He co-authored *A Dynamic Partnership: Canada's Changing Role in the Americas* and is engaged in research on Canadian financial competitiveness and Canadian export development.

Analorena Tamargo is Program Coordinator of the Canada Program. A graduate of The American University's School of International Service, Ms. Tamargo holds an M.A. in International Studies from the University of Miami's Graduate School of International Studies where she majored in International Business Management. Prior to coming to Miami, Ms. Tamargo worked for the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration in Washington as Multilateral Development Bank liaison and Market Promotion specialist for the Office of Aerospace Industries.

University of Miami Professor Henry A. Green is Senior Advisor to the Program. A native of Canada, Professor Green received his B.A. and M.A. from Carleton University in Ottawa and his Ph.D. from St. Andrews University in Great Britain. He has taught at a number of Canadian universities (Alberta, Ottawa, Carleton) and has held a variety of positions in the Canadian Government. Currently, he serves in a consultant capacity in areas concerning immigration, diversity, education and social programs.

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#### L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES EN ARGENTINE FACE AU NOUVEL ORDRE INTERNATIONAL<sup>1</sup>

Gladys Lechini de Alvarez<sup>2</sup>  
Anabella Busso<sup>3</sup>

#### Les études internationales en Argentine

L'étude systématique des relations internationales en Amérique latine est relativement récente et a été influencée par les rapports extérieurs de la région.

L'accent mis sur les problèmes intérieurs, liés au sur-développement économique et social, et la maigre influence de la région sur le système mondial ont limité et

1 Traduction: Prof. Ana Varela et Gladys Lechini de Alvarez.

2 Profesora Titular de Relaciones Internacionales en la Facultad de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad Nacional de Rosario. Investigadora del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET). Directora de Proyectos del Centro de Estudios en Relaciones Internacionales de Rosario (CERIR).

3 Profesora Adjunta de Relaciones Internacionales y de Política Exterior Latinoamericana y Directora del Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales de la Facultad de Ciencia Política y Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad Nacional de Rosario. Becaria de Perfeccionamiento del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET). Investigadora adjunta del Centro de Estudios en Relaciones Internacionales de Rosario (CERIR).

affecté le développement des études internationales pendant des décennies, à travers des travaux de prédominance juridique, géopolitique et d'histoire diplomatique.

En fonction des changements internationaux opérés dans les années 1970, on a perçu de nouveaux espaces de manoeuvre extérieurs — diversification de relations — qui ont été accompagnés par de nouvelles visions académiques à partir d'une perspective latinoaméricaine. La discipline apparaissait ouverte à des visions qui n'avaient pas été tenues en compte pendant la Guerre froide. En conséquence, de nouveaux thèmes d'études sont apparus, tels l'identification du phénomène transnational, l'importance des variables extérieures dans les décisions nationales, la problématique Nord-Sud, l'étude de l'intégration comme alternative pour augmenter l'autonomie internationale, la diversification des relations internationales. Ces analyses qui intègrent ce que l'on appelle « le nouvel internationalisme latinoaméricain » ont profité de travaux faits au Chili, au Brésil, au Mexique et en Argentine.

Dans ce cadre, une instance de coordination interinstitutionnelle fut créée en 1977, le RIAL (Programme d'études conjointes sur les relations internationales d'Amérique latine), qui promeut le travail conjoint des universités et centres de recherches latinoaméricains sur les questions internationales les plus importantes pour la région.

Tout au long des années quatre-vingts l'Amérique latine a vécu des situations tantôt de grandes réussites politiques — particulièrement le rétablissement des régimes démocratiques —, tantôt de profonde crise économique liée particulièrement à la dette externe. Cette situation a influencé directement le développement de la discipline. La détente politique a ouvert de nouveaux espaces pour la libre expression et discussion d'idées générant d'importantes percées. D'autre part, la crise économique a affecté les possibilités d'avancer sur le terrain de la recherche, limitant aussi les possibilités d'un travail exclusif de la part des universitaires.

Malgré les progrès mentionnés, on observe dans quelques cas une prédominance des visions théoriques propres à la production nord-américaine qui a influencé, comme le montre Escudé, les perceptions sur le changement du système international et ses effets<sup>1</sup>. De cette façon, on a fait des lectures erronées sur les possibilités extérieures de la région, retardant ainsi la contribution à une production théorique locale.

#### *Les programmes de relations internationales en Amérique latine et leurs principaux problèmes*

D'après Tomassini, les plus grandes difficultés auxquelles ont fait face les programmes d'études dans cette discipline tournent autour de leur hétérogénéité et de leurs dichotomies. Cet auteur signale cinq cas où la dichotomie apparaît clairement et qui lui semblent nuisibles pour la croissance de la discipline. À savoir :

- Le manque de liaison entre les institutions où on forme le personnel diplomatique et les programmes universitaires qui existent dans le domaine des relations internationales.
- À la différence de ce qui se passe dans d'autres disciplines, les cours de diplôme et de post-diplôme ont augmenté de manière indépendante sans qu'il

existe une séquence logique entre eux. Cela a provoqué des difficultés de cheminement.

- Une autre question, sans aucun doute la plus grave, qui s'est corrigée en partie mais qui n'a pas été surmontée, concerne la coexistence de programmes sérieux et d'autres qui le sont moins.
- Quelques programmes perdent de vue le contenu global de la discipline pour fortifier les intérêts du pays ou de la région où ils s'appliquent ; un équilibre adéquat entre les deux aspects s'impose.
- Les difficultés pour surmonter l'hétérogénéité dans les cours ou contenu des programmes respectifs<sup>2</sup>.

#### *Le développement des relations internationales en Argentine*

Les études internationales en Argentine n'ont pas échappé aux tendances déjà mentionnées à cause de l'instabilité politique interne et, par conséquent, de celle de ses relations avec l'extérieur. Le conflit des Iles Malouines en 1982 a été marquant dans deux sens. D'une part on a pris conscience de la distance entre les perceptions que les militaires au pouvoir avaient sur le contexte international et la réalité. D'autre part, l'échec de la guerre a agi comme accélérateur pour le rétablissement de la démocratie. Celle-ci a porté en elle une revitalisation de la discipline dans les aspects suivants :

- L'incorporation de nouvelles visions théoriques et de nouveaux sujets dans les études internationales.
- Une préoccupation plus grande pour les études des relations internationales et de la politique extérieure et une réorientation de celles-ci (nouvelles visions méthodologiques dans les recherches et importants débats théoriques autour de la politique extérieure)<sup>3</sup>.
- Finalement, les premières études de cas abordées comme des études de processus de prise de décision en politique extérieure apparaissent. Tandis que les analyses plus générales commencent à considérer la nature « intermestique » des relations internationales.

#### *Enseignement et recherche en relations internationales*

Bien que le premier centre universitaire qui initie un programme de diplôme d'études internationales est l'Université nationale de Rosario en 1929 (alors Université nationale du Littoral), c'est dans les années soixante et soixante-dix que la problématique internationale s'étend dans les études académiques universitaires<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> ESCUDÉ, Carlos, « Realismo Periférico. Fundamentos para la nueva política exterior Argentina », ed. Planeta, Buenos Aires, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Emprunté à TOMASSINI, Luciano, « La política internacional en un mundo postmoderno », *Informe Anual Sobre el Sistema Internacional y América Latina*, No 10, RIAL, Asunción, 1991, pp. 287-301.

<sup>3</sup> Parmi les auteurs qui ont contribué à cet essor dans les études de politique extérieure argentine, mentionnons Juan Archibaldo LANUS, Carlos ESCUDÉ, Mario RAPPOPORT, Roberto RUSSELL, Carlos PEREZ LLANA, José PARADISO, Guillermo FIGARI, Atilio BORON. Une mention spéciale doit être faite dans le cas du Dr. Juan Carlos PUIG pour son effort à développer les études internationales dans notre pays dès les années 1970.

<sup>4</sup> À partir de la décennie des années soixante, le nombre des universités qui incorporent la carrière de

La Chancellerie argentine développe à partir de 1962 l'Institut du service extérieur de la nation (ISEN). Le but est de former et professionnaliser l'accèsion au corps diplomatique<sup>1</sup>. À part, les Forces armées, il s'agit de la première structure de l'État argentin qui envisage le perfectionnement de ses ressources humaines.

Malgré cette croissance, des questions liées aux restrictions budgétaires, particulièrement dans les universités d'État, ont empêché le développement de véritables programmes de recherches. D'autre part, l'impossibilité de donner un travail à temps complet aux enseignants a affecté le lien nécessaire entre enseignement et recherche.

Quant à la recherche, elle se concentre à différents niveaux. D'abord au niveau du gouvernement, au sein du Conseil national de recherche scientifique et technique (CONICET) et dans le Conseil de recherche de différentes universités d'État<sup>2</sup>. En général, mais plus spécifiquement dans le domaine des sciences sociales, on remarque l'absence de liens entre les résultats de recherches et leur application dans le secteur politique. Cela s'explique pour deux raisons : la première est que les universitaires se sont consacrés à l'étude de thèmes qu'ils aimaient mais qui n'étaient pas pertinents au pays ; la seconde est que quand ils l'ont fait, il n'y a pas eu de réponse des hommes politiques. Cette tendance a commencé à se modifier lentement à partir de 1983 avec le processus de redémocratisation.

Pendant ce temps, les universités privées avaient souvent un budget supérieur pour la recherche, produit d'une

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science politique ou de relations internationales augmente : dans la ville de Buenos Aires, l'Université du Salvador, l'Université catholique, l'Université Kennedy. À l'intérieur du pays, l'Université nationale de Cuyo et l'Université catholique de Córdoba. Dans les années soixante-dix apparaît la maîtrise en relations internationales de l'Université de Belgrano, tandis que pendant les années quatre-vingts ont été créés dans le Programme Buenos Aires l'aire de relations internationales de la Faculté latinoaméricaine de sciences sociales qui inclut la recherche et le cours de post-diplôme. Il faut aussi mentionner que dans cette même décennie, et comme produit de l'ouverture démocratique, l'Université nationale de Buenos Aires crée le programme de science politique qui inclut un contenu de relations internationales. L'Université de San Andrés fait de même. D'autre part, l'Université nationale de la Plata et l'Université nationale de Córdoba ont organisé dans leurs centres de post-diplômés des maîtrises en relations internationales.

1 Depuis la fin de 1992 cet Institut, avec l'aide financière du PNUD et sous la direction académique du Dr Roberto RUSSELL a produit des modifications dans le programme de cours que les futurs diplomates doivent réaliser pour accéder définitivement au Service extérieur. Cette restructuration vise non seulement l'actualisation de contenus mais aussi l'argumentation du niveau d'exigences académiques. Au fait, une bibliothèque qui prétend devenir l'une des plus complètes d'Amérique latine est en train de se consolider.

2 En 1972, le Centre d'études internationales argentin (CEINAR) a été créé avec le financement du CONICET et sous la direction de l'un des plus renommés des internationalistes argentins, le Dr Juan Carlos Puig. Pendant une décennie, il a été le principal centre de recherche sur les relations internationales spécialement en politique extérieure argentine et latinoaméricaine.

démarche administrative et d'un style pragmatique, qui permettait la réalisation des accords avec des institutions et des fondations. Dans cette lignée, on peut identifier FLACSO-Relaciones Internacionales, l'Université de Belgrano et celle du Salvador, ainsi que l'Institut d'études entre l'Europe et l'Amérique latine (EURAL).

En province, par ailleurs, on a créé, entre autres, le Centre d'études en relations internationales de Rosario (CERIR) et le Centre d'études en relations internationales de Mendoza.

Finalement, le Conseil argentin pour les relations internationales (CARD), fondé en 1978, est impliqué dans l'étude des problèmes internationaux par des cours, séminaires, journées, symposiums et conférences. On peut remarquer que souvent ont participé des personnalités étrangères.

### **Les programmes actuels de relations internationales. Une perspective de l'Université nationale de Rosario**

Examinons d'abord la différence entre les programmes de 1er cycle et ceux des études supérieures.

L'impact et la vitesse des changements opérés dans le système international a entraîné un élan vers les études de sujets actuels. Bien que cet élan soit positif nous croyons pouvoir l'appliquer dans les programmes d'études supérieures mais nous avons des réserves pour le 1er cycle qui, selon nous, doit viser à une formation intégrale.

Nous croyons que l'étude des relations internationales au 1er cycle doit durer trois ans et être interdisciplinaire. Dans ce sens, nous considérons que pour analyser la réalité nationale et internationale, il faut faire appel à la philosophie, à la théorie politique, à l'économie, à l'histoire, à la sociologie et à la méthodologie.

Dans la période de spécialisation proprement dite, et face aux modifications actuelles de l'ordre international, nous proposons l'existence d'un noyau structuré autour des axes suivants : théorie des relations internationales, le système international contemporain, relations économiques internationales, relations internationales latinoaméricaines et analyse et formation de la politique extérieure. En fonction de ces axes principaux on peut diviser chacun d'eux en différentes matières et utiliser, comme à Rosario, l'apport historique et juridique.

### *L'enseignement des relations internationales à l'Université nationale de Rosario : quelques considérations*

Les axes thématiques identifiés au point précédent font partie d'un plan d'étude de la Licence en relations internationales en vigueur depuis 1984 et qui tient compte de la spécificité de la discipline.

Ce plan est structuré sur un cycle de trois ans où l'on trouve un ensemble de matières ayant comme contenu de la théorie politique, de la sociologie, de la méthodologie, de l'économie, du droit, de l'histoire, auxquelles on ajoute une introduction aux contenus principaux des relations internationales contemporaines et l'histoire des relations internationales.

Le cycle de spécialisation — qui comprend les deux dernières années de la formation — tourne autour de quatre axes thématiques, qui correspondent directement au cycle de base :

- axe théorique-politique qui comprend : Théorie de relations internationales, Politique internationale, Politique internationale latinoaméricaine et

Politique internationale argentine, Systèmes politiques comparés et Analyse du système international. Tous ces cours ont comme prérequis le cours de Relations internationales au cycle de base ;

- axe économique qui comprend : Économie internationale et commerce extérieur ;
- axe juridique qui comprend : Droit international public, Droit diplomatique et consulaire et Organismes internationaux<sup>1</sup> ;
- axe historique où on retrouve l'Histoire des relations internationales latinoaméricaines et argentines et, dans le cycle de base, l'Histoire des relations internationales.

À ces contenus, on ajoute les cours de langues étrangères (on demande la connaissance de deux langues étrangères : l'une en quatre niveaux d'apprentissage et l'autre en deux) et deux séminaires. Celui qui correspond à la quatrième année varie de contenu selon les sujets d'intérêt des relations internationales contemporaines ; et celui qui correspond à la dernière année est fixe parce qu'il développe toujours des thématiques liées à l'intégration et la coopération latinoaméricaine<sup>2</sup>.

Étant donné les profonds changements opérés dans le système international, notre programme devrait s'ajuster de deux façons : ajouter quelques thématiques nouvelles et incorporer, dans quelques cas ponctuels, la relation entre les matières facultatives-obligatoires.

Dans le premier cas nous avons fait des progrès en vue d'une coordination et d'une actualisation du contenu des programmes de différentes matières mais dorénavant cette tâche devra être permanente et parallèle aux changements qui se produisent dans le système international. Lié à la dynamique du système international actuel, il serait profitable que dans chaque matière on approfondisse les rapports étroits entre les aspects internationaux et les aspects internes, c'est-à-dire le processus de globalisation.

Le Droit international public, discipline de longue tradition dans les relations internationales, a aussi subi l'impact des changements. L'agenda mondial, devenu plus complexe, oblige à s'occuper de nouveaux sujets et à en réactualiser d'autres dans une optique juridique, telle que le droit de l'environnement, le droit économique international, les différents aspects du droit d'intégration et le droit d'ingérence, entre autres. Cela n'implique pas de laisser de côté des sujets de base du droit international, mais nous suggérons que ces nouvelles

questions soient traitées par des séminaires et conférences d'actualisation.

D'ailleurs, nous croyons que quelques matières de notre programme d'étude, à un moment facultatives, doivent devenir obligatoires en fonction des priorités que les nouvelles tendances internationales nous signalent. C'est le cas, par exemple, du Commerce extérieur. L'importance croissante donnée à la variable commerciale tantôt par le gouvernement comme par le secteur des entreprises, la consolidation des économies exportatrices et, même, l'élaboration des modèles de développement basés sur le marché extérieur et les avantages compétitifs font de cette matière un élément remarquable pour la formation de l'étudiant ainsi qu'un complément d'une autre matière obligatoire comme l'Économie internationale.

Quand aux **sujets absents**, on remarque la **négociation internationale** tantôt politique, économique ou commerciale. Cette question de longue tradition diplomatique et d'importance académique croissante actuellement, doit être ajoutée au programme et traitée avec un profil pratique important. L'existence de nouveaux acteurs jouant dans de multiples jeux forment une toile d'araignée des groupements et structuration des groupes gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux qui mènent différentes formes de pression contribuant à une plus grande désagrégation de la politique mondiale. En ce sens la négociation internationale devient un outil très important pour défendre les intérêts en jeu et résoudre des conflits. En plus, une adéquate préparation dans la conduite des procédures et une dynamique de la négociation donneront l'outil ad hoc qui augmentera les possibilités d'insertion sur le marché du travail.

#### Les séminaires

Les séminaires constituent un outil propice pour l'analyse orale et écrite. En ce sens, nous croyons que le Séminaire I (dans le cas particulier de notre programme) doit s'occuper de questions très actuelles de Relations internationales. Par exemple :

- si nous le concevons dans la perspective de l'agenda international, on devrait inclure des sujets comme le Groupe des Sept (G7), des conflits spécifiques comme la crise yougoslave, des négociations internationales spécifiques, comme le cas du rétablissement de la démocratie en Haïti, ainsi que de nouveaux sujets de l'agenda global comme NAFTA, nationalismes, environnement, etc.
- et si nous le pensons dans la perspective de la politique extérieure argentine, on devrait viser à compléter les aspects généraux inclus dans le cours du même nom à travers la prise en considération de sujets ponctuels de l'agenda de politique extérieure, comme par exemple, la participation argentine dans tous les groupes internationaux institutionnalisés récemment créés : CAIRNS, G15, G24 ou MERCOSUR, des négociations spécifiques de la Chancellerie argentine, comme celles liées au démembrement du missile CONDOR II ou celles développées autour d'une modification à la loi de protection dans l'industrie pharmaceutique, etc.

Pour que ce type de séminaire soit vraiment enrichissant il faut l'apport de différentes chaires liées à la thématique à développer, permettant de profiter des activités de recherche de l'Université nationale de Rosario et, spécialement dans la Faculté de science politique et relations internationales.

<sup>1</sup> Cette matière qui était étudiée traditionnellement à partir de la perspective du droit international, c'est-à-dire en fonction de la structure juridique des institutions internationales composées par des États, doit aussi contenir des éléments politiques qui la lient avec les formes et les procédures de la négociation internationale pour harmoniser le nouveau rôle de quelques organisations — particulièrement celle qui a servi de modèle, les Nations Unies — dans le monde de l'après-guerre froide. En ce sens cette matière devrait appartenir tantôt à l'axe politique comme à l'axe juridique.

<sup>2</sup> Ce séminaire insiste sur l'étude du MERCOSUR tenant compte de l'importance de ce sujet dans la politique extérieure argentine à partir de 1992. D'autre part, tout comme le cours d'Organismes internationaux, ce séminaire fait partie de deux axes : politique et économique.

### Des problèmes de la pratique

Comme la crise des universités d'État s'est étendue aussi aux **bibliothèques et centres de documentation**, le matériel bibliographique est devenu maigre et la recherche devient difficile. On a essayé de résoudre ce problème avec des photocopies des chapitres les plus importants de textes de base. Malgré cela, il y a deux problèmes : d'une part, les élèves ont une connaissance partielle méconnaissant le contexte global des oeuvres ainsi que la ligne générale de la pensée des auteurs, et d'autre part, ils ne développent pas la capacité de recherche bibliographique. Cette situation finira, à long terme, par conditionner l'étudiant, étant donné qu'il dépend des préférences bibliographiques des professeurs ou du matériel que ceux-ci possèdent. Ce diagnostic est valable, non seulement pour Rosario, mais aussi pour la plupart des universités d'État.

Un autre problème que nous devons remarquer et qui se voit dans la pratique porte sur les **difficultés méthodologiques** des élèves dans l'utilisation des instruments de base en recherche ainsi que sur les **sérieux problèmes à expliciter leurs idées par écrit**. Ces questions sont évidentes dans les séminaires et dans le développement de quelques travaux pratiques spécifiques. Cela amène deux conséquences importantes : face à cette difficulté l'étudiant s'exprime à travers les mots de l'auteur niant, quelques fois, l'opportunité d'énoncer ses propres idées tantôt depuis une perspective théorique comme empirique. Cette situation s'aggrave par le manque de lectures. À partir de cette réalité quelques critiques, malheureusement justes, soutiennent que les diplômés (dans la plupart des domaines universitaires) accèdent au marché du travail sans être capables de formaliser leur pensée.

Pour cela nous croyons que nous devons tenir compte de ce sujet et le contextualiser d'une manière adéquate. Il est important de **garantir une combinaison appropriée entre théorie et pratique dans les matières méthodologiques**. Comme M. Borsotti affirme, la méthodologie — qui se trouve entre la théorie et la technique — est un « faire » et elle ne s'enseigne pas, sinon qu'elle s'apprend « en faisant ».

Dans ce sens un travail pratique ou un séminaire n'est pas une activité que l'élève peut réaliser au moment de ses loisirs ni que l'enseignant doit évaluer avec une excessive flexibilité. Tout au contraire, c'est probablement une des aires que nous devons le plus fortifier dans un monde où l'idée de recherche et développement, et son apport à l'avance technologique se sont transformés en synonyme de pouvoir et bien-être.

### Quelques considérations finales

Malgré toutes les difficultés qui affectent les études de relations internationales en Argentine, produits de facteurs internes et externes, on a progressé considérablement par rapport à la situation qui caractérisait la discipline il y a vingt ans. Bien que nous ayons été témoins d'une croissance quantitative des centres et universités qui s'occupent de l'étude de la discipline, nous reconnaissons qu'à partir d'une perspective qualitative il y a un long chemin à parcourir dans quelques cas, tandis que dans d'autres, on a atteint des réussites significatives.

D'autre part, notre intention a été d'initier une réflexion orientée vers l'ouverture d'un débat sur l'actualisation de programmes de relations internationales face aux changements qui sont en train de s'opérer après la fin de la guerre froide, prenant comme point de départ l'analyse du plan d'études en vigueur pour la Licence en relations internationales de la U.N.R.

Le changement, comme nous avons déjà signalé, se situe entre ce qui est graduel et ce qui est abrupt. C'est pourquoi nous sommes dans un ordre international en transition. Son évolution peut apporter des surprises, même aux plus avertis des analystes. C'est le triomphe de l'ambiguïté. En conséquence, si l'actualisation des programmes a été toujours nécessaire, elle devient à présent une tâche difficile, indispensable et permanente. En second lieu, nous sommes convaincus qu'une tâche comme celle que nous venons d'entreprendre serait plus enrichissante si elle était le fruit de la production et de la discussion des enseignants et chercheurs de notre Faculté comme celles de tous les académiciens et analystes de relations internationales de notre pays, pour arriver à atteindre un objectif important : **consolider avec une performance optimale les études internationales dans notre pays.**

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### IN MEMORIAM

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Jim Aitchison  
Dalhousie University

Jim Aitchison, a Dalhousie icon and a pioneer in Nova Scotia politics, died July 12 at the age of 86.

"Jim was a major force within the university. His contributions were enormous," says political science professor Peter Aucoin who was both a former student and faculty colleague of Aitchison's. "He brought tremendous energy, constant enthusiasm and demanding standards to each task. His fundamental decency as a human being accounted for the respect in which he was held and for the great success he had as a leader in our discipline."

Born in Scotland and raised in Saskatoon, Aitchison received degrees from the universities of Saskatchewan and London, and a PhD from the University of Toronto. He lectured at Brandon College, the University of Toronto and McMaster University and was associate professor at Victoria College.

From 1942-46, Aitchison served in the Canadian Army, where he attained the Dalhousie Faculty Association and later, president of the Canadian Association of University Teachers. He was active in a number of professional organizations, as 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, chairman of the Halifax Chapter of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, president of the Halifax Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and a board member of the Atlantic Council of Canada.

Aitchison had an active career in Nova Scotia politics, serving as president, acting leader and the first leader of the New Democratic Party from 1962-68. He ran for parliament in the 1962 and 1965 federal elections and the 1967 provincial election.

Aitchison edited *The Political Process in Canada* and wrote a number of articles and book chapters on Canadian politics and government. His PhD thesis on early local government in Ontario is regarded as the major work on the topic.

In 1993, Aitchison was honored by the Atlantic Provinces Political Science Association for his contribution to the development of political science in Canada.

Aitchison is survived by his wife, Oriole, a daughter, Elizabeth, three grandchildren, two great grandchildren and three sisters. He was predeceased by three sisters.

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## RECRUITMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTIES

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### SOLITUDES, HIERARCHIES AND CONTINENTALISM: RECRUITMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTIES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

R. Kent Weaver  
The Brookings Institution

Canadian social scientists are accustomed to analyzing Canada as a hierarchical society, and a society in which discourse and social movement between the "two solitudes" of English and French Canada are very limited. The asymmetrical relationship between Canada and the United States is another staple of analysis of Canadian economic and cultural life. Rarely do we think of our own profession in these terms, however. Nor do we consider the implications that these factors may have for the career prospects of graduate students entering the profession. But disciplinary hierarchies, solitudes and "asymmetrical continentalism" pose important issues for the profession, and in particular for its newest (and prospective) entrants. For the discipline, these factors raise questions such as the nature of discourse across linguistic and cultural divides. For individuals, these factors raise questions such as where prospective graduate students should undertake their graduate study to maximize their prospects of getting a university teaching job after completing their doctorate.

This essay outlines some evidence on the nature and extent of solitudes, hierarchies and asymmetrical continentalism in the English Canadian, French Canadian (largely Québécois) and U.S. political science communities with respect to faculty recruitment, and makes some suggestions about how political science graduate students at Canadian universities can improve their marketability in the broader North American market.

Two primary sources of data on faculty recruitment are used here. I draw heavily on the American Political Science Association's *Graduate Faculty and Programs in Political Science, 1992-1994* for data on Canadian political science departments offering graduate programs. This publication provides a snapshot view of those departments in the fall of 1991. The departmental profiles list individual faculty members' self-declared subfields of interest as well as the institution from which and the year that each faculty member's highest degree was received. Year of final degree can serve as a rough proxy for year of initial hiring. Comparable data for departments offering only baccalaureate degrees was obtained from the 1994 *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada*; missing data and some updated data on recent hires were obtained from a survey faxed to department chairs. The two published data sources are not entirely comparable: the CPSA's faculty list was compiled about two years after APSA's. Moreover, we should be very tentative in drawing conclusions about recruitment patterns for older cohorts, since they are drawn from a recent "snapshot," and may be affected by differential rates of exit prior to the snapshot by faculty earning their highest degrees at specific types of institutions. In addition, data for the post-1990 cohort are incomplete.

The data nevertheless do provide a good overview of faculty recruitment patterns in Canada.

#### Faculty recruitment in Canada

Tables 1 through 3 show changing patterns of faculty recruitment over time in political science departments at three types of English language universities in Canada: those granting a PhD in political science, those granting no degree higher than a masters degree of MPA, and those granting only undergraduate degrees. Tables 4 and 5 show the same data for departments at francophone universities and bilingual universities.<sup>1</sup>

By far the most striking pattern in the tables is the continuing "two solitudes" of faculty of anglophone and francophone political science departments. Seventy percent of the faculty at the four french language political science departments included in the study were trained in French, French Canadian or European (other than UK and Ireland) graduate schools. Their equivalents in English Canadian departments draw only three to five percent of their faculty from these sources. The two bilingual universities included in the data base, not surprisingly, are in between anglophone and francophone universities, with forty percent of their faculty from French, French Canadian and "Other European" graduate schools.

Another interesting pattern is the non-reciprocal hiring patterns of anglophone and francophone institutions in Canada. The four French Canadian universities included here do hire from English Canadian graduate schools: about ten percent of their faculty, almost as many as they draw from francophone Canadian universities. However, anglophone universities have not reciprocated by hiring PhDs from francophone Canadian institutions.

This last pattern is particularly interesting. Some of the recruitment disparity is undoubtedly due to the larger number of PhDs being produced at anglophone than francophone universities. But if we assume that any political science department in Canada of substantial size (say twelve or more) should have a Quebec specialist, and that the most plausible place to find Quebec specialists is at francophone universities, we would expect far more PhDs from francophone Canadian universities to find positions in anglophone departments than actually do so. Part of this "francophone training deficit" can undoubtedly be traced to a reluctance of francophones to apply for jobs in areas where they are a linguistic and cultural minority, and, if they do take jobs outside Quebec, a preference to return to Quebec when desirable positions do become available there. But it seems reasonable to suspect that part of the francophone training deficit in English Canadian political science faculties may also be due to some combination of 1) a belief at anglophone universities that Quebec politics does not have to be taught by experts in that subfield; 2) an underattention to Quebec issues; and/or 3) a perception that the training provided to PhD students at francophone universities — even with regard to Quebec issues — is inadequate in comparison to that provided at alternative sources of faculty.

Equally striking are recruitment differences among the various type of anglophone Canadian political science departments. Departments granting a PhD draw about

<sup>1</sup> The four francophone institutions covered here are the Université Laval, the Université de Moncton, the Université de Montréal, and the Université du Québec à Montréal. The bilingual institutions are the University of Ottawa and Laurentian University.

half of their faculties from U.S. universities, and just over a quarter from anglophone Canadian departments. The dominance of U.S.-trained political scientists was especially high at the largest PhD-granting departments (McGill, Toronto, York, Carleton, Queen's, and UBC). With the exception of Queen's, all had a majority of American-trained faculty in their departments as of 1991. The most heavily "Americanized" department is UBC; about two-thirds of its faculty is U.S. trained.<sup>1</sup> Anglophone departments where a masters degree is the highest degree offered, on the other hand, draw only a third of their faculties from U.S.-trained political scientists, and almost half from English Canadian departments. Undergraduate anglophone departments are even more heavily weighted toward scholars trained at anglophone Canadian universities, with over 60 percent from that source.

Some changes over time are also visible in the data. By the early 1960s, U.S. universities replaced British universities as the major source of new faculty to political science departments at anglophone Canadian universities granting a PhD in this field. By the late 1970s, anglophone Canadian universities had essentially attained parity with U.S. universities as a source of faculty for these institutions. The growth of anglophone Canadian universities as a source of faculty is almost certainly due in part to the growth of graduate programs at those universities. The importance of Canadian politics as a teaching and research field at Canadian universities — a field in which very few U.S. graduate programs offer even the barest minimum of training — has also increased demand for "made in Canada" PhDs. Indeed, Table 6, which breaks down the faculty of anglophone PhD-granting departments by whether or not they declared a Canadian politics field of interest in APSA's graduate study guide, shows striking differences: political scientists who self-declare as Canadianists and entered the profession after 1975 were largely trained at anglophone Canadian graduate schools; those who do not declare a Canadian field of interests were predominantly trained at U.S. graduate schools.<sup>2</sup> Assuming that these patterns continue to hold true in the future, the data suggest that for students whose specialty is not Canadian politics, the best road to the highest prestige jobs at Canadian universities is through graduate training in the United States.

The pattern of changes in recruitment over time is different at MA-granting anglophone institutions: there the U.S. institutions appear to have passed British institutions as a source of faculty by 1960, and they were themselves surpassed by anglophone Canadian universities by the early 1970s. English Canadian universities have remained the dominant source of faculty at these institutions since that time. The pattern at

baccalaureate departments is similar to that at MA-granting departments, except that the dominance of anglophone Canadian institutions is even greater. Trends at francophone Canadian universities are fairly stable over time, but there does seem to be an increase in U.S.-trained political scientists and a decrease in the "Other European" category.

Hierarchical patterns of recruitment among English Canadian universities are also visible in the data. The largest and more prestigious PhD-granting departments are able to market their graduate students to other PhD-granting departments; less prestigious departments are confined primarily to the market of undergraduate and MA-granting departments (Table 7). Even at the most prestigious English Canadian departments, hiring PhDs from one's own department is relatively restrained in comparison to the top U.S. graduate schools — only McGill and the University of Toronto have "hired from within" for more than ten percent of their faculty (Table 8).<sup>3</sup>

The data also provide some hope for an improvement in job prospects for newcomers to the profession over the next decade, if tight provincial budgets do not lead to severe cutbacks in faculty size. About ten percent of political scientists in English Canadian departments received their highest degrees in the 1961-65 period, and thus can be expected to begin retiring soon; another 15% received their highest degrees in the 1966-1970 period. The big bulge, however, is in the 1971-75 and 1976-1980 groups, which together comprise 40% of faculties. Their retirements will come too late to help the current generation of graduate students. The patterns at francophone Canadian universities are similar, but slightly more heavily weighted toward later degree cohorts.

### The U.S. job market

Given the very tough outlook for political science hiring in Canada, some Canadian graduate students may wish to look to universities and colleges south of the border. Here there is some limited good news — there are many jobs, and Canadian citizenship is not a problem — and some serious bad news: it is very hard for students with Canadian PhDs to break into the U.S. market. Once again, solitudes, hierarchies and asymmetrical continentalism are a part of the problem. First the good news. There are a substantial number of political science teaching jobs in the United States, not just in political science departments but also in schools of public policy, programs in environmental studies, and schools of public health, social work, education, and public administration. Political science departments in the U.S. reported an overall placement rate of 74 percent in 1992, with 11 percent of those positions being non-academic and 32 percent being temporary. Placement rates were especially high in public policy (80 percent) and comparative politics/area studies (81 percent), two areas where at least some Canadian graduate students might be competitive.<sup>4</sup> Most teaching posts in the U.S. are advertised in the American Political Science

<sup>1</sup> The ratios of hiring from U.S. graduate schools at the ten English Canadian universities offering PhDs in political science are as follows: Dalhousie: 23%, McGill: 62%, Toronto: 56%, York: 52%, Carleton: 54%, Queens: 27%, Western: 9%, Alberta: 58%, Calgary: 55%, British Columbia: 69%.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the self-declaration measure is a conservative indicator of interest in Canadian politics in APSA's graduate program guide, since individual faculty members can only list three subfields, and may choose to list thematic fields (e.g., legislative politics, presidential or executive politics, electoral behavior and public opinion) rather than a substantive interest in Canadian politics. This indicator nevertheless is likely to select those individuals whose identification with the Canadian politics subfield is strongest.

<sup>3</sup> Self-hiring at the top eleven U.S. graduate schools in political science ranges from a high of 42 percent at Harvard, 26 percent at Yale, and 20 percent at the University of California at Berkeley to a low of 9 percent at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, 4 percent at the University of Chicago and 3.5 percent at Cornell.

<sup>4</sup> Michael Brintnall, "Academic Promise: Placement of New Political Scientists 1992," *PS: Political Science and Politics*, vol. 26 (June 1993), pp. 278-80.

Association's *Personnel Newsletter*, so it is relatively easy for Canadian students to obtain information about job opportunities in the United States. The other good news is that under NAFTA, there are very few visa barriers to Canadian citizens getting and keeping a university teaching job in the United States.

Unfortunately, the barriers to getting a teaching job in the United States with a graduate degree from a Canadian university are very high. Hiring in American political science departments is both more insular, and more hierarchical, than in Canada. For example, more than 96 percent of the regular political science faculty at the eleven top-ranked U.S. political science departments received their highest degree at an American university — and almost 79 percent from those same 11 schools.<sup>1</sup> None of the 395 faculty in these departments had their highest degree from a Canadian university. Why is this so? Hiring in U.S. universities is based in very large measure on the reputation of the graduate student's graduate department and dissertation advisers. Regional networks of more prestigious schools feeding faculty to less prestigious ones are also critical in the faculty recruitment process. Most Canadian political science departments are not tied into U.S. networks, and their faculties are not well known by U.S. political scientists,<sup>2</sup> so advisers' letters of recommendation and course transcripts carry less weight.

The relatively low profile of most Canadian universities and scholars — and the Canadian politics subfield — in the United States make it very hard for Canadian PhDs to rise to the top of the pile in the faculty searches where there may be 50 to 300 applicants. There are exceptions to this pattern: students of Thomas Pangle and the late C.B. MacPherson and Allen Bloom in political theory from the University of Toronto, are a good example of placement based on advisor's reputation — and in the cases of Bloom and Pangle, close ties to an existing Straussian network almost certainly helped as well. But other Canadian political science departments, and even other political scientists in the University of Toronto department, remain largely unknown in the United States.

<sup>1</sup> Graduate school rankings are based on the ratings of faculty quality developed by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on January 19, 1983. For more recent (and very similar) rankings, see the November/December 1992 issue of *Changing* magazine. For an earlier analysis of inbred hiring in top U.S. departments, see Jeffery H. Blair, William E. Thompson, Joseph V. Hickey and Philip L. Kelley, "Elitism Among Political Scientists: Subjectivity and the Ranking of Graduate Departments" *PS: Political Science and Politics*, vol. 21 (Summer 1988) pp. 669-774.

<sup>2</sup> Evidence on this point can be found in a recent survey which measured the 400 most cited political scientists based at North American universities. A number of Canadians made the list — David Easton and Peter Hall, for example — but all of them were based at U.S. universities. No Canadian political science department made the list of "Top Twenty Universities" developed from that list. See Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Bernard Grofman and Janet Campagna, "The Political Science 400: Citations by PhD Cohort and by PhD-granting Institution," *PS: Political Science and Politics*, vol. 21, no 2 (June 1989), pp. 258-270. It should be noted that these ratings do not necessarily say anything about the quality of research, but they are a good indicator of whose research is read and considered important for U.S. faculty members' own research.

The low profile of Canadian political science departments is also linked to the very low profile of the study of Canadian politics in the United States. There are very few political science teaching jobs in the United States with an explicitly Canadian focus. Most comparative politics job slots in the U.S. are still allocated on a regional basis, rather than a thematic basis (e.g., comparative political institutions, comparative political violence). If a graduate student's research does not fit easily in a region where a faculty slot is likely to be allocated, such as East Asia, Western Europe, or Latin America, they are unlikely to be considered for a job; countries which do not fit easily into regional job slots (e.g., Australia, Canada, Turkey) are likely to be underrepresented on university faculties.

Although the barriers to getting a university teaching job in the United States are formidable, there are several things that graduate students at Canadian universities can do to make themselves more marketable south of the border — without hurting their job prospects in Canada, and while retaining a strong research focus on Canada. Perhaps the most important thing that a Canadian graduate student can do is to choose a topic comparing Canada with the U.S., or failing that, Canada and a European country. A comparative analysis of the mobilization of Christian evangelicals into politics in the U.S. and Canada is one example of such a topic. Research topics which compare institutional capacity in the two countries (e.g., capacity to impose geographically concentrated "Not in my Backyard" losses such as siting of hazardous waste incinerators and spent nuclear fuel dumps) and research exploring how "policy learning" takes place across national borders (in particular how this process works when the two countries are of very different sizes or where one country has innovated significantly before the other) are also fruitful areas for research.<sup>3</sup>

A second thing that Canadian graduate students can do to improve their job prospects in the U.S. — and in Canada as well — is choose a topic which is likely to expand job options beyond political science departments. As noted earlier, much of the job growth for political scientists over the next few years is likely to be outside of traditional political science departments. Such schools often hire faculty to teach comparative courses in a particular policy sector (or in the case of business schools, courses like regulation, business and public policy, and business ethics). So long as a junior faculty member can show an ability to teach about the United States as well as other countries, and publishes in reputable (preferably U.S.) journals, having a research focus on Canada will not hurt.

Canadian grad students can also improve their U.S. job prospects by framing their topic in a way that is attuned to debates in international (especially U.S.) political science as well as Canadian ones. To make gross over-generalizations, the categories and theories that have dominated Canadian political science have been heavily influenced by concrete, pragmatic concerns over national unity, by Canada's economic dependence (stimulating interest in political economy) and by its status as a middle power in the global economy and political scene. The discipline in the United States, on the other hand, has been influenced by its (declining) hegemonic status, anti-Marxist impulses, and a drive toward abstraction in theorizing. Why this is so is beyond the scope of its essay.

<sup>3</sup> On cross-national policy learning, see for example George Hoberg, "Sleeping with an Elephant: The American Influence on Canadian Environmental Regulation," *Journal of Public Policy*, 11,1 (1991) pp. 107-131.



But Canadian grad students who give job talks in the United States would clearly be well-advised to pitch their talk in a way that addresses concerns of the mainstream political science profession in the U.S.

A fourth thing that Canadian graduate students can do to improve their marketability in the U.S. is to develop links with U.S.-based scholars and institutions. There are several ways to go about this: present papers at conferences in the United States, send papers to U.S.-based scholars working on similar topics and travel to see them when you are going on research trips; ask your Canadian faculty mentors to invite those U.S.-based scholars to give talks at your university and to participate in panels with you and others at CPSA meetings. There are also opportunities to establish temporary linkages with U.S.-based institutions for the duration of research trips there. Having a U.S. affiliation can help Canadian graduate students get interviews with U.S. policymakers and give them opportunities to get U.S.-based scholars to write letters of recommendation when they become job candidates. It really helps tremendously if your references are known to the hiring committee and have a good reputation for not inflating recommendations. Personal linkages and a sense of mutual obligation between references and members of faculty search committee also give the latter greater confidence that if they call references to make sure that no critical information is being withheld in a written reference, they can get a straight answer. Canadian-based grad students applying for jobs in the U.S. should have at least one U.S.-based political scientist write a letter for them; two is even better.

### Conclusions

Recruitment patterns in francophone and anglophone Canada and in the United States are marked by substantial amounts of internal hierarchy and by substantial "solitudes" from each other. The professions are also strongly marked by asymmetrical continentalism: both Americans and Canadians who go to U.S. graduate schools for training are hired in Canada, but there is very little reciprocal hiring in the U.S. of Canadian-trained political scientists.

These barriers pose important issues both for the profession and for individuals in it. For individuals, these patterns suggest that choices made very early in their careers — most notably the choice of a graduate school — are likely to have a critical impact on their future career prospects. Part recruitment practices suggest that potential graduate students who plan to specialize

in a subfield other than Canadian politics may maximize their prospects for a high-prestige job at a Canadian PhD-granting university by obtaining graduate training at one of the top U.S. graduate schools rather than staying in Canada. For students considering graduate training at a francophone university in Canada, the data suggest that such a degree is unlikely to produce employment at anglophone universities in Canada. And the more limited data on the U.S. job market suggest that the barriers to entry into the U.S. with a PhD from a Canadian university are very high indeed. All of these barriers are subject to change, of course, but the patterns are striking. Yet many prospective graduate students probably make their decision on which graduate school to attend with only a limited awareness of its implications.

For the profession, the power of solitudes, hierarchies and asymmetrical continentalism raise questions about both the recruitment process and the future of graduate programs. In the recruitment process, search committee need to consider whether individual intellectual merit and collective intellectual exchange and growth have taken a back seat in faculty recruitment to a desire to avoid risks and search costs (and unfamiliar accents), as well as to the desire to maintain and advance the position of one's own institution in professional hierarchies and the desire to maintain symbiotic relationships among oligopolistic hiring cartels by not hiring a promising candidate from a less prestigious institution.

The data also raise — but cannot answer — questions about how to distribute the retrenchment in Canadian political science graduate programs that seems likely given provincial budget deficits and immense overproduction of PhDs. It seems doubtful that Canadian universities can sustain fifteen PhD programs in political science — especially where several programs are located in the same geographic areas.<sup>1</sup> Additional research needs to be gathered on whether the hierarchical hiring patterns evident here are reflected in differential rates of placing PhD graduates. It makes little sense — either in terms of government resource allocation or personal resource allocation — to ask students to devote a number of years to a graduate program if their odds of getting a job with a degree from that institution are very low. Of course, restricting the number of Canadian PhD programs in political science would likely hit smaller programs outside the major cities of central Canada especially hard. Equality of access and opportunity, and attention to concerns of hinterland regions is almost certain to clash with efficiency considerations — another way in which political science mirrors the broader Canadian reality.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the PhD in public policy offered by McMaster University.

**Table 1**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at English Canadian Universities Granting a PhD in Political Science**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
USA	39%	54%	58%	64%	35%	30%	52%	50%	50%	152
English Canadian	4%	14%	19%	21%	44%	61%	26%	50%	28%	86
Francophone Cdn	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	2
UK/IRL	48%	23%	19%	15%	20%	9%	19%	0%	19%	59
France	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3
Europe Other	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2
Other	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1
Percent	8%	12%	17%	24%	18%	11%	9%	3%	100%	
Total Count	23	35	52	73	54	33	27	8		305

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 2)

**Table 2**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at English Canadian Universities Granting a MA in Political Science or MPA**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
USA	50%	50%	58%	42%	13%	9%	22%	20%	34%	71
English Canadian	22%	35%	28%	42%	63%	86%	65%	60%	48%	101
Francophone Cdn	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	2
UK/IRL	11%	10%	14%	9%	23%	5%	9%	20%	13%	26
France	6%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2
Europe Other	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3
Other	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2
Percent	9%	10%	17%	21%	19%	11%	11%	2%	100%	
Total Count	18	20	36	43	40	22	23	5		207

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 13)

**Table 3**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at English Canadian Universities Granting a BA in Political Science**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
USA	0%	40%	50%	36%	27%	0%	9%	0%	19%	13
English Canadian	0%	20%	0%	46%	55%	67%	83%	88%	62%	42
Francophone Cdn	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	1
UK/IRL	0%	20%	25%	18%	18%	17%	4%	13%	13%	9
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Europe Other	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	3%	2
Other	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1
Percent	0%	7%	6%	16%	16%	9%	34%	12%	100%	
Total Count	0	5	4	11	11	6	23	8		68

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 24)

**Table 4**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at French-Language Canadian Universities**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
USA	0%	0%	7%	15%	0%	19%	25%	100%	12%	11
English Canadian	0%	17%	0%	10%	15%	10%	13%	0%	10%	9
Francophone Cdn	100%	0%	14%	10%	25%	14%	25%	0%	17%	15
UK/IRL	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3
France	0%	50%	43%	40%	45%	57%	25%	0%	44%	40
Europe Other	0%	33%	36%	15%	10%	0%	13%	0%	14%	13
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Percent	1%	7%	15%	22%	22%	23%	9%	1%	100%	
Total Count	1	6	14	20	20	21	8	1		91

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 2)

**Table 5**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at Bilingual Canadian Universities Granting a MA or BA in Political Science, as a Percentage by Source and Total Count**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
USA	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	15%	4
English Canadian	0%	50%	29%	43%	0%	0%	100%	33%	30%	8
Francophone Cdn	0%	0%	0%	14%	50%	0%	0%	33%	11%	3
UK/IRL	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	60%	0%	0%	15%	4
France	0%	0%	29%	14%	50%	20%	0%	33%	22%	6
Europe Other	0%	50%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Percent	0%	7%	26%	26%	7%	19%	4%	11%	100%	
Total Count	0	2	7	7	2	5	1	3		27

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 0)

**Table 6**  
**Year and Source of Highest Degree of Political Science Faculty at English Canadian Universities Granting a PhD in Political Science, By Field of Interest**

Source	Year								Total Percent	Total Count
	Before 1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-Present		
<i>Faculty Listing Canadian Politics as a Field of Interest</i>										
USA	44%	0%	78%	59%	19%	18%	33%	0%	39%	31
English Canadian	0%	50%	11%	27%	69%	82%	50%	100%	43%	34
All Other	55%	50%	11%	14%	13%	0%	17%	0%	17%	14
Percent	11%	5%	11%	28%	20%	14%	8%	3%	100%	
Total Count	9	4	9	22	16	11	6	2		79
<i>Faculty Not Listing Canadian Politics as a Field of Interest</i>										
USA	36%	61%	53%	67%	42%	36%	57%	67%	54%	121
English Canadian	7%	10%	21%	18%	34%	50%	19%	33%	23%	52
All Other	57%	28%	25%	16%	24%	14%	24%	0%	23%	53
Percent	6%	147%	19%	23%	17%	10%	9%	3%	100%	
Total Count	14	31	43	51	38	22	21	6		226

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(Number of missing cases : 2)

(All Other includes : Francophone Canadian, UK/IRL, France, Europe, and other.)

**Table 7**  
**Placement of Graduates of English Canadian Graduate Programs in Political Science at Canadian Universities, by Type of Hiring Institution**

HIRING SCHOOL	PLACING SCHOOL : WHERE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED (percentage of total placements by type of hiring institution)									
	Dalhousie	McGill	Toronto	York	Carleton	Queen's	Western	Alberta	Calgary	British Columbia
Anglophone PhD-granting	37.5%	42.1%	41.0%	41.9%	18.2%	31.4%	0%	23.5%	100%	42.9%
Anglophone MA-granting	12.5%	36.8%	37.3%	32.3%	60.6%	34.3%	50.0%	47.1%	0%	35.7%
Anglophone BA-granting	37.5%	5.3%	18.1%	16.1%	18.2%	22.9%	33.3%	29.4%	0%	14.3%
Francophone	12.5%	10.5%	1.2%	9.7%	0%	2.9%	0%	0%	0%	7.1%
Bilingual	0%	5.3%	2.4%	0%	3.0%	8.6%	16.7%	0%	0%	0%
Total Number of PhDs from Placing Schools	8	19	83	31	33	35	6	17	1	14
Faculty Trained at English Canadian Universities as a Percent of all Faculty at Canadian Political Science Departments										
	1.1%	2.6%	11.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	1.0%	2.3%	0%	1.9%

Source : American Political Science Association, Graduate Programs and Faculty in Political Science, 1992-1994

**Table 8**  
**Endogenous and Exogenous Hiring Among English Canadian PhD-Granting Political Science Departments**

HIRING SCHOOL	PLACING SCHOOL : WHERE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED (as percentage of total faculty positions in hiring departments)										Total Hires from Eng. Cdn Depts
	Dalhousie	McGill	Toronto	York	Carleton	Queen's	Western	Alberta	Calgary	British Columbia	
Dalhousie	7.7%	0%	23.1%	0%	0%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%	7.7%	46.2%
McGill	0%	<b>15.4%</b>	0%	3.8%	3.8%	0%	0%	0%	3.8%	0%	26.9%
Toronto	0%	1.6%	<b>17.2%</b>	1.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.6%	23.4%
York	2.1%	4.2%	14.6%	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31.3%
Carleton	0%	0%	2.4%	9.8%	<b>4.9%</b>	4.9%	0%	0%	0%	2.4%	24.4%
Queen's	0%	3.8%	3.8%	7.7%	0%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23.1%
Western	0%	0%	18.2%	4.5%	4.5%	0%	<b>0%</b>	13.6%	0%	0%	40.9%
Alberta	5.3%	0%	5.3%	0%	0%	10.5%	0%	<b>5.3%</b>	0%	5.3%	31.6%
Calgary	0%	0%	22.7%	9.1%	0%	4.5%	0%	0%	<b>0%</b>	0%	36.4%
British Columbia	0%	0%	3.8%	0%	0%	7.7%	0%	0%	0%	7.7%	19.2%
Faculty produced by department as a percent of all political scientists at English Canadian PhD-granting departments with highest degrees from English Canadian universities											
	3.4%	9.2%	39.1%	14.9%	6.9%	12.6%	0%	4.6%	1.1%	6.9%	

Bold characters indicate endogenous hiring.

Source : American Political Science Association, Graduate Programs and Faculty in Political Science, 1992-94

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**CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR PROGRAMS**

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Peter Aucoin  
Dalhousie UniversityWilliam Mathie  
Brock University

The tables that follow were prepared on the basis of responses from departmental chairs to a questionnaire circulated at the time of the last annual meeting of chairs in January 1994. The survey was originally proposed as a simple way of arriving at some elementary comparative information that might be useful to us in considering how and what we are doing as departments of political science. We hoped the effort might at least give us some idea of whether a survey of this sort could be of any value and, if so, of how it ought to be done. In fact, we found that some of our questions did not yield very useful or unambiguous information. If the survey is repeated some of our questions need to be clarified, some need to be added, and others ought to be dropped. We had intended to circulate the results of our survey among chairs but were requested by the CPSA Board to publish the results in the *Bulletin*. Had we anticipated this request we would have made a greater attempt to fill in the gaps in our survey. We hope our colleagues will forgive any mistakes we may have made in tabulating and interpreting the information submitted. We would, of course, welcome any communications and especially suggestions as to how any further effort in this direction might be improved. We are grateful to Mitchell Cunningham, an M.A. student at Brock who assisted us in developing the tables.

Departmental Composition of Faculty and Teaching Load (Table I)

University	Tenured Faculty (M/F)	Tenure Track (M/F)	Sessional (M/F)	Courses Taught by Others <sup>1</sup>	Load-FT Faculty <sup>2</sup>	Total course enrolments (full yr. equiv.)	Number UGs in Arts & Sci (FT/PT) <sup>3</sup>
Acadia	4/0	1/0	1 F	1	3	600	2500
Alberta	16/1	2/3	1 M	16	2.5	3910	8350F/9888P
Brock	14/1	1/0		6	2.5	1580	11000
Calgary	19? <sup>4</sup>	1?	0	12- 14	2.5	3620	9784
Carleton	30/8	1/3	0	20	2.5	5500	20000
Concordia	19?		1		2		10919
Dalhousie	9/1	2/1	1 F	3	2.5	1100	5400F/700P
Glendon	5/3	0	0	10	3	630	2000
Guelph	13/1.5	0/1	0	0	2		4000
Lakehead	2/0	1/1	4	0		800	ca.2900
Laurentian	7?	2?	0	4	3	500	n/a
Manitoba	14?	0	5?		2.5	2000	10394
McGill	20?	3?	5?	28	2		8500
McMaster	13/3	3/1	0	12	2.5		13900
Memorial	10/2	0	1 M				
Moncton	5/1	0	1 M	4	3	700	1850
Montréal	25?	2?	0	8	2	2400	
Mount Allison	4?	?	0	0	3	446	
Mount St.V	2/1	0	0	1	3	250	2000
New Brunswick	6?	1?	0	2	3	725	2179
Ottawa	12/3	1/3	0	27	2	657	
Queen's	20/3	0/2	1 M	8 FC	2.5	1790	6526F/2725P
Regina	8/0	0	3/1				
RMC	4/0	0	0				
Ryerson	11?	1?	4?	0	15 hrs/sem	5000	
Saint Thomas	3/0	0	0				
Saint Francis X	6?	2?	0	0	3	750	3000
Saskatchewan	10/0	1/1	1 M	4	2.5	1320	6615
Simon Fraser	10/4	4/0	8.4FTE	42 <sup>5</sup>	2.5	3097	
Toronto	49/8	2/1	2M	8	2.5	4500	19000 /6000Erind
UBC	18/1	2/2.4		6	2	3950	
UNBC	1/0	2/1	0				
UPEI	2/0	2/0	3/1				
UQAM	32?	0	2?	28/SEM	2	2400	n/a
Victoria	7.5/1	1/2	2 M	9 SEM.	2.5-2	1350	
Waterloo	9/2	1/1	0				
Western	17/2	2/2	3/0	11	2.5	2869	
WLU	9/0	2/0	1 F	2 fc	2.5	2724	3206
Windsor	11/1	0/2	0	7	2.5	4053	3779F/1394P
Winnipeg	10?	0	0	8	3	1310	7000
York	30/5	1/4	1 M				

<sup>1</sup> Unless identified otherwise, we refer here to semester long courses.

<sup>2</sup> Workload for full time faculty is in full year course equivalents, since most replies were in this form. We added a "+" to the number where we were told other factors like graduate supervision are not counted in load as expressed in courses taught. It is likely that this is so in other cases but was not mentioned in the response to our survey.

<sup>3</sup> We were aiming here to get some rough sense of the size of undergraduate populations within which our departments operate but did not find a successful way of finding this. We have recorded the results we got while noting they are not very helpful.

<sup>4</sup> "?" means we did not know the gender breakdown (question not in our original survey-- added at meeting of chairs).

<sup>5</sup> Includes sessionals, adjunct & visiting faculty.



Undergraduates : The introductory course (Table IIB)

University	Number of Sections	Size of Sections	Similar? <sup>1</sup>	Cndn	Comp	Other	by Fac <sup>2</sup>	Size of sem or tut grps if any	Dir by F/T/O <sup>3</sup>	Tot Enr
Acadia	4	40	YesV	X			3	14	1.5/10.5/	160
Alberta	4	60	Yes		X		2	NONE		251
Brock	2	350/150	Yes		X		All	18	7/15/16	500
Calgary	5	90	Yes			X	5	25	T=All	464
Carleton	8	220	Yes		X		6	20-25	T=All	1700
Concordia	6	66	NR			X	2			364
Dalhousie	4	60-140	YesV		X		3			400
Glendon	2E/1F <sup>4</sup>	2X50/12	Yes			X	1	25	1/3/-	112
Guelph	4	NR	4 VAR.			X	All	20	T=All	500-600
Lakehead	3	130/90/50	YesV		X	X	2			270
Laurentian	3E/1F	30-60	Yes		X		3			150
Manitoba	6	100-245	4 VAR				5	15-20	T=All	700
McGill	9	160	VAR				5	15-25		2021
McMaster	3D/1E <sup>5</sup>	150/50	No		X	X	3	20		500
Moncton	3	120/100/25	NR	NO			All			250
Montreal	NONE									
Mount Allison	1						All			194
Mount St.V	1	35-50	Yes	X	X		1			35-50
New Brunswick	2	80	Yes				All	20	T+O=All	160
Ottawa	2E/2F	329/ 175	YesV	X	X	X	3	20	F=20%	504
Queen's	3	298/152/43		2X	X		2	21	T=All	493
Ryerson	14	40			X		75%			
Saskatchewan	6	2x150/4x80	Yes	X	X	X	4			560
Simon Fraser	4	127	YesV				3	15-17	T=All	508
SaintFrancisX	5	45	Yes	X	X	X	All			245
Toronto	4	100-250		2X	2X		All	15	T=moest	900
UBC	11	75(AVG)-150				X	8	20	T=All	1070
UQAM	NONE <sup>6</sup>									
Victoria	3	150	Yes	X			2			450
Western	3	350	Yes			X	3	30	T=All	776
Wilfrid LU	3	150-180	Yes		x		3	20	T=All	533
Windsor	12	100		X	X	X	All	30-35	T=All	1305
Winnipeg	5	75-100	Yes			X	All	20-25	T=All	435

1 Where our question whether all sections of Intro. were similar in form and content was answered "Yes" but with qualifications we have put "YesV".

2 Question asked how many sections are taught by permanent faculty.

3 Question asked how many seminar/tutorial sections are led by faculty/teaching assistants/others.

4 =English /French

5 =Day/Evening

6 UQAM reports 10 compulsory one semester courses for all 1st year pol.sci. students.

Graduate Programs (Table III)

University	Number Current MA Stdnts	Number Current PhD Stdnts	% Female Grad Stdnt	Number Full Yr/Sem Grad Crses	Number of TAs	TA Budget <sup>1</sup>
Acadia	8	n/a	N/R	5/0	7	\$5,500
Alberta	46	25	35	0/20	10	\$135,954
Brock	36	0	40	0/	70	\$100,000
Calgary	26	19	27	0/15	11	\$60,000
Carleton	80	60	30	0/28	57	\$6500each
Concordia	115	n/a	50	0/18	25	\$30,000
Dalhousie	38	14	33	2/2	10	\$16,800
Glendon	0	0	N/R	0	2	\$18,000
Guelph	40	N/R	60	0/10	15	\$105,000
Laurentian	n/a	n/a	n/a		8	\$4,000
Manitoba	65 + 70	n/a	32	0/10	32	\$72,000
McGill	78	42	36	7/4		
McMaster	28	0	47	0/19	26	\$247,000
Moncton	0	0	N/R		3	\$1,300
Montreal	90	50	N/R	0/28	N/R	\$55,000
New Brunswick	18		50			
Ottawa	51	3/yr <sup>2</sup>	33		25	\$144,376
Queen's	10	63	24	0/14	27	\$147,000
Saskatchewan	7-10/an	0	43	0/4+	3+2PT	\$43,000
Simon Fraser	43	4	37	0/12	40	\$121,713
Toronto	61	120	44	7/6	54	\$298,000
UBC	31	31	35.4	0/15	17.5	\$149,538
UQAM	150	50	40	0/24	30	\$22,000
Victoria	40	0	45	0/5	N/R	N/R
Waterloo						
Western	24	17	39	6/4	24	\$285,432
Wilfrid Laurier	13	n/a	42		21	n/a
Windsor	23	n/a	39	0/13	15	\$48,643
Winnipeg	23	n/a	N/R	4/0	8	\$20,571
York						

<sup>1</sup> Some at least of the great variations in TA budgets reflects the fact that teaching assistantships are for some but not all departments graduate fellowships.

<sup>2</sup> Commencing in 94-95.

Administrative support and provisions for chair (Table IV)

University	Full Time Admin. Staff	Admin. Asst.?	Course Reduction for Chair	Admin. Stipend?	Other Benefits
Acadia	1	No	.5 out of 3	Yes	No
Alberta	NR	Yes	1.5-5 out of 2.5	Yes	N/R
Brock	1	PT Sem.Co-ord.	50%	No	No
Calgary	4	Yes	1.0.	Yes	Admin.Sab.
Carleton	7	Yes	1.5 out of 2.5	Yes	Sab. Credit
Concordia	3	No	.5	Yes	No
Dalhousie	2	Yes	1 out of 2.5	Yes	No
Glendon	1 S	N/R	1 out of 3	No	No
Guelph	2	Yes	2 out of 4	Yes	No
Lakehead	1 S	N/R	full year crse	Yes	No
Laurentian	1 S	No	1 out of 3	Yes	Yes
Laurier	1.6	No	1.0	Yes	Yes
Manitoba	2.5	Yes	5 out of 2.5	Yes	N/R
McGill	5	Yes	1 out of 2.0	Yes	No
McMaster	4	Yes	1.5 out of 2.5	Yes	No
Moncton	1	No	1 out of 3	Yes	Sab. Credit
Montreal	6	Yes	2 out of 4	Yes	N/R
MSVU	.25	No	.5	Yes	No
Mt. Allison	N/R	Yes	No	Yes	N/R
New Brunswick					
Ottawa	2.5	Yes	1/2 load	Yes	No
Queen's	6	Yes	Yes: 1.5 crses	Yes	N/R
Ryerson	1.5	Yes	Yes: 9 hrs tching/semest	Yes	Admin. Sab
Saint Francis X	.5	No	Yes: 1 from 3	Yes	No
Sask.	1 S	No	Yes: 9 c.u.	Yes	Moder
Simon Fraser	4	Yes	Yes: 1 full crse	Yes	Admin. Sab.
Toronto	8.5	Yes	Yes:80%	Yes	Admin.Sab.
UBC	3	No	Yes: 50% or 6 credits	Yes	Yes
UQAM	5	Yes	Yes: 1 crse/ semester	Yes	Yes
Victoria	2	No	Yes: 2 x 1 term crses	Yes	Yes
Western	4	Yes	Yes: 1.5 crse reduct	Yes	No
Wilfrid Laurier	1.6	No	Yes: one full credit	Yes	Sab.Credit
Windsor	2	No	Yes: 2 crses	Yes	N/R
Winnipeg	1	No	Yes: 1 FCE	Yes	Moder

**DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS /  
AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS**

**UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL**

**Sabbatiques**

Alain Baccigalupo (du 1er janvier 1995 au 15 juillet 1995, et du 1er janvier 1996 au 15 juin 1996)

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

Albert Legault (du 1er juillet 1994 au 31 décembre 1994, du 1er juillet 1995 au 31 décembre 1995)

**Rencontres scientifiques**

Séminaire de travail sur *Le libéralisme politique mis à l'épreuve des nationalismes contemporains* organisé par François Blais, Guy Laforest et Diane Lamoureux. Ce

séminaire a eu lieu les 14 et 15 octobre 1994 à l'Université Laval.

**Modifications éventuelles des programmes de 2ième et 3ième cycles**

Révision du programme de doctorat. en 1995

**Projet subventionné: Agriculture intensive et écosystème régional: du diagnostic aux interventions**

Le département de science politique de l'Université Laval assure la coordination d'un important projet de recherche sur l'agriculture intensive et l'environnement. Ce programme de recherche multidisciplinaire sera réalisé sur une période de trois ans (1994-1997) avec une équipe composée de chercheurs des sciences de la vie et des sciences naturelles et du génie. Le professeur Réjean Landry du département de science politique de l'Université Laval est au centre de cet important projet où seront injectés plus de 2 millions de dollars par le

secrétariat inter-conseil (CRSH, CRSNG, CRN) dans le cadre des subventions Éco-recherche sur Plan Vert.

Le projet *Agriculture intensive et écosystème régional : du diagnostic aux interventions* veut, en rendant compte à la fois des impacts environnementaux de l'agriculture intensive et des impératifs économiques de ce secteur d'activité, résoudre le problème suivant : dans quelle mesure des changements dans les technologies de production et dans les politiques publiques permettraient-ils de mieux concilier la croissance économique résultant de l'agriculture intensive avec la protection de l'environnement et de la santé ? Ce programme de recherche vise à développer des instruments d'intervention pour une gestion plus efficace des interactions de l'agriculture intensive avec l'environnement.

Les travaux scientifiques qui abordent cette problématique considèrent généralement un seul élément des écosystèmes agricoles et ils se limitent généralement à considérer un seul instrument de politique gouvernementale. Une meilleure compréhension de la situation et le développement d'instruments efficaces de gestion des écosystèmes requièrent qu'on considère l'impact résultant de l'effet simultané des interventions techniques, économiques, politiques sociales et sanitaires sur les écosystèmes agricoles. Ce projet original, basé sur l'intégration de plusieurs disciplines, contribuera donc à l'avancement des connaissances scientifiques en permettant de mieux comprendre la situation globale et en favorisant le développement d'instruments plus efficaces de gestion de l'interaction des êtres humains avec l'environnement.

#### Autres nouvelles

Monsieur Jacques Zylberberg et Madame Pauline Côté ont obtenu 30 000\$ du CRSH et 32 500\$ du Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce du gouvernement du Québec pour l'organisation du prochain congrès de la Société Internationale de Sociologie des Religions qui aura lieu à Laval du 26 juin au 1er juillet 1995.

Monsieur Jean Mercier est le nouveau directeur du département.

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

#### Sabbaticals

David Cox (1994-1995)  
Philip Goldman, Winter 1995, Winter 1996  
Philip Wood, Fall 1994, Fall 1995

#### Negotiated Leave

Colin Leys, Fall 1994

#### Appointments

Matthew Mendelsohn  
Jonathan Rose

#### Scientific meetings

*Ethnic Conflict and European Security*, Queen's Centre for International Relations with the assistance of the Cooperative Security Competition Program, September 23-4, 1994.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### Sabbaticals

Donald E. Blake, July 1, 1995 — June 30, 1996  
Diane Mauzy, September 1, 1995 — August 31, 1996

#### Appointments

Nina Halpern, B.A. (Smith), M.A., Ph.D. (Michigan) as associate professor from January 1, 1994.

### UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

#### Professeur invité

Isakovic, Zlatko de l'Institut d'études européennes de Belgrade (Yougoslavie). De janvier à avril 1995, monsieur Isakovic enseignera un cours sur *Political Change and Development* et *Political Sociology*. (cours donné conjointement avec le département de Sociologie)

### TRENT UNIVERSITY

#### Sabbaticals

Magnus Gunther  
Doug Torgerson (2nd term)

### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

#### Sabbaticals

Robert Finbow  
David Cameron

#### Scientific meetings

Peter Haydon organised two meetings this summer, his annual maritime workshop in June and a special confidence-building meeting for Middle East navies Foreign Affairs & Maritime in August.

*Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy in the New World (dis)Order*, A workshop hosted by the centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University and The Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association, Saint Mary's University, 14-16 October 1994.

#### Other news

Gilbert Winham was inducted as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada on October 14, 1994.

Tim Shaw is serving as initial coordinator for a new IPSA Study Group on *New World Orders* ?.

Peter Aucoin is an Associate of the Institute for Research on Public Policy for 1994.

### ACADIA UNIVERSITY

#### Sabbaticals

Ian Stewart (Fall 1994, Winter 1995)  
Agar Adamson (Fall 1994)



**Appointments**

Janet McClain (1994/1995)  
Peter Buker (1994/1995)

Greg Pyrez has begun a three year appointment as department head.

Marsh Conley is currently president of the SSFC.

Advertisement of a tenure-track position, to begin on July 1, 1995.

**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**

Maureen Covell (S.F.U.) was re-elected to the Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association and as Chair of its Committee on Women Scholars.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA****Scientific meetings**

*Order and Disorder: Domestic Sources of Regional Instability*, 11th annual Political Studies Students' Conference, February 2-5, 1995.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO****Sabbaticals**

Salim Mansur (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996)  
Andres Perez (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996)  
Denis Smith (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996)

**Appointments**

Michael Lusztig, probationary appointment  
Andrew Molloy, 1 year limited-term  
Donald Abelson, probationary appointment  
Veronica Schild, probationary appointment  
Stuart Robinson, 1 year limited-term

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN****Guest professor**

Professor Wilfried von Bredow of the Institute for Political Science at the Philipps University, Marburg Germany and holder of the 1994-95 John G. Diefenbaker Award, is spending the fall term with the Department. The John G. Diefenbaker Award enables distinguished German scholars (in the social sciences and humanities) to spend up to twelve months in Canada. Dr. von Bredow's major project during his time with us is research for a book on Canada. He is also teaching a course on *Europe in the Emerging World Order*.

**Appointments**

Gordon Barnhart, formerly Clerk of the Senate of Canada, is teaching a course on Canadian government for the Department while pursuing a doctorate in History.

**Other news**

Professor David Smith has been elected Vice-President, Research Communications of the Social Science Federation of Canada.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON****Appointments**

Brian Howe  
David Johnson  
Jackie Scott  
Pamela Decker

**Proposed modifications for graduate programmes**

New Certificate in Public Administration

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO****Sabbaticals**

Aurel Braun (1994-95)  
David Cook (1994-95)  
Franklyn Griffiths (1994-95)  
Thomas Homer-Dixon (1994-95)  
Bennett Kovrig (1994-95)  
Robert O. Matthews (1994-95)  
Thomas Pangle (1994-95, 2nd term only)  
Louis Pauly (1994-95)  
David Rayside (1994-95)  
Richard Stren (1994-95)  
Judith Teichman (1994-95)  
David Wolfe (1994-95, 2nd term only)

**Appointments**

Liesbet Hooghe (Comparative Politics — European)  
Richard Iton (Erindale College: Comparative Politics — American)  
Patricia McCarney (Comparative Politics — Developing Countries)

**UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A MONTRÉAL****Sabbatiques**

Maurice Couture (1994-95)  
Jacques Lévesque (1994-95)

**Nouveaux engagements**

Jean-Guy Prévost  
Pierre P. Tremblay

**MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND****Appointments**

Dr. Roy Kempel, Ph.D., Queen's University, has been appointed as a lecturer for the 1994-95 academic year.

**Changes to the graduate program**

Memorial University re-opened its M.A. programme in September, 1993. This fall, thirteen students (9 full-time, 4 part-time) were enrolled, with all full timers receiving some form of financial assistance. The program consists of five courses and a thesis and emphasizes Canadian and Comparative politics, Public Administration, and International Relations. A full-time student can finish the degree in four semesters. For further information, please write to:

Graduate Coordinator  
Department of political Science  
Memorial University  
St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3X9

**Other news**

Susan McCorquodale has received an Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) Lieutenant Governor's award for excellence in Public Administration.

**McMASTER UNIVERSITY**

On Monday, August 22nd, 1994, Dr. Henry J. Jacek, Professor of Political Science at McMaster University was elected Chair of the Research Committee on Business and Politics of The International Political Science Association (IPSA). This occurred at the Sixteenth World Congress of ISPA held in Berlin, Germany from August 21st to 25th. As Chair, Henry Jacek will be responsible for planning the activities of the Research Committee over the next three years including the research presentations to be made at the next World Congress in Seoul, The Republic of Korea. In addition, he will direct the research publications of the Committee together with the ISPA Executive Committee and ISPA's official publisher, Macmillan Press of the U.K. At the Sixteenth World Congress, Henry Jacek organized the Research Panel on Organized Business and the Democratic State.

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**SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS /  
RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES**


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**Conference around the theme  
"The United Nations at Fifty: Issues and  
Opportunities"**

Date: March 3-4, 1995  
Location: Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon  
Theme: The United Nations at Fifty: Issues and Opportunities

The conference will review the record of the UN over its fifty year life and explore new issues facing the organization. The program will include twenty papers and eight plenary sessions on: The UN in a Changing World, Peace and Security (general), Peace and Security (Ethnic conflict), Global Development, International Law and Human Rights, Organizational and Financial Reform, and Canada in a Changing UN. The Keynote Speaker will be Maurice Strong, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development. The concluding session of the Conference will be a Roundtable Discussion featuring Maurice Strong, Richard Falk of Princeton University, and Alan Blakeny, former Premier of Saskatchewan.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Registration Office  
United Nations at Fifty  
Room 125 Kirk Hall  
University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7N 0W0  
Phone (306) 966-5539  
Fax: (306) 966-5567

**21st Annual Third World Conference**

Date: March 22-25, 1995  
Location: Swissotel, Chicago  
Theme: Peace, Democracy and Development in the 21st Century

Program Highlights: Communications, Economic/Social Development, Environmental Issues, Post Election Analysis and the Democratization of Third World Countries, Arts/Culture, Leadership Role of Women in the Third World, Technology.

For further informations / Pour plus d'informations :

Dr. Roger K. Oden or Dr. Winberg Chai  
Program Co-Chairs  
21st Annual Third World Conference  
1507, East 53rd Street - Suite 305  
Chicago, Illinois 60615  
Fax: (312) 241-7898

**British Association for Canadian Studies 20th Anniversary Conference**

Date: March 22-25, 1995  
Location: The University of Hull, England  
Theme: Canadian Studies

The following issues will be addressed during the BACS 20th Anniversary Conference: Identities and the evolution of multiculturalism in Canada, literature and culture in the 1990s, the arts, migrant writing, feminist writing, the politics of gender, economic integration, political fragmentation, the future of federalism, environmentalism and public policy, the Internet and the media. Keynote speakers will include: Alan C. Cairns, University of British Columbia and Bhikhu Parekh, University of Hull, England.

Proposals for 20-minute papers, to be presented in either English or French, are warmly invited from any disciplinary or multidisciplinary perspective. Paper proposals, in the form of a short abstract of 200-300 words, may be submitted to the Conference Director until November 30 1994 at the latest.

For further information / Pour plus d'information :

Dr. William Lawton  
Department of Politics  
University of Hull  
E-mail: w.a.lawton@hull.ac.uk  
Fax: 44-482-466-208

**Australian Studies Association of America 1995 Conference**

Date: March 17-19, 1995  
Location: Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida  
Theme: Thematic sessions on aspects of Australian society, politics, culture, economics, and science and technology

There will be discussions on the state of Australian studies in North America and elsewhere, as well as opportunities to share program development information for institutions operating (or contemplating) Australian exchanges.

Proposals for papers on these topics — or any other topic deemed suitable for an interdisciplinary conference — should be submitted by November 30 1994.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Prof. Robert J. Williams  
Department of Political Science  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario  
N2L 3G1  
Phone: (519) 888-4567 ext. 3642  
Fax: (519) 884-8995  
E-mail: rwilliam@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

#### The Law and Society Association 1995 Annual Meeting

Date: June 1-4, 1995  
Location: Royal York Hotel, Toronto  
Theme: Being, Doing, Remembering: the Practices and Promises of Sociological Research at the Close of the Twentieth Century

The meeting will include presentation and discussion of all aspects of research on topics that link law and society, in the broadest sense of these terms.

The due date for paper proposals is December 15, 1994.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Law and Society Association  
Executive Offices, Hampshire House  
Box 33615, University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, MA  
01003-3615  
Phone: (413) 545-4617  
Fax: (413) 545-1640  
E-mail: lsa@legal.umass.edu

#### ISSR XXIIIth International Conference / XXIIIème Conférence Internationale de la SISR

Date: from June 26-1 of July, 1995  
du 26 juin au 1er juillet 1995  
Location: Université Laval, Québec  
Theme: Religious regulation of body and nature  
Thème: Régulation religieuse du corps et de la nature

The International Society for the Sociology of Religion (ISSR) welcomes proposals of communications (abstracts in English or French) on the main themes of the congress as well as on current issues concerning sociology of religion. There will be numerous panels about State and Church relations, Law and Religion, Religion and Labour, Religion and Immigration, Religion and Nationalism, etc.

La Société internationale de sociologie de la religion (SISR) recevra avec plaisir des propositions de communications (résumé en anglais ou en français) sur les thèmes principaux du congrès ainsi que sur l'ensemble des recherches actuelles en sociologie des religions. Plusieurs séances seront consacrées aux relations entre l'Église et l'État, à la religion et au droit, à la religion et au syndicalisme, à la religion et à l'immigration, à la religion et au nationalisme, etc.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

General Secretary / Secrétariat général  
Dr. Grace Davie  
Department of Sociology  
University of Exeter  
Exeter, UK  
EX4 4RJ  
Fax: (0392) 263285

Local Committee / Comité local  
Dr. Jacques Zylberberg  
Département de science politique  
Université Laval  
Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada  
G1K 7P4  
Phone: (418) 656-3114  
Fax: (418) 651-3548

#### Association for Canadian Studies Workshops

Date: October 13-15, 1995  
Location: Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario  
Theme: Interdisciplinarity and the Teaching of Canadian Studies

The Association for Canadian Studies invites papers on or related to the following topics. Selected papers will be designated as drafts for chapters in a volume entitled *Interdisciplinarity and the Teaching of Canadian Studies* to be published following a series of drafts workshops which will be held at Laurentian University. Participants at the workshops will discuss and revise the draft chapters, acting as contributing authors to the final text. Submit drafts by January 31, 1995.

Topics: Interdisciplinarity and the teaching of Canadian Studies in the following contexts :

- colleges, professional schools, public and high schools, universities
- differences of ethnicity, gender, language, etc.
- implications of the Cameron Report and responses to it
- materials and tools, such as bibliography, computers, films, the Internet, travel, etc.
- methodology in relation to pedagogy
- national study (*i.e.*, views from outside Canada) *vs.* self-studies
- the North and other regions, Québec et la francophonie hors-Québec, etc.
- student perspectives -future prospects, interfaces of (inter)disciplines
- writing and rhetorical concerns, relations with writing across the curriculum

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

Dr. Tom Gerry  
Université canadienne en France  
Domaine de Mont Leuze  
06230  
Villefranche-sur-mer, France  
Fax: 011 33 93 01 98 89

Dr. Patrice LeClerc  
Canadian Studies Center  
Duke University  
Durham, N.C., USA  
27708-0422  
Phone: (919) 684-4260  
Fax: (919) 681-7882  
E-mail: declerc@acpub.duke.edu

**The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States 1995 Biennial Conference**

Date : November 15-19, 1995  
 Location : Stouffer Madison Hotel, Seattle, Washington  
 Theme : Canadian Studies in the United States

ACSUS welcomes proposals for papers, panels, debates, roundtables, workshops, posters, demonstrations, special interest groups, and exhibitions in all disciplines on topics dealing with Canada or the Canada-United States relationship. In keeping with the Seattle location, ACSUS encourages proposals dealing with western Canada (especially British Columbia), and Canada as a country of the Pacific.

Proposals should be no longer than 300 words and sent in duplicate by March 1, 1995 to the address below. Anyone interested in serving as a moderator should also contact the ACSUS office. Please note that although anyone may attend the ACSUS conference, you must become a member to participate in the conference program.

Deadline for proposals : March 1, 1995  
 Notification regarding participation : April 15, 1995  
 Final Program distributed : May 15, 1995  
 Completed Papers sent to Session Chairs : Oct. 30, 1995

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

ACSUS '95 Program  
 ACSUS  
 One Dupont Circle, Suite 620  
 Washington, DC, 20036  
 Fax : (202) 296-8379  
 E-mail : acsus@umail.umd.edu

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**OFFRES D'EMPLOI / JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

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**McMASTER UNIVERSITY**  
**Department of Political Science**

*Assistant Professor : Comparative Politics*

The Department of Political Science at McMaster University invites applications for a tenure track position at the assistant professor level in comparative politics. Applicants should have demonstrated research and teaching capabilities in American politics. In addition, applicants must be able to teach at the undergraduate and graduate levels in the area of one or more of the following : theories of political economy ; social policy ; statistical methods and quantitative research. This position will commence on 1 of July 1995 subject to budgetary approval. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to equality of employment for women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities. Applicants should arrange to have three letters of reference, one of which must be from the supervisor of the applicant's doctoral dissertation, sent to the address below. Further information on the criteria for selection will be mailed to all applicants. The closing date for receipt of applications and letters of reference is **12 December 1994**.

Letters of application should be addressed to :

Kim Richard Nossal, Chair  
 Department of Political Science  
 McMaster University  
 Hamilton, ON  
 L8S 4M4

**YORK UNIVERSITY**  
**Department of Political Science**

*Two Tenure-Track Positions*

Field : 1) International Political Economy (Preferred emphasis on problems of international finance, global ecology, or global order). 2) Political Theory with specializations in some combination of the following : contemporary liberal and democratic thought, law and politics, and justice and gender ; and ability to teach the history of political thought.

Requirements : Ph.D., demonstrated teaching and research experience and ability to teach and supervise graduate students immediately.

Application Deadline : **January 2, 1995**

Send cv, samples of scholarship, teaching evaluations and arrange to have three letters of reference sent to :

Prof. H. Simmons, Chair  
 Department of Political Science  
 Room S669 Ross Bldg.  
 York University  
 4700 Keele St.,  
 Toronto, ON  
 M3J 1P3

**HURON COLLEGE**  
**Faculty of Arts and Social Science**

*1. Canadian*

Huron College, an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario, invites applications for a Probationary or Limited Term appointment in Canadian Politics at the rank of Assistant Professor to commence July 1, 1995. The preferred areas of specialisation are Canadian Political Economy and/or Political Communication in Canada. The ability to teach an introductory course in Political Science will be an advantage. Candidates should have completed Ph.D., teaching experience, and publications in the field. Applications including curriculum vitae, academic transcripts, teaching evaluations and three confidential letters of reference should be sent to Dr. James Crimmins, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Science, Huron College, 1349 Western road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3 and are due on or before **6 January 1995**. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this announcement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

*2. Comparative Asian*

Huron College, an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario, invites applications for a Probationary or Limited Term appointment in Comparative East Asian Politics at the rank of Assistant Professor to commence July 1, 1995. The ability to teach an introductory course in International Politics will be an advantage. Candidates should have completed Ph.D., teaching experience, and publications in the field. Applications including curriculum vitae, academic transcripts, teaching evaluations and three confidential letters of reference should be sent to Dr. James Crimmins, Dean of the Faculty of arts and Social Science, Huron College, 1349 Western road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3 and are due on or before **6 January 1995**. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this announcement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
Department of Political Science

*Academic Vacancies*

1. A tenure-track appointment will be made commencing July 1, 1995, subject to final budgetary approval. Candidates must have the Ph.D. We are looking for someone to teach in our unique Masters of Public Administration program oriented to the field of Local Government. Candidates should have substantial teaching and research interests in the area. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents of Canada.

The appointment will be made at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor. Salary is negotiable.

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

Professor Elizabeth Riddell-Dixon  
Chair, Department of Political Science  
The University of Western Ontario  
Social Science Centre  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

Deadline for receipt of applications : **January 5, 1995.**

2. Subject to budgetary approval, one or more part-time and/or limited term appointments may be made, for the 1995-96 academic year. Candidates must have substantial teaching and research interests in the field of international relation, and must have the Ph.D. or be near completion of the degree.

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

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

Effective date of appointment(s) :

July 1, 1995 (full-time appointment)  
September 1, 1995 (part-time appointment)

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

Professor Elizabeth Riddell-Dixon  
Chair, Department of Political Science  
The University of Western Ontario  
Social Science Centre  
London, Ontario N6A 5C2

Deadline for receipt of applications : **February 15, 1995**

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
Department of Political Studies

Applications are invited for a one year term appointment at the (senior) Associate Professor level. It is planned that at least three such appointments will be made in alternate years. For the 1995-96 academic year, the appointment will be made to someone qualified to teach in Political Philosophy and Political Sociology at the undergraduate and Master's levels. The successful applicant will have an active agenda of research and publication in one or both of these fields. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to Professor Hans J. Michelmann, Head, Department of Political Studies,

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0W0 by **January 15, 1995.** The University of Saskatchewan is committed to the principles of Employment Equity and welcomes applications from all qualified candidates. Women, people of aboriginal descent, members of visible minorities, and people with disabilities are invited to identify themselves as members of these designated groups on their applications. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and Permanent residents of Canada.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
Department of Political Science

*Political Theory*

The Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenure-track position in Political Theory. Applicants should be able to teach the history of political philosophy and contemporary political philosophy at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Department particularly welcomes applications from candidates with research and teaching interests in feminism. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, university transcripts, three letters of reference, and a sample of written work. The file should also include materials pertinent to the research record and teaching skills of the applicant. The appointment is expected to be at the level of Assistant Professor and begin September 1, 1995. The deadline for applications is **December 15, 1994.** The position is subject to budgetary approval.

Please forward supporting materials to :

Professor Elisabeth Gidengil, Chair  
Department of Political Science  
McGill University  
855 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T7

McGill University is committed to equity in employment. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, the advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
Department of Political Science

*Comparative Politics (Developing Areas)*

The Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenure-track position in Comparative Politics (Developing Areas). The position is open with respect to regional specialization, but we particularly welcome applications from candidates with research and teaching interests in South Asia. Applicants should demonstrate an interest in theoretical concerns that link their work with other areas and other fields within the discipline. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, university transcripts, three letters of reference, and a sample of written work. The file should also include materials pertinent to the research record and teaching skills of the applicant. The appointment is expected to be at the level of Assistant Professor and begin September 1, 1995. The deadline for applications is **December 15, 1994.** The position is subject to budgetary approval.

Please forward supporting materials to :

Professor Elisabeth Gidengil, Chair  
Department of Political Science  
McGill University  
855 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T7

McGill University is committed to equity in employment. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, the advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

L'Université McGill souscrit à l'équité en matière d'emploi. Conformément à la législation canadienne en matière d'immigration, cette offre s'adresse en premier lieu aux citoyens canadiens et aux résidents permanents du Canada.

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**UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL**  
Département de science politique

*Théorie politique*

Le département de science politique cherche à pourvoir un poste avec accès à la permanence de professeur de théorie politique. Le (la) candidat(e) doit être en mesure d'enseigner l'histoire de la philosophie politique et la philosophie politique contemporaine au niveau des 1<sup>er</sup>, 2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> cycles. Le (la) candidat(e) dont les recherches et enseignements sont axés sur le féminisme sera particulièrement bienvenu(e). Prière de joindre au dossier de candidature un curriculum vitae, des relevés de notes universitaires, trois lettres de recommandation, un échantillon de travaux écrits ainsi que tout document se rapportant au palmarès de recherche et d'enseignement du (de la) candidat(e). Il s'agit d'un poste de professeur adjoint avec date d'entrée en fonction le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1995. La date limite de dépôt des candidatures est fixée au **15 décembre 1994**. La création de ce poste dépend de l'approbation budgétaire.

Veillez faire parvenir votre dossier de candidature à :

Madame Elisabeth Gidengil, directrice  
Département de science politique  
Université McGill  
855, rue Sherbrooke ouest  
Montréal (Québec) H3A 2T7

L'Université McGill souscrit à l'équité en matière d'emploi. Conformément à la législation canadienne en matière d'immigration, cette offre s'adresse en premier lieu aux citoyens canadiens et aux résidents permanents du Canada.

**UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL**  
Département de science politique

*Politique comparée (régions en développement)*

Le département de science politique cherche à pourvoir un poste avec accès à la permanence de professeur de politique comparée (régions en développement). Ce poste convient à des spécialistes régionaux et tout particulièrement à ceux (celles) qui s'intéressent à la recherche et à l'enseignement sur l'Asie du Sud. Le (la) candidat(e) retenu(e) doit témoigner d'un intérêt soutenu pour les questions théoriques qui permettent d'établir un rapport entre ses travaux et d'autres secteurs de la discipline. Le dossier de candidature doit comprendre un curriculum vitae, des relevés de notes universitaires, trois lettres de recommandation, un échantillon de travaux écrits ainsi que tout document se rapportant au palmarès de recherche et d'enseignement du (de la) candidat(e). Il s'agit d'un poste de professeur adjoint avec date d'entrée en fonction le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1995. La date limite de dépôt des candidatures est fixée au **15 décembre 1994**. La création de ce poste dépend de l'approbation budgétaire.

Veillez faire parvenir votre dossier de candidature à :

Madame Elisabeth Gidengil, directrice  
Département de science politique  
Université McGill  
855, rue Sherbrooke ouest  
Montréal (Québec) H3A 2T7

**ANNOUNCEMENTS/ANNONCES DIVERSES**

**POLITICS AND LIFE SCIENCE**

Any scholars interested in exploring the linkage between politics and the life sciences are invited to send their names and addresses and relevant interests to Steven Peterson (address below). We are trying to expand the base of scholars from throughout the world with an interest in this subject. Aspects of this approach include : (a) evolutionary influences on politics, (b) physiological factors which might affect political behavior, and (c) public policy issues arising from the life sciences (such as nutrition policy, bioethics, recombinant DNA, and so on).

We intend to develop a newsletter to keep scholars informed about conference opportunities, publication opportunities, and so on. This would also facilitate development of a more integrated network of scholars from throughout the world than we currently have. Thus, if interested, please send the information requested to :

Dr. Steven A. Peterson  
Division of Social Sciences  
26 N. Main Street  
Alfred University  
Alfred, NY, 14802  
USA

**ESSEX SUMMER SCHOOL IN SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DATA ANALYSIS & COLLECTION**

The Essex Summer School offers a series of self-contained two-weeks courses (from 8 July to 17 August 1995) in social science data collection and analysis at both introductory and advanced levels. Full computing facilities are provided.

Among the topics offered are : introductory data analysis, analysis of textual data, causal modelling, dimensional analysis, log linear analysis, data analysis with SPSS-PC, survey sampling and analysis, maths for social scientists, multi-level analysis, regression analysis, time series analysis, dynamic modelling, exploratory data analysis, artificial intelligence, and rational choice models.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations :

The Organising Secretary  
28th Essex Summer School  
University of Essex  
Colchester, Essex, UK CO4 3SQ  
Phone : (44 1206) 872 502  
Fax : (44 1206)  
E-mail :SUM\_SCH@ESSEX.AC.UK

**THE LIONEL GELBER PRIZE : \$50,000 BOOK  
PRIZE AWARDED TO MICHAEL IGNATIEFF**

The winner of the 1994 Lionel Gelber Prize was announced at the Literary Awards Ceremony of the International Festival of Authors at Harbourfront. The \$50,000 prize for the best book of the year on

international relations was awarded to Michael Ignatieff for *Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the New Nationalism*.

Michael Ignatieff is the first Canadian to receive the Lionel Gelber Prize in its five-year history. Born in Canada in 1947, the distinguished writer and broadcaster currently lives in London, England. His books include *A Just Measure of Pain*, *The Needs of Strangers* and *The Russian Album*. He has also written two novels, *Asya* and *Scar Tissue*.

*Blood and Belonging* explores one of the most complex and volatile issue of our time: the resurgence of ethnic nationalism. In a personal odyssey, which begins in the former Yugoslavia and ends in his adopted state of Britain, Ignatieff considers the dual nature of modern nationalism.

The Lionel Gelber Prize is the richest book award in the world for non-fiction in this category. Established in 1989 by the late Canadian historian Lionel Gelber, the Prize honours works, published in English, or in English translation, that further international understanding. The winner may be of any citizenship.

Among the finalists for 1994 Lionel Gelber Prize was Henry Kissinger of the United States for *Diplomacy*. Three British authors were also shortlisted: Ian Buruma for *The Wages of Guilt: Memories of War in Germany and Japan*; Jane Corbin, for *Gaza Firts: the Secret Norway Channel to Peace Between Israel and the PLO*; and Martin Walker for *The Cold War: A History*.

#### CIVIC EDUCATION PROJECT

Civic Education Project is an international non-profit organization devoted to the strenghtening of democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union through the revitalization of the social sciences in universities and institutes of higher education. Through its visiting professor program, CEP sends Western-trained scholars to teach and advise at universities in Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine. Teaching assignments are initially for one year, during which lecturers teach university-level courses in economics, history, law, political science, public administration, and sociology, and also work on outreach and research. Lectures are conducted in English, and transportation, housing, insurance, teaching materials and a living stipend are provided to program participants.

CEP is currently planning a conference funded by the EU that will look at teaching Political Science and Public Administration in Eastern Europe. While the final agenda has not yet to be decided, we wanted to take this opportunity to let you know a little bit about CEP. If you would like to know more about CEP or this conference please contact us at the adress below.

Chris Owen, program officer  
Civic Education Project  
P.O. Box 5445, Yale Station  
New Haven, CT  
06520  
Phone: (203) 781-0263  
Fax: (203) 781-0265  
E-mail: cep@minerva.cis.yale.edu

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA — THE NORMAN PATERSON FELLOWSHIP AND THE MARCEL CADIEUX FELLOWSHIP / MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL CANADA — BOURSE NORMAN PATERSON ET BOURSE MARCEL CADIEUX

The Policy Staff announces the third annual competition for the Norman Robertson Fellowship and the Marcel Cadieux Fellowship. Each fellowship will allow one or more scholars to spend a minimum of three and maximum of six months on the Policy Staff assessing the implications for Canada of particular international trends or developments. The awards are intended to provide Fellows with direct experience in government as well as to bring a wider set of perspectives to bear in the preparation of policy advice.

Fellowships are open to Canadian citizens who have completed an M.Phil. or Ph.D. within the past five years or are at an advanced stage of doctoral research. The competition is open to scholars in all disciplines, although the Cadieux and Robertson Fellows will be expected to focus respectively on the political and economic-trade dimensions of policy. A security clearance will be required.

Candidates will be judged on the basis of i) their academic and professional qualifications, and ii) the relevance to Canadian interest of their research proposals. Fellows will be awarded a stipend of \$2000-\$2500 per month, depending on qualifications, for a maximum of six months.

The deadline for applications is December 31, 1994. Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae, a complete set of transcripts, two letters of recommendation and a research proposal, and should indicate the number of months they would want to spend on the Policy Staff. Fellows would normally be expected to begin their terms, in Ottawa, between August and October, 1995.

Applications should be sent by mail or fax to:

Cadieux & Robertson Fellowships  
Policy Staff (CPB)  
Foreign Affaires and International Trade Canada  
Lester B. Pearson Building, 125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0G2  
Tel: (613) 944 0378  
Fax: (613) 944-0687

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Le Groupe des politiques annonce la tenue du troisième concours annuel en vue de l'attribution de la bourse Norman Robertson et de la bourse Marcel Cadieux. Chacune des ces deux bourses permettra à un ou plusieurs spécialistes de se joindre au Groupe des politiques, pour une période allant de trois à six mois, afin d'évaluer les conséquences que peuvent avoir pour le Canada des tendances ou des événements particuliers survenant sur la scène internationale. L'objectif est de procurer aux boursiers une expérience directe des rouages du gouvernement et de faire intervenir un plus vaste ensemble de perspectives dans l'élaboration des politiques.

Les bourses sont offertes aux citoyens canadiens qui ont obtenu leur M. Phil. ou leur doctorat au cours des cinq dernières années ou qui sont parvenus à un stade avancé de leur thèse de recherche. Le concours est ouvert aux spécialistes de toutes les disciplines, même si les boursiers Cadieux et Robertson devront se concentrer

respectivement sur les aspects politiques et économiques de la politique étrangère.

Les candidats seront jugés sur la base i) de leurs compétences universitaires et professionnelles et ii) de la pertinence de leur thèse de recherche quant aux intérêts du Canada. Les boursiers recevront une allocation mensuelle de 2 000 à 2500 \$, selon leurs compétences, jusqu'à concurrence de six mois.

La date limite pour le dépôt des demandes est le 31 décembre 1994. Les candidats devront joindre à la demande leur curriculum vitae, leur dossier complet de scolarité, deux lettres de recommandation et une proposition de thèse. Ils devront aussi indiquer le nombre de mois qu'ils envisagent passer au sein du Groupe des politiques. Les boursiers devront normalement prendre leurs fonctions, à Ottawa, entre le mois d'août et le mois d'octobre 1995.

Les demandes devront être expédiées à l'adresse suivante, par la poste ou par télécopieur :

Bourses relatives à la planification des politiques  
Groupe des politiques (CPB)  
Ministères des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce  
international Canada  
Édifice Lester B. Pearson  
125, promenade Sussex  
Ottawa K1A 0G2  
Tél : (613) 944-0378  
Fax : (613) 944-0687

#### THE JULES LÉGER FELLOWSHIP / LA BOURSE JULES LÉGER

The Policy Staff announces the third annual competition for the Jules Léger Fellowship. The Fellowship will allow a scholar to spend a minimum of four and a maximum of twelve months within the Policy Staff, assessing the implications for Canada of particular international trends or developments. The awards are intended to provide Fellows with direct experience in government as well as to bring a wider set of perspectives to bear in the preparation of policy advice. The Fellowship does not include a stipend.

Fellowships are open to Canadian researchers who have an excellent record of research and publications in areas of interest to DFAIT. Candidates will be judged on their academic and professional qualifications, and on the relevance of their research proposal to current Department interests.

The deadline for applications is December 31, 1994. Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae and a short research proposal (approximately five pages), and should indicate the number of months they would want to spend with the Policy Staff. Fellows would normally be expected to begin their terms, in Ottawa, between September 1995 and January 1996.

Applications should be sent by mail or fax to :

The Jules Léger Fellowship  
Policy Staff (CPB)  
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0G2  
Tel : (613) 944 0378  
Fax : (613) 944-0687

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Le Groupe des politiques annonce la tenue du troisième concours annuel en vue de l'attribution de la bourse Jules Léger. La bourse permettra à un spécialiste de se joindre au Groupe des politiques, pour une période allant de quatre à douze mois, afin d'étudier les conséquences que peuvent avoir pour le Canada des tendances ou des événements particuliers survenant sur la scène internationale. L'objectif est de procurer aux boursiers une expérience directe des rouages du gouvernement et de faire intervenir un plus vaste ensemble de perspectives dans l'élaboration des politiques. Le boursier aura accès aux diverses facilités offertes par le Ministère et pourra profiter d'une occasion unique de travailler en étroite collaboration avec les planificateurs de la politique extérieure. La bourse ne comporte pas d'allocation ou d'indemnité mensuelle.

La bourse est offerte aux chercheurs canadiens avec un dossier de recherche étoffé dans les domaines qui peuvent être d'intérêt pour le ministère. Les candidats seront jugés sur la base i) de leurs compétences universitaires et professionnelles et ii) de la pertinence de leur projet de recherche quant aux intérêts du Canada.

La date limite pour le dépôt des candidatures est le 31 décembre 1994. Les candidats devront joindre à la demande leur curriculum vitae et un court projet de recherche (approximativement cinq pages). Ils devront aussi indiquer le nombre de mois qu'ils envisagent de passer au sein du Groupe des politiques. Les boursiers devront normalement prendre leurs fonctions au ministère, à Ottawa, entre le mois de septembre 1995 et le mois de janvier 1996.

Les candidatures devront être expédiées à l'adresse suivante, par la poste ou par télécopieur :

Bourse Jules Léger  
Groupe des politiques (CPB)  
Ministères des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce  
international Canada  
Édifice Lester B. Pearson  
125, promenade Sussex  
Ottawa K1A 0G2  
Tél : (613) 944-0378  
Fax : (613) 944-0687

#### CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION / SOCIÉTÉ HISTORIQUE DU CANADA

##### The Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History

The purpose of the Hilda Neatby Prize, awarded since 1983 by the Canadian Committee on Women's History at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, is to encourage the publication of scholarly articles in women's history in Canadian journals and books. Two prizes are awarded, one for the best article in English and the other one for the best article in French. Any academic article published in Canada during 1994 and deemed to make an original and scholarly contribution to the field of women's history is eligible for nomination for the 1995 prize.

Send nominations, and 8 copies of the article, before February 1, 1995, to :

The Chair of the Hilda Neatby Prize Committee  
Professor Anne Léger-Anderson  
Department of History  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0A2

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### Le prix Hilda Neatby en histoire des femmes

L'objectif du Prix Hilda Neatby, décerné annuellement depuis 1983 par le Comité canadien d'histoire des femmes de la Société historique du Canada, est d'encourager la publication d'articles scientifiques sur l'histoire des femmes dans les revues et les livres canadiens. Deux prix sont décernés, un pour le meilleur article écrit en anglais et l'autre pour le meilleur article écrit en français. Tous les articles savants publiés au Canada en 1994 et apportant une contribution à la fois originale et importante à l'histoire des femmes sont éligibles pour le Prix Hilda Neatby 1995.

Prière d'envoyer vos nominations, avec 8 exemplaires de l'article, avant le 1er février 1995, à :

La présidente du Comité du Prix Hilda Neatby  
Anne Léger-Anderson  
Département d'Histoire  
Université de Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

### INSTITUTO REPUBLICANO

The Instituto Republicano is a civil and private entity, whose main objective is the study of political and cultural problems of the Brazilian reality, also searching international examples. We intend to establish the discussion and systematic diffusion of experience that allow the transformation and political/cultural advance of society, without supporting any political party. At the same time, we'd like to stimulate democratic practices and consolidate the Republic's institutions.

The Instituto Republicano is involved in courses, seminars, lectures, assistance and training activities, publications, production of cultural and didactic videos, besides the maintenance of a library that is open to the public.

Therefore, we are interested in exchange and pacts with national and international, public or private entities, social movements, universities and other entities of the civil society in order to share experiences and get material and documents that may become part of our library.

Maria Ignez Prado Lopes Bastos  
Executive Director of the Instituto Republicano  
Al.Joaquim Eugênio de Lima, 598-Cj.66  
São Paulo, Brazil  
Phone: (5511) 288-6196  
Fax: (5511) 285-1571

### ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

Eight internships will be awarded for 1995-96 to recent graduates of Canadian universities who have an interest in and a knowledge of the legislative process.

Tenure: September 1995 to June 1996  
Stipend: \$16,000 (over the ten month internship)  
Deadline: Completed applications must be received no later than January 27, 1995

For further information and application forms contact :

Robert J. Williams, Director,  
Ontario Legislature Internship Programme,  
Department of Political Science,  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1  
Phone: (519) 888-4567 ext. 5682

### THE PATFORD SHUMA ENDOWED MEMORIAL FUND WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The intent of the fund is to provide education and training for disadvantaged South Africans students in his/her pursuit of post secondary education at the University of Northern British Columbia.

In order to establish a named and directed endowment fund a contribution of \$10,000 is required. Donations to endowments are matchable by the provincial Government, thus doubling your contribution. The combined sum, the endowment, is invested and managed by the University in accordance with provincial statutes. An endowment is in effect a trust fund.

The annual interest accruing on the total investment is allocated each year as the award, less a small percentage equivalent to the rate of inflation which is reinvested with the principal sum to maintain the long term statute of the Fund. Until such time as donations to the Patford Shuma Endowed Memorial Fund reaches \$10,000 the University would award and recognize the accrued interest under the General Scholarship Fund.

In co-operation with the Southern Africa Education Trust Fund, UNBC's Office of International Programmes would select a South African student who meets the University admission, enrolment, and attendance requirements.

Contributions to *The Patford Shuma Endowed Memorial Fund* are extremely welcome and appreciated. For further information please contact the Development Office at UNBC.

The University of Northern British Columbia  
Prince George, British Columbia  
V2N 4Z9  
Phone: (604) 960-5750  
Fax: (604) 960-5799

### CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS — INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

*International Journal*, the quarterly of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, is pleased to announce that the Marvin Gelber Essay Prize for 1993 has been awarded to P. Stuart Robinson for a paper entitled "Reason, Meaning, and the institutional context of Foreign policy decision making", which was published in the spring 1994 issue of the *Journal*.

Stuart Robinson received his doctorate in 1991 from the University of British Columbia. He is currently an assistant professor of political science at the University of Western Ontario, London.

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

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

For further information, contact :

The International Journal  
Canadian Institute for International Affairs  
15 King's College Circle  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 2V9  
Phone: (416) 979-1851  
Fax: (416) 979-8575

### SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

The Suffolk University Department of Government announces a new graduate program, the Master of Science in Political Science, with concentration on Professional Politics. The first students have begun classes in September 1994.

The program is intended primarily for those seeking professional careers in politics, as specialists in campaigns and elections, lobbyists, organizers, or staff for elected officials, perhaps as elected officials themselves. To a lesser extent, it will also serve those who may wish eventually to pursue a PhD in political science, but who feel the need for better preparation first.

The MS requires 30 semester hours (ten courses) of academic credit, including either an internship and internship-based research paper, or a master's thesis. All students must take four core courses: ethical issues in politics, advanced research methods, and two graduate seminars — in campaigns and elections and in legislation and lobbying.

Both full-time and part-time students are accepted. Tuition for 1994-95 is \$12,000; limited fellowship support is available.

For more information, please communicate with :

Professor John C. Berg  
Director of Graduate Study  
Suffolk University  
Boston, Massachusetts  
02108-2770  
Phone: (617) 573-8126  
Fax: (617) 573-8703  
E-mail: j.berg@acad.suffolk.edu

### KENAMO PROJECT

Ted Schrecker, of the University of Western Ontario, is interested in hearing from anyone who is carrying out research, or who has students who are carrying out research, on the controversy surrounding federal approval for completion of the Kenamo dam/smelter project in British Columbia. The information could contribute to a book on case studies in the politics of sustainable development in Canada.

Ted Schrecker  
Department of Political Science  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario  
N6A 5C2  
Phone: (519) 679-2111 ext 5166 or (519) 673-0046  
Fax: (519) 661-3904 or (519) 673-5016  
E-mail: schrecker@sscl.uwo.ca

## LA FÉDÉRATION / THE FEDERATION

### UNE STRATÉGIE FÉDÉRALE SUR LA SCIENCE ET LA TECHNOLOGIE : FAVORISER LE RÔLE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES

Marcel Lauzière

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

Dans le dernier budget fédéral, le ministre des Finances a annoncé un examen majeur de ses investissements en sciences et en technologie dont le financement des conseils subventionnaires. La démarche de révision a été entreprise au printemps et elle comporte trois éléments : un examen interne de tous les ministères et agences qui touchent aux sciences et à la technologie ; une étude menée par le Conseil consultatif national des sciences et de la technologie ; et, enfin, un exercice de consultations extérieures partout au pays. Cet exercice comprendra plus de 20 rencontres locales, 5 colloques régionaux et une rencontre nationale à la mi-octobre.

Dans la préface du document de consultation, rendu public en juin, John Manley (ministre de l'Industrie) et Jon Gerrard (Secrétaire d'État, Sciences, Recherche et Développement) indiquent que le gouvernement fédéral a entrepris cet exercice

« ... pour élaborer une stratégie fédérale en matière de sciences et de technologie. Les trois grands objectifs suivants sont au cœur de notre démarche : la relance économique et la création d'emplois en vue d'un développement viable, une meilleure qualité de vie pour les Canadiens et l'avancement des connaissances ».

Bien que le gouvernement désire élaborer, par cet examen, une stratégie solide en matière de sciences et de technologie, il ne fait pas de doute qu'il cherche également à réduire ses dépenses en ce domaine. Actuellement, elles s'élèvent à 7 milliards de dollars annuellement. Les résultats de cet examen serviront assurément à la préparation du budget fédéral de 1995.

### Le rôle de la FCSS

La FCSS participe au troisième élément de l'examen soit les consultations extérieures qui se déroulent actuellement partout au pays. Un Comité de gestion interne et indépendant a été créé au printemps pour organiser les cinq colloques régionaux et la rencontre nationale. Je siège à ce comité qui est présidé par le Conference Board du Canada. Le mandat principal du comité est d'assurer une bonne organisation des colloques, le choix des endroits ainsi que de la forme que prendra ces rencontres. De plus, un sous-comité de quatre a été créé pour terminer la liste des invitations aux colloques. Je siège à ce sous-comité. On a aussi longuement réfléchi aux choix de personnes pour présider, commenter et animer les rencontres. Enfin, le comité doit s'assurer que les recommandations recueillies au cours de la consultation seront présentées aux ministres.

### Les sites et les dates des conférences :

Vancouver : 1er et 2 septembre  
Saskatoon : 8 et 9 septembre  
St. John's : 14 et 15 septembre  
Montréal : 22 et 23 septembre  
Toronto : 29 et 30 septembre  
Ottawa : 12 octobre

### Comité de gestion

Association canadienne de technologie de pointe  
 Association canadienne de la technologie de l'information  
 Institut canadien des recherches avancées  
 Académie canadienne du génie  
 Association des universités et collèges du Canada  
 Conference Board du Canada  
 ACFAS  
 Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales  
 APRO — Réseau technologique du Canada  
 Association canadienne de recherches avancées

En plus et au-delà du travail d'organisation des colloques, le rôle de la FCSS à ce comité est d'assurer une représentation appropriée des chercheuses et des chercheurs universitaires et plus particulièrement des spécialistes en sciences sociales, en utilisant l'aide des associations comme la ACP. Nous croyons avoir atteint cet objectif. De fait, les spécialistes de toutes les disciplines des sciences sociales ont ou auront l'occasion de discuter et de débattre de ce qu'une stratégie solide en matière de sciences et de technologie devrait être, de même que du rôle des sciences sociales, avec des représentants d'autres disciplines, de l'industrie et des autres secteurs de la société.

Au nom des sciences sociales, la FCSS a présenté un mémoire faisant état de notre point de vue et d'un certain nombre de recommandations. Entre autres, nous recommandons que le gouvernement fédéral procède immédiatement à la mise en oeuvre d'un projet pilote — notamment l'Initiative de démocratisation des données de la FCSS — qui permettra un meilleur accès aux données détenues par le gouvernement. Nous proposons aussi l'institution d'un crédit d'impôt qui encouragera l'industrie à faire de la recherche en sciences sociales, et demandons que le financement des conseils subventionnaires dont le CRSH soit une pierre angulaire de la nouvelle stratégie du gouvernement sur les sciences et la technologie.

### Résumé des recommandations

1. Que le gouvernement fédéral crée un programme de crédit d'impôt pour la recherche en sciences humaines.
2. Que toute initiative éventuelle de recherche disciplinaire financée par le gouvernement fédéral intègre pleinement, dès le départ, la recherche sur les dimensions sociales.
3. Que le gouvernement énonce explicitement dans sa nouvelle stratégie sur les sciences et la technologie que la définition de « science » comprend les sciences sociales.
4. Que le gouvernement fédéral procède immédiatement à la mise en oeuvre d'un projet pilote — notamment l'Initiative de démocratisation des données de la FCSS — qui permettra un meilleur accès aux données détenues par le gouvernement.
5. Que le gouvernement fédéral élabore, de concert avec les spécialistes en sciences sociales, un mécanisme qui permette de consulter largement la communauté de la recherche sur des questions reliées à la politique scientifique.
6. Que le financement des conseils subventionnaires soit une pierre angulaire de la nouvelle stratégie du gouvernement sur les sciences et la technologie.

7. Que le gouvernement fédéral réaffirme son engagement à l'égard d'un soutien significatif à la recherche fondamentale par le biais des conseils subventionnaires.
8. Que tout nouveau financement accordé à la recherche par le fédéral passe par les conseils subventionnaires étant donné l'expertise qu'ils possèdent dans la gestion des activités de recherche y compris l'évaluation par les pairs.
9. Que toute nouvelle disposition fiscale négociée entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux dans le but de modifier le financement de programmes établis vienne renforcer l'infrastructure des universités canadiennes.

### À quoi faut-il s'attendre ?

Malgré un certain scepticisme devant une autre démarche de consultation fédérale et bien que les résultats soient incertains, la Fédération ne peut que participer de manière aussi complète et constructive que possible.

Comme porte-parole des sciences sociales, la Fédération doit s'assurer de l'entière participation de nos disciplines à toute nouvelle stratégie en matière de sciences et de technologie. Étant donné le désir du gouvernement de réduire ses dépenses, nos arguments doivent être persuasifs pour que le gouvernement soutienne vigoureusement les sciences sociales. Quels que soient les résultats des consultations nous aurons eu l'occasion de mettre de l'avant nos arguments.

### SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT DU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL : GUIDE PRATIQUE POUR LES SCIENCES SOCIALES

La troisième édition (1994-1995) de ce guide populaire publié par la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) est maintenant disponible. En plus d'une liste entièrement mise à jour des organismes du gouvernement fédéral qui soutiennent la recherche en sciences sociales, cette nouvelle édition comporte une liste des fondations nationales qui viennent en aide à la recherche dans ce domaine ainsi que des renseignements plus détaillés sur les conseils subventionnaires fédéraux.

On peut se procurer cet ouvrage auprès de la FCSS en envoyant un chèque de 10 \$ libellé aux soins de la :

Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales  
 415-151, rue Slater  
 Ottawa (Ontario)  
 K1P 5H3

Les commandes peuvent être passées à la même adresse ou, par télécopieur, au (613) 238-6114 et, par courrier électronique, à [ssfc@acadvm1.uottawa.ca](mailto:ssfc@acadvm1.uottawa.ca). Il faut, toutefois, plus de temps pour traiter ces commandes et les factures qui les accompagnent.

### RÉSULTATS DES ÉLECTIONS À LA FCSS

Suite aux récentes mises en candidature et élection pour les postes de futur président, vice-président (diffusion de la recherche) et trésorier, il nous fait plaisir d'annoncer que les personnes suivantes ont été élues :

Futur président : Gregory Kealey  
 Département d'histoire  
 Memorial University of Newfoundland  
 (élu par acclamation)

Vice président : David E. Smith  
(Diffusion de la recherche) Département de science politique  
University of Saskatchewan  
(élu par acclamation)

Trésorière : Lynn McDonald  
Dép. de sociologie et d'anthropologie  
University of Guelph

Nous les remercions chaleureusement et leur offrons nos meilleurs vœux de succès dans leur mandat.

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### A FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY : PUTTING THE SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE FORWARD

Marcel Lauzière

In the last federal budget, the Minister of Finance announced a major review of all government science and technology expenditures, including such things as funding for the granting councils. The review process began in the spring and is following a three prong approach consisting of an internal review of all departments and agencies involved in S&T, a study conducted by the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology, and finally an external consultation process across the country including over 20 local meetings, 5 regional conferences and a final national roundtable in mid-October.

In the preface of the government consultation document released in June, John Manley (Minister of Industry) and Jon Gerrard (Secretary of State for Science, Research and Development) indicate that the Federal government is undertaking this exercise to :

determine the most effective way for the federal government to invest in science and technology to achieve three important goals : the creation of wealth and jobs within the context of sustainable development, the enhancement of the quality of life, and the advancement of knowledge.

While there is a desire to develop a sound S&T strategy through this review, there is no doubt that the federal government also expects to reduce expenditures in this area which currently represents some \$7 billion annually. The results of this review are indeed expected to feed into the 1995 federal government budget.

#### The Role of SSFC

The SSFC has been involved in the third part of this process, i.e. the external consultations currently taking place across the country.

An external and independent Management Committee was set up in the spring to organize the 5 regional conferences and the final national roundtable. The Executive Director of the SSFC, Marcel Lauzière, sits on this committee chaired by the Conference Board of Canada. The principal mandate of the committee is to ensure the sound organization of the conferences. To this end, it has determined the location and the format for these meetings. Moreover, a sub-committee of four, on which the SSFC sits, was struck to finalize the invitation lists for the conferences. Much thought also went into choosing appropriate chairs, commentators and facilitators. Finally, the committee is to ensure that recommendations stemming from the consultation process are submitted to the ministers.

#### Locations and dates of conferences

Vancouver : September 1 & 2  
Saskatoon : September 8 & 9  
St. John's : September 14 & 15  
Montreal : September 22 & 23  
Toronto : September 29 & 30  
Ottawa : October 12

#### Members of the Management Committee

Canadian Advanced Technology Association  
Information Technology Association of Canada  
Canadian Institute of Advanced Research  
Canadian Academy of Engineers  
Association of Universities and Colleges  
Conference Board of Canada  
ACFAS  
Social Science Federation of Canada  
APRO — Canadian Technology Network  
Canadian Research Management Association

Over and beyond working to ensure the best possible organization for these conferences, the role of the SSFC on this committee was to ensure an appropriate representation of academic researchers and in particular of social scientists. We believe that this was achieved and that indeed social scientists from all disciplines have or will have an opportunity to discuss and debate, along with stakeholders from other disciplines, from industry and from other sectors in society, what a sound science and technology strategy should consist of and what role should be played by the social sciences.

The SSFC has submitted a brief regarding its views on science and technology on behalf of the social science community. The Federation has put forward a number of recommendations. Among these, it is recommending that the government immediately proceed with a pilot project, through the SSFC Data Liberation Initiative, to ensure better access to government held data for research purposes. We are also proposing the creation of a tax credit to encourage social science research by industry, and are urging that the granting councils, including SSHRC, be considered the cornerstone of any new federal S&T strategy. Copies of the brief are available through the SSFC secretariat.

#### What can we expect ?

While there is much scepticism about yet another federal government consultation process, and while the outcome is unknown, there is little else the Federation can do but to participate as fully and as best it can.

As the national voice of the social sciences, the Federation must indeed seek to ensure a full participation of our disciplines in any future science and technology strategy. Given the government's desire to reduce costs, as social scientists we must be persuasive in our arguments for strong government support of the social sciences. These consultations, whatever their outcome, provide us with an opportunity to do just that.

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING SOURCES : A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The 3rd edition (1994-95) of this popular guide published by the Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) is now available. In addition to a fully-updated list of sources of federal government support for social science research, the new edition features a list of national foundations that support social science research as well as more detailed information on federal granting councils.

The publication can be purchased for \$10.00 (all taxes included) from the SSFC. Please send a cheque to:

Social Science Federation of Canada  
415-151 Slater  
Ottawa, On  
K1P 5H3

Orders can be forwarded to the same address, or via fax at (613) 238-6114 and email [ssfc@acadvm1.uottawa.ca](mailto:ssfc@acadvm1.uottawa.ca). It will however take longer to process these orders and their accompanying invoices.

### SSFC ELECTION RESULTS

As a result of the recent nominating and election process for the positions of President-Elect, Vice-President (Research Communication) and Treasurer, we are pleased to announce that the following persons have been elected to these positions:

President-Elect: Gregory Kealey  
Department of History  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
(elected by acclamation)

Vice-President: David E. Smith  
(Research Communication) Department of Political Studies  
University of Saskatchewan  
(elected by acclamation)

Treasurer: Lynn McDonald  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of Guelph

We express our thanks to these newly elected officials and wish them a successful and rewarding term of office.

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### RECENT THESES / THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT

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#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

LAZARUS, Ayebakuro  
Title: The Politics of Public Accountability in Nigerian Public Administration  
Defended: July 1994  
Supervisor: C.E.S Franks

#### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

INEGBEDION, E. John  
Title: Inside Nigerian Foreign Policy, 1960-1993: Ethnicity, Class, State & Leadership Contradictions  
Defended: May 1994  
Supervisor: Bill Graf

NHEMA, Alfred G.  
Title: Democracy in Zimbabwe: From Liberation to Liberalisation  
Defended: September 1994  
Supervisor: Julius Nyang'oro

ASHWORTH, Lucian  
Title: The Liberal Rationalist Solution to the Problem of War in International Relations: Norman Angell & David Mitrany  
Defended: October 1994  
Supervisor: Craig Murphy

#### UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

MA, Shu Yun  
Title: The Making of Chinese Dissidents: Changes in the Relations between Intellectuals and the State in the 1980s  
Defended: 05/27/94  
Supervisor: V. Falkenheim

MCFADYEN, Craig  
Title: State, Society and the Development of Active Labour Market Policy in Canada: The Case of the Canadian Jobs Strategy  
Defended: 06/06/94  
Supervisor: C. Tuohy

TWORZECKI, Hubert  
Title: The Political Consequences of the Cleavage Structure: The Bases of Party Support in Post-1989 Poland  
Defended: 06/10/94  
Supervisor: L. Leduc

OAKES, Judith  
Title: The Honourable Members: Parliamentary Careers in Canada, 1958-1993  
Defended: 06/20/94  
Supervisor: L. Leduc

BURNS, Timothy  
Title: Piety and Politics: A Study of Thucydides  
Defended: 06/24/94  
Supervisor: C. Orwin

WALDOCK, Thomas  
Title: The Development of Sartre's View of Freedom  
Defended: 07/08/94  
Supervisor: A. Kontos

CLARK, Janine  
Title: Islamic Social Welfare Organizations and the Legitimacy of the State in Egypt: Democratization or Islamization from below?  
Defended: 09/30/94  
Supervisor: R. Sandbrook

#### UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A MONTRÉAL

BELLEAU, Marcel  
Titre: L'aide au développement international en matière d'éducation: un investissement dans l'économie du Québec  
Diplômé: 1994  
Directeur: André P. Donneur

TOUPIN, Louise  
Titre: Mères ou citoyennes. Une critique du discours historique nord-américain (1960-1990) sur le mouvement féministe (1850-1960)  
Diplômé: 1994  
Directrice: Lucille Beaudry

GOUPIL, Sylvie  
Titre: L'internationale situationniste dans la mouvance de la modernité  
Diplômé: 1994  
Directrice: Lucille Beaudry

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

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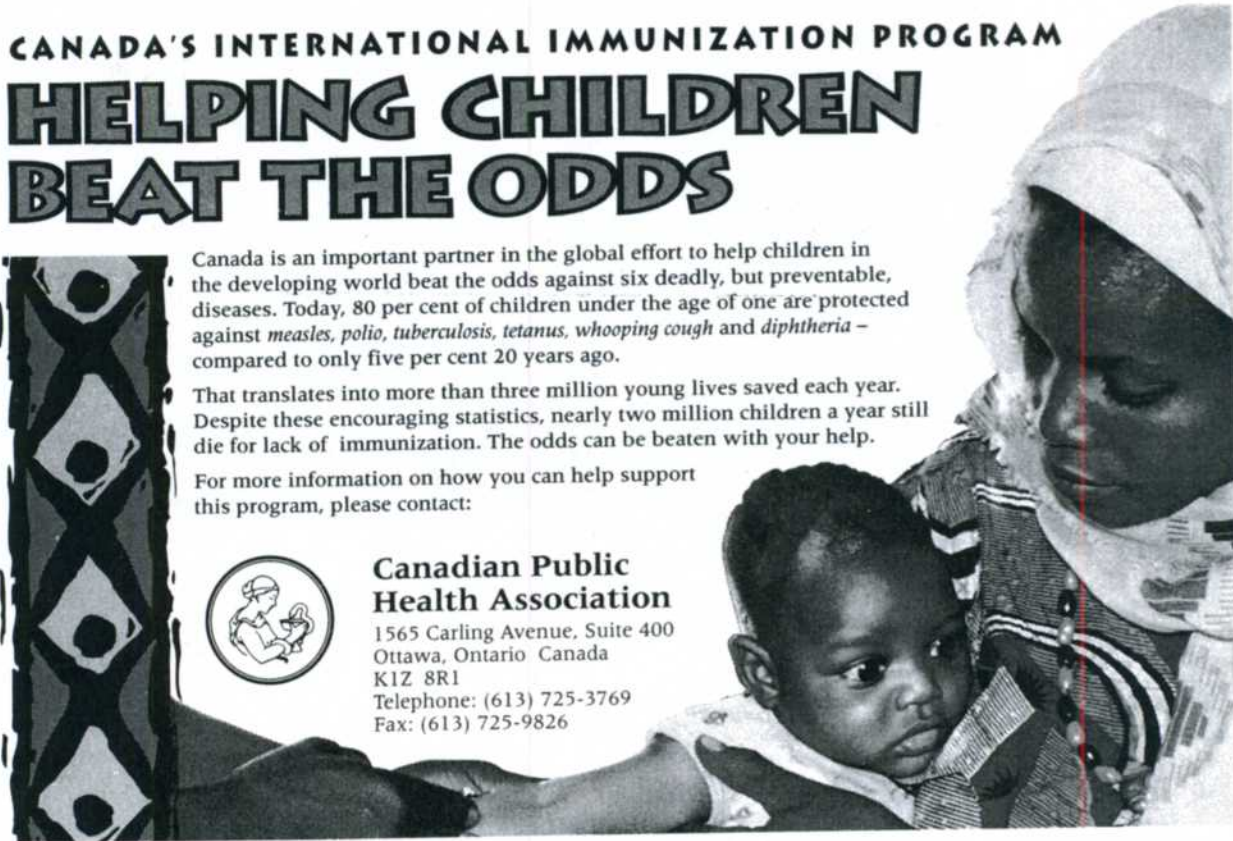
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### *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada*

The 1994 edition of the *Directory* was published in June. In preparation for the 1996 edition, the CPSA Secretariat would appreciate receiving comments from the membership on any aspect of the present *Directory*. Is there information that is included which should be removed or information that ought to be in the publication which is currently omitted? Are the lists of subject and geographic specializations helpful? How might they be revised?

Please take a few minutes to consider how the *Directory* may be improved to help you and the political science profession in Canada. Please send your comments to:

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The Canadian Political Science Association  
#205 - 1 Stewart Street  
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Vous serait-il possible de consacrer quelques minutes pour évaluer comment le *Répertoire* pourrait être amélioré afin de vous aider et d'aider les membres de la discipline au Canada? Veuillez envoyer vos suggestions au :

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# Parliamentary Internship Programme Programme de stage parlementaire

A Programme of the Canadian Political Science Association  
Un Programme de l'Association canadienne de science politique

1995-1996

The Canadian Political Science Association, in collaboration with the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Leaders of the House, announces the twenty-sixth competition (1995-1996) for the Parliamentary Internships Programme.

For the 1994-95 year, the Programme's main Sponsors were :

Stentor Telecom Policy Inc. (Level IV) ; Canadian Bankers Association, Canadian Cable Television Association, the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, The Insurance Bureau of Canada, (Level III) ; and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Special Administrative Sponsor).

## PROGRAMME

This work-study programme has a threefold aim. It provides backbench Members of Parliament with highly qualified assistants. It gives university graduates an opportunity to supplement their theoretical knowledge of Parliament with first hand experience of the day-to-day work of the Members and of Parliament. The graduates of the programme are better able to make a significant contribution to Canadian public life.

Following an orientation period, the interns' responsibilities include working with Members of the House of Commons on both sides, conducting scholarly research dealing with Parliament, and undertaking study travel. We expect to offer 10 internships for 1995-1996.

## ELIGIBILITY

The internship programme is open to Canadian citizens who are recent graduates of a university and have an interest in Parliament. **The Programme is open to students of any discipline.**

## TENURE & INCOME

From September 1995 for a period of 10 months. Estimated \$15,500 plus travel subsidies.

## APPLICATION DEADLINE

Completed applications must be received or (if mailed) postmarked no later than **THE LAST FRIDAY OF JANUARY, 1995.**

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, AND APPLICATION FORMS, WRITE TO :

Parliamentary Internship Programme  
c/o The Canadian Political Science Association  
#205-1 Stewart Street  
University of Ottawa  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1N 6H7

Telephone : (613-564-7550)

Fax : (613) 230-2746

**All candidates must fill in the application form**

L'Association canadienne de science politique, en collaboration avec le Président de la Chambre des communes et les leaders parlementaires, annonce la tenue du vingt-sixième concours (1995-1996) du Programme de stage parlementaire.

En 1994-95 les principaux commanditaires du programme étaient :

Stentor politiques publiques Télécom Inc. (niveau IV) ; l'Association des banquiers canadiens, l'Association canadienne de télévision par câble, l'Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurances de personnes, Le Bureau d'assurance du Canada (niveau III) ; et le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (parrain administratif spécial).

## PROGRAMME

Ce programme de travail et d'étude vise un triple objectif. Fournir aux député(e)s d'arrière-ban des adjoint(e)s hautement qualifié(e)s. Donner à des diplômé(e)s d'université la possibilité de compléter leurs connaissances théoriques des institutions parlementaires par une expérience pratique des activités quotidiennes des député(e)s et du fonctionnement du Parlement. Permettre aux participant(e)s de mieux contribuer par la suite à la vie publique canadienne.

Après une période d'orientation, les stagiaires travaillent auprès des député(e)s des deux côtés de la Chambre des communes. Ils/elles effectuent aussi des travaux de recherches sur le parlementarisme canadien et des voyages d'étude. Nous comptons choisir dix stagiaires pour 1995-1996.

## CONDITIONS D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

Avoir la citoyenneté canadienne, être récemment diplômé(e) d'une université et avoir un intérêt pour la politique canadienne. **Ce concours est ouvert aux diplômé(e)s de toutes les disciplines.**

## DURÉE & TRAITEMENT

A compter de septembre 1995 pour une durée de 10 mois. 15 500\$ plus frais de déplacement.

## DATE LIMITE D'INSCRIPTION

Les personnes intéressées doivent faire parvenir leur dossier de candidature au plus tard **LE DERNIER VENDREDI DE JANVIER 1995**, le cachet de la poste faisant foi.

## POUR OBTENIR DES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES ET DES FORMULAIRES DE CANDIDATURE, 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

Téléphone : (613-564-7550)

Fax : (613) 230-2746

**Tou(te)s les candidat(e)s doivent remplir un formulaire de candidature**



Canadian Political Science Association /  
Association canadienne de science politique



Ontario Legislature Internships Programme /  
Stages parlementaires à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario

1995-1996

The Canadian Political Science Association, in collaboration with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, announces the twentieth competition for the Ontario Legislature Internships Programme.

**PROGRAMME**

The Programme is designed to provide backbench Members of the Legislative Assembly with highly qualified assistants. At the same time, by giving the interns practical experience in the day to day work of the Legislature, it provides them with the opportunity to supplement their academic training.

Following an orientation period interns will be assigned specific responsibilities with individual members of the Legislative Assembly. The academic portion of the programme will involve seminars and the preparation of a paper dealing with some aspect of the legislative process in Ontario.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The internships are open to recent graduates of Canadian universities who have an interest in and a knowledge of the legislative process. Exceptional recent graduates of other Canadian post-secondary institutions will also be considered.

**TENURE**

From September 1995 for a period of ten months.

**STIPEND**

\$16,000

**NUMBER AVAILABLE**

We expect to offer 8 internships for 1995-96.

**APPLICATION PROCESS**

Applicants must submit a completed application form and arrange for letters of reference and transcripts to be sent to the Programme office. Applications sent by fax will not be accepted.

**APPLICATION DEADLINE**

Completed applications must be received no later than **January 27, 1995**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, AND APPLICATION  
FORMS, WRITE :**

Dr. Robert J. Williams, Director  
Ontario Legislature Internship Programme  
c/o Department of Political Science  
University of Waterloo  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1  
Tel : (519) 888-4567, extension 5682

L'Association canadienne de science politique, en collaboration avec le Président de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario annonce le vingtième concours des stages parlementaires à la législature ontarienne.

**PROGRAMME**

Le but de ce programme est de rendre service aux parlementaires ontariens en mettant à leur disposition des assistants compétents. D'autre part, il donne aux stagiaires l'occasion d'améliorer leur formation académique par la pratique du travail quotidien des députés ontariens.

Après une période durant laquelle les stagiaires prendront connaissance des rouages parlementaires, ceux-ci se verront confier des fonctions précises auprès d'un député de l'Assemblée ontarienne. La disposition académique du programme comprend la participation à une série de séminaires et la présentation d'une analyse d'un aspect du parlementarisme ontarien.

**CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION**

Les candidats aux stages devront être en possession d'un diplôme récent d'une université canadienne, s'intéresser au système législatif et bien connaître celui-ci. Pourront aussi poser leur candidature, les récents diplômés, jugés exceptionnels, d'autres établissements post-secondaires canadiens.

**DURÉE**

Dix mois, de septembre 1995.

**TRAITEMENT**

\$16 000

**NOMBRE**

Nous choisirons probablement 8 stagiaires en 1995-96.

**CANDIDATURE**

Les candidats doivent soumettre un formulaire de demande d'admission et faire en sorte que les lettres de recommandation et les relevés de notes soient envoyés au bureau du Programme. Les demandes envoyées par télécopieur ne seront pas acceptées.

**DATE LIMITE**

Les candidatures doivent être présentées avant le **27 janvier 1995**.

**POUR OBTENIR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS OU  
DES FORMULES DE CANDIDATURES, ÉCRIRE :**

Dr. Robert J. Williams, Director  
Ontario Legislature Internship Programme  
c/o Department of Political Science  
University of Waterloo  
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