



The Canadian Political Science Association

# BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

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

Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes

Research in Political Science / La recherche

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

Annual Reports / Rapports annuels

Profil des membres de l'A.C.S.P. / Profile of Members of the CPSA

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## LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

Comme à l'habitude, on retrouvera dans ce numéro du *Bulletin* nos chroniques régulières. Judith Garber a bien voulu accepter de faire le point sur les études en politique locale/municipale au Canada. Caroline Andrew et Jeanne K. Laux présentent le nouveau programme de doctorat mis en place à l'Université d'Ottawa depuis septembre dernier. Jane Jenson, André Bernard, François Blais, Graham White, Laura Macdonald, Brian Howe et David Johnson font état de leurs recherches les plus récentes tandis que Deborah Stienstra a gentiment accepté de nous faire part de ses réflexions sur la situation des collègues en début de carrière universitaire.

In addition to these papers, we have also received special contributions which will certainly be of interest to the community. Albert Agyeman-Duah and David Siegel provide us with a very detailed analysis of CPSA membership. Steven Holloway offers a quite interesting analysis concerning the knowledge of a sample of Canadian, American and British students as to past leaders in these countries. Finally, John Crossley, Anthony Perl, Kathryn Harrison and Chris Manfredi have put together very useful papers related to the political science job market. A special thanks to all these contributors to the May issue of the *Bulletin*.

Naturellement, le numéro de mai est également celui où l'on présente le procès-verbal de la dernière assemblée générale ainsi que les rapports annuels des différents officiers de l'Association. Merci à tous ces collègues ainsi qu'à Jacques Léveillé qui a aimablement accepté de nous tracer un profil du département de science politique de l'UQAM, notre département hôte pour la rencontre de cette année. Grand merci également à tous les directeurs et directrices de département qui ont pris le temps de faire parvenir une information précieuse de façon à alimenter plusieurs rubriques de ce numéro du *Bulletin*.

As this is my last issue as Editor of the *Bulletin*, I would like to take this occasion to offer sincere thanks to all the colleagues and chairpersons who did send papers and valuable information over the past six years. This constant input was a major factor underlying the success of the *Bulletin*. I hope that the colleague who will take charge from now on will benefit from the same type of influx. The major beneficiary of all this is our Association which, in this way, is able to project to its members as well as to the outside an image of strong vitality.

I must also express my very warm gratitude to Joan Pond and André J. Bélanger who provided an opportunity to serve our Association. Many thanks to Michelle and to the Presidents of the CPSA for their ongoing support as well as to Raymond Hudon who was chairperson at Laval when I became Editor of the *Bulletin*. Raymond understood the importance of our Association and consequently engaged our department in providing significant resources for the production of the *Bulletin*. Acknowledgement must also be given to his successors, Gilles Breton and Jean Mercier, for maintaining that policy.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to those of my research assistants who did help me to produce the *Bulletin* over the years: Michel Roussel, Erick Duchesne, Claude Goulet, Marie-France Kingsley, Jean-François Fortin, François Jubinville, Martin Roy, Isabelle Martin, Mélanie Amyotte and, for this issue, Joël Monfils. I am most indebted, however, to Marie-Pierre Ashby who has typed each issue of the *Bulletin* since 1990. She has done this with exceptional competence and constant dedication. For the past six years, the *Bulletin* was hers as well as mine. Merci à tous.

Gordon Mace

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FROM THE PRESIDENT /  
LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

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David E. Smith

It is customary in this issue of the *Bulletin* for the President to limit his or her remarks to acknowledging the work of the many people who make the Association the productive and efficient enterprise it is. This year's custom continues to exert its persuasive influence over practice, although I intend to bend convention somewhat and devote the larger part of my remarks to matters I see as of immediate or emerging concern to the Canadian Political Science Association.

I hasten to add that this decision should not be construed as lack of appreciation for the support and help I have received from many quarters. Quite to the contrary. On a daily basis, the Association cannot function except under the vigilant and caring eye of the Executive Secretary, Michelle Hopkins; nor can it keep its financial health without the keen oversight of its Secretary-Treasurer, Gary O'Brien. Similarly, the Parliamentary Internship Programme (PIP) and the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme (OLIP) are two activities in which the Association takes pride and which depend for their success upon a personal involvement by their Directors that far exceeds any job description.

This year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of PIP; it is also the last year of François Houle's term as Director. Recently, the Commissioner of Official Languages congratulated PIP on its administration, and described the Programme as "an institution of which Canadians everywhere can be justly proud." For this accolade, the Association is indebted to François, and his predecessors, for their service and dedication. The past year has been Robert Williams's first as Director of OLIP. Bob's easy assumption of his new responsibilities has made the transition as near as seamless as could be hoped. The Association looks forward to a similar trouble-free succession in Ottawa, where Clinton Archibald assumes the office of PIP Director. I take this opportunity to welcome him to his new position.

On the publication front, the Association remains equally strong. In the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, we produce one of the largest and most distinguished learned journals in Canada, again thanks to the editorial team of Brock, Laforest, Noel, Rocher and Vernon. The London-Ottawa-Quebec City-Winnipeg team enters its last year in 1995-96; but wherever the *Journal* is housed in the future, its institutional memory will continue in the mind of the Administrative Editor, John McMenemy, who has served in this capacity for more than a decade. Gordon Mace, who is an editorial team in himself, will step down in 1995 after six years as editor of the *Bulletin*. It is commonly said that no one is indispensable, although it is beginning to look that way in the matter of finding Gordon's successor. Perhaps like the German Chancellor, editors should stay in office until a replacement is found.

In Ottawa and at other locations where members work on behalf of the Association, for example the Trust Fund, the Nominating Committee and, most certainly, the Programme Committee, the CPSA depends upon volunteers. We are not alone in this respect and, adopting a positive perspective, volunteer labour may be a good thing since it is the product of commitment. One can only hope so, because the learned societies are going to be looking toward their members in the future, even more than in the past, for help. In March, as a result of the federal budget, the Social Sciences and Humanities

Research Council (SSHRC) announced a phasing out over three years of administrative grants to learned societies (in our case this year that grant amounts to \$13,912). As well, the journal grant, currently \$31,560, will be cut by 14 per cent. While we (and other societies) will continue to receive a Travel Grant (currently \$13,912), I think in time we must prepare to see that amount lowered to reflect the Council's own reduced budget.

The details of these cuts and the manner of their implementation remain uncertain at the time of writing. For instance, while SSHRC continues to fund journals, it has instituted a new journal program which sets as an objective "the financial self-sufficiency" of learned journals. Council is also encouraging the development of so-called "transfer journals", that is publications like *Psychology Today* which aim at the rapid dissemination of research results to a wide audience. All of this is to say that future support for the social sciences in Canada is contingent and that associations like the CPSA are going to be forced to rely more than ever before upon their own resources. Indeed, one rationale SSHRC gives for cuts to core funding of learned societies is that "core funding of such organizations is most unusual among our counterpart organizations in the US and in Europe." Another rationale is a variant of the end-to-infant-industries argument; if they are not self-sustaining now (that is, at "an internationally competitive level") after so much public support, they never will be.

Calls upon volunteer resources are going to mount because there are cuts on all sides. The Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) and its humanities counterpart are to lose their core funding over three years. Parliament, too, is under the economic knife. One manifestation of what that may mean was the brouhaha in February, when the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs recommended cessation to routine printing of all standing committee proceedings. From the time we heard of the proposal (through the university librarians' Internet) until the Standing Committee made its decision (which is as yet some unspecified compromise), there were six days in which to pressure government. The lobbying contacts already developed by the SSFC proved extremely helpful in this period, as did the contacts individual political scientists had with MPs and, especially, with members of the House Affairs Committee. I cite this example (although the CPSA campaign last fall to open the foreign service examination to all liberal arts graduates would be another) to emphasize the growing need of our Association to respond quickly to government policies at the very time that our own resources are being cut.

In addition to members of the Board of Directors who, in my experience, willingly assume a variety of pressing tasks throughout the year, another helpful network is composed of chairs of departments. This year the chairs met in Saskatoon. They discussed discipline-related matters, such as the ambiguity of field boundaries, the differences between small versus large graduate programs, and initiatives involving aboriginal students and university studies. In Saskatchewan they were informed of SSHRC proposals to change criteria for the journal grant. Both then and later by mail, I found the chairs a valuable source of support in the advocacy of CPSA concerns and interests.

The past year has proven to be eventful for the social sciences in Canada. Doubtless next year will be even more so. As one of the strongest and most respected learned societies, the CPSA has a major role to play. I wish to thank my colleagues in political science for

allowing me to act as their President in 1994-95 and to offer my best wishes to Peter Aucoin, our new President.

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Le président a coutume, dans ce numéro du *Bulletin*, de se limiter à souligner le travail des nombreuses personnes qui contribuent à l'efficacité de notre association. Cette année, bien que je demeurerai fidèle à cette coutume, j'y dérogerai un peu dans la mesure où je consacrerai la majeure partie de mes propos à des questions importantes dans l'immédiat ou dans un avenir rapproché pour l'Association canadienne de science politique.

Je me dois de préciser immédiatement que cette décision ne doit d'aucune façon être interprétée comme un manque de reconnaissance pour l'appui que j'ai reçu de toutes parts. Au fil des jours, notre association ne pourrait fonctionner sans l'oeil vigilant de la secrétaire administrative, Michelle Hopkins ; nous ne pourrions pas non plus conserver notre santé financière sans la supervision assidue de notre secrétaire-trésorier, Gary O'Brien. De la même façon, le Programme de stage parlementaire (PSP) et le Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario (PSALO) sont deux activités dont l'association est fière et dont le succès dépend de l'engagement personnel de leurs directeurs qui en font bien plus que leur description de tâches.

Cette année marque le vingt-cinquième anniversaire du PSP ; il s'agit aussi de la dernière année du mandat de François Houle à titre de directeur. Récemment, le PSP a reçu les félicitations du Commissaire aux langues officielles pour sa gestion ; le programme a été décrit comme « une institution dont les Canadiens peuvent être fiers à juste titre ». Ce coup de chapeau, nous le devons à François Houle et à ses prédécesseurs pour leur dynamisme et leur dévouement. Quant à Robert Williams, il vient de terminer sa première année comme directeur du Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario. Bob a si bien assumé ses nouvelles responsabilités que la transition s'est faite de la manière la plus harmonieuse possible. L'ACSP espère une transition semblable à Ottawa, où Clinton Archibald assume maintenant le poste de directeur du PSP. Je profite de l'occasion pour lui souhaiter la bienvenue dans son nouveau poste.

Côté publications, l'ACSP fait également bonne figure. La *Revue canadienne de science politique* constitue l'une des revues savantes les plus importantes et les plus reconnues au Canada. Aussi devons-nous de nouveau adresser nos remerciements à l'équipe de rédaction, Brock, Laforest, Noel, Rocher et Vernon. L'équipe de London-Québec-Winnipeg entreprend sa dernière année en 1995-1996 ; peu importe où la *Revue* élira domicile dans l'avenir, son souvenir restera dans l'esprit de son directeur administratif, John McMenemy, qui a occupé ce poste durant plus d'une décennie. Gordon Mace, qui constitue une équipe de rédaction à lui seul, se retirera en 1995 après six ans comme directeur du *Bulletin*. On dit souvent que personne n'est indispensable, mais, pour l'instant, il semble bien que le dicton soit vrai, à en juger par la difficulté que l'on a à lui trouver un successeur. Peut-être devrait-il, comme le chancelier allemand, demeurer en poste jusqu'à ce qu'on ait déniché un remplaçant.

À Ottawa et là où des membres travaillent pour l'Association — le Fonds en fiducie, le comité des candidatures, et très certainement, le comité du programme, par exemple — l'ACSP dépend du travail des bénévoles. Nous ne sommes pas les seuls et, d'un point de vue positif, il faut dire que le travail bénévole est peut-être une bonne chose car il témoigne d'un engagement. Espérons-le puisque les sociétés savantes se tourneront davantage vers leurs membres dans l'avenir que par le

passé. En mars, à la suite du budget fédéral, le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada (CRSH) a annoncé une diminution progressive sur trois ans des subventions administratives aux sociétés savantes (dans notre cas, la subvention s'élève à 13 912 \$ cette année). En outre, la subvention accordée à la *Revue*, qui est actuellement de 31 560 \$, sera réduite de 14%. Bien que l'ACSP (comme d'autres sociétés) continuera à recevoir une subvention pour les déplacements (actuellement 13 912 \$), je crois qu'il faut nous préparer à ce que ce montant soit réduit dans la foulée de la réduction du budget du Conseil.

Les détails de ces coupures et leur mode d'implantation demeurent incertains au moment où ces lignes sont écrites. Par exemple, si le CRSH continue à offrir des subventions pour les revues, il a mis sur pied un nouveau programme qui s'est donné comme objectif « l'autonomie financière » des revues des sociétés savantes. Le Conseil favorise également le développement de revues dites « de transfert » comme *Psychology Today* qui visent à faire connaître rapidement les résultats des recherches à un vaste auditoire. Tout cela pour dire que l'appui dont bénéficieront les sciences sociales au Canada dépendra de nombreux facteurs et que des associations comme l'ACSP vont être obligées de compter plus que jamais sur leurs propres ressources. En fait, l'une des raisons que donne le CRSH pour réduire les subventions de base aux sociétés savantes est que « de telles subventions sont rarement accordées à des organismes semblables aux États-Unis et en Europe ». L'autre raison invoquée est souvent utilisée pour les industries : si elles ne sont pas autonomes financièrement en ce moment (« à un niveau de compétition internationale ») après tant d'appui de la part du gouvernement, elles ne le seront jamais.

Les demandes de bénévolat vont donc augmenter en raison de toutes ces coupures. La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales et son homologue du côté des sciences humaines vont perdre leurs subventions de base sur trois ans. Le Parlement subit, lui aussi, des pressions de cet ordre. À preuve le brouhaha en février, lorsque le Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre a recommandé que l'on cesse d'imprimer d'office tous les procès-verbaux du comité. À partir du moment où nous avons entendu parler de la proposition (à travers Internet) jusqu'à celui où le comité a pris sa décision (qui est pour le moment un compromis non précisé), il y a eu six jours pour exercer des pressions. Les contacts déjà établis par la FCSS se sont révélés extrêmement utiles au cours de cette période tout comme les contacts personnels de certains politologues avec des députés et, particulièrement, les membres du Comité des affaires de la Chambre. Je donne cet exemple (j'aurais pu aussi parler de la campagne de l'ACSP de l'automne dernier pour ouvrir l'examen des Affaires extérieures à tous les diplômés en sciences humaines) afin de souligner le besoin grandissant de notre association de réagir rapidement aux politiques gouvernementales au moment même où nos propres ressources font l'objet de coupures.

Outre les membres du bureau de direction qui, d'après mon expérience, acceptent volontiers diverses tâches urgentes tout au long de l'année, un autre réseau utile est formé des directeurs de département. Cette année, ils se sont rencontrés à Saskatoon. Ils ont discuté de questions reliées à leur discipline, comme l'ambiguïté des frontières de leur domaine, les différences entre les programmes d'études supérieures de diverses envergures et les initiatives faisant appel à des étudiants autochones. En Saskatchewan, ils ont été informés des propositions du CRSH en vue de modifier les critères ayant trait aux subventions pour les revues. À ce moment-là et plus tard dans mes correspondances par la poste, j'ai trouvé que les directeurs de département étaient une source précieuse d'appui pour la défense des intérêts de l'ACSP.

La dernière année a été fertile en événements pour les sciences sociales au Canada. L'année qui vient le sera sans doute encore plus. En tant que l'une des sociétés savantes les plus solides et les plus respectées, l'ACSP a un rôle majeur à jouer. Je tiens à remercier mes collègues en science politique de m'avoir permis de leur servir de président en 1994-1995 et j'offre mes meilleurs vœux de succès à Peter Aucoin, notre nouveau président.

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

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### LOCAL AND URBAN POLITICS IN CANADA<sup>1</sup>

Judith A. Garber  
University of Alberta

Any discussion of the "state of the discipline" in the field of local and urban political science should be prefaced with a pair of cautionary notes: First, the "discipline" is relatively undisciplined and, second, research about local and urban politics is noticeably unoriented towards the Canadian Political Science Association, the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, and even political science departments in Canadian universities. Each of these observations sheds light on the nature of the field today, as I explain in the first part of this article.

Despite the fact that local and urban politics lacks a unified core located within the official institutions of Canadian political science, it is still possible to identify a number of dominant patterns and significant advances in the field during the 1990s. In the second part of the article, I survey recent local and urban politics scholarship in five areas, highlighting certain key developments in each area. Overall, the field is emerging as a center of development of theories and analytical frameworks that are applicable in Canadian as well as comparative urban contexts.

#### Local and urban politics

One dimension of the difficulty of characterizing the field is the conventional, informal distinction made in Canada, as in the United States, between the "local" (or "municipal") and the "urban" perspective on cities. Political scientists who work in other areas must certainly find this distinction — "local and urban politics" is the official section name at CPSA annual meetings — odd and arcane. Of course, on one level "urban" simply refers to bigger cities and metropolitan areas.<sup>2</sup> One version of the local-urban distinction is thus that it suggests the size of the city being examined. In common practice, however, the distinction takes the form of a separation between research that primarily seeks to understand the internal arrangements of municipal governments — local politics — and research that is

concerned above all with situating the city in its larger context — urban politics. Attention to what we currently call local politics arose from the "good government" structural and procedural reforms of English Canadian and American cities around the turn of the twentieth century. There is a historical basis, then, for the fact that local politics studies long determined the boundaries of the field in English Canada, as well as for its substantially lesser importance in Québec (see Quesnel, 1994, 582-584).

Local politics specialists have typically studied, for cities of any size: governing structures, electoral systems, intergovernmental (above all municipal-provincial) relationships, political culture, and electoral and legislative dynamics. This literature tends to be empirical, though not necessarily statistical, and it has much in common with public administration, political behavior, and history. To the extent that it is comparative, local politics research usually makes intra-Canadian comparisons. Recent scholarship by Boswell (1991), Graham (1990), Lightbody (1989); McAlpine and Drabek (1991), and Price (1995) illustrates the substantive and methodological range of this side of the field in the 1990s.

Urbanists, in contrast, have been concerned predominantly with: political economy, public policy (especially economic and land development), social relations, theories of community and democracy, and big-city politics. Urban politics research may be empirical, but it is often theoretical or even normative, and it overlaps with non-urban political economy and policy studies, social and political theory, and planning. Urban politics literature is increasingly cross-nationally comparative, but there is also a history of intensive case studies of individual Canadian urban centers. Representative of the current types of scholarship in this area are Chorney (1990), Frisken (1991), Leo and Fenton (1990), and Léveillé and Léonard (1987).

These examples are somewhat misleading, however, if they suggest that precise definitions of local and urban politics exist. The distinction is actually rather fuzzy and is in the process of dissolving further. Three factors may explain the narrowing of the gap within the field:

First, scale has become less relevant as Canada has become what Andrew Sancton (1992) calls "a highly urbanized nation". In 1991, over three-quarters of all Canadians lived in urban areas and 61% in census metropolitan areas. Urban growth has forged political, economic, and spatial connections among all forms and sizes of local governments. This national trend mirrors the urbanization that is occurring on a global scale.

Second, and possibly as a response to the first change, urbanists are bringing their paradigms to subjects traditionally associated with local politics. For instance, David Rayside (1991), analyzes politics in a small Ontario town in terms of the outside pressures for economic development, loss of political control to the province, and linguistic divisions. The legal status of cities, a staple topic of local government studies, is being treated more and more as an outcome of the competition between different conceptions of democracy and as an influence on power relationships embodied in local governance (Clark, 1985; Garber and Imbroscio, forthcoming; Isin, 1992). Metropolitan government, a topic often approached from a typology-based and descriptive perspective, has been "urbanized" in ways I examine at length below.

Third, the growing convergence of the local and urban approaches may reflect an expansion of the concept of "institutions" to cover both the formal, concrete

<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank Tom Bateman for his valuable research assistance. Caroline Andrew, Frances Frisken, Mary Louise McAllister, and Tim Thomas were very kind to discuss with me some of the issues raised in the article, but none of them are responsible for my interpretation of the state of the field.

<sup>2</sup> According to the census definition, an urban place in Canada has at least 1000 and a minimum population density; a census metropolitan area has at least 100,000 people in an economically-integrated, built-up region.

structures of municipal government and the more informal, abstract structures linking state and society at the local level.

### Mainstream political science and urban politics

Caroline Andrew argues that, "Urban politics, a relatively neglected field within Canadian political science, has shared the general Canadian obsession with federal-provincial relations and tended to dismiss the governance of the major Canadian urban centres as mere administration" (1994, 94). The extent to which the study of cities is oriented away from institutionalized political science in Canada is indeed striking. According to directories published by the American and Canadian Political Science Associations there is an exceptionally small number of urban and local politics specialists in the average Canadian political science department. Retiring urbanists are typically not being replaced, even in the largest universities. Furthermore, of the 13 PhD-granting departments, only Western Ontario offers local politics as a field of doctoral study. In addition, at York students may pursue urban studies jointly with the Faculty of Environmental Studies, and at Laval the urban politics is part of the political sociology field. That the CPSA itself does not consider urban or local politics to be a separate field for the purposes of categorizing members' areas of specialization — "local, urban, and provincial politics" is a subcategory of Canadian politics — points to the marginality of the field relative to the mainstream of the profession.

In some sense, this is not a total surprise, since urban studies is an interdisciplinary endeavor that draws upon planning, architecture, environmental studies, gender studies, Canadian studies, and all of the social sciences. The urban programs at UBC, Calgary, Laval, Montreal, UQAM-INRS-Urbanisation, Queen's, Toronto, Winnipeg, Waterloo, and York are staffed by scholars from various disciplines, including a smattering of political scientists, although these are with a few exceptions professional planning schools. If anything, the urban politics side of the local and urban politics field in Canada is moving in an even more interdisciplinary direction as it takes up research topics related to economic, social, and cultural globalism.

Clearly, too, the departmental boundaries that structure most universities are not necessarily related to the quality of urban politics research being conducted. This point is strongly supported by the leading work concerning local-level politics, broadly-conceived, that is written by people who do not work in political science departments. Here, Alan Artibise, Pierre Filion, Frances Frisken, the late Kent Gerecke, Annick Germain, Pierre Hamel, Engin Isin, Jane Jacobs, David Ley, Dimitrios Roussopoulos, Henri Lustiger-Thaler, and Barton Reid come to mind, among others.

Note the number of listed scholars who are based in Québec. Outside of the province, North American political science has been slower to embrace interdisciplinarity, which helps to explain the uncertain position of local and urban politics at most universities. Within the francophone universities urban studies is conceived more fluidly. Urban political scientists and urban sociologists share a broad "political sociology" tradition that has allowed scholars to contribute to the development of a theoretical framework (for the study of urban social movements, political parties, and planning).

The fact that urban research has begun to reflect and even to lead cutting-edge political science, in the ways described in the second part of this article, has not significantly reduced its peripherality to the discipline as a whole, nevertheless. *CJPS* did not publish any articles

on local or urban politics, in either English or French, from 1992 to 1994.<sup>1</sup> Because *CJPS/RCSP* annual reports (published in the May issue of the *Bulletin*) do not include a category for manuscripts on sub-provincial topics, it is unclear how many submissions the journal receives from the local and urban field.

Presumably out of a combination of necessity and choice, urban political scientists have been publishing elsewhere: over the past decade *Canadian Public Administration* has emerged as the top source for theoretical and empirical political science articles on Canadian cities. Other journals in which Canadian urbanists publish most frequently include: *Canadian Public Policy*, *Politique*, *Recherches sociographiques*, *Revue internationale d'action communautaire*, *Urban History Review*, *Studies in Political Economy*, and the newcomer *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, in addition to the *British International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, and the *American Journal of Urban Affairs* and *Urban Affairs Review* (formerly *Urban Affairs Quarterly*). This list hardly exhausts the academic journals and more popular periodicals such as *City Magazine* where work produced by the field can be found; neither does it account for the heavy contribution of Canadian political scientists to books and edited volumes.

Whatever the reasons for the underrepresentation of the field in *CJPS*, it undoubtedly helps to perpetuate the lack of recognition of local and urban scholarship. Key figures in the field — Sancton and Andrew are excellent examples — are widely known for their "crossover" research (into Canadian politics for both of them and into women's studies for Andrew), but not necessarily for their voluminous urban work. The work of Katherine Graham (into intergovernmental finance and local governmental reorganization), Warren Magnuson (into local state theory, citizenship, and progressive politics) and Chantal Maillé (into female local politicians and party activists) is an exception to the rule that overtly local and urban works are not very familiar to other political scientists.

A second, prominent indication that political scientists in the local and urban field are taking their research either outside of political science channels or outside of Canada altogether is the tenuous state of the section at CPSA Annual Meetings. When only a handful of papers was being presented in the section a few years ago there was talk of a merger with the provincial politics section. In 1994 and 1995, the size of the local and urban section has increased somewhat; the quality of the work presented has never been in doubt. Nonetheless, this recent revival, some of it accounted for by the participation of sociologists, begs the larger problems connected with the gulf between urban politics and the rest of the discipline: the barriers to cross-fertilization between urbanists' and non-urbanists' ideas, and the disincentives to engaging in urban research at all.

### Current directions in local and urban politics

A survey of publications by Canadian urbanists, primarily during the 1990s, reveals several instances where critical masses of researchers have been active and where the field has made significant intellectual contributions. For the purposes of this article I have combined them into five areas: global social movements and local politics, economic globalization and city

<sup>1</sup> One could argue to include Lewis and Muller's (1992) interesting article on rent control under the local and urban heading, though cities serve merely as the backdrop for their analysis.

autonomy, and structures of urban governance, local political parties, and comparative urban research. My summary of key findings and debates in all five areas identifies recent articles and books that illuminate the trends in the field, rather than mentioning every pertinent or influential publication.

### Global social movements and local politics

For urbanists it has not come as a tremendous revelation that politics is defined and fundamentally shaped by the interplay between society and the institutions of the state. Although, in Canada as elsewhere, urban politics scholarship has long incorporated this basic notion, how local politics is moving in conjunction with global social movements and political parties is a distinct research problem. Canadian political scientists have addressed the increasing integration of heterogeneous social movements' goals into local citizen demands on governments for favorable public policies and more democratic political processes.

A feminist observation is that the governance, space, and economy of cities reflect patriarchal relations. One political science contribution to the development of "gendered" analyses of cities driven by this observation has explored the kinds of policy initiatives and political changes that would shift patriarchal relations. Caroline Andrew's (1992; 1994a) studies of women organizing in favor of anti-violence policies in several Canadian cities suggests that movement towards a "feminist city" requires a transformation of both urban society and the local state — feminist organizational strategies must expand, and local governments must rethink their policy responsibilities. Kenny and Magnusson's (1993) case study of a campaign to save a battered women's shelter in Vancouver shows, similarly, that these spheres are intimately related. Prerequisite to the introduction of feminist agendas for cities is also increased female representation in different

elected local offices and in municipal political party activism (see Trimble, 1995; Maillé and Tardy, 1988).

Another question feminists pose is how women's local political action must be viewed in the context of the larger feminist movement; the question is equally applicable to a wide range of social movements. What is more, the literature suggests that it is imperative — and on some level unavoidable — that local politics expand to embrace global social movements. It is a commonplace that efforts to open up local democracy to diverse groups

have linkages to social movements with global visions; this is patently true with respect to feminist, environmental, and anti-racist movements. These linkages work in two ways: Local groups may take their cues from events in other places, and national or international political successes may depend on locally-based actions. Both forms of this relationship have been borne out by the urban gay and lesbian organizing around AIDS that David Ryskind and Evert Lindquist document (1992). Magnusson (1992) stresses that movements — he mentions the aboriginal self-governance, peace, and sustainable development movements in particular — could strengthen cities hindered by their constitutional status, by international economic integration, and by their own parochialism. Lustiger-Thaler's (1994) less sanguine discussion of urban movements around health care, poverty, and economic development concludes that collective action does not create unified communities; how-

ever, such action may create enough cohesion to permit local groups to negotiate a beneficial relationship with the state.

### Economic globalization and city autonomy

Separating the economic aspects of globalism from its social and political dimensions is not an especially easy task. In fact, the research mentioned in the previous section recognizes the power of the economic shift

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towards globalized markets and production. A great deal of paper has been expended in an effort to determine the relative weight of economic structures, bureaucratic imperatives, and socially-rooted forces in shaping urban political outcomes. The recent literature that sets urban political economies and development policies in the context of economic integration and post-industrial forms of production continues a brand of urban political economy analysis that allows for the political mediation of economic forces.

Pierre Hamel has considered to what extent local political volition exists despite powerful international "new regimes of capital accumulation" (1992-97). Under this regime, urban centers are divided into financially influential "world cities", service centers, old industrial cores, or offshore sites for assembling goods. Even within wealthy Western Canada, this hierarchy ranks cities (with Vancouver at the top) and manifests itself in the stringency of their planning controls (Leo, 1994) and their pre-occupation with sports franchises, tourism and similar symbols of "world class" status (Whitson and Macintosh, 1993). Christopher Leo (forthcoming) has amended urban "regime theory", a dominant paradigm of business-local government relations in the United States, to account for the influence of international structural changes in shaping individual urban political economies over time. Edmonton's regime became increasingly passive in the face of developer demands during the oil bust years of the 1980s. Léveillé and Whelan (1990) have shown how, in Montréal, economic development policy shifted along with international realities. After a change of parties in 1986, the city worked to replace its declining manufacturing base with high technology and services, while development strategy moved from direct subsidies to public-private partnerships.

At the same time, this research uniformly tends to refute the argument that local political will competes with the constraints imposed by larger economic events for control over local policy. According to Leo, "local politics has played an active role in shaping the impact of capital on [Vancouver and Edmonton]" (1994, 663) — the success of oppositional development agendas in both cities have been tied to electoral outcomes and the strength of progressive organizing (Leo, forthcoming; Magnusson, 1990). For Hamel, political forces must ultimately be seen as the primary determinant of how economic structure is displayed locally. Political choices are shaped by the constitutional relationship between the city and province — whether it "offer[s]...localities the resources and means needed for...development" and whether it "correspond[s] to local expectations" — plus the democratic responsiveness of municipal government itself. This general point about the role of politics is affirmed in Léveillé and Whelan's picture of Montréal, whose different economic development strategies were shaped by mayors responding to different electoral coalitions and internal political considerations.

A less familiar exercise of local political choice in the era of the "borderless" economy is the development of an international policy role for cities. The phenomenon of localities as international actors is explored in Patrick Smith's (1992) work on the international activities of Vancouver and other cities. Commercial- and investment-oriented activities like mayoral trade missions and "twinning" came to dominate Vancouver's international attention during the 1980s, consistent with the structural pressure on local governments to compete among themselves for position. But the city's initiatives now respond more to genuinely global issues pressed by local groups, for example environmental information exchanges and the provision of development and humanitarian aid to foreign cities.

## Structure of urban governance

The previous two research areas that I have highlighted are not uniquely Canadian — the research discussed above contributes to an ongoing international discussion about the nature of locality in the present global context. The same cannot be said of the area of urban governmental structure. This area appears to be of special and growing interest to Canadian scholars, if the proliferation of publications and rigor of the discussion they contain are any indication. Although some of this research makes comparisons between Canada, the United States and/or Britain and is valuable on that level, the work is especially persuasive insofar as it considers the options for urban political institutions in the Canadian political context. Unlike the American example, in which significant structural changes at the local level are blocked politically, and unlike the British example, where interest in the issue peaked in the aftermath of the abolition of London-area metropolitan governments in 1986, in Canada metropolitan and regional reforms remain as viable options, worthy of serious discussion (Ashton and Lightbody, 1990; but see Sancton, 1991).

A basic question drives this discussion: What are the implications for democracy and effective problem-solving of the scale of urban governance? Each option for organizing urban areas — municipal, metropolitan, regional, and provincial — has different effects on local jurisdictional autonomy, political participation, intergovernmental fiscal responsibilities, and equity.

By articulating opposing views of the proper scale for urban governance, Frances Frisken and Andrew Sancton have sparked a rich dialogue in the literature. Frisken's approach to urban governance is rooted deeply in the factors that originally led to the formation of metropolitan structures in Canada, "internal heterogeneity and persistent intermetropolitan differences" (1994b, 15). Economic shifts have exacerbated the dispersal of urban population and jobs, provinces display inconsistent interest in cities (the federal government displays none), and numerous policy problems with which local governments cannot cope have resulted (Frisken, 1991; 1994a). Metropolitan solutions are thus necessary if urban areas are to be well-governed; though local autonomy may be diminished at the price of popular control if the political structures of metropolitan government are badly conceived. This concern is grounded in the reality of restructuring. For example, the province of Québec instituted municipal regional councils to cover the area outside of the Montréal, Québec, and Hull metropolitan structures, but in doing so it substituted its own prerogatives for local will in planning matters and did not set up adequate representative channels (Quesnel, 1990).

Sancton's view of metropolitan and regional governments is related to his concern that "conflicting pressures...will always bear down on any intermediate authority that finds itself in the delicate middle ground between the local and the...province" (1992, 296). He would maintain the traditional, non-metropolitan institutional arrangements for local governance that exist outside of Ontario, Québec, Winnipeg, and Vancouver — local governmental primacy in delivering services because of its ability to do so efficiently, and provincial responsibility for planning and policy because of its greater resources. Questions of democracy are essentially constitutional for Sancton, and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms will ensure adequate representation for urban areas.

A third view is Smith's (1995), who distinguishes between formal structures of metropolitan



"government", which have been more problematic, as in Toronto and Winnipeg (Wichern, 1994), and informal channels of metropolitan or regional "governance" more similar to the Greater Vancouver Regional District. The need for regional planning and service delivery mechanisms in Canadian urban areas is clear, but full-scale political integration is less likely and more inflexible.

### Local political parties

Municipal governments outside of Québec have been officially nonpartisan for most of the century. Still, political parties or party-like groupings have fielded candidates in surprisingly many cities. Within the local and urban politics literature there has been a concerted effort to conceptualize these "strictly local groups of people...[who] are nominally, structurally, and financially separate from provincial or national political parties" (Quesnel, 1994, 583). One way to understand them is in terms of the dual role Montréal parties play: as parties and as "rassemblements". The city's party system fulfilled typical functions related to elections and governing during the Drapeau and Doré years. In addition, the current party system also serves to articulate new types of demands for participatory democratic processes, democratized economic development, and the types of issues associated with the social movements discussed previously (Quesnel, 1994; Hamel, 1991, 1992). The municipal party system in Québec has displayed a similar dynamic (Quesnel and Belley, 1990).

Montréal's left-"reform" party did not satisfy these demands, and the work of Tim Thomas (1995) and Warren Magnusson (1990) confirms that the less institutionalized parties in other cities have been unable to effect permanent change consistent with social democratic agendas. In Edmonton, Calgary (Masson, 1994, Appendix), Winnipeg, and even Vancouver, which has the strongest parties outside of Montréal and Québec, parties challenging development policy or calling for more open government have met at least three barriers, namely: the weakness of reform groups organized in reaction to immediate issues rather than for the acquisition of governing power; economic and political pressures on officials to seek the types of growth and investment whose benefits are distributed narrowly; and democratic limitations of political parties.

### Comparative urban policy and politics

Finally, I turn to an area that is less cohesive than any of the other four but which is shaping up to be a prominent growth area in the field. Comparative research over the last several years touches on various aspects of urban politics. In economic development politics and policy, the state of the art has been set largely by Michael Keating's (e.g. 1991) rigorously empirical work in the United Kingdom (especially Scotland), France, the United States, and Canada. Comparative Canadian-American analyses of urban political economies, development and planning policies, and civic life are appearing more frequently on both sides of the border. A primary task of these comparisons is to explain convincingly what part political culture, federalism, and local institutional arrangements play in the maintenance of two urban systems that exhibit both differences and similarities (Friskien, 1994b; Garber and Imbroscio, forthcoming; Keating and Mehrhoff, 1992; Levine, 1989). More comparative urban research is also being conducted via international collaboration (Léveillé and Whelan, 1990; Rothblatt and Sancton, 1993; Taylor, Lengellé, and Andrew, 1993; and the chapters by Goldsmith, Magnusson, and McKay in Pratt, Elder, and Wolman, 1987). These trends are positive, yet Canadian urban

politics research is for all intents and purposes confined within the borders of Canada, Western Europe, the United States, and occasionally Australia (but see Rowat, 1993) and has not contributed greatly to political analyses of urbanization of non-western cities.

### Conclusion

This article has focussed almost exclusively on publications, but scholarly activities are only one part of our job. Students continue to express a clear desire to study urban issues. One piece of anecdotal evidence is that, at the University of Northern British Columbia, the majority of master's students in political science are proposing to study topics related to northern communities and other local governments in Canada and Russia; this interest reflects the experiences and interdisciplinary approach taken by department members at UNBC. It is quite evident that departments that do not teach local and urban politics or provide graduate supervision in the field are missing a part of the discipline that is increasingly conversant with the exciting discussions taking place in the larger social science world.

I have shared my dismay at the marginality of the local and urban field with several colleagues across Canada. The typical response was that this is an especially bad time for political scientists to be decreasing our ability to understand what is happening in and to localities. New types of municipal structures are being devised as part of the move to aboriginal self-government (Graham, 1990). As globalization becomes overwhelming it is simultaneously true that the world is becoming more localized, with localities acting as enclaves against or as junctures with global forces. Unmistakably urban forms are expanding in Canada as elsewhere, but it is highly doubtful that, with the reduced attention paid to local and urban issues in most political science departments, we will be as well-equipped as geographers, sociologists, economists, or feminists to help students confront the political dimensions of this evolution.

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**Domaine :** Politique canadienne et québécoise

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- former des politologues qui se consacrent avec compétence à l'étude scientifique des idées, des institutions et des faits politiques ;
- former des politologues qui maîtrisent les méthodes de recherche et possèdent les capacités d'analyse permettant de mieux comprendre la société et d'agir en conséquence.

Le programme de doctorat est structuré de façon à permettre aux étudiants et étudiantes d'acquérir une excellente formation dans leur domaine de spécialisation (cours et examens de synthèse) en matière de recherche (séminaire de recherche, cours de méthodologie, séminaire de doctorat et thèse). Cette structure renforce la compétence des diplômés dans des sujets qui dépassent le cadre spécialisé de leur thèse de doctorat. Cela va de pair avec l'exigence du choix d'un domaine majeur et d'un domaine mineur (l'un des deux étant obligatoirement la pensée politique).

### Conditions d'admission :

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

Le dossier de candidature doit inclure (1) les relevés de notes officiels, (2) deux lettres de recommandation, (3) une description sommaire de la recherche prévue et (4) un exemplaire d'un travail de recherche récent. Normalement la demande d'admission devra parvenir au Département de science politique au plus tard le 1er mars. Les demandes d'appui financier seront considérées au même moment par l'École des études supérieures et le Département.

### La scolarité :

Toute personne admise au programme de doctorat rencontre, dès son arrivée en septembre, le Comité d'orientation du Département qui devra déterminer les cours à suivre, planifier le programme d'études, et aider au choix du directeur de recherche. La scolarité est de 24 crédits et elle comporte des cours et des séminaires trimestriels et deux séminaires annuels.

Les étudiant(e)s inscrit(e)s au programme de doctorat doivent maintenir une moyenne de B+ pendant leur programme et ne peuvent pas avoir plus d'une note inférieure à B+.

Le programme de doctorat inclut les composantes suivantes :

- un séminaire de recherche
- un séminaire de méthodologie,
- un séminaire théorique
- un cours de lectures dirigées
- deux examens de synthèse (domaines majeur et mineur)
- un séminaire de doctorat
- la présentation et la défense d'un projet de thèse
- la rédaction et la soutenance de la thèse.

La thématique de la pensée politique doit être choisie soit comme domaine majeur soit comme domaine mineur.

### La thèse

Après avoir réussi l'examen de synthèse du domaine majeur, le projet de thèse doctorale est préparé sous la supervision du directeur de thèse et d'un autre membre du corps professoral. La thèse doit contribuer de façon originale aux connaissances en science politique. Elle sera évaluée selon les normes établies par l'École des études supérieures et de la recherche pour les thèses de doctorat et, si elle est jugée acceptable, donnera lieu à une soutenance publique.

**Durée normale :** le contenu et l'agencement des cours ont été déterminés de façon à ce que le programme de cours et les examens de synthèse soient complétés à la fin de la quatrième session (i.e. après 16 mois) et la soutenance du projet de thèse au plus tard avant la fin de la cinquième session (i.e. après 20 mois). Il est prévu que la thèse pourra être complétée avant la fin de la neuvième session (i.e. 3 ans).

**Exigences de langue :** tous les cours et séminaires de niveau supérieur se donnent en français. Conformément aux règlements de l'Université, on peut cependant rédiger les travaux, les examens et la thèse dans la langue officielle de son choix (français ou anglais). Pour être admis au programme de doctorat en science politique il faudrait avoir réussi le test de compétence en anglais langue seconde Cantest, avec score de 4.5. Toute personne dont la langue d'études antérieures n'a pas été le français doit réussir l'examen Testcan avec score de 4.5 ou se déclarer bilingue et accepter d'être interviewée par téléphone.

### Les professeur(e)s et les domaines de spécialisation :

**ALSCHULER, Lawrence**, BA (Wesleyan), MA, PhD (Northwestern) : Économie politique du développement : Tiers Monde, firmes multinationales. Politique en Amérique latine. Méthodes de recherche. Analyse psychopolitique, conscientisation politique.

**ANDREW, Caroline**, BA (B.C.), MScSoc (Laval), PhD (Toronto) : Économie politique canadienne. Politique urbaine -planification et processus de participation du public. Enjeux des femmes dans la vie politique municipale. Politiques sociales au niveau municipal. Femmes et État-providence au Canada.

**AXLINE, Andrew**, BA (Ohio State), PhD (Johns Hopkins) : Politique internationale et comparée. Problèmes du développement, surtout dans les Caraïbes et le Pacifique Sud. Organisations internationales avec un intérêt pour la coopération régionale entre pays en voie de développement. Décentralisation et administration du développement.

**BADOUR, William**, BA, MA (McGill) : Politique contemporaine en Chine : relations entre institutions politiques et processus politiques, surtout le processus de réforme législative. Politique comparée.

**CAMERON, Duncan**, BA (Alberta), DScÉconPol (Paris I) : Économie politique canadienne : interrelations entre État et économie, politique gouvernementale : plein emploi, inflation, fiscalité, politiques budgétaires et monétaires. Relations Canada-États-Unis. Économie politique internationale : réforme du système monétaire international.

**CARDINAL, Linda**, BA (Ottawa), MA (Ottawa), Ph.D. (É.H.É.S.S.) : Citoyenneté, la charte, les francophones hors Québec, les mouvements sociaux et le mouvement des femmes.

**DENIS, Serge**, BA (Montréal), DipÉS, D'Ét (Grenoble II) : Pensée politique, idéologies modernes, XIX<sup>e</sup> et XX<sup>e</sup> siècles : socialisme et marxisme. Politique québécoise. Analyse politique comparée du mouvement ouvrier et socialiste international, en particulier les États-Unis. Rapports multiformes du syndicalisme à l'État et aux partis. Action politique du mouvement ouvrier.

**DUSSAULT, Paul-Normand**, BA (Great Falls, Montana), BScSoc, MA (Ottawa), DScPol (Genève) : Politique internationale, rapports internationaux. Organisations internationales. Formations sociales africaines. Développement. Adaptation des sciences sociales aux divers contextes économiques et culturels.

**FRANK, Joseph**, LScPol (Bruxelles), MSFS (Georgetown), PhD (Ottawa) : Politique comparée ; politique américaine, violence collective. Armées populaires et guerre civile.

**GINGRAS, François-Pierre**, BA (Montréal), MA (McGill), D.Socio (Paris) : Politique canadienne, ontarienne et québécoise. Nationalisme, religion et politique. Opinion publique et forces armées. Mouvements sociaux au Canada. Méthodes de recherche.

**HOULE, François**, BA, MA (Laval), PhD (Kent, Angleterre) : Pensée politique et politique canadienne. État et écologie. État canadien : politique environnementale et place du Canada dans l'économie mondiale. Théories de l'État et analyse des idéologies contemporaines. Démocratie et restructuration des formes d'interventions étatiques actuelles.

**LABELLE, Gilles**, BA, MA (UQAM), Ph.D. (E.H.É.S.S., Paris) : Pensée politique, histoire des idées politiques en France aux XIX<sup>e</sup> - XX<sup>e</sup> siècles. Rapports entre politique et philosophie.

**LAUX, Jeanne**, BA (Cornell), MA (Johns Hopkins), PhD (London School of Economics) : Politique internationale, État et mondialisation. Intervention étatique, politiques de privatisation, économie politique de la transition en Europe centrale/orientale.

**MELLOS, Koula**, BSc, MA (McGill), PhD (Queen's) : Pensée politique, théorie sociale, politique et philosophie moderne (1600 à 1980). Pensée critique, y compris la pensée marxiste, du XIX<sup>e</sup> et XX<sup>e</sup> siècles.

**MOGGACH, Douglas**, BA (Toronto), MA, PhD (Princeton) : Pensée politique, histoire de la pensée politique ancienne et moderne. Philosophie allemande (Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Marx). Philosophie contemporaine.

**TREMBLAY, Manon**, BA, MA, PhD (Laval) : Politique canadienne, femmes et politique, méthodologie de la recherche (qualitative et quantitative). Groupes d'intérêt et mouvements sociaux.

**TRENT, John**, BA (Harvard), MA (Montréal) : Politique canadienne, le développement des sciences sociales, surtout la science politique ; la réforme des Nations-unies ; nationalisme et ethnicité, l'économie politique de la démocratie.

**TURENNE SJOLANDER, Claire**, BA, MA, PhD (Carleton) : Politique internationale, politique étrangère canadienne. Économie politique internationale. Théories des relations internationales. Mondialisation de l'économie, émergence de blocs régionaux. Politique commerciale américaine.

**VACHET, André**, BA, LPh (Ottawa), DU (Paris) : Pensée politique, histoire de la pensée sociale et politique en Occident depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours. Idéologies modernes : libéralisme, socialisme et marxisme. Mouvements actuels de la pensée sociale, conséquences pour la vie et les institutions politiques.

Afin d'assurer un excellent encadrement des recherches souvent pluri-disciplinaires, le département a invité des collègues à devenir « associés » au programme.

**Professeurs associés au programme de doctorat (Comité de direction de thèse)**

Da Rosa, Victor  
Université d'Ottawa  
Département de sociologie

Gaffield, Chad  
Université d'Ottawa  
Département d'histoire

Lafrance, Guy  
Université d'Ottawa  
Département de philosophie

Laponce, Jean  
Université de la Colombie-Britannique  
Département de science politique

Le professeur Laponce est auxiliaire au Département de science politique de l'Université d'Ottawa depuis 1992. À ce titre, il participe à de nombreuses activités départementales. En 1994-95, il a enseigné un cours sur les théories politiques empiriques et un cours au niveau de la maîtrise sur la politique canadienne.

Miguel, Roberto  
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Paquet, Gilles  
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**RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE /  
LA RECHERCHE**

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**NEW CITIZENSHIP CLAIMS IN A TURBULENT  
WORLD**

Jane Jenson  
Département de science politique  
Université de Montréal

My research programme for the next three years examines two types of political mobilisation for institutional change. Both fall under the heading of "representation", focussing on the currently contested capacity of party systems and individual political parties adequately to represent their populations. They are, first, the rise in Canada of a form of politics — termed "popular sector politics" by its advocates. Such political forms have existed for over a decade alongside the traditional route to representation through the parties and electoral politics. A major component of these groups' actions has been claims for more "democratic" politics, including institutional change, and for a re-thinking of the identity basis of Canadian citizenship. A second component involves the mobilisation in many countries for reform of both electoral systems and election financing. Such reforms would, where implemented, result in major alterations in patterns of access to the political rights of citizenship and the relationship between citizens and institutions of representation.

The major hypothesis of this research programme, covering both aspects, is that these demands are claims for better access to the rights of citizenship and they are the political consequences of processes of economic restructuring and the accompanying political turbulence.

Moments of rapid change create space for mobilisation by new groups, often promoting new or modified identities and political strategies. It has become commonplace among political economists to indicate that the years of political turbulence announced by the events of 1968 and economic crisis following the oil shock of 1973 have worked profound changes in the post-1945 institutional regimes. An aspect of such change is reflected in recent scholarship which indicates rising interest in citizenship, in both theory and practice (Kymlicka, 1992). New attention to what had been a quite moribund field of study is intimately related to the project of expanding the European Community (Meehan, 1993), theoretical challenges to postwar social theory posed by the collapse of the "Soviet model" of society (Mouffe, 1992), discrediting of postwar social democratic reformism (Rosanvallon, 1992), and processes of constitutional redesign (Kaplan, 1993; Jenson 1992a; 1993b; Rocher and Salée, 1993) — that is, to adjustments in post-1945 political practices.

Of course, T.H. Marshall's (1965 [1949]) classic work on citizenship provided an historical sociological account of the relationship between moments of economic change and emergence of new conceptions of citizenship. Recent studies also identify concepts of citizenship and the rights and duties thereof as not only contested within and across philosophical traditions but also as historical constructions, currently undergoing substantial revision in Canada as well as Europe. This emphasis on the historicity of the concept of citizenship calls for exploration of the ways recent restructuring has reopened discussion of the two ideals of citizenship — participation and belonging. My research addresses this, as an extension of the theoretical focus and empirical work I have been doing for a number of years.

All of my work as a political economist over the last decade is founded on the contention that a link exists between the institutions of representation and economic regimes and between the politics of identity formation, the substance of groups' claims, and institutions of representation (Jenson, 1990; Clarke et al, 1990, etc). Theoretical propositions about the links between traditional and emerging forms of representation and about identities — ie, about belonging and participation — have been developed in that work.

Attention to electoral reform is more recent, directly resulting from the research which I conducted for the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing (Jenson, 1992b) and assessment of that commission's potential contribution to reinvigorating the representational capacity of the federal parties (Dobrowolsky and Jenson, 1993). It is now obvious that the RCEFPF's discovery of elevated levels of dissatisfaction among the citizenry, which motivated much of its programme for reform (Aucoin, 1993), is not uniquely Canadian. Recent events in, *inter alia*, Japan, France, Italy, and New Zealand show that citizens in many countries are not only dissatisfied with their governments but also seeking alterations in the very rules and institutions through which representation is conducted. A common theme in these calls for reform is the need for more control by citizens over the agenda of politics and the decision-making process. They are dissatisfied with the traditional expressions of their political citizen rights.

My research programme is designed to uncover the links between economic restructuring and these two forms of mobilisation: by popular sector groups in both electoral and non-electoral politics in Canada, on the one hand, and for electoral reform in several countries, on the other.

The research programme stands on three theoretical legs. The theoretical starting point is the insight derived from my work using the French regulation approach in political economy that history is punctuated by periods of stability in which regimes of agreed-upon norms regulate economic, social and political practice (Jenson 1989a; 1989b; 1991). This general proposition about historical change requires careful attention to the institutions and actors active in the maintenance or contestation of identities and regime rules. As such, the second theoretical leg of my approach is in what has come to be called the "new institutionalism", from which I take a concern with mapping the processes by which actors within on-going institutions react to new circumstances (Jenson, 1991; Hall 1990). Such moments of institutional adjustment are also moments in which new actors can find and even generate space for themselves in the universe of political discourse. Thus, the third theoretical leg of this research programme comes from work on social movements, linking the identity-forming actions of social movements to their efforts to reconfigure the political opportunity structure (Jenson, 1987; 1993b; forthcoming).

The general proposition of this research programme is that the rise of new claims about citizens' belongingness and participation, including demands for alternative routes and institutions of representation, result from the new space in the universe of political discourse and in the political opportunity structure generated by the conditions of economic turbulence. More specifically, the rise of particular groups and the form of their claims in each national case follows the lines of cleavage of the post-1945 regime; only in mapping the institutional legacies into which mobilisation of citizen claims fits, can we seize the politics of change. These propositions lead, then, to a method of historical sociology which is sensitive to the particularities of time and space, by

seeking descriptive generalisation *ex post facto* within historically constituted institutions.

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## POLITIQUES BUDGÉTAIRES ET IDÉOLOGIES POLITIQUES

André Bernard  
Université du Québec à Montréal

Le projet de recherche intitulé « Politiques budgétaires et idéologies politiques » occupe une équipe de quatre professeurs et plusieurs assistants. Le chercheur principal, André Bernard, travaille avec Jacques Bourgault, Jacques Léveillé et Pierre P. Tremblay, tous membres du Département de science politique de l'Université du Québec à Montréal.

L'équipe tente de vérifier les hypothèses les plus plausibles parmi celles qui ont inspiré la recherche d'explications des choix budgétaires au Canada et dans les pays qui lui ressemblent. Elle le fait en recourant à une analyse multidimensionnelle appliquée à des contextes variés et à des conjonctures diverses.

La diversité des contextes et des conjonctures est assurée par le choix des cas et de la période. Les cas retenus concernent les administrations publiques suivantes : le gouvernement fédéral du Canada, les gouvernements provinciaux de l'Ontario et du Québec, les administrations municipales de Toronto et de Montréal. Ces cas devraient permettre d'examiner les facteurs culturels et institutionnels qui, en plus des autres de portée générale, peuvent avoir un lien avec les décisions.

La période étudiée (25 ans environ, par exemple 1968-1993 pour le gouvernement fédéral du Canada ou 1960-1994 pour le gouvernement provincial du Québec) doit permettre d'examiner des phases de prospérité économique, des phases de ralentissement de l'activité et des situations de déficit chronique et d'examiner des décennies dominées par des équipes dirigeantes différentes (sociales-démocrates ou libérales-conservatrices).

Dans la littérature universitaire nord-américaine et européenne, on trouve plusieurs explications concurrentes des choix de politiques budgétaires. L'une de ces explications accorde un poids décisif aux fonctionnaires : ceux-ci (des « bureaucrates budgétivores ») réussiraient à imposer leurs préférences aux autorités. Selon une autre explication, tout au contraire, ce sont les parlementaires de la majorité qui dicteraient les choix effectués, conformément à ce qui apparaît comme « la logique du marché politique ». Dans de nombreux textes, ces premières explications sont toutes deux écartées au bénéfice d'autres thèses, notamment la thèse de l'influence déterminante des groupes de pression (lobbies), la thèse de la domination de la « classe capitaliste », la thèse de l'inertie systémique (selon laquelle, finalement, les autorités ne font qu'entériner la continuité des choix antérieurs auxquels ne sont jamais apportées que des modifications mineures). En définitive, même si l'on ne tient pas compte des explications événementielles ou des explications psychologiques qui

ont aussi été proposées, on est confronté à de multiples explications concurrentes des politiques budgétaires.

Chacune de ces explications concurrentes est soutenue par une argumentation séduisante et, pourtant, chacune a été contestée. Les personnes qui soutiennent une thèse ont souvent l'impression qu'elle est « vérifiée » dans le contexte qu'elles ont étudié, pour la période qu'elles ont considérée, compte tenu des éléments dont elles ont tenu compte. Les personnes qui la contestent soutiennent qu'elle ne s'applique pas aux cas qu'elles ont examinés. En somme, chaque explication des politiques budgétaires fondée sur un facteur unique « décisif » suscite la controverse.

Dans un livre publié en 1992, *Politique et gestion des finances publiques*, l'un des membres de l'équipe, André Bernard, a contrasté les points de vue contradictoires que l'on peut avoir à cet égard. Selon que l'on considère un échantillon ou un autre, selon que l'on tient compte d'un ensemble avec pondération ou sans pondération, selon que l'on étudie une période courte ou une période longue, on arrive en effet à des conclusions différentes. En vérité, les contradictions résultent partiellement, on le voit bien, des choix théoriques et méthodologiques des chercheurs, des périodes considérées, des cas pris en compte, et des facteurs étudiés.

La controverse découle aussi, en partie, de la difficulté d'examiner les postulats idéologiques divergents des différents acteurs de la vie politique. On trouve en effet, parmi ces acteurs, des « interventionnistes » (et, parmi ceux-ci, des « socialistes », des « progressistes égalitaristes », des « progressistes productivistes », des « keynésiens » etc.) et, à l'autre extrémité de la gamme qui réfère aux choix relatifs au rôle de l'État, des « non-interventionnistes » (qu'ils se rattachent à une école « libertaire » ou à une école « néo-conservatrice », qu'ils souhaitent simplement un « État minimal » ou qu'ils soutiennent toute autre option apparentée au « laisser-faire »). La distribution des attitudes dans une gamme de choix idéologiques se superpose, par ailleurs, à de nombreuses autres distributions d'attitudes, qui se rapportent à d'autres dimensions de l'idéologie. En définitive, la variété des options idéologiques confronte l'étude des explications des politiques budgétaires.

De plus, il est parfois difficile de voir les liens entre les options idéologiques des équipes dirigeantes et les politiques budgétaires qu'elles adoptent, ou même, parfois, entre les options idéologiques d'autres acteurs de la vie politique et les « pressions » qu'ils exercent sur les membres des équipes dirigeantes. Les difficultés viennent des particularités du discours, qui révèle une partie des visions et visées des personnes qui l'énoncent et qui, à la fois, masque ou camoufle une autre partie de ces visions et visées. Les difficultés viennent aussi des particularités de la prise des décisions dans le secteur public et, singulièrement, de celles de la prise des décisions budgétaires (tant du point de vue des instruments que de celui des répartitions).

En dépit de ces difficultés, il est possible de contraster les politiques budgétaires des gouvernements provinciaux du Nouveau parti démocratique, peu après leur formation, et les politiques budgétaires adoptées au même moment par des gouvernements provinciaux d'autres partis. Il est possible également de contraster, dans le cas du Québec, les politiques du gouvernement du Parti québécois des années 1977, 1978 et 1979 et les politiques des gouvernements précédents ou des gouvernements subséquents. Il est possible, enfin, de contraster les budgets d'administrations municipales distinctes. En bref, comme Douglas Hibbs l'a montré il y a déjà vingt ans au terme d'une étude portant sur les pays industrialisés, l'observation de plusieurs cas sur une longue période



révèle des contrastes importants qui semblent liés aux orientations idéologiques des équipes dirigeantes.

Mais pour évaluer l'importance de l'influence des orientations idéologiques sur les choix budgétaires, il faut prendre en compte, autant que faire se peut, l'ensemble des éléments ou facteurs qui interviennent dans la prise des décisions budgétaires. C'est ce que l'équipe entend faire.

L'ambition de l'équipe est de progresser le plus loin possible, compte tenu de ses ressources, dans la recherche des explications des choix budgétaires. C'est dans le but d'aller plus loin dans l'analyse et de faire la part des choses, que l'équipe a choisi d'étudier des variables multiples dans des contextes variés et sur une période relativement longue. De plus, l'équipe veut ajouter la dimension « idéologies politiques » à la recherche d'explications des politiques budgétaires, car, sans avoir été complètement oubliée, celle-ci n'a pas été vraiment prise en compte jusqu'ici, en raison, vraisemblablement, des difficultés posées par l'analyse de l'idéologie.

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### EMERGING GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA'S NORTH

Graham White  
University of Toronto

As of April 1999, the Northwest Territories will be officially divided. Two new governments will thus come into being: the Nunavut Territory in the central and eastern arctic and an as-yet-unnamed territory in the Mackenzie Valley. Division of the NWT offers political scientists unparalleled opportunities to observe and to compare the creation of these new governments.

If the numbers of people affected are very small — the entire population of the NWT numbers just over 60,000 — the nature of these politics and the issues they confront raise a host of fascinating and literally fundamental questions about governance.

A measure of how unresolved are the fundamental premises about politics in the NWT is the everyday use of the term "public government". Elsewhere in Canada, this term would be largely redundant — what else can government be? — but in the NWT, the phrase denotes a government in which all residents can participate and which serves the entire population. It is thus distinguished from Aboriginal self-government, which serves only Aboriginal people and in which the participants are exclusively Aboriginal. Limited forms of Aboriginal self-government are emerging in some provinces, but only in the north is the prospect that Aboriginal self-government should attain primacy widely supported.

In ways that have never been open to most Canadians 'south of 60', the people of the NWT have an opportunity to create the governments they want, adapted to their particular needs and aspirations. Throughout North America, and indeed the world, talk is endemic about "rethinking", "reinventing" or "reimagining" government; in the NWT, it's happening.

This is not to suggest that anything is possible, nor to deny the all-too-real possibility that the Nunavut government might turn out to be a noble failure and that the western arctic might descend into balkanized chaos. The success of these experiments is very much an open question.

Such is the political landscape that my SSHRCC-funded research seeks to explore. The project is very much comparative in nature, for Nunavut differs significantly from the Western NWT both socially and politically. In Nunavut, the Inuit form a large majority (over 80 per cent of the population) and are relatively homogeneous and united. In the west, the numerical balance is almost even between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents, and the Aboriginal population is beset with regional, tribal and political divisions; in addition to the Inuvialuit of the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort area, five distinct Dene tribal groupings exist, along with a sizeable Métis population. Politically, the contrasts are also substantial: whereas in the west, views as to the nature and status of the treaties are central to constitutional processes, the Inuit never signed a treaty with the British or Canadian authorities. The Inuit land claim, which covers the entire eastern and central Arctic, in effect provided for creation of the Nunavut territory; by contrast, three regional claims have been settled in the west, one is under negotiation and two major groups, the Treaty 8 and Deh Cho tribal councils reject the entire land claims process. The settled claims commit the federal government to negotiation of Aboriginal self-government, and provide general frameworks, but lack anything nearly as concrete as the Inuit achieved with the creation of Nunavut.

Accordingly, the issues of prime concern in the two territories, and thus to my work, are quite different. For the Inuit, the essential questions relate to institutional design, construction and operation of government; it is already agreed that the basic model of governance will be a UK-style responsible government, albeit without political parties for the immediate future. Nunavut faces many pressing problems, but many are (literally!) about nuts and bolts, and many others are in essence exercises in public administration. What realistic and effective options exist for establishing a highly decentralized government close to the people? Should, as a Nunavut Implementation Commission discussion paper suggests, the legislature be composed of dual-member ridings each returning one man and one woman, thus assuring gender parity?<sup>1</sup> How can the institutions of the Nunavut territory be melded with the various (public government) co-management boards set up under the claim? Can sufficient numbers of Inuit be trained to run the Nunavut government to avoid having to recruit non-Inuit from southern Canada, who do not speak Inuktitut, to key bureaucratic posts?

In the Mackenzie Valley, the issues are more primal. Quite simply the basic constitutional framework remains undefined. Pressure from some Aboriginal organizations to emphasize Aboriginal self-government over public government is closely linked with widespread interest in concentrating power at the regional or community level, leaving the central territorial government with very limited authority. In addition, the composition of the central government institutions (conventional rep-by-pop or guaranteed representation for particular groups? a Dene or perhaps elders Senate?) and its decision-making processes (conventional Westminster style or Aboriginal-style consensus? veto power for cultural groupings?) have yet to be decided.

Three principal themes underlie the research. The first revolves around the question of how — or indeed if — public government can be made compatible with

<sup>1</sup> Nunavut Implementation Commission, "Two-Member Constituencies and Gender-Equality: A 'Made in Nunavut' Solution for an Effective and Representative Legislature," Iqaluit, December, 1994.

structures and processes of Aboriginal governance. This involves more than reconciling the differing interests and perspectives of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal northerners, though this is a crucial issue. Very different conceptions of political authority, methods for conflict resolution and ideas as to the appropriate relationship among individuals, society and the state — in short, political cultures — characterize Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.<sup>1</sup>

Such issues of substance lead to a second theme, that of process. Political leaders in Nunavut and in the west emphasize strong public involvement in the processes of creating the new governments. In the west, for example, a constitution is being developed by a broadly-based, quasi-governmental Constitutional Development Steering Committee, which has already held one constituent assembly, plans another for early 1996 and is committed to public ratification of whatever document emerges from the process. Michael Lusztig has recently argued that mega-constitutional change processes in divided societies which incorporate extensive public involvement are doomed to fail.<sup>2</sup> The western NWT offers a good test of this hypothesis.

In terms of process, I am interested not only in the how public consultation exercises are developed and how they work, but also in how the various players (federal and territorial governments, Aboriginal groups, non-governmental bodies such as the Nunavut Implementation Commission and the Constitutional Development Steering Committee) interact.

Finally, in studying northern politics it is easy to become caught up in the mega-constitutional perspectives of Yellowknife, Iqaluit and Ottawa, where most of the central players are located. More than elsewhere in Canada, however, politics in the NWT are community-oriented. Thus a third theme of the research involves investigating how large-scale constitutional and governmental change play out on the ground. A particularly apt way of tying macro and micro processes together is through analysis of the territorial government's "Community Transfer Initiative". Announced in 1992, this is a major thrust of the territorial government, offering even very small communities the opportunity of assuming responsibility for any GNWT programme (in health, social services, education, economic development, etc). For a variety of reasons, it has not lived up to initial expectations, but even its failures may be suggestive. And its focus on community governance provides a valuable supplement to developments at the mega-constitutional level.

My methods are unexceptional. Official reports, consultants' studies, background documents and the like are numerous, and a surprisingly rich academic literature exists on the north, which should shortly be greatly expanded with publication of the wide-ranging research studies commissioned by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. I visit Yellowknife, Ottawa and

Iqaluit periodically to interview Aboriginal leaders, territorial politicians, federal and territorial officials, journalists, consultants and others involved in or knowledgeable about territorial politics. My experience has been that northerners are unusually open and eager to discuss where they are heading politically and how they might best get there. This past reading week — to my Florida-bound students' horror — I spent in Cape Dorset on the southern tip of Baffin Island, talking to people involved with perhaps the most extensive community transfer. I have plans for a similar trip to Inuvik, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River (Inuvik has taken the community transfer process further than any community in the western NWT). I also plan follow-up visits to Cape Dorset and Inuvik in perhaps 18 months.

It would be a great shame if no one from the political science community tracked and analysed the creation of the new governments as they emerge from division of the NWT. Any number of people in the north are better placed than I for this task, but few have the time or the inclination to actually do it. I harbour no illusions about covering more than a small proportion of the fascinating processes unfolding in the north. I thus urge political science faculty and graduate students to consider turning their attention to the emerging governments in Nunavut and the western NWT.<sup>3</sup>

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#### LE CONCEPT DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DANS LA LITTÉRATURE RÉCENTE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES : SES DIMENSIONS NORMATIVES ET THÉORIQUES

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Cette recherche s'inscrit au sein de nombreux débats ayant cours en sciences sociales depuis quelques décennies sur la nécessité de rendre interdépendants le développement économique, d'une part, et la qualité de l'environnement, d'autre part (Carson 1963 ; Meadows et al. 1972 ; Lecomber 1975). La parution du Rapport Brundtland (1987) et le Sommet de la Terre tenu à Rio en 1992 ont mis définitivement à l'ordre du jour des priorités en matières environnementales l'objectif du développement durable (*sustainable development*), lequel implique entre autres une gestion « rationnelle » et « écologique » du développement économique et la réconciliation du développement économique et de la sécurité environnementale (Brundtland, 1987, pp. 43-65 et pp. 348-9).

Les objectifs de la recherche sont les suivants :

- (i) Dresser l'inventaire des approches du DD en sciences sociales et en philosophie politique contemporaine (économique, normative, politique, historiciste, etc.).
- (ii) Identifier pour chacune des approches retenues du DD les thèses principales sur les plans **philosophique** (conception atomiste ou holiste, romantique ou instrumentale de la Nature, etc.), **politique** (conservationnisme vs préservationnisme, écocentrisme vs anthropocentrisme, etc.) et **épistémologique**

<sup>1</sup> For an investigation of such concerns within the territorial legislature, see my "Westminster in the Arctic: The Adaptation of British Parliamentaryism in the Northwest Territories" *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 24 (September, 1991), 499-523, and my "Structure and Culture in a Non-partisan Westminster Parliament," *Australian Journal of Political Science* 28 (July, 1993), 322-39.

<sup>2</sup> "Constitutional Paralysis: Why Canadian Constitutional Initiatives are Doomed to Fail," *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 27 (December, 1994), 747-71.

<sup>3</sup> For an (almost) up-to-date overview of developments in the north see Kirk Cameron and Graham White, *Northern Governments in Transition: Political and Constitutional Change in Yukon, Nunavut and the Western NWT* forthcoming from the Institute for Research in Public Policy, Summer 1995.

(conceptions du DD, rôle des sciences sociales et des sciences de la nature quant à la configuration à donner au DD en situation d'incertitude et d'irréversibilité de certains de nos choix et de non-substituabilité de ressources rares, etc.).

- (iii) Procéder à une analyse des déterminations morales et des critères politiques du DD (gestion des stocks de ressources et des facteurs de productivité dans une perspective de justice intra et inter-générationnelle, augmentation d'un potentiel de croissance et de bien-être obéissant au *proviso* lockéen, principe de copropriété ou de compensation entre générations actuelle et futures, etc.). Cette analyse sera essentiellement descriptive, comparative et critique. Elle s'efforcera de montrer les forces et les faiblesses des options retenues. Une attention particulière sera portée au rôle des sciences sociales dans l'élaboration d'une politique de DD.

Nous rappellerons seulement l'idée d'ensemble liant ces trois objectifs : il s'agit d'évaluer les approches du DD en retenant comme axes principaux les aspects concernant plus strictement une **éthique environnementale** (Regan 1984 ; Nash 1989) et les conditions du rôle de la **science comme expert** (Shrader-Frèchette 1981 ; Pearce et al. 1989). En effet, la majorité des penseurs oeuvrant dans le domaine de l'écologie politique (cf. par exemple Barde 1992 ; Bookchin 1971 ; Pepper 1984) considère que nos préoccupations à l'égard de la détérioration de l'environnement remettent en question les morales traditionnelles et nécessitent des contributions originales et novatrices de la part des sciences de la nature tout comme des sciences sociales. Pour les plus radicaux d'entre eux (Devall & Sessions 1985 ; Naess 1989), une politique environnementale devra tôt ou tard faire une place à l'idée d'un droit intrinsèque de la Nature (écocentrisme).

À cette approche écocentrique du DD, plusieurs (Ferry 1992 ; Passmore 1974 ; Thompson 1990) répliquent cependant que toute forme de revitalisation du naturalisme philosophique se ferait au détriment de la rationalité moderne et des valeurs démocratiques. Le naturalisme défendu par les partisans de l'écocentrisme est incompatible avec l'idéal de liberté et d'égalité des sociétés démocratiques. Au lieu de combattre aveuglément la science moderne, il faut plutôt chercher à l'améliorer en lui faisant prendre conscience des effets désastreux de certaines technologies sur l'environnement. L'éthique environnementale n'exige aucunement que nous renoncions aux conceptions normatives modernes du politique (libéralisme, socialisme, utilitarisme, etc.). La critique radicale de la science moderne et de l'économisme participe d'un irrationalisme et démontre à toute fin pratique un manque de réalisme politique.

La problématique du DD n'échappe donc pas à une analyse normative, au contraire elle la suscite (Waaub 1991 ; Tessier 1991). **Nous faisons le pari dans cette recherche qu'un examen détaillé de l'évolution récente du concept de DD est en mesure d'illustrer la diversité des différentes tensions normatives et théoriques de la réflexion en matière de politique environnementale.** C'est à l'examen de ces tensions que nous comptons procéder dans cette étude. À la dernière étape de cette démarche, nous consacrerons nos efforts à délimiter les conditions d'une définition significative du DD.

## Contexte de la recherche

### L'état de la recherche sur le sujet

L'intérêt pour cette problématique est, il va de soi, assez récent pour les sciences sociales et la philosophie. Cela explique le peu d'attention que lui portait jusqu'à tout récemment la science politique. Pour le moment, notre connaissance même très limitée des recherches en éthique environnementale permet néanmoins de nous prononcer sur leur état largement embryonnaire dans les universités canadiennes. La production intellectuelle provient essentiellement des États-Unis et, dans une moindre part, de l'Europe. Quant au DD, l'approche économique de l'environnement (Turner 1988 ; Ferrings 1987 ; Pearce & Turner 1990) reste sans doute la première à offrir des modèles de développement durable intégrant certains critères reconnus (limitation de la croissance démographique, maintien optimal des stocks de ressources naturelles, tarification de ces stocks selon leur rareté, etc.), même si les économistes s'entendent sur le fait que leur approche du DD, bien qu'utile et nécessaire afin d'éclairer les coûts de nos choix en matière environnementale, n'intervient pas ou de façon très secondaire sur la détermination des critères normatifs (équité, respect de valeurs « environnementales ») à l'intérieur desquels on doit chercher les situations d'optimisation. La réponse à cela doit nécessairement venir d'une théorie normative et politique, comme l'ont fait remarquer à juste titre Barde (1992) et Pearce & Turner (1990).

À notre avis et malgré sa popularité, la notion de DD n'a donc pas encore bénéficié d'un examen aussi systématique (intégrant à la fois ses dimensions théoriques et normatives) de la part des chercheurs des sciences sociales. Il y aurait tout lieu de croire en un avancement considérable des connaissances sur le sujet si une telle recherche pouvait se réaliser. Quant à la science politique comme discipline, elle a probablement tout intérêt, dans l'avenir, à intégrer parmi ses préoccupations les questions relatives à l'environnement.

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ECONOMIC INTEGRATION,  
HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY :  
TRANSNATIONAL RESPONSES TO NAFTA

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The increasing regionalization of the global economy centered on three major trading blocs (Europe, North America, and Asia) creates challenges for reinterpretation of international political economy. Dominant approaches to regionalization have focused primarily on the economic causes and results of these

processes. In this three-year research programme, funded by SSHRCC, I am examining some of the political dimensions of regionalization in the North American area, focusing specifically on the relationship between processes of economic integration and the observance of, and protagonism around, human rights issues. This work extends some of my earlier research which looked at the political role of non-governmental development organizations in Central America and the relationship between democratization, civil society and "global civil society".

In order to address issues of human rights in the context of regionalization and globalization, I believe that traditional analytical approaches need to be rethought. Human rights are generally presented in universalistic terms, as if they can be interpreted in the same way regardless of the race, creed, class, gender, or geographical location of the individuals or groups involved. Alternative approaches are demanding attention to more specific dimensions of rights, which are experienced in different ways by different groups. They also point out that human rights are not just guaranteed by formal national or international local mechanisms, but emerge as the result of struggles within civil society and between civil society and the state. As well, as a result of globalization, these struggles have been increasingly internationalized.

Legalistic and institutionalist approaches to international human rights tend to overlook changes in power relations between classes, races and genders associated with economic restructuring that are crucial to an understanding of human rights. In formulating an alternative approach, I will draw upon post-colonial and feminist approaches which insist on the need for non-universalizing approaches to rights which pay attention to the importance of agency and struggle to complement formal, legal institutions. These theoretical issues will be explored by examining the diverse responses of social movements in the three countries to liberalization and the emergence of trilateral coalitions and encounters in response to NAFTA.

The case of regionalization under examination here, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has been the subject of numerous studies. In general, however, analysts have focused primarily on the economic causes and consequences of regionalization ; the political, social and cultural dimensions have been the subject of little serious analysis in the North American context. Debate around NAFTA has been polarized between opponents and proponents of the deal, often leading to simplistic assumptions.

To the extent to which human rights concerns have been raised, the focus has been almost exclusively on civil and political rights in Mexico, including labour rights. The impact of NAFTA on economic, cultural and social rights as well as civil and political rights in the rest of North America as well as in Mexico has rarely been raised. Several broad areas of great theoretical and practical importance thus remained to be explored. These include : the probable effects of the NAFTA agreement for all forms of rights in the three countries ; the implication of the decline of the role of the national state associated with regionalization for human rights ; the differential effects of liberalization on the rights of different groups within each country, and the effects of regionalization on the ability of groups within civil society to organize at both the national and regional levels.

Specifically, I am looking at the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the interests and identities of women, visible minorities, and Aboriginal peoples in North America, and how economic

integration has led to new forms of organizing both within the three countries of the region, and at a trinational level. Although all three countries are included, the major focus of analysis is on Canada and Mexico. Selected women's, human rights, Aboriginal, and development non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be examined in each country to understand how their constituencies are affected by regional integration, and how these organizations are responding. Issues addressed include: the organization's analysis of the impact of economic restructuring on their members; their perceptions of the human rights issues at stake in regionalization; the nature of their participation in national and international responses to NAFTA; the perceived differences in interests and objectives of organizations from different countries and different sectors; the obstacles and limitations to existing forms of organization; their relationship to formal political parties, and their perceptions of the costs and benefits of transnational organizing.

At a practical level, the objective of this research project is to contribute to thought and strategy within the three countries on the implications of NAFTA for human rights and alternative strategies for organizing at the international level. This project is also of great relevance for Canadian foreign policy makers, since the promotion of human rights has become a major objective of Canada's evolving development assistance and foreign policies.

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#### PUBLIC FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES IN CANADA

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Our current research, funded by SSHRC, is focussed on the funding and implementation of human rights legislation across Canada. Since the regulation of

discrimination is largely in the provincial jurisdiction, we saw advantage in a comparative analysis of the ten provinces as a means of understanding policy implementation. The enforcement of equality rights under the legislation is often seen as the Achilles' heel of the policy. A charge is commonly made that lack of adequate funding seriously undermines the purpose of the legislation and effective implementation. The purpose of our research was to study provincial levels of funding over time (1980 to the present), to identify factors responsible for the different levels of funding, and to assess the impact of funding on the implementation and enforcement of equality rights.

We now are part way through our research. In investigating levels of funding, we have built a bank of data giving us a picture of funding levels in the ten provinces from 1980 to 1994. We have converted the dollar figures into real dollars and divided by the provincial populations to get per capita real spending in every province over time. This information provided us with the means to test for possible factors behind funding levels.

We studied six factors that might make a difference in the funding/underfunding. These were the political party in office, the fiscal situation of a province at a given time, interest group pressures, the relative proportions of ethnocultural and visible minorities, the numbers of women and minorities in Cabinet, and the administrative structure of a human rights commission/council. Our findings appear to rule out the last five factors. We found that the factor of political party and party ideology is a significant one in explaining differential funding. The NDP is the highest human rights spender, followed by the Liberals, Conservatives, and Social Credit. But we also found significant variation with respect to different party leaders, variation that we continue to research.

We now are about to begin assessing the impact of funding and underfunding on policy implementation. Our research approach will be to gather qualitative data through interviewing present and past commission officials, present and past commission officers, other relevant government officials (e.g. ombudsman), and interest group leaders. Our goal is to assess the impact of differential levels of funding on caseflow (e.g. delays, backlogs), non-case responsibilities (e.g. race relations programmes), complaint handling practices, the reputation of commissions among community groups, and agency capacity (e.g. the ability to engage in intra-bureaucratic politics of budget-setting). We also will explore through our interviews the theme of "reinventing government". Given the fiscal reality of declining resources in hard times, have human rights officials adapted with innovative and effective practices, reinventing the administration of human rights programmes?

Our intention is to apply our findings to literature on policy implementation. Numerous obstacles to implementation have been identified but not ones related to the human rights area. We also intend to apply our findings to theoretical literature on state-centred versus society-centred explanations of public policy. Our preliminary findings suggest that in the area of enforcement policy, state-centred theory works better. But further research is required to reach a more firm conclusion.

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

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**THE MAKING OF A POLITICAL SCIENCE  
PROFESSOR : THE EARLY YEARS**

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Almost four years ago, I travelled to Winnipeg alone in early April and found that despite many suppositions and disparaging comments, there was no snow in Winnipeg and the weather was quite mild. I have been repeatedly surprised by the weather, Winnipeg the city, the University of Winnipeg and my colleagues, and most have been pleasant surprises. After almost four years as an Assistant Professor of Political Science, I am pleased to share some of my stories about being a junior faculty member in a new city and the process of becoming a professor in political science with my colleagues across Canada. Some of my experiences highlight some endemic problems of new colleagues, some illustrate specific situations that are the result of being a woman faculty member, and other situations illustrate particularly successful and unsuccessful measures taken to deal with junior faculty. I will draw out some general concerns raised from my experiences throughout.

**The interview, job offer and negotiation**

My initial contact with University of Winnipeg was through a telephone call to invite me to come to Winnipeg for an interview. I was thrilled — an interview! But to which of the umpteen letters I had sent was this a response and which job was this one? Where was the University of Winnipeg and who was there? After preparing my text, making the travel arrangements, and getting my nerves under control, I finally arrived in Winnipeg. The day of the interview I walked from the hotel to the university and figured out how to get to the department. My presentation and interviews went smoothly from my perspective. I let them know who I was and what I was researching and several faculty members even invited me for a beer after a long day. Waiting for the decision was perhaps the hardest part of the interview process. And then that second phone call came. I was offered a tenure-track job, but the salary was so low; that was my second surprise, not nearly as promising as the mild weather. Salaries in Winnipeg were much lower than I knew they were in Toronto, or in other parts of the country. Faculty members from Winnipeg called me to let me know that the numbers were deceptive and while the amount of money was lower, it takes much less money to live in Winnipeg. After much negotiation and discussion, I was finally convinced that I could begin an academic career, albeit an underpaid one, in Winnipeg.

The process of applying, interview and negotiation illustrate a number of concerns that many graduate students have and I share. First, many graduate programs, mine included, have little or no support for students in constructing a *curriculum vitae* and covering letter (and thus deciding how to "sell" oneself); deciding what to speak on in the interview; preparing for interview questions; and negotiating a final deal. Most of the advice that is given is on an adhoc basis through the dissertation supervisory committee or by word of mouth through other graduate students. What I found was that unless I went out and sought advice, none was forthcoming. This situation may be even more difficult for women graduate students who do not necessarily have a close relationship with their (usually male) supervisor and may not feel confident of their own abilities. I learned

from the grapevine of students that everything was negotiable. It was perfectly acceptable to ask for more salary, start-up research funds, a computer, funds for travel and professional development, a research assistant and of course, moving costs. Even though I knew those possibilities, it was very difficult to act on my knowledge when I had to negotiate. I didn't know how far I could push without losing the offer. Those strategic questions are the ones for which advice or support from graduate supervisors or other faculty members are critical. Yet as I learned, even when advice is given, it may not always be the best advice. When particularly sticky questions came forward in my negotiations about salary, it was on the advice of one of my committee members that I simply accept the offer and expect that my salary would increase as I progressed through the ranks. Had I felt more confident of my own abilities and my ability to negotiate, I would have (and should have) turned down the offer, thus causing the University to increase its salary offer. Instead I did accept the offer and have had to fight to increase a very poor salary in a climate of financial restraint. When I compare my salary to that of men hired at the same time, my salary is lower, even though University of Winnipeg is unionized, has a salary structure and has implemented pay equity. One measure that I have heard of (but is not practised at my university), is to allow all short-listed candidates to meet with union representatives prior to negotiations so that they can get a sense of what is "normal" at that particular institution. Another suggestion that all graduate students should take seriously is given by Paula Caplan who suggests that "When you are offered a particular salary, job category, and resources, be sure to negotiate for more and better....Remember that you *do not need to feel grateful* for whatever money, job level, and resources they offer you at first, because administrators are paid not only to hire good people, but also to save money for their institution. If you do not negotiate, you will probably regret it later."<sup>1</sup>

**Being welcomed to Winnipeg**

In the months that followed the offer, my partner and I made arrangements to leave Toronto and the home we had established over the previous four years. Toronto, as a city, was not that difficult to leave, but in leaving Ontario we moved away from our families and that was very difficult. But the two of us are nomads, travelling from city to city, calling home the place in which we are currently living. The challenge in moving would be establishing new roots in a city where we had no contacts or friends and the challenge for the university would be to make us feel welcome.

The welcome at the University of Winnipeg came in the form of letters and phone calls from soon-to-be colleagues and was clearest in our fully-paid move. After years of begging friends to take our meagre possessions in their vans or trucks, it was luxury to have professional movers pack, load, unload and unpack our possessions. I had made an earlier trip to Winnipeg to locate housing (part of my negotiated settlement), using the map friends in Toronto had graciously marked with the choice places to live. When we arrived, one of my colleagues helped with moving furniture and sorting through the rubble of a move. Others invited us for dinner and conversation. It was a warm welcome.

While the greetings were warm and heart-felt, the University of Winnipeg, and many other universities, I am sure, failed to provide me any overall introduction to the

<sup>1</sup> Paula Caplan, *Lifting a Ton of Feathers: A Woman's Guide to Surviving in the Academic World* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992), 132.

University system. This has since been changed so that all new faculty now receive a one-day orientation session including sessions on teaching, the library and research resources and talks from other recently-arrived faculty. But upon my arrival, it was all a bit bewildering. What were my responsibilities in relation to my students and to my department? What were the resources that were available to the students and to me? Who did I speak to if I had a problem with a student? What would I do if a student appealed a grade or laid a complaint against me? Where did I apply for money for research? On what basis were decisions about tenure and promotion made? How much research is enough for tenure? I received different answers from different people and inevitably it all meant that I had to make numerous phone calls just to get an answer. And it felt as if I had to deal with it all that first year — students made appeals and their parents called for meetings with the departmental chair, I had cases of plagiarism and students threatening litigation. It was a practical introduction to the system at this University. Yet I know that an introductory session would have saved me many phone calls and much anxiety and time.

While I had a job and place to go upon arriving to Winnipeg, my partner remained unemployed for a considerable length of time and the university gave us no support for finding jobs for him. When I received the job offer, he was completing a Master's degree at York and had been offered a place in the PhD program. He had to choose to pursue the PhD in Toronto, or travel to Winnipeg with me and try to find a job. We were somewhat naive coming from Toronto, and assumed that there would be jobs available in Winnipeg for someone with an MA. He chose to travel with me to Winnipeg and establish a home there. After one and a half years of unemployment, he was finally hired by an international non-governmental organization only marginally related to his areas of study. Winnipeg, as we have found out again and again, is a fairly poor city and jobs are scarce. But this situation would be made much easier had the University given us some specific support for his job search which could have included lists of contact names or even job referral services. As it was he felt very alone and isolated in this new city and had few alternatives for making connections. His isolation

increased my stress, making an already challenging transition even more difficult.

Our first home was an apartment in Osborne Village, known affectionately to Winnipeggers as the place most displaced "Easterners" live until they know better. I was bound and determined to walk to work every day and knew that I could handle a mere 25-30 minute walk even on the coldest days. I had spent many years in Edmonton and had walked everywhere there. But I had not counted on having my resistance to cold weakened and my blood thinned during my years in Toronto and Ottawa. Winnipeggers argue that the cold is not so bad

once you get used to it and at least "it is a dry cold". A dry cold is manageable for days of -10, -15 and even -20. But when the temperature went below -20 and there was a wind from the North with a windchill of 1700 or 1800, it was much colder than I remembered. I still don't understand what this windchill measurement means, but I know that when it gets that cold it doesn't really matter what temperature it feels like, it matters how quickly your face will get frostbite.

The first winter was a tough one. I can laugh now when the recent emigres from Toronto complain about Winnipeg's winter because I know they haven't had to deal with a full scale blizzard the first week of November, temperatures of -30 for three weeks in January, or no spring until May. But we haven't had another winter like that one since, and I am beginning to get back my thickened blood and resistance to cold.

Lest you get sidetracked by my discussions of weather, let me assure you that Winnipeg is much more than its weather. Winnipeggers

illustrated to us in the first year another cliché, they are very hospitable folks. We moved into town with no connections outside the University. None of our friends lived in Winnipeg, but people within our lives were very generous in passing on the names of their friends and families based in Winnipeg. Those lists gave us the basis from which to develop a strong network of friends and acquaintances outside the University. Early in the winter we were invited for dinner to a relative of a Toronto friend. It was a blizzard night and the dinner was almost postponed, but we decided we would venture out. After a good dinner and pleasant conversation, one of

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our hosts offered to start our car. I was surprised, but once he explained that he was going to blow the snow from the driveway so that our car could get out, I was willing to let him start the car and thus drive home in the relative security of a warm car.

### The first year

My memories of life in that first year are a bit of a blur. I worked twelve-hour days at least six days a week in order to complete my dissertation and prepare for the two new full-year courses I was teaching. I also tried to have a life getting acclimatized to Winnipeg, making new friends and getting settled into the University of Winnipeg community. I did not try to get involved in various community activities that year, nor did I meet my colleagues at University of Manitoba. It was work, work and more work. But by June, less than a year after my arrival, I graduated from York with my PhD, had completed a full year of teaching, and had a research grant for my next project.

I can credit a few factors with my survival that first year. The first was my department's willingness to give me a reduced teaching load as well as a negligible involvement in self-governance. The courses that I did teach were reasonably low enrolment — I did not have to teach any large introductory classes with their heavy marking loads — and I could devote two days a week to researching the day's lecture, meeting with students and any marking that was necessary. At times that became three days a week, but never did I allow teaching to intrude on my two research days. That practice was one the students found difficult to adapt to. The University of Winnipeg is almost exclusively an undergraduate university and has a nurturing environment. Professors are always available for students and students feel little reluctance to knock at a professor's door anytime during the day. That atmosphere means that students have good relationships with their professors and many flourish in the relatively small, collegial environment. But for a beginning professor the open-door policy was very difficult. For me, holding on to my research days was a great challenge especially since I had to work in my university office every day. I learned to be very firm in setting boundaries especially with students.

This practice of reducing load at the University of Winnipeg and in many other universities, is a critical strategy for the survival of new and junior faculty. Reduced teaching loads for the first year and a minimal contribution to self-governance will enable new faculty to land on their feet and be able to adjust to their new environments. To ask a new faculty (and especially an entry-level faculty member) to take on a full teaching and administrative load is to set a scenario either for a breakdown because of overwork, or an inability to complete the pressing research work and thereby sabotaging one of the means for obtaining tenure and promotion.

A second strategy that is not formally practised at the University of Winnipeg, but could provide great support to new faculty, is a mentoring program. Mentors can provide needed advice and support when faculty are new, they can help new and junior faculty members advance their own publishing records by encouraging them to participate in research competitions or suggesting publishing opportunities to them, and they can help orient new faculty by making sure they are aware of informal, as well as the formal, decision-making procedures and become connected with important people outside the university such as the media or community groups who may have similar interests. For new women faculty members in political science this is particularly important. Men continue to dominate the professorate in political science in all departments across the country. I

was fortunate to join a department in which women make up approximately 30% of the department (a significantly higher percentage than in most departments). But even in my case, it would have been very helpful to have someone who had recently gone through what I was going through and therefore could give me advice about pitfalls to avoid and places to embrace. Even having mentors from different departments would be more helpful than no mentors at all.

Another survival resource for me in that first year were the staff of the library and other support staff. My dissertation research was pretty much complete when I arrived, but there are always a final few sources that need to be checked or rechecked before the final draft is submitted. Winnipeg is not a great centre for United Nations documents and so I had to rely on the inter-lending program of the university to search out all the necessary documents. The staff were tremendous and went well beyond my expectations in ferreting out sources. In the next year, while I was pursuing research on prostitution, I was amazed that they found articles that were published in Thailand and only available through women's groups there. Other support staff provided significant help in helping me figure out what form a student needed or who to phone to fix my lights in my office and become real supports to me. In a setting where women remain a small portion of the faculty, it is often useful for new women to make contact with women wherever they work in the university and share stories about their working conditions and strategies.

While I pushed my physical energy levels to their maximums during my first few years at the University of Winnipeg, I found two ways to renew that energy and keep the stress levels controllable. I swam two or three times a week at the local pool and found a women's group made up of women who were not working at the university. The swimming became another way of connecting to other faculty members because once other women heard I was doing it, they wanted to join and we developed a regular meeting time and did our laps together. The afternoons of golf that my male colleagues enjoy (and did eventually invite me to) may provide them to same sort of stress reliever but I'll never know since I don't know how to golf. The women's group I joined became and remains an essential part of my life and a way to keep my perspective. It allows me to vent frustration and anger at university happenings to people who have no stake in it and can put it all in a different light.

Another survival strategy has become evident to me more recently, and that is the use of electronic mail to stay in touch with people around the world. While I did not begin to use email until my second year, since then it has become an essential part of my scholarly work, my interaction with students and my support system. In orienting new faculty to the university, departments would be well advised to ensure that new faculty have email accounts in their offices and know how to use the system.

By the end of my first year, what I wanted most was feedback about the job I was doing. University of Winnipeg has several standard procedures to provide evaluation and they are very useful especially for new and junior faculty. First, each course is evaluated by students through a standardized evaluation form with both qualitative and quantitative components. These are compiled and returned once final grades have been submitted. Faculty members are encouraged to submit the results as part of their annual activity report. Each year faculty complete an annual activity report which includes the work they have completed in teaching, research (published and in-progress), administrative



work (inside and outside the university) and community service. On these evaluations the faculty member can be as complete as they choose. They may note innovative teaching strategies, goals they may have for their research programs, and/or work that they do for professional societies. While to some this exercise may sound overly bureaucratic, it is an excellent way to document the work that you do on an annual basis and enable colleagues to evaluate your progress. While each department evaluates the reports differently, most choose a small departmental committee to complete the evaluations. The Political Science department has chosen to use a more "democratic" method: all department members participate in all evaluations except their own. We set aside a Friday each year, eat pizza together, and spend 6 hours evaluating the entire department. When I arrived, I was told it was the annual "blood-letting" ceremony, but I have found it an illuminating, albeit tiring, experience. All my colleagues are respectful and supportive of each other's career paths and choices. We do get snarky at times, but in general we do a very good job of evaluations and most of those evaluated feel that justice has been done. Once the department has completed the evaluation, the faculty member reads the evaluation and signs it and it is sent on to the Dean for his/her comments or action and is placed in a permanent personnel file.

For the junior and new faculty member, this regular process (or others similar in other universities) is essential. Not only does it provide immediate response to their questions — how am I doing — but it also provides a paper trail that is useful in developing profiles for tenure and promotion. My first evaluation assured me that my department recognized my hard work and that the Dean would learn of my successes. When it came time for me to think about going forward for tenure (I went forward two years early), I had received enough feedback through the annual evaluation process to convince me that I had a good case and that the Dean was supportive of my case. Without the formal evaluative process, I likely would not have gone forward early.

### The second first year

While I was able to deal effectively with the demands of the first year of teaching and research, my second year at the University of Winnipeg was much more difficult. I had to teach a full load (3 full year courses, all of which I had not taught before), I had a full administrative load within the department and I became part of the pool of women faculty who are put onto committees that "need more women" in the broader university, and I had to find outlets to publish my research and develop new areas for research. Also I began to be recognized by students and community groups as someone who could (and would) give them support, so there were increasing requests from both of those groups.

This was the year that I wrote lectures the morning of the class, felt I was never on top of marking and was unable to keep my door closed for my own research work. My workload increased substantially and while I had more and better connections throughout the university, the demands to publish, be a good teacher and colleague were even more pressing. Since I knew I had to go forward for tenure, I was not sure when I could legitimately say no to requests for help either by students or other faculty members. Many junior faculty feel this same press, but it is even more true for women faculty members. Universities have become attuned to the need to have representatives from both genders on most committees, but because women constitute only between 20-30% of the total professorate, they are likely to be asked to be on more committees than most men. Women who are involved in the area of Women's Studies but are not appointed to

its faculty formally, often do double service in self-governance in their home department and in Women's Studies. They may also be told by their colleagues that this is inappropriate work for political scientists and that they were hired in one department and should fulfil their responsibilities to that department. These two situations create an even heavier load for junior women faculty.

My second year was also the time I began to see and experience more clearly the chilly climate for women and members of minority groups on campus. I had already heard enough sexist jokes at meetings and, together with the other women, created strategies to show this was unacceptable behaviour. But my theoretical understanding of issues of chilly climate for women became more practical when the first young woman sat crying in my office as a result of a professor's actions. It took her a while to tell me about the experiences, and her first reaction was to blame herself for letting the situation happen. She assumed it was alright for professors to make the requests this one did of her since they were professors. I assured her it was not her fault, and the professor had acted inappropriately. After finding out what resources existed on campus to deal with her situation, I shared this information with her. It was difficult not to try and pressure her into making a complaint with the sexual harassment officer. But I knew that would be just as much an abuse of power as the harasser's actions had been. She chose to make an informal complaint since the harasser was someone who would have some power in her applications to post-graduate studies. I wish she had laid a formal complaint because without a formal complaint there is little to protect the next young woman student from the same harassment. But I also learned some ways to change structures at the university so that women students would not be placed in the same vulnerable situations. That first experience of trying to deal with issues of chilly climate for women students also showed me how vulnerable I was as an untenured junior woman faculty member when issues like this came up. I learned about making alliances with older and more senior tenured women and men faculty, ensuring that there was documentation throughout the process to protect both the student and myself, and the need to use the resources such as the sexual harassment officer. Together with the sexual harassment officer, I brought discussion of what sexual harassment is into my classroom in order to prevent incidents from happening.

Chilly climate issues are surfacing in Political Science departments across the country. Over the past few years, they have pitted untenured women against tenured men in Victoria and just recently a woman colleague at the University of Manitoba made front-page headlines when she resigned from the department in response to chilly climate issues. These incidents, my experiences with chilly climate at the University of Winnipeg and informal discussions with women colleagues across the country suggest to me that women with PhDs in Political Science will continue to face an unwelcome and inhospitable climate if they obtain jobs in Political Science departments. This may be evident in sexist jokes, in lack of access to informal decision-making processes, in sexual harassment, in greater workloads as a result of their gender, in lower pay for work of equal value, in a lack of support services such as maternity leave, daycare or family-leave days, or in not having their research and teaching (especially if it is feminist or women-centred) taken seriously.

One concrete way for departments to address chilly climate issues is to hire more women and more members of minority groups. My experiences in a department with 30% women faculty members are considerably less chilly

than the experiences of a woman in a department where she is the only woman or where women constitute only 10% of the department faculty. A second way to eliminate the possibility for a chilly climate to arise is to reduce the number of informal decision-making processes and formalize all decision-making with respect to hiring, evaluation, load, tenure and promotion. It is important for all faculty members to know what they are expected to do to obtain tenure or promotion. Departments can establish standing committees on chilly climate issues to monitor regularly the situation of women and members of minority groups. Another important measure is to decrease the isolation of women faculty members by networks among women or similar measures. The mentoring programs I discussed earlier would help considerably in decreasing the isolation of junior and new women faculty members. Women who are members of a minority group such as women of colour, women with disabilities, lesbians or Aboriginal women and women who identify themselves as feminists are subject to even greater harassment and exclusion and thus need even greater support through networks or mentoring.

Faculty members who are members of minority groups including people of colour, people with disabilities, gays and lesbians, and Aboriginal peoples face very different and difficult barriers in academic life. It is more difficult for members of these groups to get jobs and there are very few academics from these groups. As the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations notes, these groups have been even "more effectively excluded than others....For the heroic few [Aboriginal faculty members] doubly or triply disadvantaged who do squeeze through gaps in the ivory walls, the chilly environment, the additional burdens placed upon them merely by virtue of who they are, the loneliness and isolation, the lack of role models, etc. ensure that this number remains a marginalized and silent minority."<sup>1</sup> Racialized faculty members may experience overt or subtle discrimination or racism. Faculty members with disabilities may have to face physical barriers, societal barriers which suggest they are unable, or lack of financial support to accommodate their disabilities. Gay or lesbian faculty members may experience overt violence or harassment related to their sexuality and will face the heterosexist assumptions found in conditions of employment and benefits which provide privileges to members of heterosexual marriages that are not available to members of same-sex couples.<sup>2</sup> Together with the strategy of increasing the numbers of people from these groups in Political Science departments, other strategies may include ensuring that curriculum includes the positive examples of the experiences of all minority groups, providing a harassment officer to explore complaints of all forms of harassment, and removal of the systematic barriers that face members of minority groups.

The climate in Political Science departments can be made more hospitable to women who are feminists by recognizing and incorporating feminist research in all areas of the curricula. Political Science programs need courses which reflect the presence of women and feminist contributions to the field. But we need to go beyond letting only women include this in their courses or adding one class on feminism (in the last weeks of class) to our existing course outlines and integrate feminist approaches throughout the course. We need to give support to graduate students who are interested in feminist scholarship and stop telling them to leave this work until they have a tenured position. We need to give recognition to non-traditional forms of research or

community work that feminist scholars may undertake that strengthen their career development. We need to publish feminist work in the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* and other significant disciplinary publications.

During my second and third years I also began to see the fruits of being a professor especially as I became a role model for some students. This was and is especially true for young women students. It is often a challenge for my male students who have never had a woman professor to rethink who and what a professor is, but never more than when I stood at 8 and 1/2 months pregnant and lectured to them about the joys of cooperative security arrangements. Students often mention in their evaluations and in their thank-you notes or conversations how important it was to have me be their professor. When I push them on why they note several things. First they like the difference of having a woman professor and they did not see many women do this job. They like having a professor who is close enough to them in age that we share similar tastes in music and who can still identify with being an undergraduate student. As the age differences between the students and me grows, I am sure this part will become less important. But many also comment how important it has been for them to hear a feminist point of view in political science. While many do not agree with my perspective, they appreciate hearing about the different approaches to international relations and being encouraged to choose their approach and justify their decisions.

But as one professor at York noted, being a professor is like having access to a fountain of youth. We are continually encouraged and challenged by student ideas and directions. I especially appreciate this part of becoming a political science professor. It is rewarding to be challenged to push my own thinking further, to integrate ideas and directions I had not given a great deal of attention. It is affirming to assist research assistants to develop their own research potential and to watch students flourish and feel more confident about their perspectives and ideas.

#### Looking back over four years and looking beyond

Four years ago I was someone trying to become a political science professor. Now I am one. The changes in me have come as a result of the experiences I have gained in the University of Winnipeg Political Science department, in connection with colleagues from other disciplines across the campus, from colleagues across Canada and around the world, and from my students. It has not been an easy almost four years and there have been and continue to be many barriers in my way. Probably the two most difficult are the lack of time and the lack of pay.

In the first few years, professors are supposed to do it all — develop and teach new courses, publish their dissertations and embark on new (and exciting) research programs, become aware of and part of the self-governance within their own departments and universities, and create a profile outside the university both in academic and community circles. It is hardly surprising we feel worked beyond our capabilities and with little spare time. I have suggested several strategies that may make these years easier for new and junior faculty members based in large part on my own experiences and some reading that I have done in this area.

But junior faculty members are faced with a climate considerably different from the one faced earlier by more senior colleagues. While older faculty members may have begun at low salaries, they were promised and were given larger salaries and benefits as they progressed through the ranks. Their pensions are secure and fairly

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in Caplan, 203.

<sup>2</sup> Caplan, pp. 203-207.

lucrative. This generation of new professors do not have such a hopeful financial future. We too begin at low salaries and in the regions outside Central Canada the salaries are even lower. But with cuts to university budgets in response to provincial cost-cutting exercises and the portent of no transfer payments from the federal government over the coming years, we are not assured of career development increments or increases to our base salaries or access to the same levels of research funding. Days off without pay and cuts to benefits or professional development allowances affect junior faculty disproportionately. It is not a hopeful time for graduate students who have just invested significant amounts of money in their education. Salaries may not return those investments to them. We are assured that there will be no Canada Pension Plan when we retire in thirty years but there is no assurance that there will be university pension plans even though we have paid into both. If we receive pensions they will be based on our lower salaries and thus will require even more financial planning and savings for a secure retirement. Our professional association, the Canadian Political Science Association, requires the same membership dues for entry-level Assistant Professors as for Full Professors, despite the tremendous salary differences. Recently, I received a letter from the chair of the CPSA asking me to renew my membership. Frankly, I can not afford the membership and do not have the time to write him a letter outlining the reasons. It was easier to be a member of the CPSA as a student (because there are differential fees for students and those with incomes under \$30,000) than it is with a job in Political Science.

Strategies to deal with these financial uncertainties have to be taken at every level. Junior faculty members need to ensure they are treated fairly within their university environments. At the University of Winnipeg, junior faculty have formed a caucus and circulated an open letter to all union members illustrating the differential effects on junior faculty of salary cuts, lack of career development increments, days off without pay, cuts to benefits and working conditions. This was done as the union is entering a very difficult round of negotiations. Junior faculty need to share information like this with colleagues across the country, perhaps through the Canadian Association of University Teachers or more informal means, so that we can share strategies and ideas about how to deal with the climate and cuts that will affect all of us. We need to work politically to get recognition for the work that universities do and to highlight the importance of a university education.

The future is both bleak and promising for those graduate students in Political Science who are able to obtain tenure-track jobs. It is bleak because we will not receive the same benefits or salaries as our more senior colleagues do, but we still have jobs. It is promising for the same reason becoming a Political Science professor has always been promising. Becoming a professor enables us to teach and research issues and areas that are dear to our hearts, but also address the political climate in which we live.

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## PROFILES / PROFILS DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

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**Dan O'Meara**  
Université du Québec à Montréal

Avant son adhésion au département de science politique à l'UQAM en juillet 1988, Dan O'Meara a occupé des postes d'enseignant aux universités suivantes :

Université de Natal (Durban); Université de Witwaterstand (Johannesbourg); Université de Dar es Salaam (Tanzanie); Université Eduardo Mondlane (Maputo, Mozambique); en 1979 il fut le chercheur invité au Programme d'études sur l'Afrique australe, à l'Université Yale. Entre 1986 et juin 1988, il a été le directeur de la recherche au Centre d'information et de documentation sur le Mozambique et l'Afrique australe à Montréal.

Il recevait son baccalauréat (avec honneur) en science politique de l'Université de Witwaterstand (1969). Il faisait sa maîtrise (1973) et son doctorat (1979) à l'Institut des études en développement à l'Université Sussex en Angleterre.

Dan O'Meara est connu comme un expert en politique de l'Afrique australe. Ses études portent sur le nationalisme, l'éthnicité, l'économie politique de la région, SIDA en Afrique australe tant que sur la question des conflits et la coopération interétatiques. Il travaille également dans le domaine de la théorie des relations internationales. Il a préparé plusieurs rapports sur l'Afrique du Sud pour le secrétaire général des Nations-Unies, ainsi que d'autres organismes.

Les publications de Dan O'Meara comprennent : *Vokiskapitalisme : Class, Capital and Ideology in the Development of Afrikaner Nationalism* (Cambridge University Press, 1983); *The Struggle for South Africa : A guide to movements, organisations and institutions*, 2 tomes (Zed Books, Londres 1984); *The Kingdom of Swaziland* (Zed Books, Londres, 1984); *Forty Lost Years : The Apartheid State and The Politics of the National Party, 1948-1994* (Ravan Press, Johannesburg, 1995) et *The Politics of Change in Southern Africa* (CRCSA, Montréal, 1995). Il a également publié plus de cinquante articles dans les revues académiques.

Dan O'Meara enseigne dans la concentration relations internationales. Il est également le fondateur et le directeur du Consortium canadien pour la recherche sur l'Afrique australe.

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**Jean-Guy Prévost**  
Université du Québec à Montréal

Jean-Guy Prévost s'est joint au département de science politique de l'UQAM d'abord comme professeur substitut, puis comme professeur régulier depuis juin 1994.

Sa thèse de doctorat, soutenue à l'UQAM, portait sur l'individualisme méthodologique et la pensée néolibérale. Des chapitres de cette thèse ont été publiés sous forme d'articles (dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique* et dans la *Revue québécoise de science politique*) ou de chapitres de livres. Tout récemment, Jean-Guy Prévost a fait paraître *De l'étude des idées politiques* (PUQ, 1995), un ouvrage didactique traitant des approches en histoire de la pensée politique.

Depuis quelques années, il s'intéresse également à l'histoire de la collecte de données statistiques et a publié à ce sujet plusieurs articles en collaboration avec son collègue Jean-Pierre Beaud. Ces articles ont paru notamment dans la *Revue canadienne de science politique*, *Canadian Historical Review*, *Scientia Canadensis*, *Cahiers de recherche sociologique* et *Interventions économiques*. Dans le cadre de cette recherche, de nombreuses communications ont été présentées tant au Canada qu'aux États-Unis.

Jean-Guy Prévost enseigne dans les domaines de l'histoire des idées politiques et de la méthodologie.

\*\*\*

**Pierre P. Tremblay**  
Université du Québec à Montréal

Professeur substitut au département de science politique de l'UQAM depuis décembre 1987, Pierre P. Tremblay a été nommé professeur en juin 1994. Détenteur d'un Ph.D. de l'Université de Montréal obtenu en 1986, il consacre son enseignement et sa recherche aux finances publiques et à la théorie de la décision. Il termine actuellement la rédaction d'un ouvrage sur le contribuable et la fraude fiscale, fruit d'une recherche menée auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de Québécois. Cette étude a bénéficié d'une subvention de trois ans du C.R.S.H. Le professeur Tremblay participe également de façon très active, en compagnie de trois collègues du département de science politique, à une recherche sur les politiques budgétaires et les idéologies politiques (également subventionnée par le C.R.S.H.).

Pierre P. Tremblay est arrivé à l'enseignement universitaire après un séjour de 15 ans dans le secteur public dont la plupart en tant que cadre supérieur. Il a de plus à son actif, la publication d'articles traitant de la politique fiscale, des comportements des contribuables et des loteries. Il a déjà fait paraître aux Presses de l'Université du Québec *Gérer et réussir le changement dans les organisations* (1994). Enfin, la sortie d'un petit manuel de politique fiscale intitulé *À la recherche du compromis* est prévue pour mai 1995 (P.U.Q.).

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**PROCÈS-VERBAL /  
MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS**

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**THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE  
ASSOCIATION**

66<sup>ième</sup> réunion générale annuelle  
University of Calgary  
Le 13 juin 1994

**1. President's Welcome - Professor Sylvia Bashevkin**

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

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Richard Vernon (UWO) /  
Professor Henry Jacek (McMaster)

*Que l'ordre du jour soit adopté.*

**3. Adoption du procès-verbal 1993**

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Edwin Black (Queen's) /  
Professor Peter Aucoin (Dalhousie)

*Que le procès-verbal 1993 soit adopté.*

**4. Les affaires relatives au procès-verbal 1993**

Nulles.

**5. The President's Report - Professor Sylvia Bashevkin**

Professor Bashevkin referred the meeting to her *Bulletin* report. She did add her thanks to Professor Keith Archer (Calgary) for the conference local arrangements and to Michelle Hopkins for keeping the meetings on schedule.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Frederick Engelmann (Alberta) /  
Professor Kathryn Harrison (UBC)

*That the Report of the President be approved.*

**6. Rapport: Présidente du Comité des candidatures - Professor Sylvia Bashevkin**

La présidente remercia les membres du comité des candidatures: Professor Therese Arseneau (St. Mary's), Lucille Beaudry (professeure, UQAM) et Professor Jeremy Wilson (Victoria). Ensuite, elle informa la réunion des résultats suivants:

**Élus par acclamation / Elected by acclamation:**

**Président élu / President-Elect:**  
*Professor Peter Aucoin (Dalhousie)*

**Conseillers(ères) / Members-at-large:**  
*Professor R.K. Carty (UBC)*  
*Professor James J. Guy (Un. Col. of Cape Breton)*  
*Diane Lamoureux (professeure, Laval)*  
*Professor Linda Trimble (Alberta)*  
*Professor Robert A. Young (UWO)*

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor John Crossley (UPEI)  
Professor Kathy Brock (Manitoba)

*Que le rapport de la Présidente du Comité des candidatures soit accepté.*

**7. Introduction of President David Smith**

Professor Bashevkin introduced her successor, Professor David Smith (Saskatchewan). There took place the ceremonial passing on of the symbol of office, The Presidential Cup.

On behalf of the Association, Professor Smith then presented Professor Bashevkin with the presidential plaque and noted that her outstanding contributions to the CPSA were greatly appreciated by all.

Professor Bashevkin thanked Professor Smith, the Past-President, Professor V. Seymour Wilson, the outgoing Board members and the membership.

At this point, Professor Smith was pleased to introduce the incoming President-Elect, Professor Peter Aucoin (Dalhousie). Professor Aucoin now joined the Executive on the podium.

**8. Constitutional Amendment**

Professor Smith reminded the Assembly that the proposed Constitutional change had been suggested by Industry Canada-Corporation. The changes, esthetic in nature, would not change the essence of the current Constitution. The Constitutional Amendment would incorporate the following changes (underlined sections):

- 9.4 " **Members of the Board of Directors and Officers shall not receive any stated remuneration for their services**, but they may authorize the payment of the travel and maintenance expenses of all officers, members of the Board of Directors, members of committees or members of the Association or others, engaged in Association business. "

Article XII : L'Assemblée générale annuelle

- 12.2 L'avis de convocation devra être envoyé par la poste, au moins soixante (60) jours avant la date de l'Assemblée générale, à chaque membre, à la dernière adresse inscrite dans les registres de l'Association. **Un avis d'affaire spéciale contiendra suffisamment d'information pour permettre aux membres de faire une décision raisonnée.**
- 12.6 " Une assemblée générale extraordinaire des membres de l'Association **devra être convoquée par le Bureau de direction à la discrétion du Bureau de direction ou à la demande des membres de l'Association.** La procédure à suivre pour convoquer une telle réunion sera la même que pour convoquer l'Assemblée générale annuelle, voir paragraphe 12.2, à l'exception du délai d'avis qui sera de quinze (15) jours.

Article XIV : Liaison

- 14.1 There shall be a Liaison Committee of three (3) members of the Association charged with maintaining relations with the Société québécoise de science politique. This Committee shall be named annually by the Board of Directors. **If necessary, the removal or replacement of committee members of this committee or any other committee shall be executed at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Members of this committee and any other committee shall not receive any stated remuneration for their services.**

Professor O.P. Dwivedi noted that article 14.1 should only make reference to the Liaison Committee. The reference to other CPSA committees should be noted in article 9.4. Since these changes were suggested by Industry Canada, Professor Smith was reluctant to accept the change without consulting with Industry Canada. The following was proposed :

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Marshall Conley (Acadia) /  
Professor John Courtney (Saskatchewan)

*That articles 12.2 and 12.6 be approved as presented.*

and

*That upon approval of Industry Canada-Corporation, articles 9.4 and 14.1 be amended as follows :*

- 9.4 " **Members of the Board of Directors, Officers and members shall not receive any stated remuneration for their services**, but they may authorize the payment of the travel and maintenance expenses of all officers, members of the Board of Directors, members of committees or members of the Association or others, engaged in Association business. **If necessary, the removal or replacement of**

**committee members shall be executed at the discretion of the Board of Directors "**

- 14.1 There shall be a Liaison Committee of three (3) members of the Association charged with maintaining relations with the Société québécoise de science politique. This Committee shall be named annually by the Board of Directors. **Members of this committee shall not receive any stated remuneration for their services.**

9. **Report : The Secretary-Treasurer - Dr. Gary O'Brien**

Since the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Gary O'Brien, could not be present, Professor Smith referred the meeting to the financial report in the *Bulletin*. There being no questions, the following was put forward :

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Kim R. Nossal (McMaster)  
Professor Douglas Brown (Queen's)

*That the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be approved.*

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

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Keith Archer (Calgary) /  
Professor Frederick Fletcher (York)

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

10. **Rapport : La Revue canadienne de science politique Professor Richard Vernon**

L'assemblée fut référée au rapport de la *Revue canadienne de science politique* qui a paru dans le *Bulletin*.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Edwin Black (Queen's)  
Professor Lynda Erickson (SFU)

*Que le rapport des codirecteurs de la Revue canadienne de science politique soit accepté.*

11. **Report : The Chairperson of the Trust Fund - Professor Frederick J. Fletcher**

Professor Frederick Fletcher noted that the Trust Fund had been established in 1988 as an endowment for the Association's special project to advance research. The Trust Fund, a registered charity, provides tax receipts for all donations. To date, most donations had been made via the membership renewal form, with donations between \$5-\$400 and a mean of \$40. Some members had also recognized the Trust Fund in their wills, others had honored retiring members through the Trust Fund and some had waived reprint fees to the Trust. Professor Fletcher reminded the meeting that the number of donors is more important than the amount of money collected. With a good membership support, corporations might be interested in making contributions. Corporations who do not currently

support the internship programmes would be approached as potential donors. Professor Fletcher then referred the meeting to the financial report in the *Bulletin*. He also noted that the distribution policy stated that the Trust Fund could not spend the capital during its first ten years, that is before 1998, but the interest could be disbursed after seven years, in other words 1995. As the Trustees are independent of the Board of Directors, the Trustees would only approve requests for funds submitted by the Board of Directors. Professor Fletcher then thanked all the contributors and reminded the meeting of the Trust Fund's importance to the Association.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Robert Williams (Waterloo) /  
Professor Frederick Englemann (Alberta)

*Que le rapport du président du fonds de prévoyance soit accepté.*

**12. Report: Ontario Legislature Internship Programme - Professor Graham White, Director**

Professor Graham White noted that his report and the financial statements were in the *Bulletin*. He was pleased to announce that Professor Robert Williams (Waterloo) would begin his directorship with a financially stable programme. Professor White anticipated a small surplus for the current year. He also noted the continued support of the Board of Internal Economy. Eight interns, from various provinces, had been chosen for the 1994-1995 year. Professor White reminded the members that this CPSA programme is a national programme and invited all of them to inform their students of the programme. He also noted that the OLIP publication had been well received in the community. A couple of boxes remained and Professor White asked the members to encourage their libraries to purchase copies. He added that the transition to Waterloo was proceeding well. On behalf of himself and all the interns, Professor White then thanked Professor Sylvia Bashevkin, the past presidents, Joan Pond, Michelle Hopkins, John Armstrong, Tim Howard, Professor Frederick Fletcher, the current and past Board of Directors and all the members for their continued support of the programme. There being no questions, the following was put forward :

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Marshall Conley (Acadia) /  
Professor Henry Jacek (McMaster)

*That the Report of the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme Director be accepted.*

On behalf of the Association, Professor Smith presented Professor White with a commemorative plaque, to thank him for his dedication to the Ontario Legislative Internship Programme.

**13. Rapport: Le programme de stage parlementaire - François Houle (professeur, Ottawa)**

En l'absence de Monsieur Houle, le professeur Smith

informa l'assemblée du rapport du programme de stage dans le *Bulletin*.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Sid Noel (UWO) /  
François-Pierre Gingras (professeur, Ottawa)

*Que le rapport du directeur du Programme de stage parlementaire soit accepté.*

**14. Rapport: Le Bulletin - Gordon Mace, professeur et directeur**

Monsieur Mace remercia tous les directeurs de département pour leurs contributions au *Bulletin* ainsi que les auteurs d'articles. Il remercia aussi Marie-Pierre Ashby, Claude Goulet et Jean-François Fortin pour la mise en page du *Bulletin*.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Caroline Andrew (professeure, Ottawa) /  
Professor Richard Vernon (UWO)

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

**15. Report: The Chairperson of the 1994 Programme Committee - Professor Lynda Erickson**

Professor Lynda Erickson (SFU) noted that her report was the Programme. She thanked Michelle Hopkins for all her help, Professor Keith Archer for the local arrangements and the University of Calgary for the facilities. She then thanked the members of the programme committee for all their hard work, their adaptiveness, their inventiveness and their good humour.

PROPOSÉ APPUYÉ  
Professor Kathy Teghtsoonian (Victoria) /  
Professor Ken Carty (UBC)

*That the report of the Chairperson of the Programme Committee 1994 be accepted and that the Canadian Political Science Association express its sincere thanks to Professor Keith Archer for the local arrangements.*

**16. Autres questions**

Nulles.

**17. Adjournment**

MOTION CARRIED  
Professor Kim R. Nossal (McMaster) /  
Professor Kathy Brock (Manitoba)

*That the 1994 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Political Science be adjourned and that the members reconvene, on June 4, 5 and 6, 1995 at the Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal.*

## ANNUAL REPORTS / RAPPORTS ANNUELS

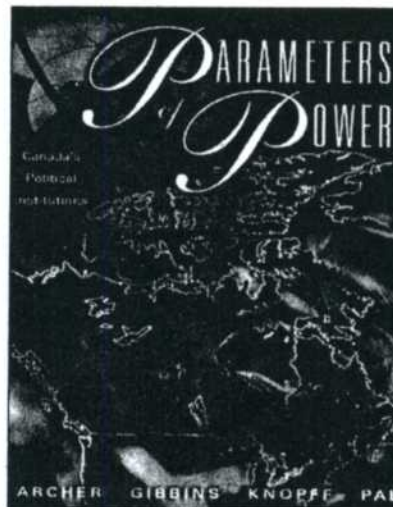
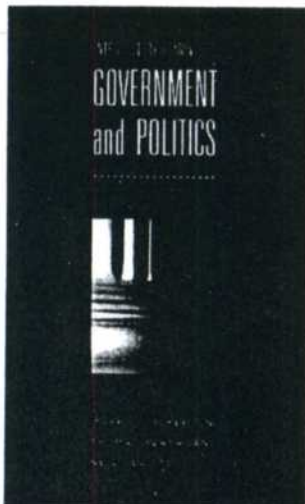
## THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER / LE RAPPORT DU SECRÉTAIRE-TRÉSORIER

Dr. Gary O'Brien

McCay, Duff & Company  
Chartered AccountantsTHE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

REVENUE	1994	1993
Membership fees and subscriptions	\$161,397	\$151,059
Grants and donations		
The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	59,384	59,384
The Social Science Federation of Canada	1,907	2,314
Other revenue	<u>51,864</u>	<u>56,480</u>
	274,552	269,237
EXPENDITURE		
<i>Journal</i>	96,773	102,242
Other joint expenditure	5,682	2,000
Association	<u>120,297</u>	<u>159,940</u>
	<u>222,752</u>	<u>264,182</u>
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	\$ <u>51,800</u>	\$ <u>5,055</u>
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>(9,825)</u>	<u>(14,880)</u>
BALANCE, END OF THE YEAR	\$ <u>41,975</u>	\$ <u>(9,825)</u>

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**L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
PROGRAMME DE STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES  
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 30 JUIN 1994**

	1994	1993
<b>REVENUS</b>		
Subvention		
- Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada	48 000 \$	48 000 \$
Principaux dons		
- Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurance de personnes	15 000	20 000
- Bureau d'assurances du Canada	15 000	32 760
- Bell Canada	-	36 500
- Association canadienne de télévision par câble	16 500	16 000
- Association des banquiers canadiens	15 000	17 000
- Association canadienne de l'industrie du médicament	20 000	13 000
- Chambre des communes	-	27 000
- Stentor politiques publiques télécom inc.	36 500	-
Autres dons	46 145	24 935
Intérêts et divers	4 332	1 371
Programmes		
- France	7 670	10 377
- États-Unis	10 000	10 000
- Japon	20 378	-
	<u>254 525</u>	<u>256 943</u>
<b>DÉPENSES</b>		
Bourses	155 000	153 650
Sélection et développement	10 655	15 820
Orientation et visites	7 092	10 077
Honoraires du directeur et dépenses	6 000	7 500
Personnel	23 345	22 445
Administration	12 143	23 481
Amortissement	1 070	1 070
Programmes		
- France	7 980	10 377
- États-Unis (visite des « Congressional Fellows »)	9 690	10 581
- Japon	20 380	19
	<u>253 355</u>	<u>255 020</u>
REVENUS (DÉPENSES) NETS POUR L'EXERCICE	1 170	1 923
SOLDE AU DÉBUT DE L'EXERCICE	1 923	0
SOLDE À LA FIN DE L'EXERCICE	<u>3 093</u>	<u>1 923</u>

**LISTE DES AUTRES DONATEURS**

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

Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée	2 500 \$
Banque de Montréal	1 000
Association des brasseurs du Canada	10 000
Conseil canadien des chefs d'entreprises	5 000
L'Association canadienne de l'immeuble	5 545
Banque Hong Kong du Canada	500
La compagnie pétrolière Impériale Ltée	2 000
Northern Telecom Limitée	6 000
Power Corporation du Canada	750
Spar Aérospatiale Limitée	2 000
La Banque Toronto-Dominion	1 000
Corporation Journaux Thomson	2 000
Union Gas Limited	2 500
Xerox Canada Ltée	2 000
Don des anciens	3 350
	<u>46 145 \$</u>



**THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION  
ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1994**

	1994	1993
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Grant - Ontario Legislature	\$166,000	\$173,434
Donations (note 1)	20,500	19,300
Interest income	1,525	4,856
Publication	2,733	1,000
Recovery of prior years scholarship	3,500	-
	<u>194,258</u>	<u>198,590</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Administration	28,329	23,135
Director's honorarium and expenses	10,000	10,000
Interns' scholarships	124,250	143,250
Orientation and visits	24,043	21,817
Publication	9,611	1,000
Representation	1,342	1,514
Selection	<u>3,560</u>	<u>6,708</u>
	<u>201,135</u>	<u>207,424</u>
NET REVENUE (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR	\$ (6,877)	\$ (8,834)
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>31,996</u>	<u>40,830</u>
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 25,119</u>	<u>\$ 31,996</u>

Note 1 :

**DONATIONS**

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

Bell Ontario	3,500
Consumers Gas	1,000
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company	5,000
Glaxo Canada Inc.	2,000
Hill and Knowlton	2,000
Imperial Oil Limited	1,000
Insurance Bureau of Canada	3,000
Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation	2,500
The Ole Evinrude Foundation	<u>500</u>
	<u>\$20,500</u>

**FONDS EN FIDUCIE DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
BILAN AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1994**

	1994	1993
<b>ACTIF</b>		
Encaisse	25 606 \$	21 846 \$
Encaisse retenue par l'Association canadienne de science politique	<u>3 479</u>	<u>5 461</u>
	<u>29 085</u>	<u>27 487</u>
<b>PASSIF</b>		
Revenus reportés	1 235	-
Dû à l'Association canadienne de science politique	<u>8 934</u>	<u>10 435</u>
	10 169	10 435
<b>AVOIR DES MEMBRES</b>		
Solde au début de l'exercice	17 052	10 885
Revenus nets pour l'exercice	<u>1 864</u>	<u>6 167</u>
Solde à la fin de l'exercice	<u>18 916</u>	<u>17 052</u>
	<u>29 085 \$</u>	<u>27 487 \$</u>

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

**Annual Report, 1994**

**Richard Vernon  
The University of Western Ontario**

1994 was the second year of the current editorial team's three-year term. The editors gratefully acknowledge the administrative support of Helen Paret at Wilfrid Laurier, who took on additional responsibilities this year, and, once again, of Penelope Lister at Western. The year has been an active one, with a welcome increase in the number of manuscripts submitted.

Table 1 presents a geographical summary of manuscript authors and assessors for the new manuscripts submitted in 1994. A total of authors were involved, with the largest number (33) coming from Ontario, as is usually the case. No trends are apparent, except that last year's drop in the number of authors from Atlantic Canada has corrected itself. Authors from a total of 29 Canadian universities, colleges and research institutes submitted English-language manuscripts. Three universities tied for the "most represented" status, Carleton, Toronto and Western, with 4 submissions each. 18 submissions came from authors at institutions outside Canada (12 from the U.S.); 9 manuscripts were submitted by authors without apparent university affiliation; and 13 manuscripts came from authors in departments other than political science.

The four issues of Volume XXVII contained 22 published manuscripts, 18 in English and 4 in French. 164 book reviews were published, 104 in English and 60 in French. Tables 2 and 5 present field breakdowns for the articles and reviews published in Volume XXVII.

Editorial decisions have been made on almost all the English-language manuscripts submitted in 1994, and Table 3 gives the outcome of the assessment process. Using the alternative method of comparing the number of manuscripts published in 1994 (22) with the number received in that year (79), we get an acceptance rate of 28 per cent.

The editorial process, from initial receipt of the manuscript to editorial decision, took an average of 100 days — one day faster than in 1993, and not far off the "three months' time" that we indicate to authors in our standard letter of acknowledgment.

Table 4 indicates gender distribution for both authors and assessors of English-language manuscripts submitted in 1994. In both categories, but particularly among assessors, the proportion of women has increased in comparison with 1993.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide information about the book reviews for 1994. There were 104 English-language reviews and 60 French-language reviews. The English-language reviews were divided among the major fields as shown in Table 5, with the majority in Canadian politics, international relations and comparative politics. In selecting books for review, preference was given to works authored by Canadian scholars. The geographical and gender distribution of reviewers show no significant change in trends from past years.

Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new manuscripts submitted to the *Journal* for the past five years. We are very glad to note the increase over the 1993 figure, and we continue to urge members of the Association to think of us first as an outlet for their articles.

All the English-language articles published in 1994 were printed from computer disks provided by the authors. There have been some minor transitional difficulties associated with this development, but benefits are already apparent, especially at the proofreading stage.

Please note that we request disks only for the *final* versions of manuscripts, after they have been copy edited: we employ only hard copy for the peer review process.

**TABLE 1**  
Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors  
New Manuscripts  
January 1 - December 31, 1994

	AUTHORS		ASSESSORS REQUESTED		ASSESSORS WHO AGREED	
	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
B.C.	10	1	32	0	22	1
Prairies	13	0	28	2	16	5
Ontario	33	6	113	13	76	20
Quebec	9	9	24	28	14	42
Atlantic	9	0	19	1	13	3
USA	13	0	15	0	10	0
Europe	3	2	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>71</b>

**TABLE 2**  
Manuscripts published by Field\*  
January 1 - December 31, 1994  
Volume 27, nos 1-4

	English	French
Canadian federal politics and institutions	8	1
Quebec politics and institutions	0	1
Canadian provincial politics and institutions	2	0
Canadian political behaviour	2	1
Historical political theory	0	0
Contemporary political theory	0	0
International relations and Canadian foreign policy	1	0
Comparative politics and institutions	4	1
Public law	1	0
Political economy	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Includes all articles, notes and field analyses.

**TABLE 3**  
Summary Assessment of New English Manuscripts  
January 1 - December 31, 1994

Manuscripts submitted	78
Rejected without review	14
Rejected by assessors	29
Accepted by assessors*	12
Presidential address	1
Revise and resubmit	19
- revised manuscript accepted	4
- revised manuscript rejected	1
- manuscript not resubmitted	13
- decision pending on revised manuscript	2
Decision pending	3

\* In most cases these were conditional acceptances.

**TABLE 4**  
Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors  
English Manuscripts  
January 1 - December 31, 1994

	AUTHORS	ASSESSORS
Female	21	39
Male	69	111
Information not available	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>152</b>

**TABLE 5**  
1994 Book Review Fields

	English	French	Total
Canadian Federal Politics	21	10	31
Canadian Provincial Politics	6	14	20
Canadian Political Behaviour	6	1	7
Historical Political Theory	8	5	13
Contemporary Political Theory	12	14	26
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	22	4	26
Comparative Politics and Institutions	26	10	36
Comparative Political Behaviour	2	2	4
Other	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>164</b>

**TABLE 6**  
Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1994

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	13	0	13
Alberta	11	1	12
Saskatchewan	1	0	1
Manitoba	11	0	11
Ontario	43	20	63
Quebec	8	35	43
New Brunswick	2	2	4
Nova Scotia	7	0	7
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0
Newfoundland	2	0	2
Foreign	6	2	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>164</b>

**TABLE 7**  
Gender Distribution of Reviewers, 1994

	English	French	Total
Male	83	48	131
Female	21	12	33

**TABLE 8**  
New Manuscript Submissions  
1990-1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
English	86	72	83	63	79
French	14	20	13	15	18

**PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME  
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION**

**1994-1995 Annual Report**

**François Houle**  
Université d'Ottawa

The 1994-95 programme marked the 25th anniversary of the Programme and it has been a very successful year. We had an excellent group of interns who contributed greatly to making the Parliamentary Internship Programme known amongst the Members of Parliament. All of the Members who have had an intern working with them have been very pleased with the work done by the interns. The written evaluations confirm the high quality of the intern's work. In addition, the interns have been able to take advantage of their position to learn a great deal about the role of MPs and the inner workings of Parliament.

The Annual Dinner which was held on November 23rd, 1994 has been the main event marking the 25th anniversary of the Programme. The Programme was approved by the House of Commons on April 29th, 1969 and the first group of interns arrived in September, 1970. More than 250 people attended the dinner in the Hall of Honour. The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Jean Chrétien came to the reception and addressed the audience, insisting on the importance of public service and the role of the Parliamentary Internship Programme on the Hill. The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy was the guest speaker and he made an excellent speech on the future and importance of training in Canada. More than 60 Members of Parliament and 70 former interns attended the dinner. We were pleased to have 6 former CPSA presidents and most of the former directors of the Programme attending the dinner. The success of the dinner shows how well known and appreciated PIP has become among the Members of Parliament and the officials of the House of Commons.

This year's interns are efficient and cooperative. On average, we have a seminar every week which allows the interns to put their experience in an MP's office into perspective and to prepare for their research papers. Before each of the study trips we usually have a series of three or four seminars which help them to benefit from the comparative study component of the Programme. Their work in Members' offices has involved the interns in a broad range of activities including going to work in the riding. This experience allows them to see the MPs functioning in a very different role. Most of the Members who apply for an intern see their role as one of educator much more than employer.

The Programme has continued to publish the *PIP Bulletin* — approximately 1,000 copies are distributed to all members of parliament, senators, sponsors, former interns and anyone else associated with the Programme. The *Bulletin* allows the Programme to keep the sponsors and alumni informed about our activities and informs them of our main events. Our sponsors participate in all the events organized by the Programme. Some of them have also organized information seminars with the interns in order to inform the interns of their activities. **Stentor Policy Inc.** kindly hosted the Vin d'Honneur, held this year in October. The **Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association** and the **Canadian Bankers Association** provided the same support for the Annual Dinner, which as mentioned marked the 25th anniversary, and the **Insurance Bureau of Canada** has sponsored the Valedictory Ceremony at the end of the year. As well as the aforementioned sponsors, the Programme benefits from contributions from the **Canadian Cable Television Association**, the **Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association** and **Northern Telecom Limited**. The **Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada** provides the Programme with funding for its academic/administrative component. We also benefit greatly from the support of the **Canadian Real Estate Association**, the **Brewers Association of Canada**, **Dow Chemical Canada Inc.**, **Labatt Breweries of Canada**, **Atomic**

**Energy of Canada Ltd.**, **Union Gas Ltd.**, **Imperial Oil Ltd.**, **Canadian Airlines International**, **Via Rail Canada Inc.**, **Spar Aerospace Ltd.**, **Thompson Newspaper Ltd.**, the **Bank of Montréal**, the **Toronto-Dominion Bank**, **Power Corporation of Canada** and the **Hongkong Bank of Canada**. Without the support of our generous sponsors, the Programme could not be maintained. I am certain that they see their contributions as a show of support for young Canadians, Parliament, and public life in general.

This year's interns have undertaken essentially the same

study trips as the previous year's interns. For the trips abroad, all of the expenses are covered by contributions received specifically for each visit. As a result of this we are able to maintain separate financing for the general programme expenses and the study trips. In organizing the visits and getting the necessary funding we have benefitted greatly from the support of the embassies of Japan, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. All of the visits aim at providing a comparison of our Parliamentary system with that of the host country. Therefore each visit includes sessions on procedures, the legislative process, the role of committees, discussions with elected officials, academics, senior bureaucrats and journalists. The 1994-1995 interns have also helped to organize a visit from the Ontario Interns, the Congressional Fellows, the Manitoba Interns and the British Columbia Interns. Most of the organization for these visits is done by the PIP Interns.

## ***broadview/books***



### **New Trends in Canadian Federalism**

edited by François Rocher and Miriam Smith

Explores the historical and constitutional limits on federal and provincial powers in the post Charlottetown Accord era, and examines the implications of the evolution of powers over the past fifteen years.

1995 450pp 1-55111-019-9 \$29.95

### **Ideologies**

Larry Johnston

This brief introduction traces the development and status of political ideologies from representative democracy, pluralism and corporatism to nationalism and authoritarianism and looks ahead to emerging post-material ideologies such as environmentalism and feminism.

1995 180pp 1-55111-067-9 \$14.95

### **Western Canadian Nationalism**

Roger Gibbins and Sonia Arrison

This book analyses the Western perspective on such issues as bilingualism and multiculturalism, free trade and western separatism. It looks as well at divisions within the west and at its leading political figures.

1995 140pp 1-55111-073-3 \$15.95

### **Changing Methods: Feminists Transforming Practice**

edited by Sandra Burt and Lorraine Code

Feminist scholars and activists investigate ways of making women's experiences count. Subjects as diverse as women and political change, child care, religious studies, and violence are explored, but together they suggest new understandings for action.

1995 400pp 1-55111-033-4 \$24.95

## **broadview press**

P.O. Box 1243, Peterborough, ON K9J 7H5 (705) 743-8990

I would also like to thank the members of the Selection Committee which besides Mrs. Mary Anne Griffith and myself included Professor Vincent Della Sala from Carleton University, a former intern and the CPSA representative, Professor Clinton Archibald from the University of Ottawa who will be assuming the role of Director as of July 1995, and Sheree Hryciuk, a former intern. Maureen Boyd is still representing the Alumni and she has been active in organizing the Annual Dinner.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme received close to 240 applications for the 1995-1996 Programme year. The applications came from all regions of Canada as well as from Canadian students studying abroad. We continue to attract students from a variety of disciplines other than political science which seems to be an indication of the growing recognition of the value of this Programme. The Selection Committee's choices of the 25 candidates for the interviews was representative of the wide variety of applicants. Of the 25 selected for an interview 5 were from British Columbia, 2 from Alberta, 1 from Manitoba, 11 were from Ontario, 3 from Québec, 1 from New Brunswick, 1 from Newfoundland, and 1 from Nova Scotia. Similar to last year, the majority of the interview candidates were studying at the Master's level or higher, 16 of the 25, with the remaining 9 graduating from a BA or comparable programme this spring. Only 10 of the candidates interviewed were studying Political Science. The rest of the candidates were pursuing degrees in International Affairs/Relations, English Literature, History, Economics, Public Administration, Finance, Education, and Sociology. In conclusion the wide field of studies and degrees obtained is a result of the candidates having studied at 22 universities across Canada and 2 overseas.

Let me conclude by saying that the quality of the Programme and its appreciation on the Hill are the result of the work of many people who collaborate closely with the Parliamentary Internship Programme. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Gilbert Parent, and the Clerk of the House of Commons, Monsieur Robert Marleau, are very supportive and participate whenever possible at our receptions and events. The Deputy Clerk, Mrs. Mary Anne Griffith, is the person in charge of the Programme in the House of Commons. Her involvement with the Programme is considerable; she participates in the organization of our events and activities; she is a member of the Selection Committee; she advises the Director concerning the relationships with the Members of Parliament and foreign governments; and she is a member of the Programme Committee. We also benefit from the collaboration of Marc Bosc, Assistant Principal Clerk, Table Research Branch; Ronald Lemieux, Director, Parliamentary Exchange and Protocol; Colette Déry, Programme Officer, Page and Guide Programme; and other House of Commons staff. I would also like to thank the CPSA Executive and Board for their support. Michelle Hopkins of the CPSA and Tim Howard of the CSSE gave us much needed support whenever necessary. The efficiency of the Programme is largely due to the PIP Administrative Assistant, John Armstrong, who does a great job. He not only manages the various aspects of the Programme but deals appropriately with the various groups and individuals associated with the Programme.

Finally, as this is my last report as director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme, I would like to thank the three presidents of the Canadian Political Science Association, Professor V. Seymour Wilson, Professor Sylvia Bashevkin, and Professor David Smith, for their continuous support and their advice during my term. The development of PIP in the last few years owes much to these three and this in turn made my work much easier. I am convinced that the new director, Professor Clinton Archibald, will continue to promote the growth of the Programme and I wish him good luck. Being the director of PIP has been an enjoyable experience that provided me with the opportunity to work with outstanding individuals, in particular the interns who made my directorship enjoyable and rewarding. Finally I would like, once more, to thank all of the people who supported the programme, Members of Parliament, the officials on the Hill, and our Sponsors.

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## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME / STAGES PARLEMENTAIRES A L'ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO Annual Report

Robert J. Williams  
University of Waterloo

It gives me great pleasure to report to my colleagues in the Canadian Political Science Association on the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme's development in 1994-95 and on my first year as Director of the Programme.

We all continue to reap immense benefits at Queen's Park from the outstanding contributions made by my predecessors, Graham White of the University of Toronto and Fred Fletcher of York University. Personally I am most grateful for Graham's tutelage and sage advice (which seemed to be often needed) during my rookie year as Director.

I also want to recognize the special group of young people — this year's interns — who have had to cope with a number of complications during their months at Queen's Park. The 1994-95 Interns, selected from an applicant pool of over 150 candidates (the largest in the Programme's history, I believe), were:

Graham Abbey, BA (Queen's)  
Nick Ametrano, BA (York)  
Franca Gucciardi, BA (Waterloo)  
Clare Halldorson, BA (Queen's), MA (Guelph)  
Catherine McKellar, BA (Guelph), MA (Toronto), MPA (Queen's)  
Gregory Moore, BA (Ottawa), LL.B (McGill)  
Lesley Ruzicka, BA (Simon Fraser)  
Ann Wales, BA (Queen's), MA (McMaster)

Aside from my own inexperience, most evident when confronted with the need for "policy decisions" (frequently on the spot) and my physical isolation from Toronto, which made all of us experts at voice mail, the extremely brief session of the Ontario Legislature meant that the 1994-95 Interns have had very little exposure to the collective work of the House itself. The fall session, usually beginning in September, did not begin until October 31 and wrapped up in mid-December. The winter session never did occur. These facts made the processes of arranging placements more complicated than normal and also left the Interns with much more time than usual to "fill" in the Fall. However, being enterprising people, they themselves arranged an extensive set of visits to Ontario officials and prominent public figures a process which continued throughout the year and which has been supplemented by a series of meetings with members of the diplomatic corps based in Toronto arranged through the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. David Warner.

For seven of the Interns, the year started off with some special responsibilities. Through the initiative of a former Intern, Karen Murray, incoming Interns served as volunteer delegation assistants during the 35th Annual Premiers' Conference, hosted by Ontario. They were praised by the Conference organizers for their "professionalism and hard work" but the event was also of great benefit to the Interns themselves.

The Ontario Interns made two trips to Ottawa, one to attend the Fall Seminar of the Canadian Study of Parliament Group and the other our "official" visit to the Parliamentary Interns (which coincided with the CPSA Board's fall meeting). The Ontario Interns were also able to visit the Quebec National Assembly in February and the British Columbia and California legislatures in April. In all cases, the visits involved meetings with prominent political figures and with

interns working in the other legislatures, as well as providing opportunities to explore policy developments and political affairs in those jurisdictions. In return, the Ontario Interns arranged similar programmes for their counterparts from Ottawa and Winnipeg.

In 1995, the Programme has taken its educational mandate out of the Speaker's Boardroom — our regular meeting place — into a couple of public forums. On March 3, a very successful afternoon seminar on the up-coming provincial election was held. We thank Deborah Deller of the Committees Branch, Warren Bailie of Elections Ontario, Jack Murray and Gordon Kushner of the Commission on Election Finances, Robert Fisher of Global TV, John Duffy formerly with Government Policy Consultants and Graham White for sharing their expertise with us. The Programme is also working closely with the Canadian Study of Parliament Group to plan a day-long seminar at Queen's Park in late April on improving public understanding of parliament.

The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme is, as members already know, primarily dependent upon the Ontario Legislative Assembly (actually its Board of Internal Economy) for its financial well being. In 1994-95, and again in 1995-96, this will amount to an annual allocation of \$166,000, some 85% of our projected budget. We are, of course, most grateful for the continuing support for the Programme in a difficult period for the Ontario public sector and we are making every effort to be sensitive to any matters which might potentially diminish our value to the Members of the Assembly.

As is the case with the Parliamentary Internship Programme, Ontario Interns spend time on both sides of the House. In 1994-95, all Interns worked for NDP MPPs (of course!), six worked for Liberals and two for PCs. The placements were:

Graham Abbey

Gord Mills, Durham East (NDP)  
Elinor Caplan, Oriole (Lib)

Nick Ametrano

David Winninger, London South (NDP)  
Charles Beer, York Mackenzie (Lib)

Franca Gucciardi

Dianne Poole, Eglinton (Lib)  
Margaret Harrington, Niagara Falls (NDP)

Clare Halldorson

Rosario Marchese, Fort York (NDP)  
David Ramsay, Timiskaming (Lib)

Catherine McKellar

Barbara Sullivan, Halton-Centre (Lib)  
Jenny Carter, Peterborough (NDP)

Gregory Moore

Jim Wilson, Simcoe West (PC)  
Paul Wessinger, Simcoe Centre (NDP)

Lesley Ruzicka

Tim Murphy, St. George-St. David (Lib)  
Shelley Martel, Sudbury East (NDP)

Ann Wales

Paul Johnson, Prince Edward-Lennox-South  
Hastings (NDP)  
Elizabeth Witmer, Waterloo North (PC)

We are most appreciative of the support for the Programme which these members — and those whose

requests for Interns we were unable to fill — have shown.

OLIP has also sought financial support from sponsors in the private sector and our efforts this year have been greatly enhanced by the attention devoted to this responsibility by Ann Wales. Donations to the Programme have come from Bell Canada, Consumer's Gas, Union Gas, Hill and Knowlton, SAMCI, the Ontario Real Estate Association, Imperial Oil, the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Eli Lilly and the Ole Evinrude Foundation. We thank them one and all. Ann Wales and Catherine McKellar, along with a number of former Interns, have also moved us along towards establishing a permanent Alumni Fund as a means of involving our former Interns in maintaining the financial health of the Programme; in return we will be developing a programme of activities which serve the interests of our alumni.

I would also like to recognize the members of the Churchill Society for Parliamentary Democracy, who have involved the Interns in their organization's activities, and Rob Donelson, a former Intern, who has counselled me on some of the finer points of fund-raising as I seek to acquire the wherewithal to replace our aged computer.

The Programme has many allies and friends at Queen's Park and among them I would like to acknowledge the Hon. David Warner, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who has been an extraordinary friend to the Programme and to Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House, who is another important patron. Thanks are also owed to the staff in the Speaker's Office, especially Judy Brathwaite and to Thomas Stelling for his guided tours and other favours.

As Director, I was aided by a Programme Committee consisting of Doug Arnott of the Committees Branch (another former Intern) and Ellen Schoenberer, Director of Human Resources at the Legislature. After ten years in the service of OLIP, Ellen will be stepping down in mid-1995; we cannot thank her enough for her many contributions over that time — although we are working on some way to do so! Ellen will be replaced on the Programme Committee by Ray McLellan of the Legislative Research Service; we have already put him to work in the selection process for 1995-96.

Finally, at Waterloo, I want to thank the Department of Political Science and the Dean of Arts, Brian Hendley, for providing office space and access to many University services which are necessary to operate the Programme. Also, Tammy Schmidt, the Programme Secretary, has been a pleasure to work with and I thank her for her patience as I stumbled my way through my first year as Director.

In September 1995, we will welcome our twentieth "class" to Queen's Park. I hope to use this landmark year to undertake a few special events and to recognize the success of the Programme in a suitable way. Many of you have already made your contribution to that observation by sending us a rich pool of talent for the 1995-96 Intern team. I list the sources of those candidates in the Appendix and will announce the successful candidates at the AGM and in the pages of the *Bulletin*.

It has been a most rewarding year working with the Ontario Legislative Interns; they are remarkable individuals. I look forward to working with the new group of Interns and to serving the Canadian Political Science Association in this special way in 1995-96. I hope the confidence placed in me has been warranted.

**APPENDIX**  
**Statistical Profile of OLIP Applicants - 1995**

	Applied
<u>Sex</u>	
Men	60
Women	69
<u>Educational achievement</u>	
BA (or equivalent)	80
Graduate degree	49
<u>University*</u>	
Toronto	23
York	20
U Western O	18
Queen's	16
McGill	11
Carleton	9
McMaster	9
UBC	5
Brock	5
Guelph	5
Waterloo	5
Wilfrid Laurier	5
Alberta	4
Dalhousie	4
Ottawa	4
Windsor	4
Concordia	3
Calgary	2
Chicoutimi	2
Laurentien	2
Laval	2
Trent	2
Simon Fraser	2
Acadia	1
Lakehead	1
Manitoba	1
UQAM	1
Ryerson	1
Saskatchewan	1
Sherbrooke	1
Victoria	1
Winnipeg	1

\* includes all (Canadian) universities attended ; some candidates have two or three university affiliations

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**REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE /  
RAPPORT DU COMITÉ DES ADHÉSIONS**

**Henry J. Jacek**

For the third year in a row the total CPSA/SQSP membership has declined although the rate of decline has steadily decreased. All three categories of full membership, CPSA, SQSP and Joint, have declined compared to both the previous year and the high-water mark year of 1991. Previous to 1992, the membership in the CPSA/SQSP had been steadily rising.

On the other hand, there are some positive trends in the Membership Table. The bright spot is CPSA student memberships, which are at an all-time high. Also, good news is that both Joint Student and SQSP Student memberships have held up well, although both have some way to go before they reach their record high.

In terms of Department membership rates, Dalhousie comes in first at 86 percent, followed by Acadia (83) and UPEI (80). The Maritime universities lead the way in membership loyalty! In previous years, UPEI had a

perfect 100 percent membership rate. It is estimated that approximately 200 full-time instructors in Political Science at the university level in Canada are not members in good standing of either the CPSA or SQSP. Any suggestions for increasing these rates should be sent to one or more members of the CPSA Membership Committee. These include Henry Jacek (McMaster), R. Kenneth Carty (British Columbia), and James Guy (Cape Breton).

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Le total des adhésions de l'Association canadienne de science politique et de la Société québécoise de science politique a diminué durant les trois dernières années. Nous notons des réductions dans les catégories régulières, soit l'ACSP, la SQSP et les membres conjoints si on les compare aux totaux de l'an dernier et à ceux de 1991. Avant 1992, le nombre d'adhésions aux associations augmentait à chaque année.

Malgré ce déclin, le tableau des adhésions révèle des tendances encourageantes. Les adhésions étudiantes à l'ACSP sont à leur plus haut point depuis plusieurs années. Les catégories d'étudiants conjoints et d'étudiants de la Société maintiennent des niveaux acceptables.

Dans les départements, 86 pour cent des professeurs à Dalhousie sont membres de l'Association, suivi par Acadia avec 83 pour cent et par l'Île du Prince Édouard avec 80 pour cent. Félicitations aux universités de l'est pour leur fidélité! Nous estimons qu'environ 200 professeurs à temps plein dans des départements de science politique ne sont pas membres de l'Association ou de la Société. Si vous avez des suggestions pour nous aider à augmenter le nombre de membres, veuillez communiquer avec un des membres du comité des adhésions : Henry Jacek (McMaster), R. Kenneth Carty (British Columbia) ou James Guy (Cape Breton).

**MEMBERSHIP/ADHÉSION**

	1991	1992	1993	1994
CPSA Full/ ACSP régulier	513	491	457	434
CPSA Student, etc/ ACSP étudiant	352	380	374	390
Joint Full/ACSP/ SQSP régulier	212	209	223	218
Joint student, etc/ ACSP/SQSP étu.	172	160	157	157
SQSP Full/ SQSP régulier	19	14	14	12
SQSP student/ SQSP étudiant	35	13	13	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>1236</b>

N.B. : The 1991 result marked a significant increase over figures to that date because of the *Directory*. The pre-1991 totals are listed below and the range has been the same, in fact, since 1976 : never lower than 1000 and never more than the 1991 figure of 1303. / L'augmentation notée en 1991 est le résultat de la publication du *Répertoire*. Les



totaux pré-1991 sont listés ci-bas et, depuis 1976, n'ont jamais été moins que 1000 et jamais plus que 1303.

1988 : 1045      1989 : 1121      1990 : 1261

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**INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE  
ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION  
INTERNATIONALE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE**

**Report**

**Maureen A. Covell  
Simon Fraser**

The International Political Science Association is an organization grouping 45 national political science associations, 127 institutional associate members, and over 1000 individual members in non-congress years. Canadians constitute the second largest national category of individual members, after Americans.

The main activity of the International Political Science Association in 1994 was the holding of its triennial Congress in Berlin, from August 21-25. The theme of the Congress was Democratization, a broad heading that allowed for a wide variety of papers and sessions. Approximately 2000 people attended the Congress. Association activities centred around the Congress also included ensuring participation by young scholars, women scholars and scholars from Third World countries.

The Congress was also the occasion for the meeting of the general assembly of IPSA. Canadian representatives were Caroline Andrew, Maureen Covell, and Hugh Thorburn. Maureen Covell was reelected to the Executive and to the Chair of the Committee on Women Scholars. The Assembly also chose a new president for a three year term, Jean Leca of the Fondation nationale des sciences politiques.

In between Congresses, the scholarly activities of the Association are carried on by its research committees and study groups. A Directory of Research Committees and Study Groups is available from the IPSA Secretariat at :

John Coakley, Secretary General  
IPSA Secretariat  
Department of Politics  
University College Dublin  
Dublin 4, Ireland

Other activities of the Association include the publication of the *International Journal of Political Science* and *International Political Science Abstracts*. Since the 1991 congress in Buenos Aires, the Association has been active in several areas. Arrangements have been made to make the *Abstracts* available on CD-ROM. The Association has also launched a series of Workshops on the teaching of political science, with the first workshop held in January, 1993 in Tallinn, Estonia.

The next Congress will be held in 1997 in Seoul, Korea and will focus on issues of conflict and order in politics and political science. The Program Chair is William Zartman of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

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L'Association internationale de science politique est une organisation qui regroupe 45 associations nationales de science politique, 127 membres institutionnels associés, et plus de 1 000 membres individuels, pendant les années

sans congrès. Les Canadiens représentent la deuxième plus grande catégorie nationale de membres individuels après les Américains.

En 1994, l'activité principale de l'Association internationale de science politique a été la tenue du congrès triennal à Berlin, du 21 au 25 août. Le thème « Démocratisation » a été choisi pour permettre une grande variété de communications et de séances. Environ 2 000 personnes assistèrent au congrès. Les activités de l'Association liées au congrès ont permis la participation de jeunes chercheurs, de femmes chercheuses et de chercheurs du Tiers monde.

L'Assemblée générale de l'Association internationale de science politique s'est tenue pendant le congrès. Caroline Andrew, Maureen Covell et Hugh Thorburn ont représenté le Canada. Maureen Covell a été réélue à l'exécutif et au poste de présidente du Comité des femmes chercheuses. Jean Leca, de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, a été élu au poste de président pour un mandat de 3 ans.

Durant les années où il n'y a pas de congrès, les activités académiques de l'Association sont liées aux comités de recherche et aux groupes d'études. Le répertoire des comités de recherche et des groupes d'études est disponible au secrétariat de l'AISSP à l'adresse suivante :

John Coakley, Secrétaire général  
Secrétariat de l'AISSP  
Department of Politics  
University College Dublin  
Dublin 4, Ireland

Parmi les autres activités de l'Association on note la publication de la *Revue internationale de science politique et Documentation politique internationale*. Depuis le congrès à Buenos Aires en 1991, l'Association a été très active dans plusieurs domaines. Elle a entrepris la reproduction des résumés sur CD-ROM et a organisé des ateliers sur l'enseignement de la science politique. Le premier atelier s'est tenu en janvier 1993 à Tallinn en Estonie.

Le prochain congrès aura lieu en 1997 à Séoul en Corée et se concentrera sur la question de conflit et ordre dans la politique et la science politique. Monsieur William Zartman de l'Université Johns Hopkins à Baltimore a été nommé président du programme.

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**FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES  
SOCIALES**

**Chantal Maillé  
Concordia**

Au cours de la dernière année, parmi un agenda des plus chargés, deux points ont plus particulièrement occupé l'agenda de la FCSS :

1. les coupures du budget fédéral pour l'année 1995 et ses conséquences sur les associations et sur la production de revues savantes ;
2. le projet de création d'un congrès des sciences sociales en remplacement de l'actuelle formule du congrès annuel des sociétés savantes. Ce congrès serait coordonné par la FCSS.

**Nouveau congrès des sciences sociales**

La proposition de création d'un congrès des sciences sociales aurait pour objet de mieux répondre aux besoins

des associations des sciences sociales. Cette proposition s'inscrit dans le contexte des efforts qu'a déployés la FCSS jusqu'à présent pour améliorer le forum des réunions. Le nouveau format entraînerait une réduction du nombre d'associations participantes, soit d'une centaine actuellement à 18 ou 20, tout en maintenant 60% des inscriptions actuelles au congrès des sociétés savantes. Le congrès se déroulerait sur 7 ou 8 jours au lieu de 15 à 18 comme c'est le cas actuellement. En fait, cette proposition suppose une scission entre les rencontres annuelles des disciplines des sciences sociales et celles regroupées autour de la Fédération canadienne des études humaines. La proposition fait actuellement l'objet de consultations. La FCSS attend les réactions sur ce point. Si le projet est adopté, cette nouvelle formule entrera en vigueur pour le congrès de 1998, qui doit se tenir à l'Université de Sherbrooke en association avec l'Université Bishop. Lors de la rencontre de mars de la FCSS, la présidente de la Fédération canadienne des études humaines est venue exprimer ses réserves devant un tel projet, qui signifierait la tenue d'un congrès autre distinct pour les associations membres de cette autre fédération.

#### **Petits déjeuners sur la colline**

La FCSS a poursuivi sa série de « Petits déjeuners sur la colline », où des chercheurs viennent présenter aux membres du gouvernement fédéral leurs travaux de recherche.

#### **Initiative de démocratisation des données**

La FCSS a aussi intensifié ses efforts de lobbying afin d'accroître l'appui politique pour l'initiative de démocratisation des données. Ce projet vise à faciliter l'accès des universités aux fichiers de données statistiques.

#### **Présidence**

C'est l'un de nos collègues de science politique, Marshall Conley, de l'Université Acadia qui a été président de la FCSS pour l'année 1994-1995. Greg Kealey, de l'Université Memorial of Newfoundland, lui succédera en octobre 1995.

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### **LE DÉPARTEMENT HÔTE / OUR HOST DEPARTMENT**

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#### **LE DÉPARTEMENT DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL**

Jacques Léveillé  
Directeur

#### **Les noces d'argent du département**

Au moment où l'Université du Québec à Montréal accueille ses premiers étudiants en septembre 1969, le Département de science politique a déjà une préhistoire.

En effet, ce département existait déjà au sein du Collège Sainte-Marie, une institution qui allait se fondre dans l'UQAM. Le département prodigua d'ailleurs des cours jusqu'à la toute fin du Collège, en août 1969. Cet été 1969 fut l'occasion aussi pour deux nouveaux collègues de s'intégrer aux anciens du Collège qui étaient au nombre de cinq.

Le département démarra donc avec sept professeurs alors qu'il dispensait un enseignement pour les deux premières années du baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique, ainsi que pour un baccalauréat général, dit aux adultes, résidu de l'ancien programme du Collège. Il dut faire appel à l'aide de collègues de l'Université de Montréal, ainsi que de chargés de cours recrutés surtout dans la fonction publique.

Dès la deuxième année, alors que l'enseignement couvrait maintenant les trois années du baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique, le Département obtenait aussi l'autorisation d'ouvrir un programme de maîtrise et augmentait son effectif par l'apport de quatre nouveaux professeurs. On peut dire que les années soixante-dix sont les années de grande expansion du département. Dans un climat pas toujours facile, marqué par la contestation étudiante et plusieurs grèves, le département réussit à acquérir une réputation enviable dans la discipline. L'augmentation rapide de la clientèle étudiante, l'élargissement du corps professoral, de nombreuses publications, l'instauration des Notes de recherches en 1976 et enfin l'ouverture du programme de doctorat en 1978 témoignent éloquentement des résultats obtenus.

L'entrée sur le nouveau campus en 1979 marque le début d'une phase de maturité, dans une université qui a acquis elle-même son rythme de croisière et où les cadres institutionnels se sont stabilisés. Alors que les restrictions budgétaires commencent dès 1982 à faire sentir leur poids toujours plus pressant, le département est aussi appelé à servir une clientèle étudiante préoccupée avant tout par un avenir professionnel plus incertain. Le département s'interroge sur ses enseignements et entreprendra un long processus qui aboutira à la fin de la décennie à la réforme des programmes de premier cycle. L'effort de recherche ne faiblira pas et le département continuera à produire un nombre important de publications. Le corps professoral, qui se sera un peu accru au début de la décennie 80, conserve désormais un effectif stable, qui en fait l'un des plus importants départements au Canada. La réputation internationale dont jouissent ses professeurs dans de nombreux domaines de recherche contribue à la renommée du département.

Tout comme l'université dont il partage les valeurs fondamentales et la philosophie d'action, le département de science politique vise à permettre au plus grand nombre possible de candidats de valeur d'accéder à des études universitaires aux trois cycles. Innovateur dans son approche et fort de ses grands axes de recherche et d'enseignement, le département de science politique entend donner à ses étudiants une formation et un encadrement de recherche de haut niveau.

#### **La recherche au département de science politique**

La recherche constitue depuis ses tout débuts l'une des grandes priorités du département de science politique. Les projets de recherche sont nombreux, variés et, pour la plupart, subventionnés, ce qui offre un cadre propice à l'insertion des étudiants à la vie départementale. Plusieurs professeurs sont par ailleurs associés à des groupes de recherche et instituts reconnus parmi lesquels il faut mentionner l'Institut de recherches et d'études féministes (IREF), l'Institut des sciences de l'environnement (ISE-UQAM), le Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en gestion de l'environnement (GREIGE), le Groupe de recherche et d'étude sur les transformations sociales et économiques (GRETSE) et le Centre d'étude des politiques extérieures et de sécurité (CÉPES).

### *L'Institut de recherches et d'études féministes (IREF)*

Créé par le Conseil d'administration de l'UQAM le 18 décembre 1990, l'Institut de recherches et d'études féministes (IREF) entend favoriser le développement de la formation et de la recherche féministes dans une perspective interdisciplinaire. Il regroupe des membres réguliers, des membres associés et des membres affiliés dont les activités concernent les recherches et les études féministes.

Une concentration en études féministes est offerte dans plusieurs programmes de baccalauréat, dont celui de science politique. Une concentration de deuxième cycle est également offerte depuis 1993.

### *L'Institut des sciences de l'environnement (ISE-UQAM)*

Créé en mai 1990, l'Institut des sciences de l'environnement de l'UQAM (ISE-UQAM) a pour objectif général de favoriser le développement de la formation et de la recherche en sciences de l'environnement. Il offre un lieu de concertation et de coordination à toutes les unités et à toutes les personnes oeuvrant dans ce domaine en vue d'en arriver à une cohésion accrue de leurs interventions. L'Institut constitue ainsi le lieu privilégié de rencontre des diverses disciplines pertinentes au développement des sciences de l'environnement. De ce point de vue, l'Institut a notamment pour objectif de faciliter l'implication de nouvelles unités de recherche et de nouvelles ressources humaines dans ce champ d'intervention. L'Institut regroupe actuellement dix unités d'enseignement et de recherche reconnues.

### *Le Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en gestion de l'environnement (GREIGE)*

Le Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire en gestion de l'environnement de l'Université du Québec à Montréal a été créé en 1987. Il a été accrédité comme Groupe de recherche de l'Institut des sciences de l'environnement de l'UQAM en 1991. L'objectif scientifique du GREIGE est l'élaboration d'analyses stratégiques qui contribuent à rendre opérationnelle la notion de gestion intégrée de l'environnement et du développement.

Le GREIGE travaille aux niveaux interdisciplinaire et intersectoriel. Il se concentre sur une problématique de base : l'élaboration d'analyses stratégiques dans une perspective d'aide à la décision et de gestion intégrée des crises et des controverses environnementales. Il développe trois grands axes de recherche :

1. Valeurs éthiques et éducation relative à l'environnement ;
2. Impacts environnementaux des structures économiques et technologiques ;
3. Politiques publiques et droit de l'environnement.

### *Le Groupe de recherche et d'étude sur les transformations sociales et économiques (GRETSE)*

Formé en 1984, le Groupe de recherche et d'étude sur les transformations sociales et économiques (GRETSE) réunit une douzaine de professeurs-chercheurs de l'Université de Montréal et de l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Il a fait l'objet en 1987 d'une reconnaissance institutionnelle par les deux universités.

La programmation de recherche du Groupe se découpe en quatre secteurs :

- I- Intervention publique et structures étatiques ;
- II- Mutation des milieux de travail et redéfinition des acteurs ;
- III- Action collective et régulation socio-économique ;
- IV- Formes institutionnelles internationales et insertion des sociétés nationales.

Le GRETSE organise sur une base régulière des séminaires et des colloques. Il est également responsable de la collection Politique et Économie aux Presses de l'Université de Montréal. La publication de cahiers de recherche assure la diffusion de travaux de ses membres et chercheurs associés.

### *Le Centre d'étude des politiques extérieures et de sécurité (CÉPES)*

Créé en 1991, le Centre d'étude des politiques extérieures et de sécurité comprend une douzaine de professeurs-chercheurs et d'assistants de recherche de l'UQAM et de trois autres universités (Montréal, Sherbrooke et McGill).

Le CÉPES se consacre à l'analyse de la dynamique des politiques étrangères et de sécurité dans le contexte des bouleversements de la scène internationale survenus depuis 1989. Les travaux élaborés résultent d'études empiriques et théoriques qui font appel à diverses méthodes d'enquêtes (analyses quantitatives et qualitatives, assistance de logiciels informatiques, travail sur le terrain).

Par ailleurs, soucieux de son rôle dans la formation de nouveaux chercheurs, le CÉPES accueille annuellement plus d'une dizaine d'étudiants-chercheurs de deuxième ou troisième cycle qui sont invités à collaborer étroitement aux divers aspects d'un projet de recherche ainsi qu'à l'élaboration des publications.

Tout comme l'université dont il partage les valeurs fondamentales et la philosophie d'action, le département de science politique vise à permettre au plus grand nombre possible de candidats de valeur d'accéder à des études universitaires aux trois cycles. Innovateur dans son approche et fort de ses grands axes de recherche et d'enseignement, le département de science politique entend donner à ses étudiants une formation et un encadrement de recherche de haut niveau.

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## STATISTICAL PROFILES OF MEMBERS OF THE CPSA

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### A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Albert Agyeman-Duah  
Graduate Student in Politics, Brock University

David Siegel  
Associate Professor of Politics, Brock University

The recently-published *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada* makes it possible to analyze the membership of our association using a number of demographic variables. This article reviews the numbers and tests some interesting hypotheses about the membership of the CPSA/SQSP.

First, there is an important caveat. The title of the *Directory* is a bit hopeful. It is not actually a *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada*, rather it is a directory of members of the Canadian Political Science Association/L'Association canadienne de science politique and La Société québécoise de science politique (referred to throughout as CPSA/SQSP). While most loyal members of these two associations would hope that all political scientists in Canada were members of one or both of the groups, in fact there are likely to be some systematic biases in membership which will influence our later discussion. For example, one would expect that virtually all political scientists studying Canadian and Quebec politics would be members of the CPSA/SQSP, as would a high proportion of people working in such areas as political sociology, political parties, public administration, and so forth. People working in such areas as comparative politics or international relations might feel a lesser need to be members of a Canadian association.

There could be a similar bias based on one's current employment. Political scientists teaching in colleges and universities would clearly profit from reading the *Journal* and partaking of the other benefits of CPSA/SQSP membership. Political scientists working in government or consulting might be more attached to other sources of information depending on their specific areas of interest. Therefore, there are at least these two areas where self-selection could produce a systematic bias.

There are other areas in which one would not expect any particular bias. Particularly, it is difficult to see how gender or province of residence would produce any sort of self-selection in membership.

All the remaining information must be viewed with these possible biases in mind.

The information picked out of the *Directory* for further analysis was:

- province of residence;
- locus of employment (academic, government, retired, student, other);
- gender;
- subject specialization code (comparative, international, and so forth);
- geographic specialization code.

Coding the information presented few problems (other than the huge volume) and will produce few sources of error. There were only a few cases where gender was unclear from the name in the book or the researchers' personal knowledge. Remaining cases were categorized as missing values, but the numbers were so small that this will not introduce any systematic bias.

Locus of employment was the most problematic, although even this produced few problems, particularly because the overwhelming number of members are academics. Members who provided only a home address were classified as "other," unless the researchers' personal knowledge dictated otherwise. The retired category might be slightly understated at the expense of the academic

category. Again, the researchers sometimes had to rely on their personal knowledge to make the appropriate classification. The distinction between academic and student could also be a bit problematic, since graduate students sometimes listed their university affiliation and address. Where the member listed her or his job title as "lecturer," or some similar title, the person was considered to be an academic. Others were considered to be "students." The "other" category includes a broad group of people working as consultants or in various industries.

The subject specialization code (comparative, international, and so forth), and geographic specialization code were copied directly from the *Directory*. In a few cases members did not identify any codes for either or both of these categories. Most members listed several areas of interest, but there was no method to identify priorities. The researchers did not attempt to infer any ranking of priorities, and so treated all categories listed as equal. This means that for some tables the unit of analysis is not the individual member, but the individual choice of specialty, i.e., some members are counted several times. The tables make clear which unit of analysis is being employed.

#### Analysis of the data

Table 1 provides data on membership by province and by locus of employment. Not surprisingly, most members are found in the most populous provinces with the largest number of educational institutions.

**Table 1**  
Membership by province by locus of employment

	Acad.	Govt	Retired	Student	Other	Total
Nfld	11	1			1	13
P.E.I.	5					5
N.S.	43		1	3	12	59
N.B.	11		1	2	7	20
Que.	123	12	2	55	98	290
Ont.	271	30	12	134	186	633
Man.	15			2	11	28
Sask.	18	1		1	3	23
Alb.	50	2	2	17	34	105
B.C.	61	2	4	11	28	106
Other	58	2	1	28	41	130
Total	666	50	23	253	421	1413

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of members by the locus of their employment. Most members have academic positions, although this graph makes clear how important the large "other" group is to our membership. It is an important reminder of the need to provide services to this large group of members. The combination of a relatively small number in the "retired" category and a large number in the "student" category indicates the newness of our discipline and its growth.

**Figure 1**  
Distribution of CPSA/SQSP Members by Locus of Employment

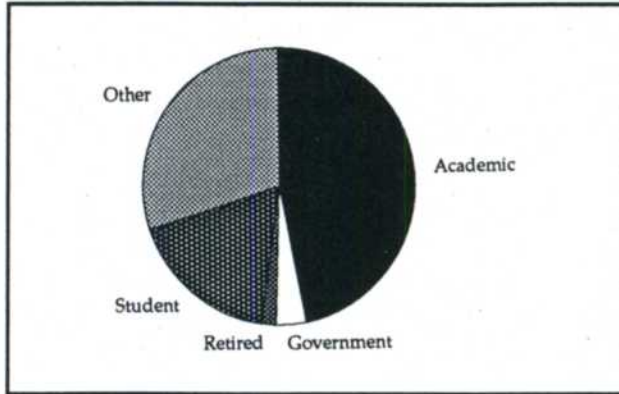


Figure 2 shows the percentage of CPSA members in each province compared to the percentage of the total Canadian population in each province. Political scientists are under-represented in every province except Ontario and Nova Scotia. These are both provinces which have traditionally had a large number of universities. A further reason for the difference in Ontario is the large number of members classified as "government" or "other." Many of these are likely people either working directly for the federal government or as consultants to the federal government or in public affairs firms or industry associations. However, Ontario also has disproportionate numbers in the "academic" and "student" categories.

**Figure 2**  
Distribution of CPSA/SQSP Members Compared to Population

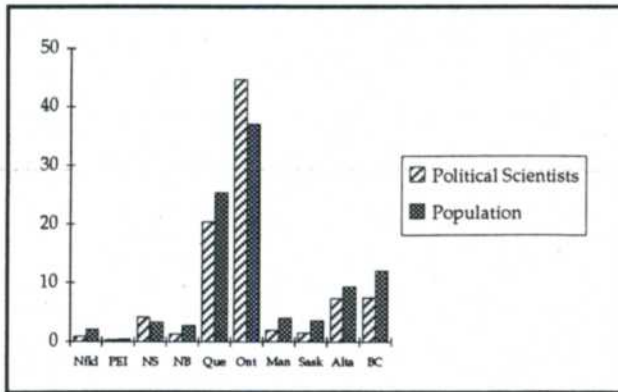


Table 2 provides data on the membership of CPSA/SQSP by province and by gender. Males constitute 76.8% of the total CPSA/SQSP membership.

**Table 2**  
Membership by Province and Gender

Province	Female	Male	Total
Newfoundland	4	9	13
Prince Edward Island	0	5	5
Nova Scotia	12	47	59
New Brunswick	2	19	21
Quebec	57	232	289
Ontario	161	467	628
Manitoba	10	18	28
Saskatchewan	3	20	23
Alberta	26	79	105
British Columbia	26	80	106
Other	26	105	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>1407</b>

**Figure 3**  
Distribution of CPSA/SQSP Members by Province by Gender

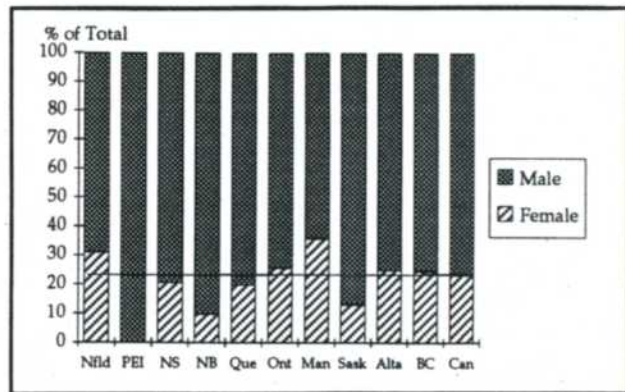


Figure 3 shows that the main anomalies are in those provinces with a small number of members. Chi-square analysis confirms that the relationship between gender and province of residence is not significant at any meaningful level. In other words, male and female members are not unduly clustered in any province.

Table 3 provides data on the locus of employment by gender. Figure 4 indicates that males are significantly over-represented in the "academic" and "government" categories, while women are over-represented in the "student" and "other" categories. The chi-square test confirms that this clustering is statistically significant at the .01 level. The former fact merely confirms what most had long suspected; the latter fact provides some hope for shifting the balance in the future.

**Table 3**  
**Membership by Locus of Employment and Gender**

Locus of Employment	Female	Male	Total
Academic	113	553	666
Government	8	42	50
Retired	0	23	23
Student	84	168	252
Other	122	294	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>1407</b>

**Figure 4**  
**Distribution of CPSA/SQSP Members by Employment by Gender**

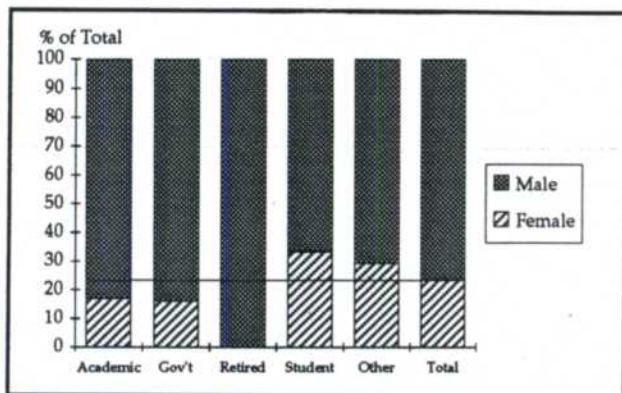


Table 4 illustrates the distribution of members by their subject specialization by gender. In completing the questionnaire, members were allowed to identify as many areas of subject specialization as they wanted, and they did not identify any priority for these areas, so it is impossible for us to determine any priority. Most chose two or three areas ; some even more than that. The unit of analysis here is the response and not the member so that there are many more responses than there are members.

**TABLE 4**  
**DISTRIBUTION BY SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION BY GENDER**

	Female	Male	Total
Comparative	100	366	466
International	57	214	271
Methodology	24	114	138
Political Sociology	114	266	380
Political Theory	62	243	305
Public Policy	74	235	309
Public Administration	36	168	204
Canadian	119	439	558
Political Economy	59	235	294
Other	49	166	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>2446</b>	<b>3140</b>

Figure 5 shows the distribution of subject specializations of members. As might be expected, Canadian is the largest. Comparative and political sociology follow closely behind.

**Figure 5**  
**Distribution by Subject Specialization by Gender**

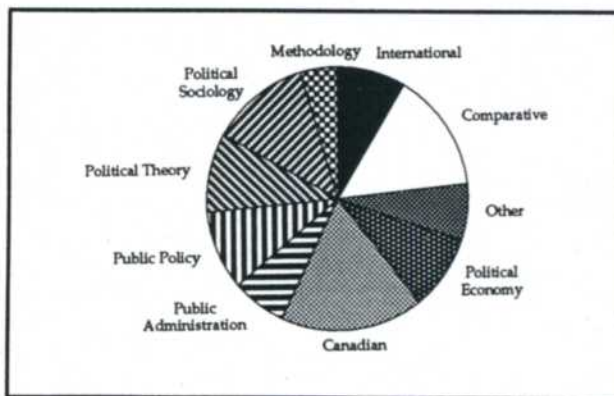


Figure 6 addresses one of the most interesting question which many disciplines are now facing. To what extent are males and females clustered within sub-fields of the discipline? Stated more baldly : Are women restricted to certain areas of the discipline? For example, psychologists generally feel that women have been segregated in areas such as child studies.

**Figure 6**  
**Subject Specialization by Gender**

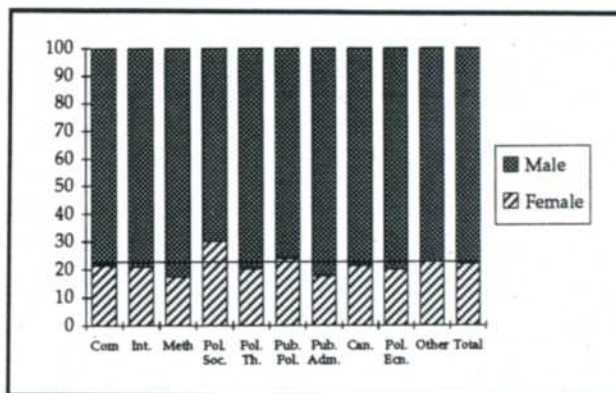


Figure 6 indicates that there is virtually no ghettoization in political science. Women are slightly over-represented in political sociology, and slightly under-represented in methodology and public administration, but even these differences are fairly small. Men and women are virtually evenly distributed in the other subfields.

Separate chi-square tests were also performed for students and academics to determine if there was any significant clustering by gender in either group. Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the distribution of these two groups by subject specialization. The chi-square statistics indicate that neither is statistically significant.

Figure 7 indicates that female students are under-represented in the methodology category, but this is the smallest category (21 of 574) so that very small numbers have a large impact on the percentage.

**Figure 7**  
Distribution of Students by Specialization

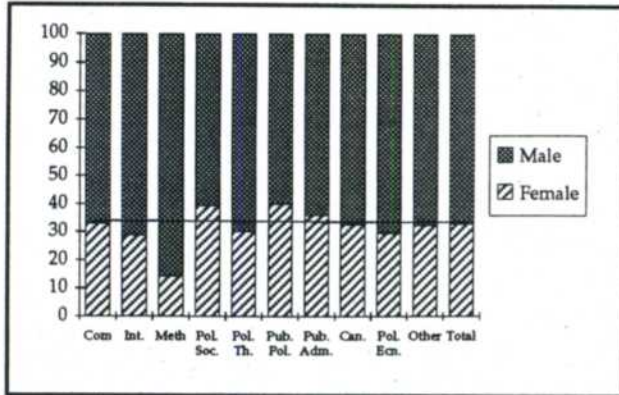
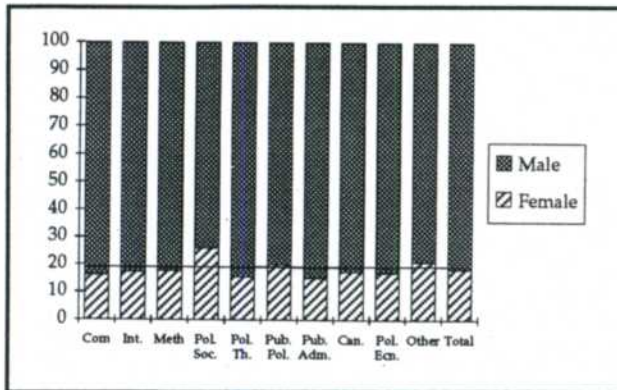


Figure 8 indicates a slight over-representation of women academics in the fields of political sociology and public policy, but no other area indicates any significant variation.

**Figure 8**  
Distribution of Academics by Specialization



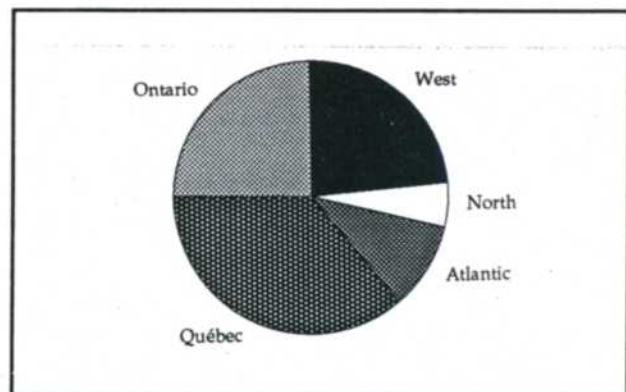
The last area to be reviewed is geographic interest. Similar to subject specialization, members could select more than one area of geographic interest without specifying a priority. Therefore, the unit of analysis is the number of responses rather than the number of members. Table 5 summarizes the results. Not surprisingly, Canada is most frequently mentioned followed by the United States and Western Europe. The level of response drops rather quickly after that and it is interesting how many areas are fairly well represented. A chi-square test indicated that there is no statistically significant relationship between gender and geographic area of interest.

**Table 5**  
Distribution by Area of Geographic Interest

	Female	Male	Total
Canada	165	584	749
Canada - West	32	108	140
Canada - Ontario	34	111	145
Canada - Québec	44	168	212
Canada - Atlantic	9	51	60
Canada - North	4	26	30
United States	73	288	361
Caribbean	5	28	33
Latin America	20	65	85
Western Europe	74	265	339
UK and Ireland	23	119	142
Central & Eastern Europe	22	82	104
South Asia	6	31	37
South-East Asia	13	39	52
China	10	32	42
Japan	4	30	34
Australia & Oceania	7	61	68
Near East	7	30	37
North Africa	3	14	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	48	65
Other	13	73	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>2838</b>

Figure 9 illustrates the breakdown of responses identifying interest in specific areas of Canada. Québec has traditionally been the area of greatest interest as indicated by the number of courses on Québec politics offered at universities outside Québec. It is difficult to imagine any university offering a course on the politics of any province other than its own or Québec. In fact, some universities do not offer courses on politics in their own province, but offer a course on Québec politics.

**Figure 9**  
Distribution of Academics by Specialization



## Conclusion

The overall findings of this review of CPSA/SQSP membership are fairly clear. Most of our members are in the general academic category, i.e., currently employed by or studying in universities. However, a significant portion of our membership falls in the other category. This should serve as a reminder that we must be sensitive to the needs and interests of this large non-academic membership in providing services.

The gender distribution of our membership is both problematic and promising. It is obvious from attending the CPSA or SQSP meetings or walking the corridors of any political science department that women are currently vastly under-represented in our discipline. This analysis confirms that observation. However, the future looks more promising. The gender distribution of students is still not at the level which it should be if women are to be equally represented, but we are clearly moving in the right direction. The other promising part of the gender distribution is that women have not been relegated to specific areas of the discipline as has apparently happened in other disciplines.

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## GRADUATE STUDENT JOB SEARCHES

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### EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### INTRODUCTION

John Crossley  
University of Prince Edward Island

For at least the last fifteen years political scientists have been concerned about the employment prospects for people with newly minted graduate degrees, especially doctorates. The rapid expansion of the Canadian University system in the 1960s and 1970s skewed the demographics of many university faculties, leading to a period in which the number of retirements each year was insufficient to permit the system to absorb those entering the profession. In the early 1980s, recession, declining Federal Government support for post-secondary education, and hiring freezes at many universities further restricted the opportunities for employment. The situation was ameliorated by the availability of alternative employment in the still-expanding public sector, by the availability of funding for post-doctoral studies, and by efforts of national funding agencies and universities to keep young scholars in the discipline; but the situation was not pleasant.

For a brief period starting in the late 1980s, it looked as if the employment prospects in political science — and other disciplines — were improving. The expansion of the economy in the 1980s led to better funding for universities and a dramatic growth in enrollment. For a few years the academic job market was fairly active. And the future looked hopeful for young scholars, with the prospect of a large number of retirements among that cohort of academics hired in the 1960s and 1970s. Some people believed the number of retirements would be so great that demand for new academics would outstrip the supply coming from Canadian graduate schools.

Sadly, the recession of the early 1990s, the fiscal crisis of Canadian governments, and changing beliefs about the role of the state have once again led to a decline in hiring at Canadian universities. Retirements are, in fact, occurring — and being encouraged by early retirement

packages — but such retirements are more often viewed as an opportunity to reduce expenditures than to renew faculty. Furthermore, alternatives to university employment are not as plentiful as they once were, largely because governments can not be relied upon to absorb very many potential employees. This bleak situation will certainly continue for a few years as the university system adjusts to the effects of lower Federal Government funding under the Canadian Health and Social Transfer program to be introduced for the 1996-97 fiscal year.

The Canadian Political Science Association has long been concerned about the employment opportunities, or lack of opportunities, for new members of our discipline. In 1983, for example, the CPSA Board received the report from The Committee on Part-time and Alternative Employment. In 1990, the CPSA Board struck "The Committee to Review the Academic Job Market for Ph.Ds in Political Science". In recent years the CPSA Annual Meetings have included opportunities for members of departments expecting to hire new members to meet prospective applicants. Also, the programs of recent CPSA conferences have included special sessions of relevance to Ph.D. students. (In 1995, for example, there will be a Roundtable on "Educating Doctoral Students for a Changing Discipline in a Changing World".)

In 1994, at the Calgary Learned, the CPSA program committee organized a Roundtable on "Employment Prospects in Political Science". The session was chaired by Stan Drabek from Calgary. Participants were Kathryn Harrison (UBC), Christopher Manfredi (McGill), Anthony Perl (Calgary), Ken Weaver (Brookings), and David Welch (Toronto). Attendance at the session was good, and it was decided to disseminate some of the information presented at the session through the *Bulletin*.

Kent Weaver presented data and analysis relating to the recruitment of political scientists by universities in Canada and the United States. An expanded version of his Calgary presentation appeared in the November 1994 (vol. XXIII : 2) of this *Bulletin* (pp. 88-95). Presentations by three of the other participants are published below.

Chris Manfredi is the Director of Graduate Studies at McGill University, and he reports on his Department's efforts to enhance the employment prospects of its doctoral candidates. The pieces by Anthony Perl and Kathryn Harrison provide us with the experience and advice of recent candidates on the job market. Perl introduces us to — or reminds us about — the "uncertainty and quasi-anarchy" that prevails on the political science job market. Harrison reminds us that few of us are "autonomous independent scholars". She addresses the particular problems and challenges faced by the job hunter who is one-half of an academic couple.

It was possible to detect at least two themes that ran through all of the presentation at the Roundtable in Calgary in 1994. Perhaps the strongest theme was the need for those on the academic job market to be flexible. Employment prospects are enhanced by a willingness to search outside of Canada as well as right across Canada, and by a willingness to apply for jobs outside of political science, especially in cognate disciplines and interdisciplinary programs. In addition, the ability to teach and research in more than one field of political science seems to enhance one's employment prospects.

The second theme I detected at the Roundtable was the need to work damned hard and to be thoroughly prepared. Prospective academic employers can expect to hire people who are superior teachers and productive researchers, so competitors on the job market have to work hard in both these areas. The notes I made during the Roundtable discussion suggest that the need to work



might amount to a vocation — a vocation accompanied by a willingness to put one's private life and non-academic ambitions on hold for a number of years. However, I also noted that the panelists — who are successful because, in part, they work so hard and with such dedication — all seemed very happy with the career (or vocation) they have chosen.

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## A PERSONAL VIEW ON POLITICAL SCIENCE JOB HUNTING

Anthony Perl  
University of Calgary

Figuring out how to get a job in political science can be perplexing at the best of times. The observation that academic labour markets resemble Cohen, March, and Olsen's "garbage can model" of policy making has been made before (Zahariadis, 1994). Where unrelated inputs combine in idiosyncratic ways, the logic of decision-making becomes practically impenetrable. Perspective, patience, and perseverance are each helpful in coping with such an "organized anarchy". They tend to increase with exposure to the job market, thus the sooner one gets involved in job hunting, the more practice one gets at making the best of its inherent uncertainty.

Getting job hunting experience can begin well before one actually starts looking for work. Early into my dissertation, I started to survey the terrain by attending the job talks of candidates coming through my own department, by going to my first CPSA and APSA annual meetings, and by giving my first research presentation outside of the classroom, in our graduate student association's seminar series. Each of these activities helped to bring the job hunting process to life. In the process, they defined areas of uncertainty that I needed to learn more about. My first impressions about job hunting launched several good conversations with more senior peers who were already out on the market and with junior faculty who had recently come off the market.

Judging when to launch one's own job search is never easy, but preliminary explorations can help build one's confidence in taking that important step. After consulting with my supervisor, thesis committee members, and other faculty, I opted to venture into the fray rather early, just a couple of chapters into my dissertation. Based upon my early exposure to the job market, I had decided that in my first round of job hunting, gaining practice would be a worthwhile end in itself. Thus my objective was simply to achieve face to face contact with potential employers.

Given the high odds of making a short list at this early stage in my career, I sought out venues where potential employers could come to me. The APSA's "Professional Placement Service" held in conjunction with its annual meeting around Labour Day offers one such location. Prospective employers hold preliminary interviews, and while these encounters rarely lead directly to a job, they do offer great practice in putting one's best foot forward in a short amount of time (usually 15 minutes to half an hour). Another opportunity arose when faculty from a department that was searching for new faculty passed through my own department to do some recruiting. Learning just how quickly one needs to make a good first impression was the most valuable lesson of these contacts.

A more sobering lesson from these early encounters was just how much "output" was necessary to land a full-blown interview. Reaching that threshold of conference papers, refereed publications, and thesis chapters needed to convince a search committee that I was worth flying

out took time. But focusing on this necessity sooner rather than later got me to broaden my research and writing activities beyond the dissertation, which I had initially focused on as an end in itself. Even a great dissertation, one that is ready for immediate publication, will count for less in the eyes of most search committees than a good dissertation plus several refereed articles and conference papers.

In the meantime, I kept sending out as many job applications I could afford to in order to cross that threshold of plausible employability as soon as possible. Casting my net widely, I applied to foreign universities, community colleges, and post-doctoral fellowships in the hope of getting as much feedback as possible. Fortunately, a few of the rejection letters that poured back into my mailbox contained a personal touch, such as telling me that I had made the first or second cut from a pool of hundreds, or encouraging me to consider reapplying for future vacancies when I was more advanced in my career. After developing some sense of which letters represented more than just a brush off, I decided to reply to ones that offered any hope for a future opportunity. One such reply led to an interview at an upcoming conference that both the department head and I were attending.

During this intermediate period, my phone would occasionally ring with unexpected offers, like the chance to teach on a sessional contract at an institution where I had applied for a tenure-stream job. Learning how to say "no thank you" to an offer that did not fit with my career goals was extremely valuable. Another skill that I started to develop was judging just how seriously to take the first phone call from a prospective employer. One professor from a small public college in New England called to let me know that I had "practically" made their short list. After a few minutes of small talk, he asked me what my minimum salary requirement was. I said that I would have to check out the cost of living in that part of the U.S. before answering for certain, but that I could give my answer at the interview. When he pressed me to name a figure, I replied that I would take "a living wage" but could not be more specific. Months later I received a terse rejection letter from that institution.

Another time, a major research university called to tell me I had made their short list and asked for two additional letters of reference. After waiting eight weeks to hear back about scheduling an interview, I called and was told that not everyone on the short list would be flown in. After a few more months, an apologetic rejection letter arrived. These false starts made me more realistic about just how self-interested, cavalier, or disorganized some prospective employers could be. I also found that even the most bizarre response could be used as a pretext to phone up other prospective employers and get a sense of the status of their search. Few institutions appeared to treat their job competition deadlines as an absolute cut-off on receiving additional information, thus I learned to send out updates of good news (e.g., article acceptance in a refereed journal, dissertation defense being scheduled, etc.) to all institutions where my candidacy was still alive.

My first full blown interview turned out to be at a small public university in the American West. Not having my heart set on the position made it possible to treat this opportunity as a dress rehearsal for future performances. My first discover was just how much energy is demanded by these events. From breakfast with the chair at 8 a.m. through beer with graduate students at midnight, I found myself under intense scrutiny for an eighteen hour day. Learning as much in advance about the institution, departmental faculty, and even the community, turned out to be just as important as a well-rehearsed job talk. I also learned just how important the informal component of an

interview process can be. Ten hours into sizing me up, my prospective colleagues took me out to dinner. They insisted that my interview was over and that I should just "be myself". But in retrospect, that was when the most crucial part of the day's activity began! Taking the time to de-brief upon returning home helped me to gain additional insight into the interview.

In sum, my advice on coping with the uncertainty and quasi-anarchy found in political science job hunting is to maximize one's inputs, in terms of exposure to the process, face to face contact with potential employers, applications, and additional information submitted to job competitions. My observation of peers going through this process suggests that the most significant constraints on finding employment (i.e., the ones that an applicant has any control over) are self-imposed. The more effort one is willing to put into job hunting, and the more one can take the resulting ups and downs in stride, the better the chance of securing a decent fit between career goals and employment opportunities.

Reference: Zahariadis, Nikolaos, "Garbage Cans and the Hiring Process" in *P.S.: Political Science and Politics*, vol. 27, No 1, March 1994.

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### SEARCH STRATEGIES FOR ACADEMIC COUPLES

Kathryn Harrison  
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The subject of two career search strategies is seldom discussed in formal academic settings, although it is one of particular relevance to academics for two reasons. First, these days academics need to be mobile to find a job. Most of us are happy just to land a job, let alone one in a particular location! Second, we often have partners with equally specialized careers, who aren't any more flexible than we are with respect to location. I can personally attest to the job hunting challenges faced by a two-academic couple.

A recent article in APSA's "PS" argued that it is an advantage to be part of an academic couple — there are economies of scale in applying for jobs and you can share interview experiences and provide mutual support. If you are in the same or related disciplines, you are also in a good position to review each other's work and even collaborate, if that appeals to you. However, there are also important disadvantages. Apart from the ultimate goal of landing jobs within a reasonable distance, you face an immediate challenge of having two people in one household going through what can be an emotionally draining, ego-deflating, and even physically exhausting process of academic job hunting. The challenge of finding two positions in the same discipline, or even subdiscipline, can be especially acute, as my husband and I discovered.

While there are no easy answers, it may help to think long and hard, and early, about some of the issues you may face.

- Are you willing to commute? If so, how far? It may help to talk to couples who've done it — both those with negative and positive experiences.
- Will one partner's career determine your location, perhaps the one who seems least mobile, or the one who gets a job first? That sounds great in theory, and may be an attractive solution if at least one partner is flexible concerning career or location. However, if that is not the case, could the other partner really live

with the career consequences of being a "trailing spouse" in the long term?

- How much are you willing to trade career success for equity in the relationship? You may face a choice between a tenure track or even tenured position for only one of you in one location, and sessional or non-academic positions for both in another.

Most of the academic couples I know who were job hunting at the same time simply blitzed the market, both applying for almost all jobs for which they were eligible, with an obvious focus on big cities, regions with multiple universities, and universities with multiple jobs. However, a more difficult question is what strategy to pursue if one partner already has a desirable job, academic or otherwise. Many couples limit the unemployed partner's search to the geographic vicinity of the other partner's job. Probably the greatest advantage of this strategy is that there is at least some sense of stability in your life. Could you really live, possibly for several years, with the feeling that your life is up in the air?

Although my husband had a tenured position, we chose instead to both apply for jobs throughout North America. After several years in the same place, it was probably easier for us to confront uncertainty with respect to location. And given comparable individual priorities, we agreed that the fact that he finished his Ph.D. first wasn't a good enough reason to limit exclusively my career prospects. What appears to be a neutral, rational strategy ("whoever gets a job first") has for decades predominantly constrained women's careers. Finally, there was always the possibility that I wouldn't be able to get a position in Vancouver, where his job was located, but we would both be able to get jobs some place else.

If you opt for a similar strategy, you should be aware that not all colleagues will be understanding when they hear that a colleague is applying for jobs elsewhere for personal reasons. Many senior faculty have never faced a tradeoff between their relationships and their careers. When I resigned a tenure track position for one in the same city as my husband, many of my colleagues were initially quite angry, though all eventually agreed that they would have done the same thing in the circumstances.

Another question you face is whether or not to be open about your personal situation when applying for jobs. One hears of job candidates removing wedding rings or otherwise concealing personal information, lest it be held against them that they have a less-than-completely-mobile partner. I adopted an alternative strategy of trying to get as much information as possible about my husband's job prospects in the vicinity by asking questions when I went for interviews. This has the added advantage that if there is any prospect to accommodation of your partner's circumstances, the Department Head and Dean have more lead time to work something out.

My experience was mixed, however. One department where I interviewed was extremely receptive and helpful. Not coincidentally, the Chair of the search committee and other members of the department have academic partners. At the other extreme, a third of the faculty in another department grilled me about my husband's "intentions" and mobility. It was clear that my personal relationship was viewed as a relevant factor in their hiring decision. The Chair of the search committee in that department told me bluntly that if he had his way it would be illegal for academics to marry.

I offer one final piece of advice, whether to individual or paired job hunters. When you get a job offer, bargain

(within reason). While it is a buyer's market out there, once a department goes through the rigorous and time-consuming process of deciding who they want, that person is in a considerably stronger position than before. While that definitely doesn't mean that you can name your salary and perks, you can also be sure that if you don't ask, you won't get it.

If you're a student, ask your department head and your peers what recent offers they know of. While salary offers tend to be relatively inflexible (though not beyond negotiation), short term travel support, computer equipment, and first year course reductions may be negotiable. Returning to the case of academic couples, I have heard of a sessional position being created for a trailing partner, extra salary being granted to cover commuting costs, and office space being provided for the underemployed partner. You are in a stronger position to ask for these things at the time of the job offer than once you've accepted the job.

The preceding discussion invariably reflects my experience as a married, heterosexual woman, and my own priorities with respect to career and family, academic and non-academic jobs. Clearly, not everyone's choices will be the same, nor should they be. However, I welcome more discussion of the subject of two career couples within academic institutions. Contrary to the myth of autonomous, individual scholars, most people do have personal commitments and priorities other than their careers to consider in making professional decisions.

Reference: Deborah K. Furlong, Scott R. Furlong, "Netting the Big One: Things Candidates (and Departments) Ought to Know," *PS: Political Science and Politics* XXVII (March 1994): 91-97.

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#### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT

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Success in placing Ph.D. students in the academic job market requires the combined efforts of both the students and the departments in which they study. Students can help themselves by completing their degrees expeditiously, by writing theoretically strong and intellectually challenging dissertations, by presenting papers at national and international conferences, and by seeking to have their work published in refereed journals prior to completing their degrees. The responsibility of departments is to provide the training necessary for students to accomplish these tasks, as well as to provide active support through professional development and placement assistance. In my contribution to this Roundtable, I want to discuss how McGill's political science department meets this responsibility to the students in our program.

About five years ago, our department took stock of its success in placing students in academic positions in Canada. What we found is reflected in Kent Weaver's data: our share of the Canadian-trained faculty in Canadian political science departments was lower than we expected. The challenge facing the department was to increase our placement rate in the face of two very important limitations: the department's relatively small size (we rank about fifth in size among English-language Ph.D. granting departments), and the department's extensive undergraduate teaching responsibilities

(approximately 12% of all majors in the Faculty of Arts are in political science). These two facts of departmental life limit both the number of graduate course offerings and the amount of time that faculty can devote to graduate supervision. The presence of a large M.A. program further strains the resources available for Ph.D. training. The only way to meet the challenge we faced was to make professional development and placement an integral part of our Ph.D. program without, of course, diminishing the program's intellectual content.

#### Professional Development and Placement Assistance

In their survey of doctoral students in political science (*CPSA Bulletin* 20:3, 1991), Peter Russell, Richard Vernon and Margaret Little found that many are unaware of what awaits them in the academic job market. This suggested to our department that perhaps the most important change we could make to our placement practices was to make professional development an important part of our students' training from the very beginning of their programs, a decision that has been confirmed in a recent survey of our students' experiences on the academic job market. What these students told us is that early orientation to the job market through such practices as job market analysis, preparation, encouragement of publication and presentation of papers, informal faculty/graduate student seminars, and close individual supervision greatly enhances their employment prospects.

Our department's approach to professional development has three important aspects: publication, teaching, and placement preparation and assistance. In order to increase the publication profiles of our Ph.D. students we encourage them to submit their best papers to refereed journals, and advise them on submission strategies, including how to select the most appropriate journal for their paper. One point that we have stressed is that even rejection of a paper by a scholarly journal provides important feedback through the comments of referees (journal editors can rest assured that we discourage frivolous submissions: none of us wants to increase faculty workloads needlessly). We also encourage co-publication with faculty members where appropriate. In the area of teaching, we provide teaching opportunities for senior Ph.D. students during both regular and summer sessions. For example, our introductory course in political theory is taught by a team of two faculty members and one graduate student, and two recent student members of the team have both secured tenure-track positions. Similarly, two students about to enter the job market each recently took sole responsibility for courses in the summer session: both students secured tenure-track positions this year.

In order to prepare and assist students for the market, the Department established the position of Associate Director of Graduate Studies (Placement and Professional Development). This faculty member is responsible for monitoring the academic job market, assisting students in preparing application packages, and overseeing other departmental programs for students entering the market. We also established a central "clearinghouse" for application packages in the office of our graduate secretary. Students now put together a single application package, which is kept on file, reproduced and sent to prospective employers at the student's request. Finally, we have established a number of special measures, including funding for participation in scholarly conferences and the APSA Placement Service, seminars on application strategies and preparation, and regular memoranda detailing the academic placement and publication success of current students and recent graduates. These memoranda, which are virtually

costless, have had a strong positive impact on student morale, as well as on our department's reputation with University administrators. While each of these programs involve an expenditure of departmental and individual resources, they are essential to enhancing placement rates. The basic point is that departments must be proactive in their efforts to place students.

For those students who receive invitations for on-campus interviews, the Department arranges mock "job talks," as well as simulated one-on-one interviews. The job talks attempt to replicate as accurately as possible the experience that the student is likely to undergo in her or his own interview. The practice talk is followed by a debriefing session in which the student's performance is critically evaluated. If the student wishes, a second session can be scheduled. Students also receive instruction in how to prepare for their campus visits. For the most part, students are unaware of what the interview experience is like, and we try to prepare them for it as best we can.

### Program Changes

In addition to professional development and placement assistance, we continue to seek ways of improving the nature of our Ph.D. program itself. The most important change that we have made in the last five years is to implement a combined M.A./Ph.D. program that students may enter directly after finishing the B.A. degree. Although this is the usual route taken by students attending universities in the United States, it challenged traditional ways of organizing graduate study in Canada. The program consists of thirteen courses (including two research seminars), comprehensive examinations in two fields, and the completion of a dissertation. The purpose of this change to our program are twofold: to allow our students to complete their degrees more expeditiously, and to allow students to move through their programs as a single cohort. The second of these objectives is particularly important, since it should allow students to provide mutual intellectual and emotional support as they move through at least the pre-dissertation stage of their programs. We expect that this will make them better scholars, as well as reduce the anxiety associated with particular requirements, such as comprehensive examinations. Because the first students entered this program in September of 1993, it is too early to tell whether we are achieving these objectives, or whether this program change has had any impact on our students' success on the continental job market. Nevertheless, there is evidence that students in the first M.A./Ph.D. cohort are proceeding more quickly through the formal requirements of the program (i.e. courses and exams) than did students in the past, and that the rationale for the program changes has had a positive effect on student attitudes.

A second important program change involves a phased-in series of curricular changes, the first of which is the introduction of advanced research seminars in each subfield. These seminars are designed for students who are in the final stages of their course work, and will soon be working on dissertation proposals. The principal function of these seminars is to hone research skills by subjecting drafts of proposals to critical scrutiny by faculty, fellow students, and visiting scholars. Indeed, the participation of distinguished scholars from other universities has been one of the most important aspects of these seminars. In addition to the intellectual stimulation these speakers provide, they expose our students to cutting-edge research, permit them to see how successful scholars construct and communicate research programs, bring visibility to our program and allow our students to establish a network of contacts. The ability to produce first-rate dissertations is an important variable in

placement success, and these seminars are designed to produce students who have that ability. Funded by both the Department and the Faculty of Arts, the impact of these seminars has already been significant.

### Results

The Department's attention to placement and professional development has produced significant dividends over the past few years. Since 1992, we have placed five students in tenure-track academic positions (or their equivalent) in Canada, Australia, Israel, and the United States. The feedback that we have received from these students is that early preparation for the job market is essential to successful placement. A record of scholarly activity in the form of publications and conference presentation, as well as teaching experience, are important keys to securing employment. The final key is good preparation in the form of advice on application strategies and interview techniques. None of these recommendations is particularly novel, but it serves a useful purpose to remind ourselves of them from time to time.

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## THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY: DOCUMENTING ASYMMETRIES IN NEIGHBOURLY KNOWLEDGE

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Canadians have long suspected that they know more about the political system and leaders of their southern neighbour than vice-versa. Such a conclusion is hardly surprising given the asymmetry in mass media exposure: through the cable all the major American news networks are readily available in Canada whereas the CBC is hardly a household name in the States. But even before the advent of radio and television, there were historical reasons for believing that Americans were more ignorant of their less populous neighbour. This ignorance extended to the top levels of government: when Vincent Massey was received by President Coolidge in 1927 as the first resident minister from Canada to Washington, the American president asked him if Toronto was near a lake.<sup>1</sup> Even more memorable was President Johnson's introduction of Prime Minister Pearson at a 1965 summit meeting as "Prime Minister Wilson." Most of the evidence has tended to be such anecdotal accounts. This study moves beyond anecdote to document the knowledge gap statistically. A large sample of American, Canadian, and British university students were given a short knowledge test in the late eighties and those results are reported here.

Aside from documenting US ignorance of the Canadian political system, this test also allows us to ask whether Canadian students' knowledge of their own and other world leaders is sufficient. This is a relevant question in an era concerned with global competitiveness and international education comparisons. Such rankings usually focus on math and science prowess but certainly awareness of other countries' political systems is also vital to international business transactions and informed public choice at home.

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<sup>1</sup> Lawrence Martin (1982) *The Presidents and The Prime Ministers* (Markham: Paperjacks).

### The Survey Test

From the Fall of 1986 through early 1988, a survey of international relations attitudes was conducted in first year university classes in five Canadian and five American universities. Most of the items on those surveys were designed to measure student attitudes on Reagan's foreign policy, contemporary issues of world politics (e.g. Apartheid) and basic political beliefs. Though the primary purpose of the survey was not to perform a comprehensive test of international relations, three items were included at the end which are nonetheless relevant to the questions posed above.

A wide geographic range for the surveys was sought. The first survey conducted in the 1986-87 academic year included three Canadian schools and one American (the numbers of usable surveys completed are shown in parenthesis): St Francis Xavier, Nova Scotia (275), Dalhousie, Nova Scotia (117), University of Winnipeg, Manitoba (198) and Ohio State University (126). This sampling was considered insufficient and so a second round of surveys were mailed between Oct 1987 and January 1988 resulting in the following additional surveys: St Francis Xavier (2nd round, 171); Memorial University, Newfoundland (77); University of Toronto, Ontario (118); Arizona State University (120); University of Pennsylvania, Lockhaven (104); Holy Cross, Massachusetts (25) and University of Maine (79).

In terms of representativeness of the American population, students from 30 of the 50 states were included though the Northeast is over represented and the deep South under-pollled. For Canada, Atlantic Canada is over represented while Quebec natives made up only 1% of the sample and thus are grossly under-represented. Nonetheless, the main strength of this analysis is the reasonably large sample size, particularly for the Canadian sample. All told there are 955 Canadian cases and 454 American cases represented here.

In the Fall of 1989 the same survey was run in first year politics classes at the University of Bristol and the Bristol Polytechnic. This sample produced 232 British cases and while the sample is relatively small, the benefits of adding a third party perspective have prompted its inclusion here.

In all cases, the attempt was to survey only first year students. This was done to measure the level of their knowledge based only on their high school preparation and not what they might be learning in university. Thus it should tell us something about the general level of preparation for all high school graduates. Of course, not all high school students go on to college so these results here represent the "cream" of the young adults.<sup>1</sup>

The complete survey was eight pages long and collected a variety of attitudes on international affairs as well as demographic attributes of the student respondents. At the end of the survey were two pages designed to test general knowledge of world politics. One of the items asked the students to supply in chronological order the leaders since 1945 of Canada, the US, and the USSR. As can be seen in Figure One, the answer form provided a blank and date only when the leadership changed. Thus for Canada, the respondent sees that King was still PM in 1945 and then empty blanks were provided in 1948, 1957, 1963, 1968, 1979, 1980 and two blanks for 1984. Supplying the

<sup>1</sup> Since a higher percentage of US high school students go on to first year of college, we might expect them to do slightly worse overall compared to the Canadian students though this participation rate is rapidly closing.

dates of new leaders should have made the task slightly easier since they can reason from duration of tenure (Trudeau was long, Clark short) and from which foreign leaders were in office at the same time (Diefenbaker and Kennedy, Trudeau and Nixon, Nixon and Brezhnev.) To make things easier still, a list was provided at the end of all the names they needed for the task and eleven others (see Appendix One.) This was done as much to help the coders figure out the students' spellings as to aid the students.

Figure One:  
The Leader Test

	Canadian PM		US President		USSR Party Leader
1945	King	Lib	Truman	Demo	_____
1948	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			1953		1953
			_____	_____	_____
1957	_____	_____			1953 (also)
			1961		_____
1963	_____	_____	1963		_____
			_____	_____	1964
1968	_____	_____			_____
			1969		_____
					1974
					_____
			1977		_____
1979	_____	_____			_____
1980	_____	_____			_____
			1981		_____
			_____	_____	1982
1984	_____	_____			1984
1984	_____	_____			_____
					1985
					_____

For the Canadian and American lists a space was also provided to indicate the political party of the leader (the labels "Liberal", "Conservative" or "PC", "NDP", "Democrat", and "Republican" were provided in the introduction.) Originally, it was thought that while they might forget the name of the leader, they would more easily recall the party in power. In practice it appears they rarely knew the party and only secondarily attached it as a label for a particular leader. Thus it is used here as a guess at the given leader's party label.

The second major knowledge test involved supplying the names of twenty numbered countries on a map of Europe. The map test included all the major states with few difficult or minor territories. The expectation was that the score here would be related to knowledge of European history and affairs.

Finally, as an attempt to introduce knowledge of the Third World, the students were given the names of five nations (Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nicaragua and Turkey) and asked to rank them in order of 1) total population and 2) wealth per capita.

### The Findings

Table One summarises the average scores on the leaders and map test for the Canadians, Americans and British

students. As can be seen by calculating the average number correct as a percentage, most students failed to get 50% correct on most items. For example, out of eight Canadian PMs, Canadian students on average identified 3.88 correctly and the American and British less than one (.28 and .41 respectively).

**Table One**  
Summary Table - Average Number of Items Correct  
(number in parenthesis equals total possible)

	Cdn PM (8)	US Prs (7)	Soviet (7)	Map (20)
Canadian	3.88	3.31	1.80	9.08
US	0.28	4.84	1.78	8.60
British	0.41	3.85	2.96	15.04

For more detailed consideration of the results, we need to look at each national group separately.

#### Canadian Results

Table Two reports how well the Canadian students did at identifying individual Prime Ministers. Sixty seven percent correctly identified the (then) current PM as Mulroney and only 57% were also able to attach the correct party label. (The rest either said Liberal or NDP or had no answer.) The table ranks the PMs by their familiarity to the students. Thus Trudeau's long tenure from 1968-79 was correctly identified by 59%. How quickly they forget: Turner's brief tenure in 1984 was remembered by less than half, dropping him to fifth place in the student's memory. The fifties and the sixties might as well have been ancient history as more than three quarters of the students failed to identify Diefenbaker, Pearson or St Laurent despite the presence of their names in the survey hint list. While over 4/5's wouldn't hazard a guess, 14 students actually thought Dief was a Liberal.

**Table Two :**  
Canadian results on own PMs  
(ranked by % correct)

	% Correct	w/Correct Party <sup>1</sup>
Mulroney	66.8	57 (1.5% said Lib or NDP)
Trudeau 68-79	58.8	52
Trudeau 80-84	57.1	50
Clark	50.5	44
Turner	49.3	44
Diefenbaker	23.0	18 (1.5% said Liberal)
Pearson	18.8	13
St. Laurent	12.1	9

<sup>1</sup> All percentages reported on this and following tables are the per cent correct for the total national sample (Canadian, US, or British).

Table Three shows correct responses by the Canadian students for the US Presidents. They were slightly better able to identify the then current leader as Reagan (70% to Mulroney's 67%). After Carter, the historical sequence is lost as Nixon is remembered before Ford and Kennedy is remembered better than Johnson. There are two things interesting to note here. First, the scores do not trail off as badly in the 50s & 60s as with the Canadian PMs: compare 26% for Eisenhower to 12% for St Laurent. Second, they do quite poorly at American political party labels: 5.2% of the total thought Reagan was a Democrat. Less than half of the students could correctly use party labels for any of the Presidents.

**Table Three :**  
Canadian Results for US Presidents

	% Correct	w/Correct Party
Reagan	69.9	40 (5.2% called him Democrat)
Carter	59.3	30 (3.4% called him Republican)
Nixon	38.0	17 (3.1% called him Democrat)
Ford	36.8	15 (4.3% called him Democrat)
Kennedy	35.1	15
Ike	25.7	9
Johnson	25.4	11

From the Soviet leadership test results reported on Table Four, we see the impact of Gorbachev with 55% already in 1986-87 able to identify him as the current leader. Beyond that and with the possible exceptions of Stalin and Brezhnev, Russian studies are a lost cause. It is interesting that whereas 35% could identify Kennedy as the American President in the early sixties, only 14% knew Khrushchev his "opponent" in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Table Four :**  
Canadian Results for Soviet Leaders

	% Correct
Gorbachev	55.4
Stalin	27.7
Brezhnev	25.8
Andropov	19.1
Khrushchev	13.8
Chernenko	13.0
Malenkov	3.4

#### American Results

Table Five shows the virtual ignorance of Canadian leaders by American students. Only 12% could identify the current leader of Canada. Other answers included Trudeau with 4% and Clark with 1%: MacMillan, Thatcher, St Laurent, and Goldwater were all used at least twice for the current leader. Trudeau seems to be the only other name known at all by the Americans. Beyond that, low scores may indicate lucky guesses. Pearson is the great missing Prime Minister with no Americans getting his tenure correct.

**Table Five :**  
**American Results for Canadian PMs**

	% Correct	w/correct party
Mulroney	11.5	2.4
Trudeau 80-84	9.3	1.3
Trudeau 68-79	4.6	1.3
Clark	1.3	0.2
Turner	0.9	0.4
Diefenbaker	0.2	0.0
St Laurent	0.2	0.2
Pearson	0.0	0.0

By contrast, Table Six shows that American students do know their own leaders fairly well. Presidents even back to Eisenhower were correctly identified by at least half the students. Even the least known President, Johnson, was correctly placed by 55%. They were only slightly less successful at attaching party labels for all but Eisenhower and Johnson. But a surprising 12% thought Ike was a Democrat and 10% made the same error with Ford.

**Table Six :**  
**American Results for Own Presidents**

	% Correct	w/Correct Party
Reagan	82.8	71
Carter	82.2	67
Ford	74.2	49 (10% said Democrat)
Nixon	70.3	49 (6% said Democrat)
Kennedy	61.0	48
Ike	55.5	28 (12% said Democrat)
Johnson	55.3	41

Table Seven shows that Gorbachev was almost twice as well known as any other Soviet leader. This table is interesting because it allows us a fairly objective comparison of the knowledge of Canadian and American students since neither should have a special advantage here. Indeed, to the extent that Americans have viewed the Soviets as more of an adversary, they should "know their enemy" better. In fact, they do not. American students do slightly worse at every Soviet leader than the Canadians.

**Table Seven :**  
**American Results for Soviet Leaders**

	% Correct
Gorbachev	57.9
Brezhnev	31.9
Stalin	30.2
Khrushchev	20.7
Andropov	20.0
Chernenko	13.0
Malenkov	3.7

## The British Results

Aside from the US, the country which most Canadians might hope would know something about our country would be Britain. Table Eight shows that the ties of history and the Commonwealth notwithstanding, British students are also woefully uninformed about Canadian politics. Twenty percent were able to identify Mulroney as the current Canadian leader and while this is better than the Americans, the British students surveyed in 1989 had a longer period of acquaintance. After Mulroney, the scores decline faster with Trudeau much less well known.

**Table Eight :**  
**British Results for Canadian PMs**

	% Correct
Mulroney	20.3
Trudeau 80-84	7.8
Trudeau 68-79	5.6
Turner	1.3
Pearson	1.3
Clark	0.9
Diefenbaker	0.4
St Laurent	0.0

All things considered, the British students do very well on the US Presidents: they outscore the Canadian students by 10 to 20 percentage points on every one! They even do better than the Americans on Reagan (91% to 83%) but it should be borne in mind that Reagan's eight years in office had just ended when this survey was conducted with all the attendant "Reagan years" retrospectives. Another interesting finding is the strong impression Kennedy has made with over half still correctly identifying his term.

**Table Nine :**  
**British Results for US Presidents**

	% Correct
Reagan	90.5
Carter	78.4
Kennedy	52.2
Nixon	46.1
Ford	38.4
Ike	38.4
Johnson	34.9

Once again the superior performance of the British on the Soviet leadership on Table Ten must be seen in light of the later 1989 date of this survey. Gorbachev had accumulated far greater press attention as reflected in the 82% familiarity rating. What is quite surprising is the high scores for the earlier Soviet leaders: three leaders were correctly selected by over half and the rest (except Malenkov) collected at least 10 points more than in the US or Canadian results. The argument has been made that the USSR is a neighbouring country to the UK but by that logic shouldn't the leaders of France, Ireland, Germany, etc... all take precedence?

**Table Ten :**  
**British Results for Soviet Leaders**

	% Correct
Gorbachev	82.3
Brezhnev	52.2
Stalin	50.4
Andropov	38.8
Khrushchev	31.9
Chernenko	31.5
Malenkov	8.2

### Other Results

A second major item in the knowledge test was a map of Europe with the following twenty countries numbered : Portugal, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, West Germany, East Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, the USSR, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, only the overall score was recorded in the coding process not the score on individual countries. These scores are presented on Table One. Once again the British do far better correctly identifying on average 15 out of 20 nations. This time the proximity argument might have some relevance : how would the British have done on a North American map test? The Canadians did about half a country better than the Americans but this small difference is probably not statistically significant.

To move away from the "Eurocentric" a bit, a knowledge test for five Third World countries was also included. Students were asked to rank Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nicaragua and Turkey on the basis of population and wealth (GNP per capita). These five were chosen because they are not obscure (they are all either important regional players or well covered in the news media) and their ranks on these two attributes are significantly different. Nonetheless as can be seen in Table Eleven the results, especially on population, were not good.

This sort of ranking exercise was chosen because it took little time to complete and was easy to code and input to the computer. However since the answers are inter-correlated, one wrong placement of a country can result in the entire sequence being wrong. As Table eleven shows the results on getting the whole sequence correct are quite dismal. While in every case at least 73% tried to do the rankings, the best result on the population ranking was the Americans at 2.2% and for the wealth ranking, the British at 11%.

**Table Eleven :**  
**Score on Third World Test**  
**% blanks and totally correct sequences**

	Cdn	US	Brit
Population			
% leaving it blank	27	22	14
% whole sequence correct	1.5	2.2	1.7
Wealth			
% leaving it blank	27	26	15
% whole sequence correct	6.6	4.4	11.2

We can also look at the results by country as in Table Twelve with the number who correctly placed the single country as a percentage of the total sample. For the reasons given above, there are a lot of near misses. Therefore, an adjusted score is given adding a fraction for being off by one.<sup>1</sup> For the population results, Nicaragua was most commonly correctly identified as the smallest nation with the Canadians worst at 28%. The most common mistake was to place Brazil as the largest nation. Sixty one percent of the British students made this mistake undoubtedly explaining why they did so poorly on the population compared to the wealth rankings (an example of a little knowledge being a bad thing.) What this really points out is their ignorance of Indonesia the fifth largest country in the world.

**Table Twelve :**  
**Comparisons on Third World Knowledge**

	Cdn		US		Brit	
	Raw	Adj	Raw	Adj	Raw	Adj
Population						
Indonesia	12%	21%	14%	24%	10%	19%
Brazil	18%	28%	19%	30%	16%	32%
Turkey	17%	25%	22%	31%	25%	34%
Ethiopia	10%	16%	11%	18%	10%	18%
Nicaragua	28%	38%	30%	41%	37%	50%
Wealth						
Turkey	17%	33%	13%	28%	44%	57%
Brazil	15%	27%	15%	27%	25%	33%
Indonesia	28%	37%	21%	32%	25%	35%
Nicaragua	34%	40%	30%	36%	36%	45%
Ethiopia	64%	68%	60%	60%	72%	75%
Average Pop	17%		19%		20%	
Average Wealth	32%		28%		40%	

Fewer of them had trouble identifying Ethiopia as the poorest of the group thanks to the news attention to the famine and a fair number identified Nicaragua as the next poorest. Once again Brazil was commonly misnumbered as the wealthiest instead of Turkey. Overall, they did better on the wealth rankings and the British clearly did better than the North Americans here.

### Discussion and Conclusion

Thus, comparing the Canadian and American students, this analysis presents two major findings and several collateral ones. First, evidence is provided of what many have long suspected, that Canadian students are more knowledgeable about American politics and leaders than vice-versa. British results are almost as bad on Canadian leaders, but Canada is not a neighbouring country nor is it the major trading partner of Britain anymore. Second, when we compare knowledge of the students' own leaders, we see that Americans know their own recent leaders better than Canadians.

<sup>1</sup> The formula for a given country was the percentage points correct plus a quarter of the percentage points for the two neighbouring ranking if the country was ranked 2,3, or 4 or half the neighbouring percentage points where the nation was at the end of the sequence (1 or 5).



Reviewing Table One and Eleven and Twelve, we would have to say that the British students did the best on all three items: the knowledge of leaders, the Europe map and the Third World. With the exception of the American presidents and the population rankings, Canadian students did slightly better than Americans but the difference is so small it is probably not significant. If we take the usual standard of less than 50% is a failure, then Canadians failed on every one of the tests. As can be seen on the Table Eleven, Canadian students were less willing to try with 27% leaving the item blank, much higher than the other two groups.

What is even more surprising is the failure to get more than 4 out of 8 postwar PMs correct. As Canada opens its borders to increased economic and social transactions within North America, many people have again wondered what will happen to our sense of a unique Canadian identity. Certainly a key part of that identity is knowing one's own immediate past. Leaders can be potent symbols of nationhood. As we've seen, the Americans know their own leaders much better: they did not "fail" on any of their seven postwar leaders. Yet more than half the Canadians could not identify four recent Canadian leaders and a mere 12% could identify St Laurent as the PM who followed King. Thus, both North American countries should examine their teaching of political history at the secondary level: Americans for knowledge of their neighbours, Canadians for knowledge of themselves.

#### Appendix One

Names to be used in Leader test:

Andropov	Gorbachev	Mulroney	Chernenko
Anderson	Gromyko	Nixon	Clark
Brezhnev	Johnson	Pearson	De Gaulle
Brzezinski	Kennedy	Reagan	
Borden	Kissinger	St Laurent	
Carter	Khrushchev	Stalin	
Diefenbaker	King	Stanfield	
Eisenhower	Lenin	Trudeau	
Ford	Macmillan	Truman	
Goldwater	Malenkov	Turner	

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### DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS / AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS

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#### UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

##### Retirements

Alan C. Cairns, June 30, 1995

##### Appointments

Mark Zacher, Associate Editor, *International Organisation*, 1995-1996

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

##### Sabbatical Leaves

Barry Cooper, Fall term, 1995  
Mark Dickerson, 1995-96 academic year  
Ron Keith, Winter term, 1996  
Rainer Knopff, Winter term, 1996

#### Appointments

Dr. Keith Archer has been appointed Associate Dean (Research) in the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Calgary, for a five-year term commencing July 1, 1995.

#### Awards and Fellowships

Dr. F.L. (Ted) Morton has received the 1995 Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research.

Dr. Anthony Perl was awarded a 12-month Chateaubriand Scholarship (commencing in September, 1994) by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to conduct research at the Laboratoire d'économie des transports in Lyons, France.

#### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

##### Sabbaticals

David Cameron and Robert Finbow are finishing sabbatical leaves. Dan Middlemiss and Gil Winham are scheduled for full year and half year sabbaticals respectively this coming year.

##### Chair

David Cameron will become the chair of the department beginning the new academic year, replacing Peter Aucoin who has finished his three year term.

##### Conferences/Workshops

The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, with the Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, co-hosted a conference "In Pursuit of Lasting Resolutions: Post-Conflict Peacekeeping and Societal Reconstruction" at Dalhousie on March 3-5.

The Centre has played a major role in developing a Dalhousie University Seminar Series and a Regional Workshop concerning the G-7 Summit of World leaders to be held in Halifax in June.

Tim Shaw has played a major role in the creation of two new international groups. A Study Group on New World Order was established following his application to the International Political Science Association; and, he is the first chair of the new Section on Global Development within the International Studies Association.

#### HURON COLLEGE

##### Appointment

It is our pleasure to announce the appointment on probationary contracts of Dr. Alfred Chan and of Dr. Paul Nesbitt-Larking by the Department of Political Science at Huron College. Dr. Chan's appointment is in Comparative East Asian Politics, and his area of specialisation is Chinese Politics. Dr. Nesbitt-Larking's appointment is in Canadian Politics, and he specialises in the areas of Canadian Political Economy and Politics and the Media.

#### UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

##### Sabbatiques

Alain Baccigalupo, deuxième tranche du 1er janvier au 15 juin 1996

Gérard Hervouet, première tranche du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1995 et deuxième tranche du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1996

#### Annnonce de poste à combler

Le département de science politique de l'Université Laval prévoit un concours pour un poste de professeur régulier en relations internationales dans les prochains mois. L'annonce officielle paraîtra bientôt.

#### Annonces concernant les rencontres scientifiques

La Faculté des sciences sociales et le département de science politique en collaboration avec le Centre Sahel et le GERDDES-CANADA (branche canadienne du Groupe d'études et de recherche sur la démocratie et le développement économique et social en Afrique, GERDDES-AFRIQUE), organisent un colloque sur le « Retour au pluralisme politique et perspectives de consolidation de la démocratie en Afrique » à l'Université Laval les 5 et 6 mai 1995.

Charles Taylor et l'interprétation de l'identité moderne. Colloque de Cerisy-La-Salle, 6-13 juin 1995, co-organisateur Guy Laforest.

Jean Mercier et Paul Painchaud, membres du Comité organisateur du colloque « Les problèmes environnementaux urbains : le rôle des diverses collectivités territoriales ». Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France, les 14 et 15 décembre 1995.

#### Autre activité

À l'automne 1994, Louise Quesnel était professeure invitée à l'Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux.

#### Subvention obtenue

Louise Quesnel est cochercheure au sein d'une équipe dirigée par Denise Piché, professeure à la faculté d'aménagement de l'Université Laval ; cette équipe travaille sur le thème « Aménagements urbains et conciliation du travail et de la famille », avec un financement reçu du Programme stratégique du CRSH pour trois ans (1994-1997). L'objectif général de cette recherche est d'analyser les rapports entre les transformations dans l'organisation de la vie quotidienne et les aménagements urbains susceptibles de rendre les conséquences de ces transformations plus acceptables et plus équitables.

#### MCGILL UNIVERSITY

##### Sabbaticals (1995-1996)

Jerome Black, Winter term  
Sam Noumoff  
Philip Oxhorn  
Filippo Sabetti (Fall term)

#### MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

##### Sabbaticals

Mark Graesser will be on sabbatical in the 1995-96 academic year. He will be in St. John's completing and writing up earlier work.

#### Graduate Programme

Memorial's re-opened graduate programme is now in its second year and is graduating its first M.A. student. Applications are welcome both in Canadian and comparative politics (European, Latin America) and international politics. For information, contact David Close, Department of Political Science, Memorial University, St. John's, NF, A1B 3X9, Canada (Dclose@kean.ucs.mun.ca). Applications are due by March 1 if they are to be considered for financial assistance.

#### Other news

The Department of Political Science at Memorial has become an associate member of the European Consortium for Political Research. The membership reflects MUN's continued interest in European and International Studies. The Department is in the process of designing an undergraduate programme in International and European Studies which it hopes will be adopted by the Faculty of Arts. The programme will include a language requirement and will be in lieu of normal major and minor.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

##### Award

Dr. Larry Woods, an associate professor in the International Studies program at the University of Northern British Columbia, has been awarded an Outstanding Academic Book Award from *Choice Magazine*. The American publication is frequently used by librarians at colleges and universities throughout North America in determining whether to acquire various academic publications. The 1994 awards honour 600 titles from the more than 6500 books reviewed by *Choice Magazine* in 1993.

Dr. Woods' research interests include Asia-Pacific Regionalism, Asian Politics, and Canada's relations with the Asia-Pacific Region. His 1993 publication, *Asia-Pacific Diplomacy: Nongovernmental Organizations and International Relations*, was published by the University of British Columbia Press and is the first UBC Press book to receive an Outstanding Academic Book Award since the late 1980s.

#### UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

##### Sabbatiques (1995-96)

Alex Macleod  
Dan O'Meara  
Philippe Leprestre  
Chantal Rondeau  
Evelyne Tardy  
André Corten

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

##### Sabbaticals

Philip Goldman, Winter 1996  
Jayant Lele, Winter 1996  
Charles Pentland, 1995-96  
George Perlin, Winter 1996  
Philip Wood, Fall 1995

## UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

**Sabbaticals**

Professors J.M. Porter and D.S. Spafford will be on sabbatical leave for the 1995-96 academic year, as will Professor A. MacLeod from the sister department at St. Thomas More College. Professor R.A. Nordahl will be on a one year leave in 1995-96, the first of a sequence of one year leaves that will alternate with a year in the department.

**Award**

Professor D.E. Smith has won a Killam Research Fellowship for the two academic years commencing July 1, 1995. He will be on leave from the department for that period.

**Visiting Appointment**

Professor R. Noble, whose permanent appointment is in the Department of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg, will hold a visiting appointment in the department for the 1995-96 academic year.

## SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

**Appointment**

Dr. Tsuyoshi Kawasaki was offered an appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science in August 1994. This is a joint appointment with Interdisciplinary Studies in the Faculty of Arts, effective August 1994-August 1998.

**In Memoriam**

Dr. Maurice Halperin, Emeritus Professor, died on February 10, 1995 following a stroke. He arrived at Simon Fraser University in 1968. He would have been 89 on March 3.

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

**Sabbaticals (1995-96)**

Sylvia Bashevkin (2nd term only)  
 Ronald Beiner (2nd term only)  
 David Cameron  
 Stephen Clarkson  
 Michael Donnelly  
 Lawrence LeDuc  
 Evert Lindquist  
 Paul Magocsi  
 Janice Stein (2nd term only)  
 Carolyn Tuohy  
 Robert Vipond  
 David Wolfe (2nd term only)

**Visitors**

Alan Cairns (University of British Columbia)  
 Earl Fry (Brigham Young University)  
 Max Nemni (Laval University)

**Appointments**

Neil Nevitte (Canadian and Comparative Politics, Public Policy)

## TRENT UNIVERSITY

**Sabbaticals (Fall 1995)**

Elaine Stavro-Pearce  
 Magnus Gunther

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

**Sabbaticals**

Claudia Wright on unpaid LOA 1994/95  
 Richard Noble unpaid LOA 1995/96. He will be teaching at University of Saskatoon

**Appointment**

Paul Vogt, 8 month term

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES / OFFRES D'EMPLOI**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY  
 Social Science Ocean Studies Position

Dalhousie University Ocean Studies invites applications for a full time, tenure track position in the social sciences. Ocean Studies in an Area of Special Emphasis at Dalhousie University which promotes interdisciplinary ocean-related research and training. Under the Administrative leadership of the Executive Director of Ocean Studies and in collaboration with the Killam Memorial Chair in Ocean Studies, the social scientist in Ocean Studies will play a key role in the academic development of Ocean Studies.

The successful candidate will be appointed at the level of assistant or associate professor within the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Management. (S)he will be expected to maintain an active research program, with an emphasis on interdisciplinary, collaborative research. In addition, (s)he will assume a teaching and advisory commitment both within his/her home unit and the Marine Affairs Program at Dalhousie. This latter role will be approximately 25% of the incumbent's responsibilities. The Marine Affairs Program offers a one-year Master of Marine Management Degree primarily directed at mid-career professionals from both developing and developed countries.

The successful candidate will possess: a Phd or equivalent in a social science discipline or law; a strong record of research achievement in an ocean-related field, experience in interdisciplinary research and teaching and excellent interpersonal and communication skills. Policy expertise is desirable but not an absolute requirement. Applications are encouraged from both the government and private sectors as well as from professional academicians. Salary and benefits will be commensurate with the qualifications and experience. Applications should include a curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees. **Screening of applications will begin May 15, 1995 and will continue until the position is filled.**

Applications should be sent to :

Dr. Robert Fournier (Search Committee Chair)  
Executive Director of Ocean Studies  
Room 337, Arts & Administration Bldg  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H6  
Tel.: (902) 494-6513  
Fax: (902) 494-1595

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants. Dalhousie University is an Employment Equity/Affirmative Action Employer. The University encourages applications from qualified women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities.

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**SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY**  
**Political Science — Tenure-Track Appointment**

The Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University invites applications for a tenure-track appointment, effective September 1, 1995. Ph.D. or near completion preferred. Responsibilities include teaching at the introductory level and some combination or comparative politics and international relations.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Saint Mary's University encourages applications from women, aboriginal people, visible minorities and people with disabilities.

Candidates are asked to forward a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to:

Dr. Donald Naulls  
Chairperson, Selection Committee  
Department of Political Science  
Saint Mary's University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 3C3

**Closing date for application is May 31, 1995.**

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO**  
**Department of Political Science**

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 with substantial teaching and research interests in International Relations. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed 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 (including fax numbers) of 3 referees, should be directed to:

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

**Deadline for receipt of applications: May 31, 1995.**

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**RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES /  
SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS**

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**Canadian Studies Center, Duke University**

Date: October 6-7, 1995  
Location: Canadian Studies Center, Duke University  
Theme: Media Policy, National Identity and  
Citizenry in Changing Democratic Societies;  
the Case of Canada

This conference will seek alternatives to communication policies that are intended to build and reinforce national culture. This is urgent when new technologies thwart monopolization of domestic supplies of popular culture and the state is committed to democracy and multiculturalism. The focus on Canada exemplifies situations and issues that pertain to many of the world's countries.

For further information / Pour plus d'informations:

Dr. Patrice LeClerc  
Canadian Studies Center  
Box 90422  
Durham, North Carolina 27708-0422  
Tel: (919) 684-4260  
Fax: (919) 681-7882  
EMail: DECLERC@AC PUB.DUKE.EDU

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**Conference of the Study Group on the Foundations  
of Economic and Political Democracy, IPSA, and the  
Caucus for a New Political Science**

Date: June 16-18, 1995  
Location: Suffolk University, Boston  
Theme: Capitalism vs. Democracy. Struggles of  
Resistance and for Social Change

During the last few years the world has moved — uncertainly, and perhaps temporarily — toward more democracy. As it has done so, capitalist ideologues have asserted that democracy must go hand in hand with the capitalist free market; indeed, limitations on the power of capital are often portrayed as inherently antidemocratic. Conversely, Boris Yeltsin's armed assault on the Russian Parliament or massive electoral fraud in Mexico — violations of the most basic procedures of formal democracy — are often treated as prodemocratic because they are carried out in the name of the free market.

Meanwhile, the people of the industrialized countries find the basic social and economic rights they have won by decades of struggle more and more threatened by the globalization of capital. Such threats include, for example, the challenging of environmental and public health regulations as barriers to trade under the North American Free Trade Agreement; the undermining of unionization and workers' rights by capital flight across national borders; and the collapse of living standards for many of the world's people, from the countryside of Africa to the central cities of the United States.

In this conference we seek to challenge the ideological equation of democracy with capitalism and to examine the prospects for resisting the practical assaults of capitalism on democracy. We particularly seek papers on the following topics, although other proposals are also welcome:

- \* The impact of the globalization of capital on local democratic institutions and processes.
- \* Resistance movements within the nation-state, including analyses of the labor movement, women, indigenous peoples, electoral politics, the green movement, and others which seek to transcend the limits of capitalist democracy and economics.
- \* Resistance on the global level: transnational organizing by labor, women, indigenous people, environmentalists; attempts to democratize international institutions, the role of NGOs.

For more information, communicate with:

John C. Berg  
 Department of Government  
 Suffolk University  
 Boston, Massachusetts 02108-2770 U.S.A.  
 Tel.: (617) 573-8126  
 Fax: (617) 367-4623  
 EMail: <j.berg@acad.suffolk.edu>

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#### Research Unit on Southern European Literature and Culture

Date: March 22-23, 1996  
 Location: Carleton University, Ottawa  
 Theme: Contesting the Boundaries of Italian Politics

The recent period has been a tumultuous one in Italian political life, to say the least. The conventional view of Italian politics for a great deal of the postwar era was that of *partitocrazia*, of the penetration into all aspects of civil society by political structures (mainly parties) and agents. Recent developments have challenged not only this conventional view of the boundaries between political structures and civil society but a number of other boundaries in political and social life. A number of changes have contributed to the need for a re-assessment of our understanding of contemporary Italy. These include: the loss of legitimacy of an entire political class and its replacement by a group that has made virtue of its "non-political" background; the gradual, and sometimes rapid, dismantling of the constitutional structures of the first republic, with no clear sense of what will replace them; radical changes to the instruments of economic management and state intervention; and the continuing importance of European integration for Italian policy-making.

The aim of the conference is to chronicle some of the recent developments and to begin to provide a deeper understanding of the nature and possible consequences of the changes. It will bring together observers of Italian political, social, economic and cultural life in a discussion that will focus on the ways in which many of the conventional boundaries of politics have (or have not) been challenged. This may include a discussion on: changes to the national state and the federal alternative; the crisis of political parties and the rise of new forms of political organisation; the role of social movements in defining political subjects and providing alternatives to the political crises; institutional reform; the role of European integration in shaping political alternatives, policy-making; and redefining the terms and nature of citizenship. The list is suggestive, rather than exhaustive, and highlights only some of the themes that conference participants may want to explore.

Paper proposals should be sent before **15 October 1995** to: William Anselmi, Department of Italian, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6 (e-mail: wanselmi@ccs.carleton.ca); or Vincent Della Sala, Department of Political Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6 (e-mail: vdsala@ccs.carleton.ca).

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### IN THE JOURNALS / DANS LES REVUES

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CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE/  
 REVUE CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE  
 Vol. 27, no 4  
 December/décembre 1994

*Facing a Renewed Right: American Feminism and the Reagan/Bush Challenge*  
 Sylvia Bashevkin (University of Toronto)

*Télévision et unité nationale: la couverture de l'actualité canadienne à Radio-Canada, 1977 et 1987*  
 Jean de Bonville (Université Laval)  
 Jacques Vermette (Université Laval)

*What Kind of Democracy Do Canadians Want?*  
 Michael M. Atkinson (McMaster University)

*Constitutional Paralysis: Why Canadians Initiatives Are Doomed to Fail*  
 Michael Lusztig (University of Western Ontario)

*How Do Peaceful Secessions Happen?*  
 Robert A. Young (University of Western Ontario)

CANADIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/  
 ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE DU CANADA  
 Vol. 37, no 3  
 Autumn/automne 1994

*La décentralisation et le partage du pouvoir: impact sur la gestion du secteur public*  
 Vingt-quatrième colloque national, 1994

*Recent Administrative Reform in Canada as Decentralization: Who Is Spreading What Around to Whom and Why?*  
 Evert A. Linquist (University of Toronto)

*Half-eaten Carrot, Bent Stick: Decentralization in an Era of Fiscal Restraint*  
 David Robertson Cameron (University of Toronto)

*Getting Out of the Way: On the Road to Aboriginal Self-government*  
 Grand Chief Edward John (Tl'azt'en Nation)

*La décentralisation ou le redéploiement des pouvoirs*  
 Michel Fernet (Union des municipalités de comté et des municipalités locales)

*When Tinkering Is Not Enough: Provincial Reform to Manage Health Care Resources*  
 Jeremiah Hurley (McMaster University)  
 Jonathan Lomas (McMaster University)  
 Vandna Bhatia (Durham Region Health Council)

**CANADIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/  
ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE DU CANADA**  
Vol. 37, no 4  
Winter/hiver 1994

*La gestion du rendement à la croisée des chemins : entre la rigueur et le laxisme*  
Jacques Bourgault (UQAM)  
Yvon Tremblay (ÉNAP)

*Populism in Canadian Foreign Policy : The 1986 Review Revisited*  
Don Page (Trinity Western University)

*Balancing Police Budgets and Decision Making : An Experiment in Disentanglement*  
Paul F. McKenna (Ontario Provincial Police Academy)  
Donald G. Evans (Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional services)

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**ANNONCES DIVERSES/ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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**NEW DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP AT LAVAL**

The department of political science at Laval University is happy to announce that Tracy Sommerville (B.A. and M.A. from Western) and Geneviève Tellier (B.A. from Montréal, M.A. from Sherbrooke) were both awarded the department's 14,000 \$ **special doctoral fellowship** for the academic year 1995-96. Our sincere congratulations !

The department has just started a new program of doctoral fellowships for students coming from other universities. A 14,000 \$ fellowship will be awarded to the best doctoral student without a degree from Laval, in each cohort (students admitted to the program in the fall or the winter of a given academic year form a cohort). Four fellowships will be awarded each year when the program is fully implemented. Deadline for application for admission to the doctoral program in the Fall semester is March 1st, and, for admission in the Winter semester, it is November 1st.

For further information, please contact : Director of Doctoral Studies, Department of Political Science, Laval University, Quebec, Qc G1K 7P4, Tel. : (418) 656-2407, Fax : (418) 656-7861



## CANADIAN JOURNAL MAKES A CHANGE

In 1995 *Conflict Quarterly* will become *The Journal of Conflict Studies* beginning with Volume 15, Number 1, Spring 1995

*The Journal of Conflict Studies* will be published twice yearly, in the Spring and the Fall, under ISSN Number 1198-8614. Each issue of *The Journal of Conflict Studies* will contain the same number of articles and book reviews that two issues of *Conflict Quarterly* would contain.

*The Journal of Conflict Studies* welcomes unsolicited manuscripts dealing with regional conflicts, (eg., ethnic/religious conflicts, civil and revolutionary wars), peacekeeping, low-intensity conflict, intelligence studies, and the role of the media in conflicts. However, manuscripts which rely heavily on quantification, modelling, or abstract theory are not encouraged. Prospective authors should submit three copies of a manuscript, printed double-spaced, single-side only, with endnotes, to the Executive Editor at the address below. All manuscripts are refereed anonymously. The journal also requires authors for book reviews and review essays. If interested, please write to the Book Review Editor, indicating those areas in which you are qualified to write reviews.

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### CPSA'S WOMEN'S CAUCUS/ CAUCUS DES FEMMES DE L'A.C.S.P.

#### Electronic Network for the Women's Caucus of the CPSA

The women-politics network is designed as a forum to discuss women and politics, share information about resources, conferences and jobs, and to discuss issues of importance to women within the discipline.

Women faculty and graduate students who are interested in joining the network should e-mail the following address : [women-politics-request@yorku.ca](mailto:women-politics-request@yorku.ca). Please include your full name, e-mail address, and Departmental Affiliation (if relevant).

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#### Réseau électronique pour le Caucus des femmes de l'A.C.S.P.

Le réseau femmes-politiques est établi pour permettre des discussions sur la femme et la politique, l'échange d'information par rapport aux ressources, aux conférences et aux emplois et des discussions liées aux

questions d'importance pour les femmes dans la discipline.

Les professeures et étudiantes qui sont intéressées à adhérer au réseau sont priées de communiquer à l'adresse électronique suivante : [women-politics-request@yorku.ca](mailto:women-politics-request@yorku.ca) en indiquant leur nom, leur adresse électronique et leur département/université.

### INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CANADIAN STUDIES / CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNES

On January 12, 1994 the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) was advised by the International Higher Education Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade that the 1995 competition for the Cooperative Security Scholarship Program (CSSP), also known as the Barton Awards in International Peace and Security, is suspended for budgetary reasons.

Once the next budget is known, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade will review the matter and inform the ICCS accordingly. We will advise you at that time in the event that the suspension is lifted and a competition is held.

We thank you for your interest and support in the Barton Awards in International Peace and Security.

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En raison de sa situation budgétaire actuelle, la Direction de l'enseignement supérieur international du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international a décidé le 12 janvier dernier de suspendre le concours 1995 du programme de Bourses Barton pour la paix et la sécurité internationales.

Le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international prévoit réexaminer sa décision à l'occasion du prochain budget et d'en informer le Conseil international d'études canadiennes s'il arrivait que la suspension soit levée et qu'un concours ait lieu. Le CIEC vous avisera de tout nouveau développement dans ce dossier.

Nous vous remercions de votre intérêt et appui au programme de Bourses Barton pour la paix et la sécurité internationales.

### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STUDIES ASSOCIATION-CANADA / ASSOCIATION D'ÉTUDES SUR LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE-CANADA

Steps are being taken to establish a European Community Studies Association in Canada. An organization meeting will take place during the Canadian Political Science Association meetings, University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM) June 4-6, 1995.

ECSA-Canada will be an interdisciplinary organization. The goal is to bring together scholars interested in the history, economics, and politics of the European Union and its impact on European society, government, and politics. The aim is not to duplicate but rather to complement the activities of the European Community Studies Association in the United States.

The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, June 6th, at noon. If you are interested in hearing more or becoming a member, please contact Steven Wolinetz at the address below.

Steven Wolinetz  
 Department of Political Science  
 Memorial University  
 St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9  
 Tel.: (709) 737-7413  
 ECSAC@MORGAN.UCS.MUN.CA

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS RESOURCES VIA WWW

The International Affairs Network presents the IANWeb, a comprehensive hypertext guide to the worldwide network-accessible resources available to scholars in the study of International Affairs. The IANWeb provides scholars, students and professionals in International Affairs with "one-stop" access to all resources, contacts, and other information relevant to International Affairs and available on the Internet. The IANWeb is part of the Virtual Library project and is itself linked with many other WWW-based information resources worldwide.

The IANWeb maintains subject-specific resource pages containing links pertaining to:

- \* International Political Economy
- \* Foreign Policy
- \* International Security Affairs
- \* Peace and Conflict Resolution
- \* Economic Development
- \* Technology, Science, and Environmental Policy
- \* International Law
- \* Area Studies Resources
- \* Teaching and Curriculum Development
- \* Career Resources and new Positions
- \* Grant Opportunities, CFPs and RFPs

The information resources on the IANWeb are drawn from:

- \* Academic Institutions
- \* Inter- and Supranational Organizations
- \* National Governments
- \* Think Tanks, Associations, and Independent Research
- \* Primary Source Documents
- \* Periodicals and Working Papers
- \* News Sources

The International Affairs Network Web is a hypertext resource in support of the mission of the International Affairs Network (IAN) (<http://www.pitt.edu/~ian>), a project designed to enhance the institutional capacity of schools of International Affairs in East and Central Europe and the Newly Independent States. It is a collaborative venture involving the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) and its International Management Development Institute (IMDI), the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA), and selected institutions in the region. In addition to Research Resource guides, the IANWeb is also the home of information about the project and partner schools, and project-specific pages on the activities of the International Affairs Network.

These hypertext documents can be viewed using WWW browsing software such as the free Mosaic package for Macintosh, X-Windows, and MSWindows, available from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, or other browsers such as OmniWeb for NEXTSTEP, and the character-mode browser Lynx.

The International Affairs Network is funded by a grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts.

For further information, contact:

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 ianadmn+@pitt.edu

Casey Palowitch  
 iancjp+@pitt.edu

International Affairs Network  
 IMDI/GSPIA  
 3J22 Forbes Quad  
 University of Pittsburgh  
 Pittsburgh PA 15260 USA

#### BC POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The association is modelled on the Atlantic Provinces Political Science Association and will draw its initial membership from over 150 political scientists employed in colleges, college-universities, and universities in British Columbia and Alberta. It will meet annually in conjunction with the B.C. provincial college-university articulations committee meetings. The first meeting will be held at SFU, May 4-6 1995, and UNBC has agreed to host the second annual meeting. Additional information and a copy of the call for papers can be obtained from either Mike Howlett or Paddy Smith of the Department of Political Science, SFU (604-291-4293 or 604-291-4786 (fax), Email [howlett@sfu.ca](mailto:howlett@sfu.ca) or [psmith@sfu.ca](mailto:psmith@sfu.ca)).

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA / ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU CANADA

##### Acquisition of Major Archival Collection from Russian Archives

Canadian researchers now have access to the first archival collection to be acquired from Russian archives by the National Archives of Canada. Dating from 1936 to 1939, the collection consists of more than 9,000 pages of material which record Canadian volunteers' participation in the defense of the Republic of Spain against General Franco's fascist Falange.

The material was acquired from the Comintern Archives in Moscow, formally known as the Russian Centre for the Preservation and Study of Records of Contemporary History. The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Embassy in Moscow assisted the National Archives of Canada in its efforts to acquire this unique archival collection.

Drawn from collections of the International Brigades preserved in the Comintern Archives, the records were originally created in Spain by commissars and other staff members of military units. The Soviet Union, which played a major role in organizing the defence of the Spanish Republic, removed the records to Moscow following the latter's defeat.

The collection is comprised largely of detailed personal information on Canadians who served in Spain, either in the International Brigades generally or in the Makenzie-Papineau Battalion proper. While providing biographical accounts of life both in Canada and in Spain, records capture the hardship and drama of life in camps and trenches, as well as the longing for family and home. For the first time, complete rosters of the full complement of the Makenzie-Papineau Battalion are available. Some material relates to the American Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Most of the documents are in English some are in French, Russian or Spanish.

To provide Canadians with a better understanding of their history, the National Archives is pursuing efforts to repatriate from Russia some 30,000 additional pages of archival material concerning the left movement in Canada for the period 1919-1941.

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#### **Acquisition d'une importante collection provenant des archives russes**

Les chercheurs canadiens ont maintenant accès au premier fonds de documents acquis d'archives russes par les Archives nationales du Canada. Le fonds, qui porte sur la période 1936-1939, est constitué de plus de 9 000 pages de texte décrivant la participation de volontaires canadiens à la défense de la République espagnole contre la Phalange fasciste du général Franco.

Ce fonds documentaire provient des archives du Komintern à Moscou, officiellement connues sous le nom de Centre russe pour la conservation et l'étude de documents d'histoire contemporaine. Le ministère des Affaires étrangères et l'ambassade du Canada à Moscou ont aidé les Archives nationales du Canada dans leurs efforts pour acquérir ce fonds unique en son genre.

Tirés des dossiers des brigades internationales conservés aux archives du Komintern, les documents furent créés à l'origine en Espagne par des commissaires et d'autres membres du personnel d'unités militaires. L'Union soviétique, qui joua un rôle important dans l'organisation de la défense de la République espagnole, les transféra à Moscou après la défaite des Républicains.

Le fonds est composé en grande partie de renseignements personnels détaillés sur les Canadiens qui ont servi en Espagne, soit dans les brigades internationales, soit dans le bataillon Mackenzie-Papineau. Tout en relatant leur vie au Canada et en Espagne, les documents témoignent des épreuves et des souffrances qu'ont connues ces combattants dans les camps et les tranchées ainsi que leur nostalgie de leur famille et de leur pays. Pour la première fois, nous disposons de listes complètes de l'effectif du bataillon Mackenzie-Papineau. Certains documents portent sur la brigade américaine Abraham Lincoln. La majorité des documents sont en anglais mais un certain nombre sont en français, en russe ou en espagnol.

Dans le but d'aider les Canadiens à mieux connaître leur histoire, les Archives nationales poursuivent leurs efforts pour rapatrier de Russie quelque 30 000 pages supplémentaires de documents archivistiques concernant le mouvement de gauche au Canada de 1919 à 1941.

#### **THE SLOVAK POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION**

The Slovak Political Science Association (SPSA) was re-established in 1990. The Slovak Association of Political Science existed for a short time from 1968-69. The officially recognized Czechoslovak Political Science Association existed during the Communist period of so-called normalization from 1969 to 1989. The SPSA is the Slovakia based successor association.

#### **Purpose and Members**

The Slovak Political Science Association was established to help develop, support and spread political science understanding in the Slovak Republic and abroad.

The more than 100 members of the Association include scholars, researchers and students in Political Science,

Sociology, History, Law, Journalism, International Relations, other disciplines and professions. Many members are active in sub-fields such as political culture, modern history, political sociology, and conflict resolution.

Interest in membership is increasing as political science continues to develop at Slovak universities and research institutes.

#### **Major Activities**

The Slovak Political Science Association works with other institutions in the Slovak Republic and abroad to :

- establish research and professional teams and groups ;
- organize lectures, seminars, conferences, workshops, retraining courses ;
- prepare research joint projects with other institutions, legislative, governmental and public bodies ;
- support and share in independent editorial activities.

#### **Recent Accomplishments**

In the past four years the SPSA organized retraining courses for political science teachers at universities and high schools in Slovakia. The SPSA also organized discussions with representatives of the Slovak parliamentary political parties and arranged presentations from prominent foreign scholars.

#### **Future Activities**

The key tasks of SPSA in the near future are :

- organizing the conference " Elections 1994 in Slovakia : Results and Expectations " with the support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation ;
- organizing a workshop " The Geopolitical Position of Slovakia in East Central Europe " with the Institute of Political Science, Bratislava ;
- conducting a research seminar " Human Rights in East Central Europe " in collaboration with UNESCO Chair for Human Rights Education, Bratislava and Carleton University, Ottawa ;
- regular round tables of the SPSA members with foreign political scientists ;
- continuing editorial activities : SPSA's periodical journal, occasional papers.

#### **Institute**

In 1990 the **Institute of Political Science of the Slovak Academy of Sciences** was established. The main fields of research are :

- analysis of the political events 1967-1970
- theoretical and historical background and framework for the parliamentary system in Czechoslovakia and in Slovakia
- the monopoly of power and political repression 1948-1989
- the geopolitical position of Slovakia in the context of the transformation process in postcommunist states

**The Institute of Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences** is involved in the following Political Science related research projects :

- The Political System and Social Structure in the Period of Transition Towards Democracy
- East and Central Europe 2000
- Continuity and Change : The Case of Slovakia
- What Kind of Social Policy Will Promote the Economic Transformation in Slovakia ?

Research at the **Institute of the State and Law of the Slovak Academy of Sciences** includes the following topics :

- The Rule of Law : Concepts and Institutions
- International Standards of Human Rights
- Euro-Atlantic Security and International Law
- Local Government in Slovakia

For further information please contact :

The Slovak Political Science Association  
 Silvia Mihalikova, PhD, President  
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 Gondova 2  
 818 01 Bratislava, Slovakia  
 Tel and fax 42-7-32.36.40  
 E-mail : mihalikova@rec.uniba.sk

#### **ALBERTA LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The Edmonton and Calgary Regional Groups of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada are pleased to announce Dr. Peter Meekison as the recipient of the 1994 Alberta Lieutenant Governor's Award for Excellence in Public Administration.

Peter Meekison has a varied and distinguished public service career as a university professor, a deputy minister in the provincial government, a senior university administrator, a senior advisor to government and, currently, as a Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. He has also been a frequent participant in numerous constitutional and public policy forums. He has made numerous outstanding contributions to public administration in Alberta, in the provincial, federal and academic spheres.

Dr. Meekison was Vice President (Academic), at the University of Alberta from 1984 to 1991. As a senior member of the university administration, he was widely respected for his consensus-building, communications and management skills.

Peter Meekison was Assistant Deputy Minister (1974-1977) and Deputy Minister (1977-84) in the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs in the Government of Alberta. He had a major influence on the structure and approaches of the intergovernmental affairs department in Alberta and departments across the country.

Dr. Meekison is highly respected within the academic community across Canada for his insightful analysis of the Canadian federal system, constitutional policy and aboriginal issues. He has contributed to numerous books

and periodicals, and is a much sought-after participant in public policy and constitutional forums. As a professor of political science, Dr. Meekison was and continues to be an inspiring teacher, who has always had excellent rapport with his students.

The presentation of the Lieutenant Governor's Award was made by the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, Honourable Gordon Towers on Tuesday, December 13, 1994.

Since 1986, the medal has been presented on behalf of the Institute to eight distinguished Albertans.

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### **THE FEDERATION / LA FÉDÉRATION**

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#### **NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE SSHRC SUPPORT TO LEARNED JOURNALS**

As many journal editors already know, the SSHRC sent out a memo in January announcing changes to the Aid to Learned Journals Programme. The memo created much concern at the Federation and these concerns were immediately communicated to Dr. Lynn Penrod.

We are pleased to inform you that our latest discussions with the SSHRC have indicated that clarifications dealing with our concerns will be made soon and that the Council will reaffirm the importance of the Programme and its intention to continue to provide general support for learned journals.

The possibility of SSHRC moving away from supporting learned journals constituted the Federation's main concern. The guidelines, as explained in the January memo, seemed to indicate that the objective of self sufficiency was to be more important than quality itself, and it left the impression that journals would only be eligible for a limited number of administrative grants. The SSFC impressed upon the SSHRC the detrimental effect of such an approach and urged the Council to clarify its position on this issue.

Moreover, the SSFC successfully achieved in having the SSHRC remove an ineligibility clause for journals with subscription levels of 3000 and more. These journals will still have to make a strong case for support under the new guidelines, but will be eligible for consideration. Journals which are unable to receive general grant support will be eligible for special initiative funding, a new feature to the programme.

The Federation reacted strongly to the SSHRC memo because the guidelines indeed seemed to go against the arguments presented by the Federation throughout the consultation process initiated by the SSHRC in the Fall of 1992.

The Federation believes that the Aid to Learned Journals Programme remains a priority for the social science community and an integral part of the research enterprise. As mentioned above, we are confident that the SSHRC will make the necessary clarifications in a further memo to the community and that this will be done at the earliest convenience. We will continue to follow this issue very closely.

#### **FEDERAL BUDGET ANNOUNCES REDUCED FUNDING FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

The 1995 federal budget marks a watershed for research. For the first time ever, the budget of the Social Sciences

and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) was decreased significantly, a total of 14% over the next three years. The Natural Sciences and Engineering Council and the Medical Research Council suffered a similar fate, with reductions of 14% and 10% respectively over the next three years.

Several days following the federal budget, the SSHRC released a letter from the President explaining how the cuts will be distributed among the SSHRC programmes. Council affirmed that the core activities of SSHRC will receive the highest priority, those programs being defined as funding of basic research, training of new researchers and collaborative research.

In specific terms, these priorities will be translated into policy in the following ways :

- in 1995-96, the budget for the **Research Grants** will be reduced 6.3%, as will the budget for the **General Research Grants** ;
- support for the **Aid to Learned Journals, Aid to Scholarly Publications and Aid to Conferences** will be reduced by 14% over 3 years ;
- the **Aid to Small Universities** programme will be placed on a competitive basis and the budget reduced by 25% ;
- support for **Specialized Research Collections** will be phased out ; and
- core funding for the **SSFC and CFH** and for **Scholarly Associations** will be phased out over the next three years.

The reductions to the SSHRC, however, represent only part of the story of the reduced funding for the social sciences, albeit an important one. Numerous other programs in a variety of federal departments and agencies will also have a deleterious effect on research. For example : numerous post-doctoral fellowships have been discontinued, among them the Canadian Mortgage and Housing fellowships ; the Eco-Research Programme has postponed the most recent competition and, while present commitments will be honoured, speculation is that no new fellowships or research grants will be awarded ; and the Solicitor General will discontinue its funding of university centres of criminology.

Much of the fall-out from the budget for research is not yet known as departments struggle to cope with the cuts. As a case in point, Statistics Canada has announced that the frequency of its data collection will be reduced but a list of affected surveys has yet to be released.

And, most worrisome, in a move that threatens to radically transform the university system in ways as yet unimagined, on budget night the government unveiled the new Canada Social Transfer (CST). In combining funding for post-secondary education, health and welfare into a single lump payment to the provinces, not only will there be fierce competition between these sectors to secure funding, but each province will likely accord a different priority to post-secondary education. At this point, we can only urge the research community to work together to ensure the maintenance of research infrastructure in our universities.

#### A CONGRESS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES HUMANITIES

At its recent March meeting, the Board of the SSFC provided agreement in principle for the establishment of a Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities to be

coordinated from a central secretariat in Ottawa. This event would be directed by the SSFC and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities. The Congress, ostensibly a re-establish Learned, is being pursued to ensure a viable meeting forum for member associations in (and individuals from) the social science and humanities and to establish a more professional organization to this significant national event. Central to the Congress is the continued role of universities as hosts, but with little risk of financial shortfall through their involvement.

#### SSFC LOSES SSHRC FUNDING

As a result of SSHRC's response to the last federal budget, the SSFC will lose all of the core funding provided by the SSHRC within three years. The decision represents a real blow to the Federation given that this grant currently represents close to 60% of the budget.

In reaction to this announcement, the Federation will be busy exploring alternative funding sources as well as seeking ways of reducing its expenditures without negatively affecting its services to the community. Among other things to be pursued : a decision was made to establish a joint committee with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities to examine means of increasing collaboration between the Federations (a preliminary report is to be submitted to the Federations in June) ; the SSFC Board has requested that a three year funding plan be prepared for the fall meetings ; the Federation will explore all sources of revenue to finance its various projects ; and the structures of the Federation will also be closely examined with a view to reducing costs while maintaining efficiency.

In these hard economic times, the challenge is a daunting one that will require energy, imagination and resourcefulness on the part of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the staff of the Federation.

In the latest *Science Bulletin*, an independent newsletter on R&D issues, the editor writes the following about the decision to cut funding to the SSFC :

" The phase-out of SSFC's support was perhaps the most surprising of SSHRC's moves coming, as it does, at a time when social science research is desperately in need of public defence from the assaults of the Reform Party, which repeatedly singles out agency grants as evidence of government waste. The SSFC, and in particular executive director Marcel Lauzière and government relations officer Carol Martin, have been a rare voice for science in Ottawa, and a rare example of efficacy in what is otherwise an abysmal and often incoherent Canadian scientific lobby. They were instrumental in defeating the previous Tory government's harebrained scheme to merge the Canada Council with SSHRC and they are the architects of the Data Liberation Initiative, a proposal to make government databases available for social science research. If funding can't be found elsewhere to keep the SSFC afloat, it will represent a blow for all of Canadian science."

While the SSHRC will no longer provide an administrative grant to the Federation, it will fortunately continue to support the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme. However, while the ASPP is being relatively protected, SSHRC has announced that the Programme will nonetheless face reductions in proportion to the overall cut faced by the Council.

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## NOUVELLES DIRECTIVES CONCERNANT L'APPUI DU CRSH AUX REVUES SAVANTES

Comme plusieurs rédacteurs et rédactrices le savent déjà, le CRSH a émis un communiqué au mois de janvier faisant état des changements apportés au Programme des revues savantes. Les propos du communiqué ont créé de grandes inquiétudes à la Fédération et nos préoccupations ont été immédiatement communiquées à Mme Lynn Penrod.

Nous sommes heureux de vous apprendre que d'après nos plus récentes discussions avec le CRSH, il appert que des précisions allant dans le sens de nos revendications seront apportées très bientôt et que le Conseil réaffirmera l'importance du Programme et son intention de continuer d'accorder un soutien général aux revues savantes.

C'est l'éventualité d'un retrait du CRSH qui a constitué la principale crainte de la FCSS. D'après les directives annoncées dans la note de service du mois de janvier, l'objectif de l'auto-suffisance semblait primer sur celui de la qualité et on donnait l'impression que les revues ne pourraient plus recevoir qu'un nombre limité de subventions administratives. La FCSS a clairement fait connaître au CRSH les effets néfastes de pareille démarche sur la recherche et l'a pressé de préciser sa pensée sur cette question.

De plus, la FCSS s'est opposée avec succès à la directive de non admissibilité pour les revues dont le nombre des abonnés dépasse 3 000. Ces revues devront néanmoins faire valoir avec vigueur la nécessité d'un soutien financier en vertu des nouvelles directives, mais seront admissibles. Les revues qui ne pourront recevoir de subventions générales seront alors admissibles à un financement spécial, nouvelle disposition du programme.

La Fédération a réagi vivement au communiqué du CRSH, car les nouvelles directives semblaient en effet à l'encontre des arguments que la Fédération avait mis de l'avant lors du processus de consultation entamé par le CRSH à l'automne 1992 et à laquelle nous avons très activement participé.

La Fédération estime que le Programme des revues savantes demeure une priorité pour l'ensemble de la collectivité des sciences sociales et une partie intégrante du processus de recherche. Tel que mentionné plus haut, nous sommes confiants que le CRSH apportera les précisions nécessaires dans un prochain communiqué et ce, le plus tôt possible. Nous continuerons de suivre le dossier de très près.

## LE NOUVEAU BUDGET FÉDÉRAL S'ATTAQUE AUX SCIENCES SOCIALES

Le budget fédéral de 1995 fera date dans le secteur de la recherche. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire, le budget du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH) fait l'objet d'une réduction considérable, soit de 14%, répartie en trois ans. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie et le Conseil de recherches médicales ont connu un sort analogue et devront composer avec des réductions respectives de 14 et de 10% au cours des trois prochaines années.

Quelques jours après le dévoilement du budget, le CRSH a rendu publique une lettre de la présidente expliquant de quelle manière les coupures affecteraient les différents programmes du Conseil. Par la même occasion, on a signalé que les activités principales du CRSH recevraient la priorité.

Plus exactement, ces priorités donneront lieu à l'application des politiques suivantes :

- en 1995-96, le budget des **subventions de recherche** et celui des **subventions de recherche générales** seront amputés de 6,3% ;
- **l'aide destinée aux revues savantes, au Programme d'aide à l'édition savante et aux colloques** diminuera de 14% en 3 ans ;
- le programme d'aide aux **petites universités** devra devenir concurrentiel et son budget sera coupé de 25% ;
- on mettra fin à l'aide destinée aux **collections de recherche spécialisées** ; et
- le soutien administratif procuré à la FCSS, à la FCEH et aux sociétés savantes sera supprimé en trois ans.

Aussi importantes qu'elles soient, les coupures subies par le CRSH ne représentent qu'une partie des mesures visant le secteur des sciences sociales. Beaucoup d'autres programmes dans divers ministères et organismes fédéraux auront aussi un impact sur la recherche. Ainsi, on a mis fin à bon nombre de bourses postdoctorales, notamment celles de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement ; le dernier concours du programme Éco-recherche a été reporté et, même si on versera les sommes déjà consenties, aucune nouvelle bourse ne sera octroyée semble-t-il. Enfin, le Solliciteur général arrêtera de financer les facultés de criminologie des universités.

On ignore toutes les répercussions du budget sur la recherche, car les ministères s'efforcent encore d'intégrer les coupures. Statistique Canada, par exemple, a annoncé qu'il ne recueillerait plus de données aussi fréquemment, sans préciser les enquêtes qui seront touchées.

Fait plus inquiétant, la soirée où le budget a été déposé, le gouvernement a dévoilé son nouveau Transfert social canadien (TCS), qui pourrait transformer le régime universitaire canadien d'une manière qu'on peut difficilement imaginer. En effet, le regroupement des fonds destinés à l'enseignement postsecondaire, à la santé et au bien-être social en un transfert unique amènera ces secteurs à se livrer une concurrence acharnée pour obtenir des fonds, alors que chaque province accordera vraisemblablement une priorité différente à l'enseignement postsecondaire. Pour l'instant, nous ne pouvons qu'exhorter la communauté à faire front commun pour veiller à ce qu'on maintienne l'infrastructure existante des universités.

## CONGRÈS DES SCIENCES SOCIALES ET DES ÉTUDES HUMAINES

Le conseil d'administration de la FCSS a, à l'occasion de sa réunion de mars, donné son accord de principe à l'organisation d'un Congrès des sciences sociales et des études humaines dont les activités seraient coordonnées par un secrétariat central à Ottawa. Cet événement serait dirigé par la FCSS et la Fédération canadienne des études humaines.

Le Congrès, à l'évidence un congrès des sociétés savantes version revue et corrigée, est envisagé pour offrir une tribune viable aux associations membres et aux chercheurs et chercheuses et pour doter d'une organisation plus professionnelle cet événement d'importance nationale. On considère comme essentielle la participation continue des universités à titre d'hôtes.

## LA FCSS PERD LE SOUTIEN FINANCIER DU CRSH

À la suite du dépôt du dernier budget fédéral, la FCSS perdra la totalité du financement de base fourni par le CRSH sur une période de trois ans. Cette décision porte un dur coup à la Fédération étant donné que cette subvention représente près de soixante pour cent de son budget.

À la suite de cette annonce, la Fédération s'occupera de trouver d'autres sources de financement ainsi que des moyens de réduire ses dépenses sans toutefois affecter ses services à la collectivité. Notamment, une décision a été prise pour créer un comité mixte avec la Fédération canadienne des études humaines, et ce afin d'examiner des moyens de stimuler la collaboration entre les Fédérations (un rapport provisoire doit être présenté à ce sujet aux Fédérations en juin); le conseil d'administration de la FCSS a demandé la préparation d'un plan de financement de trois ans pour les réunions de l'automne; la Fédération explorera toutes les sources de revenu possibles pour financer ses divers projets; les structures de la Fédération seront examinées de près dans l'optique de réduire les coûts tout en maintenant le niveau d'efficacité.

En cette période de difficultés économiques, le défi est de taille; le conseil d'administration, le bureau de direction et le personnel de la Fédération devront déployer beaucoup d'énergie et faire preuve d'imagination et de débrouillardise.

Dans le plus récent numéro du *Science Bulletin*, bulletin indépendant sur la recherche et le développement, le rédacteur en chef écrivait ceci au sujet de la décision de réduire le financement à la FCSS:

« The phase-out of SSFC's support was perhaps the most surprising of SSHRC's moves coming, as it does, at a time when social science research is desperately in need of public defence from the assaults of the Reform Party, which repeatedly singles out agency grants as evidence of government waste. The SSFC, and in particular executive director Marcel Lauzière and government relations officer Carol Martin, have been a rare voice for science in Ottawa, and a rare example of efficacy in what is otherwise an abysmal and often incoherent Canadian scientific lobby. They were instrumental in defeating the previous Tory government's harebrained scheme to merge the Canada Council with SSHRC and they are the architects of the Data Liberation Initiative, a proposal to make government databases available for social science research. If funding can't be found elsewhere to keep the SSFC afloat, it will represent a blow for all of Canadian science. »

Si le CRSH ne fournit plus de subvention administrative à la Fédération, heureusement, il continuera de soutenir le Programme d'aide à l'édition savante. Cependant, même si le Programme est relativement protégé, le CRSH a annoncé qu'il devra faire face à des compressions proportionnelles à la réduction générale subie par le Conseil.

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### UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHALK, Peter

Title: Squaring the Circle: West European Terrorism, EC/EU Counterterrorism and Liberal Democratic Acceptability

Defended: December 1994

Supervisor: Brian Job

CRAWFORD, Robert

Title: Irreconcilable Differences? Idealism, Realism and the Problems of Discipline in International Relations

Defended: February 1995

Supervisor: Kal Holsti

KERSCH, Terence

Title: The Idea of The National Interest: A Conceptual Analysis in the Context of the Gulf War

Defended: April 1995

Supervisor: Robert Jackson

SAYERS, Anthony

Title: Riding Style, Party Ethos: Nominations, Candidates and Local Campaigns in Canadian Federal Elections

Defended: April 1995

Supervisor: R. Kenneth Carty

### UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

THOMAS, David

Title: Constitutional Abeyances and Quebec: Settlement and Unsettlement

Defended: November 1994

Supervisor: Roger Gibbins

### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

ASHWORTH, Luke

Title: The Liberal Rationalist Solution to the Problem of War in International Relations: Progress, Human Freedom and Rationality in the Peace Theories of Norman Angell and David Mitrany

Defended: October 1994

Supervisor: Robert Boardman

PERERA, Mahindra

Title: Change and Continuity in Antarctic Environmental Protection: Politics and Policy

Defended: March 1995

Supervisor: Elizabeth Mann-Borgese

NHEMA, Alfred

Title: Democracy in Zimbabwe: From Liberation to Liberalization

Defended: December 1994

Supervisor: Tim Shaw

## UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

NOOTENS, Geneviève  
 Titre : La signification morale de la communauté dans le libéralisme contemporain  
 Diplômé : Janvier 1995  
 Directeur : Guy Laforest

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MOONEY, Mary  
 Titre : Challenge to Authority : Catholic Laity in Chile and the United States 1966-1987  
 Defended : October 1994  
 Supervisor : Philip Oxhorn

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

ADIBE, Clement  
 Titre : Hegemony, Security and West African Integration : Nigeria, Ghana and the Transformation of ECOWAS  
 Defended : December 1994  
 Supervisor : C. Pentland

PERKINS, Anne T.  
 Titre : Improving Public Sector Policy-Making Through the Evaluation of Options : The Case of Aboriginal Peoples and Dispute Resolution in Canada  
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 Supervisor : E.R. Black

YUAN, Jing-Dong  
 Titre : The U.S., COCOM, and the China Differentials : The Making of Western Export-Control Policies, 1949-1994  
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## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DOCHERTY, David  
 Titre : Canadian Pol. Careers  
 Defended : November 1994  
 Supervisor : Sylvia Bashevkin

LINDSAY, Peter  
 Titre : Creative Individualism : The Democratic Vision of C.B. Macpherson  
 Defended : November 1994  
 Supervisor : Joseph H. Carens

SIMPSON, Erika  
 Titre : Canada's Contrasting Alliance Commitments and the Underlying Beliefs  
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