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Association canadienne de science politique

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Éditorial — Chilly Climate by/par Caroline Andrew
Research in the "New" South Africa by/par David Black
Re-Thinking the political by/par Steven Bernstein

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FROM THE EDITOR/LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR

This is my first edition of the *Bulletin*. I am very pleased to be following in the able footsteps of Gordon Mace, who served as Editor for six years. Thanks, Gordon for setting a very high standard.

I am also pleased to have as Associate Editor Claire Turenne Sjolander of the University of Ottawa. We will share all the editorial responsibilities, but Claire will focus particularly on the French content.

While the content of the *Bulletin* will remain generally the same, some revisions will be made and we are certainly willing to consider other proposals in the future. The highest profile change will be the addition of a guest editorial in each issue. The first such editorial is by Caroline Andrew on the highly topical issue of 'chilly climate.' We invite future submissions for editorials, including comments on previous editorials.

Another revision will be found in the 'In the Journals' section. In the past, this section listed the full contents of a number of Canadian journals. Instead of this, we will now search out articles in European, American, and other journals which are less available to most members. I would appreciate feedback about how useful you find this.

Voici mon premier numéro du *Bulletin*. Il me fait un grand plaisir de succéder à Gordon Mace, qui fut notre plus que compétent éditeur pendant six ans. Je te remercie, Gordon, d'avoir établi d'excellents critères de travail (et j'espère que je réussirai à m'y conformer).

Je suis également heureux d'accueillir Claire Turenne Sjolander de l'Université d'Ottawa à titre de directrice adjointe. Nous partagerons conjointement toutes les responsabilités découlant de la publication du *Bulletin*, toutefois Claire sera en charge des textes de langue française.

Alors que le contenu du *Bulletin* demeurera en principe le même qu'auparavant, quelques modifications seront apportées. Nous sommes donc intéressés à connaître vos idées et suggestions en ce qui a trait aux numéros futurs. Le changement le plus important consistera en l'ajout d'un éditorial pour chaque parution. Le premier de ces commentaires, rédigé par Caroline Andrew, traite de la question d'actualité du «climat institutionnel». Nous vous invitons à nous soumettre un éditorial pour les numéros futurs, ainsi qu'à nous faire part de vos réactions quant aux commentaires déjà publiés.

Vous pourrez également retrouver une autre modification au sein de la section intitulée «Dans les revues». De par le passé, cette section offrait une liste complète du contenu d'un certain nombre de périodiques canadiens. Dorénavant, nous identifierons des articles tirés de périodiques européens, américains ainsi que d'autres revues qui sont peu connues auprès de nos membres. Nous apprécierions que vous nous fassiez part de vos réactions à l'égard de l'utilité d'un tel changement.

David Siegel
Brock University

CONTENTS/SOMMAIRE

FROM THE PRESIDENT/LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT	75
EDITORIAL/EDITORIAL	78
Le débat sur le climat institutionnel, ou un débat mal parti	78
The Chilly Climate Discussion, or a Debate Gone Wrong	79
CPSA WWW HOMEPAGE	80
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES	80
THE STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE/L'ÉTAT DE LA DISCIPLINE	80
THE PRACTICE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE/LA PRATIQUE DE LA SCIENCE POLITIQUE	84
Research in the "New" South Africa	84
SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE/RESEARCH GRANTS	86
DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS/AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS	89
JOB OPPORTUNITIES/OFFRES D'EMPLOI	90
RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES/SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS	92
IN THE JOURNALS/DANS LES REVUES	93
ANNONCES DIVERSES/ANNOUNCEMENTS	95
THE FEDERATION/LA FÉDÉRATION	99
RECENT THESES/THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT	101
PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES/RECENT PUBLICATIONS	102

FROM THE PRESIDENT/
LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

Peter Aucoin

You are reading this note from the President because Professor David Siegel (also Associate Vice-President, Academic, Brock University) has generously agreed to assume the post of Editor of the *Bulletin*. He takes over from Professor Gordon Mace who served in this capacity for six years with enthusiasm and great skill. I am also happy to announce that Professor Claire Turenne Sjolander (University of Ottawa) agreed to join the editorial team as Associate Editor.

Approximately 500 persons registered for the CPSA section of the 1995 Learned in Montréal. We are grateful to Professor Chantal Maillé, the programme chair, her committee, and Professor Maurice Couture, the UQAM local representative for a highly successful conference. Professor Maillé briefed the Board on the 1995 experience and submitted a number of recommendations for change. Professor William Mathie and his 1996 programme committee have already decided to experiment with a revised format that contains a mixture of the traditional structure of sessions with a new set of single paper sessions to be held in the mornings. I wish Professor Mathie and his committee well and am grateful for their willingness to serve.

A committee consisting of Professors Robert Boardman (Chair), André Blais, John McMenemy and David Smith is currently seeking applications from departments for new English-language editors for our *Journal*. These positions (co-editor, assistant editor, and book review editor) are currently occupied by Professors Richard Vernon, Sid Noel, and Kathy Brock, and they have continued to maintain the *Journal's* international reputation for adherence to the highest scholarly standards. I thank and congratulate them for their superb work.

Our Parliamentary Internship Program has made a smooth transition from the directorship of Professor François Houle to Professor Clinton Archibald. The former has set a very high standard of programme and financial administration for his successor to follow. I thank Professor Houle and wish Professor Archibald every success. Our Ontario Internship Programme, under the able direction of Professor Robert Williams, has now accepted its 20th group of interns, and special events will commemorate the past two decades (and make every effort to convince the powers-that-be to continue this highly successful contribution to Canadian political life).

Efforts over the past year to convince the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to open up the annual competition for positions with this Department have met with some success. I am informed by this Department that, even with the restrictive definitions of eligible candidates in last year's competition, 30 per cent of the qualified candidates had a political science background. Of greatest importance to political science students, eligibility to apply in this year's competition will be open to all MAs and PhDs, those with a university degree in International Relations or International Development, and other BAs in political science if a student can prove a required level proficiency in one of

Mandarin, Arabic, Japanese, Russian, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi or Korean.

A joint committee of the Association and SQSP (Professors Robert Young, Miriam Smith, and Ken McRoberts from the former, and John Trent, Guy Lachapelle, Pierre Tremblay and Daniel Latouche from the latter) is planning to host a colloque on "Quebec-Canada: New Challenges and Opportunities: Institutions, Markets, and Cultural Relations" in Hull, January 25-27, 1996. Please look for the notices.

CPSA now has a Homepage on the World Wide Web. This was done for us by Professor Michael Howlett at Simon Fraser, who has also taken over responsibility for POLCAN (the CPSA discussion group on e-mail)

Congratulations are in order for Michelle Hopkins, our Executive Secretary, who is expecting her first child. She will be on leave from January to August, 1996, and will be replaced by John Armstrong, currently Administrative Assistant to the Parliamentary Internship Program.

§ § §

Vous avez entre les mains ce mot du président parce que le Professeur David Siegel (également vice-président associé à l'enseignement, Brock University) a généreusement accepté d'assumer le poste de rédacteur du *Bulletin*. Il prend ainsi la relève du Professeur Gordon Mace qui a occupé cette fonction pendant six ans avec enthousiasme et grande compétence. Il me fait aussi plaisir d'annoncer que Professeur Claire Turenne Sjolander (Université d'Ottawa) a accepté le poste de directrice adjointe du *Bulletin*.

Environ 500 personnes se sont inscrites dans la section ACSP du Congrès des sociétés savantes qui s'est tenu à Montréal en 1995. Nous remercions Chantal Maillé, présidente du programme, son comité, et Maurice Couture, le représentant local de l'UQAM, qui ont si largement contribué au franc succès de ce congrès. Chantal Maillé a entretenu le Bureau de direction de l'expérience de 1995 et soumis plusieurs recommandations en vue de changements éventuels. William Mathie et son comité chargé du programme 1996 ont déjà décidé d'essayer une formule révisée qui, tout en reprenant la structure traditionnelle des séances, prévoit, en matinée, une nouvelle série de séances axées sur un seul exposé. Nos meilleurs vœux de succès au Professeur Mathie et à son comité et merci de leur dévouement.

Un comité composé de Robert Boardman (président), André Blais, John McMenemy, et David Smith est actuellement à la recherche de candidats en vue de former le comité de rédaction de langue anglaise de notre *Revue*. Les postes à combler - codirecteur, directeur adjoint, et responsable des recensions - sont actuellement occupés par Richard Vernon, Sid Noel, et Kathy Brock, qui ont continué à maintenir la réputation d'excellence de la *Revue* et ce, à l'échelle internationale. Je les en remercie et félicite vivement.

La transition de la direction du Programme de stage parlementaire s'est effectuée en douceur, de François Houle à Clinton Archibald. Le Professeur Houle a établi des critères très rigoureux à suivre pour ce qui est du programme et de l'administration financière. Nous remercions ici le professeur Houle et souhaitons beaucoup de succès au Professeur Archibald. Notre Programme de

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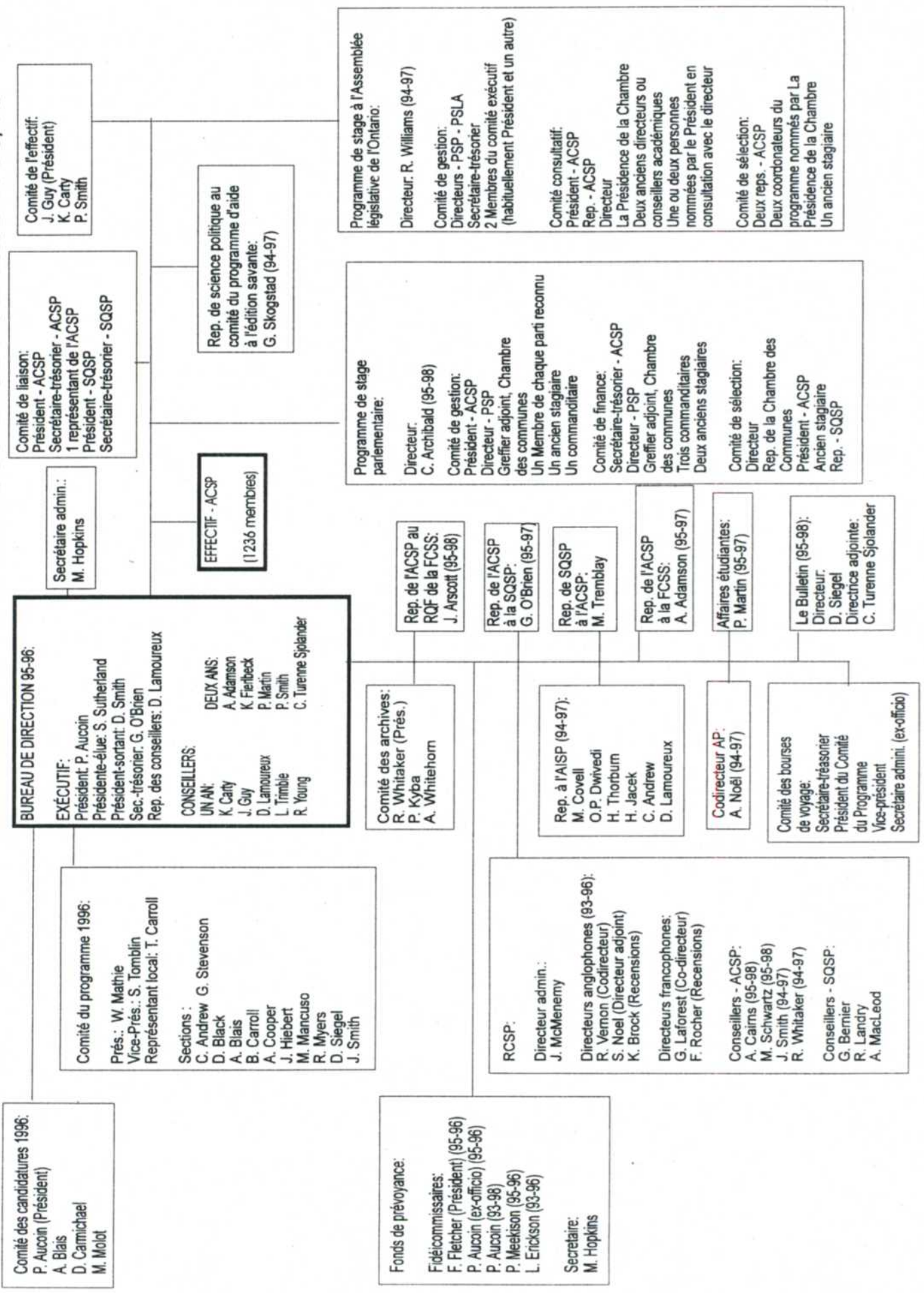
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 A Former Intern

LA STRUCTURE DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE 1995/96



stage en Ontario, sous l'habile direction du Professeur Robert Williams, accueille maintenant son vingtième groupe de stagiaires; des événements spéciaux commémoreront les deux dernières décennies (et chercheront à convaincre les autorités en place de l'importance de maintenir ce programme qui constitue un apport de taille à la vie politique canadienne.)

Les efforts en vue de persuader le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du commerce international à élargir le concours annuel pour les postes au sein du ministère ont été couronnés d'un certain succès. Le ministère m'a informé qu'en dépit des définitions restrictives des candidats admissibles au concours de l'année dernière, trente pour cent des candidats répondant aux critères avaient une formation en science politique. Il faut souligner une nouvelle de la plus haute importance pour les étudiants en science politique: seront admissibles au concours de cette année tous les titulaires d'une maîtrise ou d'un doctorat, les personnes ayant un grade universitaire en relations internationales ou en développement international et les titulaires d'un baccalauréat en science politique si l'étudiant ou étudiante peut attester du niveau de compétence requis dans l'une des langues suivantes: mandarin, arabe, japonais, russe, ourdou, hindi, pendjabi ou coréen.

Un comité conjoint de l'ACSP et de la SQSP (Robert Young, Miriam Smith, et Ken McRoberts pour l'ACSP, et John Trent, Guy Lachapelle, Pierre Tremblay et Daniel Latouche pour la SQSP) prépare un colloque intitulé «Québec-Canada--Nouveaux défis et opportunités: institutions, marchés et relations culturelles,» qui se tiendra à Hull du 25 au 27 janvier 1996. Surveillez bien les avis.

L'ACSP a maintenant une page d'accueil sur le World Wide Web et ce, grâce au Professeur Michael Howlett de Simon Fraser, qui s'occupe également de POLCAN (le groupe de discussion par courrier électronique de l'ACSP).

Félicitations à Michelle Hopkins, notre secrétaire administrative, qui attend son premier enfant. En congé de maternité de janvier à août, elle sera remplacée par John Armstrong, notre adjoint administratif actuel pour le Programme de stage parlementaire.

ÉDITORIAL/EDITORIAL

Le débat sur le climat institutionnel, ou un débat mal parti

Caroline Andrew
Université d'Ottawa

Je ne sais pas pourquoi je suis en train d'écrire cet article. D'une part j'ai un désir très fort de ne pas me mêler de ce débat (et certainement de ne pas me mêler des exemples spécifiques) mais, de l'autre côté, les questions soulevées par le débat sur le climat institutionnel sont tellement centrales à ma pratique comme politicologue universitaire que j'avais l'impression de ne pas avoir de choix - il a fallu accepter d'écrire ce texte. En plus, le débat actuel est très mal parti et il est en train de s'empirer rapidement. Au lieu

d'être un débat qui tente de s'ouvrir et de comprendre les enjeux sociaux majeurs, la discussion actuelle devient de plus en plus fermée, étriquée, mesquine.

Tout d'abord, il faut clarifier la question - de quoi parlons-nous ou, de façon plus juste, de quoi devons-nous parler? A mon avis l'enjeu réel - et une question extrêmement complexe - est celui de créer un climat d'apprentissage où une communauté de plus en plus diverse est confortable de débattre, discuter, questionner et réfléchir sur les façons dans lesquelles nos sociétés prennent des décisions collectives. Ceci n'a jamais été une question facile et il est peut-être même plus difficile maintenant avec une population post-secondaire plus diverse, en termes de classe, race et sexe. Mais je dis «peut-être» de façon très explicite car je crois qu'il faut faire attention de ne pas suggérer que ce problème est nouveau et que «dans le bon vieux temps» l'objectif a été réalisé. Le défi a été constant et notre succès dans le passé est loin d'être fantastique - même pas avec la diversité dans les régions de classe et encore moins avec les rapports de sexe, de race et d'autres formes de la diversité. Mais passons à un autre élément - je veux regarder la définition de l'enjeu, une question de climat institutionnel et voir comment cette définition oriente la discussion.

Comme dans tout enjeu politique, la façon de définir l'enjeu et de formuler les thèmes du discours oriente notre compréhension de l'enjeu. L'enjeu actuel est défini comme une question de «chilly climate», d'ailleurs difficile à traduire en français. Défini comme tel, la question devient celle de l'inégalité de traitement, par les institutions, entre les personnes de sexe, race et/ou classe différents. Cette inégalité de traitement vient des facteurs structurels, elle n'est pas le résultat des volontés individuelles mais les façons de structurer et d'organiser les institutions. Ce discours du «climat hostile» capte mieux, il me semble, les expériences étudiantes que les expériences professorales (et les sentiments de marginalisation par rapport à des structures de prise de décision souvent très informelles et souvent très peu ouvertes). Il capte mieux également, je crois, les expériences qui sont liées à des différences de classe, de sexe et de race que les expériences qui sont liées à l'évolution de la définition de la science politique, de ce qui est compris comme public et privé et, par conséquent, de l'évolution des frontières de la discipline.

Pour toutes ces raisons, une définition en termes de «climat institutionnel», comme tous les discours politiques, oriente le débat. Certains aspects ont été clarifiés, d'autres embrouillés. Le plus important est d'être conscient de comment l'enjeu est encadré par la définition du discours. De façon générale, il me semble, la définition en termes de «climat institutionnel» a rétréci quelque peu le débat mais ceci est également le résultat d'une autre tendance, la judicialisation ou la quasi-judicialisation de la réaction. Cette tendance existe pour les questions de climat institutionnel et aussi pour toutes sortes d'enjeux dans notre société mais en même temps c'est une tendance qui est critiquée et qui devrait l'être.

La judicialisation des questions de climat institutionnel peut se comprendre comme le résultat des motivations nobles - un sentiment que la justice est réclamée et qu'il faut démontrer que c'est la justice qui est offerte, un désir de démontrer l'importance - mais également par des motivations moins nobles - un manque d'imagination

quand, après n'avoir rien fait, une institution décide d'agir et choisit le moyen d'action le plus conventionnel possible.

Le problème avec l'enquête quasi-judiciaire est qu'elle n'est peut-être pas très compatible avec l'idée de base des analyses du climat institutionnel - que ce climat est créé en dehors de la volonté des acteurs individuels du système. L'enquête doit centrer sur des «cas» précis pour conclure sur la responsabilité des acteurs, tandis que l'idée de l'analyse structurelle ne situe pas la responsabilité au niveau individuel. Pour cette raison, les critiques de la qualité des différentes enquêtes passent à côté de la véritable question - une enquête, par sa nature, organise la matière d'une façon que nous allons trouver insatisfaisante. En plus, l'enquête centre sur les cas d'inégalité de traitement et non pas sur les conditions de réalisation de l'objectif souhaité - un climat d'apprentissage approprié.

Si nous parlons d'un groupe communautaire, on saurait quoi faire - à peu près tous les groupes communautaires au Canada ont fait la formation - vivre avec la diversité, anti-racisme, anti-sexisme, anti-classisme - nommez-les, les groupes l'ont fait. Ils ont, souvent de façon pénible, tenté de débattre la question de comment une communauté plus diverse a besoin des structures de prise de décision qui sont moins informelles, plus inclusives, plus explicites et plus structurées. Ils ont discuté leur mandat et leurs objectifs - souvent de façon naïve mais en même temps de façon à permettre à l'ensemble de cette communauté une chance de réfléchir sur comment réaliser leur mission véritable dans les conditions qui sont peut-être nouvelles. Ils ont discuté des façons dans lesquelles les questions de race, de sexe et de classe se manifestent dans leur contexte communautaire/institutionnel. Les groupes communautaires ont fait ceci - mais aussi les services policiers, les organismes gouvernementaux, les compagnies privées - d'ailleurs on peut penser que les départements universitaires sont dans la minorité quand ils ne l'ont pas fait.

Il se peut que ce genre de formation ne fonctionnera pas dans un contexte universitaire - notre snobisme intellectuel, notre gêne de parler de nos émotions, notre individualisme viscéral peuvent militer contre son succès. Mais si nous ne voulons pas participer à ce type de formation, nous avons une responsabilité de dire comment nous voulons aborder les questions du climat d'apprentissage. Il faut au moins admettre que la question existe - et qu'il faut l'aborder. Les universités ne sont pas simplement les places pour exprimer les opinions - ils sont des lieux où l'on apprend. Nous avons une responsabilité de réfléchir sur comment réaliser cet objectif.

§ § §

The Chilly Climate Discussion, or a Debate Gone Wrong

Caroline Andrew
The University of Ottawa

I'm not sure why I got into writing this piece. On the one hand I have a considerable desire to stay out of the issue (and certainly stay out of the specific cases) but on the other hand, the general questions being raised in the context about debates about chilly climates are so central

to my practice as a political scientist in a university setting that I had the feeling I had no choice - it was important to accept this public forum. More than this, the current debate has got off to such a bad start and is so rapidly getting worse and worse that it seems urgent to intervene. Instead of being a serious debate trying to open up and understand issues of major social import, the debate has become a closing down of options and a narrowing of perspectives.

The first issue is to clarify the question - what are we talking about or, more accurately, what should we be talking about. To my mind, the fundamental issue - and an extraordinarily complex one - is how to create a climate for learning in which an increasingly diverse community feels comfortable to debate, discuss, challenge and think through questions about the ways in which our societies go about their collective decision-making. This has never been an easy question and it is perhaps even harder now with a post-secondary population that is more diverse than it was, in terms of class, race and sex. I say "perhaps" very explicitly because I think one has to be careful not to suggest that this is a new problem and that "in the good old days" this objective had been met. This has been a constant challenge and our past success was not overwhelming - not even in dealing with diversity of class backgrounds and even less with gender, race and other forms of diversity. But I do not wish to belabor this point. What I want to look at first is how the issue is being constructed - as a question of a chilly climate - and how this frames the current discussion.

As with all political issues, the way the issue is defined and the themes of the discourse are framed orient the way we understand the issue. The issue is currently being defined in terms of a "chilly climate". As such, the central question becomes that of the inequality of treatment, by institutions, of people of different sexes, races and/or classes. This inequality of treatment is the result of structural factors, it is not the result of individual will but rather of the ways in which institutions structure and organize themselves. This "chilly climate" discourse captures more accurately, I would argue, the experience of students than those of the faculty (and the feelings of being marginalized because of the informality and the closed character of decision-making structures). This definition also captures experiences linked to differences of class, sex and race better than it does those experiences stemming from a shifting definition of political science, from what is understood to be public and private and, therefore, from the evolution of discipline boundaries.

For these reasons, defining the issue as one of "chilly climate" has, as with all political discourses, had the effect of orienting the debate. Some issues have been clarified, others muddled. What is important is to be aware of the framing of the issue by the way the discourse has been defined. On the whole, the "chilly climate" definition has, I think, somewhat narrowed the debate and this too has been the result of another tendency, the judicializing or quasi-judicializing of the actions taken. This tendency exists not only for questions of "chilly climate" but for all kinds of issues in our society but it is also a movement that is being questioned and that should be questioned.

The judicializing of chilly climate questions can be understood as being the result of a number of worthy motives - a sense that justice is being asked for and should

be seen to be being offered, wanting to show a concern for due process - but also of motives perhaps less worthy - a lack of imagination when, after doing nothing, an institution decides to act and seizes upon the most conventional means of action.

The problem with the quasi-judicial inquiry is that it is not fundamentally compatible with the basis idea of an institutional climate - that this climate is created outside of the will of the individual actors in the system. By its nature, an inquiry must focus on specific "cases" and must come to conclusions about individual responsibility, whereas the very idea of a structural analysis is to say that responsibility does not lie at the level of individuals. That is why the whole debate around the quality of specific inquiries misses the point - framing the discussion as an inquiry has already organized the form in a way that will necessarily lead to an unsatisfactory conclusion. In addition, an inquiry must focus on examples of inequality of treatment rather than looking at the conditions for achieving the objective of an appropriate learning environment.

If we were talking about a community group, one would know what to do. I would think that most community groups in Canada have done group training - on living with diversity, anti-racism, anti-sexism, anti-classism - you name it. They have, often painfully, tried to deal with questions of how a more diverse community calls for decision-making structures that are less casual, more inclusive, more explicit, more structured. They have talked about their mission, their mandate, their purpose - often naively but also in a way that allows the full community (of that group) a chance to think how their fundamental mission can be realized in what may be new conditions. And they have talked about the ways in which race, sex and class play out in their particular community/institutional setting. Not only have community groups done this - police departments, government services, private companies - indeed one might feel that university departments are in the minority where they have not done this.

This kind of training might perhaps not work in a university setting - our intellectual snobbery, our embarrassment about talking about our emotions, our visceral individualism may militate against its success. But if we do not wish to do this kind of training, the onus is on us to decide how we will address these questions of the learning environment. We must at least admit that the question is a real one - and one that must be addressed. Universities are not just places for expressing opinions - they are places where one learns. We have a responsibility to think about how to achieve that objective.

CPSA WWW HOMEPAGE

The CPSA has established a homepage on the World Wide Web. Located at the Institute for Governance Studies in the Department of Political Science at Simon Fraser University, the homepage provides general information on the CPSA; e-mail addresses for CPSA Executive members; information on the AGM including the call for papers; information on Canadian Journal of Political Science

including abstracts and tables of contents of forthcoming articles and subscription and advertising rates; information on the CPSA POLCAN electronic maillist and an archive of POLCAN correspondence; and links to other regional and national political science associations, publisher's catalogues, reference works, and sources of interest to political scientists from around the world.

The homepage is located at URL: "<http://www.sfu.ca/igs/CPSA.html>". It is maintained by Michael Howlett of the Department of Political Science, Simon Fraser University (e-mail "howlett@sfu.ca")

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Due to budgetary cutbacks the opening hours of the Reading Room at the National Archives of Canada have been reduced. Effective September 5, 1995, the hours will be:

Monday to Friday:
8:30 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday, and statutory holidays:
8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

As always, in order to be able to use the Reading Room facilities, all researchers must obtain a research pass at the Registration and Information Desk, located in the main floor lobby of 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. This service is open Monday to Friday, from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

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

Re-thinking the Political

A Report by
Steven Bernstein
Ph.D. candidate
University of Toronto

The real world of politics is undergoing profound changes arising from many sources. The globalization of production and finance, the simultaneous pressures of integration (economic) and disintegration (political), ethnic conflict, environmental degradation, and increased interdependence, among other forces, have challenged governments and citizens alike to re-evaluate their priorities and basic assumptions of governance and public life. As a result, these changes challenge the discipline that is most explicitly dedicated to understanding politics -- political science. Many of the issues, categories, concepts, and methods that characterized the discipline in the post World War II era no longer seem appropriate, or helpful.

Such an environment raises questions about how we organize our discipline and our departments. The boundaries between developed and developing worlds

have become increasingly blurred, as have the categories and paradigms that appeared to separate domestic from international politics. Indeed, the very notion of disciplinarity itself, once seen as a way to advance knowledge, is now seen by some to hamper our understanding of politics in a post-Keynesian, post-cold war world. The new institutional climate, which demands universities do more with less, makes the need for creative and well-thought out responses to these challenges all the more important. It is no longer the case, to the chagrin of young scholars, that departments can bring in new, younger, more diverse faculties in times of change. How, then, should political science departments respond to new demands from governments and the public to make research and teaching more relevant? What should our response be to university administrators who want synergies in research and teaching across disciplines, but also want political science to justify itself as a discipline with a unique contribution to make to an understanding of the social world?

In an attempt to grapple with these issues, the Political Science Department at the University of Toronto decided to dedicate its annual weekly seminar series to the topic Re-thinking the Political. A series of questions framed the series, including: Is it really necessary to re-think the political? Have the old paradigms outlived their usefulness? And, how should academics respond to developments in the political and social world that challenge existing paradigms? Series speakers included political scientists and experts from other fields whose teaching or research crossed traditional disciplinary boundaries, or challenged traditional conceptions of the political. In addition to presenting new research, speakers were asked to reflect on the process of research that led to new approaches, their own career development, and how (or whether) their work responded to pressures to re-think political science. A follow-up roundtable at the Learned's conference in Montreal addressed the impact of these issues on the future of graduate training in research in political science.

Any year-long seminar series is necessarily eclectic. In this regard, the series raised more questions than it answered and often highlighted the variety in what political scientists do. In that spirit, the following discussion emphasizes many of the tensions in the discipline of political science without pre-judging how those tensions should be resolved. The discussion begins with presenters' views on interdisciplinarity, the theme that first prompted the series. Next, the "new" substance of political science is illustrated through examples of research that either cross or blur boundaries between traditional subfields or disciplines, or break with traditional conceptions of the political. The final section reflects on how the institutional environment for researchers and the training environment for graduate students might adapt to challenges identified. The article concludes with the prospects for political science departments in light of the insights generated in the series.

Interdisciplinarity

An inherent dilemma underlies the notion of interdisciplinarity. On the one hand, the Cartesian model that has guided the development of modern social science assumes that it is essential to radically simplify, categorize, and specialize if scholars are to keep their theory-building

and testing manageable. Hence there are disciplines and sub-disciplines. On the other hand, we know that such carving up of reality is inevitably arbitrary and distorting -- and so we search for more holistic approaches. In the U of T series, this dilemma showed itself most clearly in the epistemological gulf between scholars who recognized disciplinary boundaries and those who questioned the very existence of disciplines as a limitation on creative work. Scholars from these two positions agreed only that current conceptual apparatuses may be less relevant to explaining contemporary problems political scientists study than they once were.

Scholars in the first group saw the value of disciplines, but suggested that innovations in research often come at the intersection or margins of traditional fields of study. This view finds support in existing literature such as Mattei Dogan and Robert Pahre's study of innovation across nine traditional social science disciplines.¹ They found that more innovation and more significant results occurred when subfields of different formal disciplines overlapped. Many of the most productive new findings come from so-called hybrid fields, such as social psychology, human ecology, or international political economy. Hybrids themselves often form at the margins of existing disciplines where innovation occurs.

Along these lines, Janice Stein argued that true interdisciplinary research is rare and very difficult, yet can produce innovative research when it occurs.² Social psychology, for example, produced exchange theory, which combined insights from sociology and psychology. Such work requires keeping up with new research in more than one discipline. It thus requires specialization and is very labour intensive. More often, Stein suggested, scholars engage in what she called "prismatic" research in which a team of researchers, each from a different discipline with its own methods and research questions, produces book chapters that view the same problem through different lenses. The step in between the two she termed multidisciplinary research, where methods or applications from one discipline are projected into another. For example, the application of economic models to nuclear weapons interaction which produced counter-intuitive arguments and led to a re-examination of thinking about strategic interaction. She warned, though, that often one finds a "lagged telephone effect" where the models brought in from another discipline are 15 years behind.

Examples of multidisciplinary research in the series included papers by Jean-Philippe Thérien, whose work crossed sub-fields within political science, and by Thomas Homer-Dixon, whose work on ecological sources of civil violence highlighted the methodological challenge faced when causal arrows cross from the natural to the social

¹Mattei Dogan and Robert Pahre, *Creative Marginality: Innovation at the Intersections of Social Science* (Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1990).

²Janice Gross Stein, Richard Simeon, Paul Kingston, and Tish O'Reilly, "Contemporary Challenges to Political Science: Research, Training, Advising," roundtable presentation to the "Re-thinking the Political" seminar at University of Toronto, Sept. 30, 1994. All subsequent references to seminar presentations will note presenter(s), title and date.

sciences.³ Thérien's analysis of Canadian foreign policy combined a model drawn from comparative politics -- Esping-Andersen's model of welfare state regimes -- with insights from international relations and foreign policy. He found that the type of welfare state regime -- socialist, liberal or conservative -- partly explained foreign aid policy.

Homer-Dixon's work confronted the complex causal relationships between environmental change, as measured by natural scientists, and its social and political consequences. Such a radically interdisciplinary endeavour required a team of researchers with multiple specialties to avoid risks of misinterpretation and superficial analysis. Even then, he said, there was a tendency not to delve deeply into any one field not one's own. He also recognized a break in methodology at the crossover from environmental causes to social effects. In so doing he developed a typology of causal relationships in order to sensitize his findings to errors such as simply adding causes, or failing to properly assess the role of interaction in a multi-causal model.

Scholars in the second camp, who eschewed the notion of disciplines altogether, felt the concept of interdisciplinarity itself limited creative scholarship because it accepted a structure of knowledge that artificially sliced reality. Timothy O'Riordan, although he uses the term, captures the essence of the problem:

Interdisciplinarity is the merging of knowledge into common concepts, and the application of ideas in the round for real-world problem solving. True interdisciplinarity has probably never existed because, by definition, the phenomenon involves the unification of concepts that are designed to be conceived as separate entities.⁴

Rather than embracing holism outright, most scholars in this group supported research that started from real world problems and then employed concepts and methods that seemed most appropriate, whatever their disciplinary origin. As Richard Simeon pointed out, political science has long adopted such an approach as it has drawn from other fields such as economics, sociology, history or geography, even as these disciplines become less defined.⁵ According to this view, innovation requires a permissive academic environment where work can straddle areas or more deeply challenge methodologies and epistemologies that define existing disciplines.

³Jean-Philippe Thérien, "Ethics and Politics: A Comparative Perspective on Canadian Foreign Policy," Oct. 21, 1994; Thomas Homer-Dixon, "Mixing Social Science with Natural Science: Recent Evidence on the Ecological Sources of Civil Violence," Feb. 3, 1995.

⁴Timothy O'Riordan, *Environmental Science for Environmental Management* (New York: Longman Higher Education: Harlow and Essex; Wiley, 1994), p. 4, quoted in Timothy O'Riordan, William C. Clark, Robert W. Kates, and Alan McGowan, "The Legacy of Earth Day: Reflections at a Turning Point," *Environment* 37 3 (April 1995), p. 14.

⁵Simeon, "Contemporary Challenges to Political Science: Research, Training, Advising."

The post-modernist and post-positivist critiques also fit within this second view of interdisciplinarity. These projects include challenges to long-standing essentialist paradigms such as modernisation, capitalism, or democratisation as ways of describing societies or as setting the boundaries of research programs. The inter-paradigm and metatheoretical debates that have occupied some social and political theorists go even further by raising questions about some of the most basic guiding assumptions in the social sciences. These deep critiques of rationality, structuralism, the role of the subject, the scientific method, and even the role of the researcher in relation to an object of study, suggest that disciplinary boundaries marginalize a wide range of human experience and limit our ability to analyze critically a range of social forces.

Of our presenters, Jane Jenson best demonstrated how a lack of boundaries can suggest ways out of current thinking. Her presentation combined concepts from political science, psychology and sociology, among others, to challenge the overemphasis in political science on the role of institutions in shaping group identities.⁶ She set aside *political science* assumptions and examined discourse and identity formation to reverse the causal arrow to the effects of group identities on institutions. One application of her research provided a new understanding of how the construction of national identities and the search for recognition by women and aboriginal groups, for example, changed the nature of constitutional politics in Canada. None of the labels political science, sociology, political economy nor psychology adequately capture such work.

The New Substance of Political Science -- Blurring Boundaries

The theme of nationalism was one of many 'new' areas of research presented in the series. The quotation marks are meant to highlight the observation by some presenters that enduring or forgotten concepts and ideas can often resurface in times of political change. Similarly, our new discoveries often play catch-up to changes already well-established in the real world. The re-emergence since the end of the cold war of nationalism as a social force -- previously ignored at best and theorized out of existence at worst -- is a good example.

Breaking out of old categorizations is one way of revitalizing the study of enduring phenomena when they resurface in our political consciousness. For example, Bernard Yack suggested ways in which liberal theory, which has long neglected nationalism, can conceive of how individuals identify with the nation.⁷ In a different vein, Michael Keating's paper broke with traditional categories of civic and ethnic nationalism in his comparative study of Quebec, Scotland, and Catalonia.⁸

⁶Jane Jenson, "Creating Identities: Political Economy, Political Sociology, Political Science?" November 18, 1994.

⁷Bernard Yack, "Ethos and Demos: A Political Theorist Looks at the Idea of the Nation," Nov. 10, 1994.

⁸Michael Keating, "Nations Against the State: The New Politics of Nationalism in Quebec, Scotland and Catalonia," Jan. 20, 1995.

Instead, he found that regions with cultural homogeneity (not necessarily ethnic homogeneity) have exhibited a nationalism that in his three cases are pro-free trade, tend not to want a state of their own (although they may want a separate identity in a larger integrated economic union), and tend to accept the multiple identities of their citizens. These new responses to collective action problems challenge traditional conceptions of the state and its role. Nationalism, then, may be best understood in conjunction with a (re)new(ed) emphasis on political economy.

A change in the symmetry between the spatial organization of the territorial state and of units or structures of economic or cultural organization (if such a symmetry ever really existed) raises the myriad effects of a more general phenomenon often labelled globalization -- another concern that underpinned a number of talks. For example, Panayotis Soldatos's talk on the political challenges of European integration had an economic punchline.⁹ He said while political leaders confront the democratic deficit, poor communication, and identity politics, the real test for European institutions, as for state institutions elsewhere, will be in how effectively they respond to globalization.

In a very different case, that of re-constructing politics in post-apartheid South Africa, John Saul persuasively argued that responses to the pressures of neoliberalism and globalization of investment have already become an important, if not the primary, concern of public policy there.¹⁰

In such an apparently new environment, it is tempting to discard old theories. Robert Putnam's talk on the Decline of Civic Engagement, however, served to remind seminar participants that well-worn concepts, creatively adapted and re-thought, can contribute to new research programs.¹¹ Thus his revival of the civic culture tradition in analyzing democracy has produced new explanations for the success or failure of democratic institutions. In this regard he looked at participation in civic associations ranging from religious groups and labour unions to women's clubs and bowling leagues. The revival of interest in societal factors and his emphasis on "social capital" in particular has wide-ranging implications for how to analyze and ultimately build foundations for democratic and effective institutions. His work also demonstrated the vigour that can be derived from combining the enduring concerns of normative political theory with empirical comparative research.

What impressed seminar audiences about many of the best presentations was not the newness of their approaches per se, but the rigour with which concepts old or new were re-adapted to explain or understand current political developments. The best scholars had the ability to balance deep discipline and expertise in their chosen fields with an

openness to break with traditional assumptions that too often go with such discipline.

The Institutional Environment and Graduate Training

If such research is a good model, what then are the implications for the way in which we institutionalize the study of political science, and especially for the way in which we design and deliver graduate education? Whereas many scholars acknowledged the tension between creative work and deep discipline, few agreed on how best to create an open environment that would still maintain the discipline necessary for political science to make a unique contribution to the social sciences.

Nonetheless, participants did at least agree on the institutional environment any changes would encounter. First, participants felt that poor communication across disciplines is still the greatest barrier to shared knowledge. Second, scholars inside and outside political science agreed that institutional pressures drive in two directions: the new emphasis on interdisciplinarity and an expanded scope of research runs up against an insularity created in some fields to justify their continued support. Finally, faculty and graduate students acknowledged that the pressure for 'product' from graduate students and young academics creates a disincentive to engage in research too far from the mainstream of the discipline.

The response to such pressures depends on how one answers the earlier set of disciplinary concerns. A radically interdisciplinary view might argue that in the social sciences we should do away with discipline designed departments altogether. An alternative model might be a core department of epistemology, empirical theory and method, shared by political scientists, geographers, sociologists and perhaps others; and that clustered around this would be groups of scholars whose work is defined by either a common theme (women's studies, diversity, etc.) or area (American, Middle Eastern, Canadian Studies).

Less radical would be to move toward developing a core set of courses such as quantitative methods, economics for non-economists, social theory, and the like, taught to students from a number of disciplines. Students whose theses cross disciplines might also be required to have a committee with people from relevant departments.¹²

However, even less radical changes inevitably face resistance from faculty who have sunk costs in the existing make-up of departments. Turf wars happen not only across fields, but even within disciplines. A good illustration came in one of our roundtables that brought together an anthropologist, an economist, a geographer, and an historian. When historian Tim Brook suggested a core set of texts across fields might include Marx, Gramsci, and Foucault, he later admitted that even within his department such a list would cause sharp disagreements.¹³ Whereas the flowering of perspectives can provide conceptual

⁹Panayotis Soldatos, "Institutional Challenges for a New Europe: Towards the 1996 Revisions of the European Union Treaty," March 10, 1995.

¹⁰Zunade Dharsey, Shireen Hassim, David McDonald and John Saul, "South Africa: The Politics of Reconstruction/The Reconstruction of Politics?" March 24, 1995.

¹¹Robert Putnam, "The Decline of Civic Engagement," Feb. 10, 1995.

¹²I am indebted to Richard Simeon for these suggestions.

¹³Tim Brook, Meric Gertler, Sue Horton and Gavin Smith, "Building Bridges and Pursuing Connections: How Disciplines are Faring in an Interdisciplinary World," Oct. 14, 1994.

support for interdisciplinary work, it can also push against a unifying epistemology or set of methods.

Whatever the institutional response to these pressures, graduate programs will keenly feel their effects. Whereas graduate students may be the first to embrace radical perspectives, they are increasingly wary of being testing grounds for new approaches that jeopardize their ability to compete in an environment that demands quick completion and mainstream publications. In raising these concerns, PhD candidate Tish O'Reilly commented that "interdisciplinary voices" require "interdisciplinary ears."¹⁴ By this she meant that creative work or work in progress not easily slotted into existing paradigms deserved greater rewards and attention. Instead, young cross-disciplinary areas such as women's studies, which may borrow core texts from other fields, often face marginalization. O'Reilly, who had done work in the sciences, said graduate science students might be rewarded even if ideas flopped because they had then disproved an hypothesis or generated new avenues for research, a consideration not extended to students of the social sciences.

Micheline de Sève picked up on many of these themes in a follow-up seminar at the Learned's conference in June.¹⁵ She noted that budget cuts, especially in smaller universities, resulted in fewer courses and choices for students. Thus, many students interested in interdisciplinary studies go to other departments even though their interests are geared towards political issues. To reach such students requires an institutional response with explicit agreements between related programs to provide the external support necessary. Otherwise, these students will end up marginalized in their chosen field.

At the same time, she said the intellectual and personal challenges that face such a student are immense. She emphasized the enormous time commitment required to master the conceptual apparatuses needed for interdisciplinary research. Normally such a student would have a strong theoretical background in addition to enough lived experience in her/his area of research to confront the complexities of issues such research would uncover. An environment to support such students does not arise spontaneously, but requires explicit linkages between departments and faculty, regular interdisciplinary forums, and, de Sève especially emphasized, collective action among graduate students to demand such an environment.

Conclusions

The U of T series produced no magic bullet to create the perfect teaching and research environment. Yet a clear sense did emerge that the way we organize our discipline and departments or train future scholars has not kept up with changes in the real world of politics. If we are to meet the challenges noted at the outset of the article--relevance, interdisciplinarity, and openness--then well-

¹⁴O'Reilly, "Contemporary Challenges to Political Science: Research, Training, Advising."

¹⁵Micheline de Sève, Jane Jenson, Steven Bernstein, Mark F.N. Franke, "Educating Doctoral Students for a Changing Discipline in a Changing World," roundtable presentation to the Canadian Political Science Association's 67th Annual Meeting, June 6, 1995.

considered change in departments and programs is essential.

Such change will not come without resistance. As de Sève put it, opening up a discipline is a power issue, and should be named as such.¹⁶ There is a paradox in that we think of universities as sources of new knowledge and innovation, yet in reality they are among the most conservative of institutions when it comes to changing their own organization and structure. The same could be said for most academic departments, including many departments of political science.

Perhaps change would appear less threatening in light of Richard Simeon's observation that the fundamental concerns of political science -- power, equality, justice, management of conflict, and democracy, for example -- are as relevant today as they ever were. In that light, the creative tensions identified above should be seen as opening new windows onto our core concerns. But without institutional support, exhortations to be more interdisciplinary, relevant, holistic or whatever will remain just that, exhortations, which do little to change what we actually do.

The weekly seminar series continues this year with a new theme: "Whither the Liberal State." Invited speakers include Hon. Bob Rae; Kathy Brock, Wilfrid Laurier University; Yael Tamir, Tel Aviv University; Ian Clark, IMF; Alan Cairns, UBC; and Atul Kohly, Princeton. The organizers would like to invite all interested faculty and students who will be in the Toronto area to attend. For further information, please contact the political science department at the University of Toronto. Professor Melissa Williams, one of the series organizers, can be reached at the department or by e-mail at mwilliam@epas.utoronto.ca.

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

Research in the "New" South Africa

David Black
Dalhousie University

At 4:00 p.m. on a Tuesday afternoon in June, I was walking north through the centre of Johannesburg past the city's modernistic civic centre to meet my friends/hosts prior to flying back to Cape Town that evening. It was a lovely Highveld "winter" day, with a high of just over 20 degrees, and I was feeling good after a successful 8 days of interviews in South Africa's financial hub and its nearby administrative capital, Pretoria. After my last interview, with the head of the Commonwealth's South African Observer Mission, I had been absorbing the sights and sounds of this throbbing metropolis, described in local advertising as the "Commercial Heart of Africa." Suddenly, I found myself surrounded by three young men;

¹⁶Ibid.

one threatened to stab me while another deftly pulled my wallet from my pocket. In seconds they were gone.

Badly shaken, I proceeded quickly to my friend's office, where we were able to call credit card companies and then drop by a suburban police station (to report the wallet "lost" - there was no point in reporting it stolen and initiating a fruitless search), before scrambling to get to the Johannesburg Airport for my flight.

I arrived in Cape Town with my mind buzzing: should I have resisted? Would I have to contact my bank in Canada? How would I manage for the remaining three weeks of my trip without credit cards or driver's license? Cape Town was blanketed in a thick fog. My wife Heather arrived to pick me up in the beaten-up but serviceable Volkswagen Beetle we had rented on a long-term basis during our two months in the country. She was a little anxious because the Beetle's gas guage seemed to be dropping quickly and she had been unable to find a gas station on the way to the airport along the busy N2 highway, but we still had a quarter tank so started back gamely towards the city. Perhaps half-way in from D.F. Malan Airport (named for the Prime Minister who brought South Africa *apartheid* - many of the apartheid era's symbolic vestiges remain) the car ground to a halt, our gas tank empty. We got out and tried to fight back our fears: not only were we stranded in near-zero visibility, but we *did* know that on both sides of the highway were the sprawling shanties of South Africa's rapidly-proliferating urban "squatters" - not the sort of place one wished to be wandering about at night.

Before we could formulate a plan, however, one of the country's "Scavengers of the Highway" - people who comb the roadsides looking for motorists in predicaments such as ours and "rescue" them for an exorbitant fee - spotted us and stopped. We were clearly at a loss, and had no choice but to accept his offer of a tow to a gas station, even though I (obviously) had no cash, and Heather had little more. We had no idea how we would settle our account when the reckoning came. However, recognizing our distress and in an act of considerable kindness, this "Scavenger" would take no money from us and made sure that we found our way safely back to the N2 before taking his leave.

I recount this story because it is in some respects symptomatic of the current conjuncture in South Africa. On the one hand, the country flirts with complete social breakdown. It is saddled with the deep socio-economic divisions generated and/or exacerbated by apartheid, and confronted with the consequences of years of economic decline which have left the new democracy with an unemployment rate near 50 per cent. As a result, crime - often violent - has become endemic in urban areas. It is, for many South Africans, the only livelihood they have known; and given the chaos in the public education system and resultant dismal levels of education, particularly among the impoverished majority, its economic centrality is likely to persist. The result can be a life filled with uncertainty and insecurity for South Africans of all racial groups.

On the other hand, there is a country of extraordinary warmth, hospitality, and generosity. In achieving the political "miracle" of the April 1994 universal suffrage elections against a pre-election backdrop of threatened

boycotts and violent disruption, South Africans have gained a sense of hope and possibility which defies the "objective" challenges they confront. They, and particularly the non-white majority, have displayed a remarkable spirit of forgiveness in seeking to put the costs and losses of the long struggle against apartheid behind them and to create a more hopeful future. They have created a diverse, hybrid culture of remarkable richness; and their transition holds enormous importance, both economically and politically, for their African neighbours. It is a country which fascinates and frustrates, repels and attracts, with great power.

Over the past two summers I have travelled to this country for research on a project concerning the implications of change in South Africa for its continental neighbours, and the implications of this changed situation, in turn, for Canadian policy towards the region. The project, funded by the now-defunct Cooperative Security Competitions Programme, has been conducted jointly with my colleague Larry Swatuk. The research has involved interviews with South African government officials, representatives of NGOs and corporations, discussions with South African scholars, attendance at conferences, and the collection of numerous documents and papers generated in the intellectual and political ferment of the current transitional period. It has also involved meetings with Canadian officials and NGO representatives "on the ground" in the country.

This past summer, Heather, not willing to be left behind again, arranged a two month elective training period in her Dalhousie Obstetrics Residency Programme at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital - the city's main teaching hospital and site of the world's first heart transplant. This proved to be a remarkably good arrangement all round. Heather had extensive, though disturbing, exposure to high-risk obstetrical care arising from the poor conditions in which most of the patients must live, in the context of a first-class medical education system. I was able to learn, through her, about the dilemmas and challenges confronting the crisis-ridden public health care system in the country. And together, we were able to explore the beautiful Western Cape region on weekends, and to travel cross-country to Johannesburg and then to the magnificent Natal Drakensburg Mountains during a week-long holiday.

Both this year and last, I benefited greatly from contacts with friends in the South African scholarly community. In Johannesburg, I was able to stay with a social historian and his NGO-administrator spouse, friends from our days at Queen's in Kingston. They provided not only a comfortable and welcoming base in what could otherwise be a forbidding city, but a superb "reality check" on the things I was reading and hearing in my interviews. In Cape Town, I had the great good fortune to be a visitor at the Centre for Southern African Studies (CSAS) of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), directed by one of the country's foremost scholars of international relations, Peter Vale. The Centre and UWC are themselves interesting products of South Africa's extraordinary political history. UWC was established as a "Coloured" university, dominated until relatively recently by the pervasive Afrikaner "Broederbond" - the secret male "brotherhood" which played such a central role in Afrikaner nationalist politics. In the 1980s, however, the University became a vibrant centre of resistance - the self-

styled "intellectual home of the left" in those days of insurrection and struggle. This history has resulted in distinctive post-apartheid challenges. On the one hand, it has a weak resource base in comparison with the country's historically "white" universities. On the other hand, however, it enjoys a very high level of political acceptability. This has produced both unprecedented opportunities and major challenges to its institutional and absorptive capacity, as foreign donors and institutions seek to establish linkages and projects with its various units.

The CSAS, for its part, is a small but lively research institution, of a type to be found in a variety of policy areas in the country. Its young research staff produces a considerable amount of good work in their own right, in areas such as investment, migration, and security. As a result, I was able to gain not only from their hospitality, but also their insights. In addition, the Centre was busy with the organization of a range of meetings and conferences associated with the ongoing transition process. Last year, I was able to participate in an exciting regional conference on "Domestic Sources of Insecurity in Southern Africa" (the CSAS, as its name implies, has a regional mandate and focus). This year, I was drawn in as Rapporteur for a conference it co-hosted with the South African Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the role of Parliaments in Foreign Policy. This conference reflected the country's twin preoccupations with the re-design of the **substance** of policy, to reflect a new, more cooperative relationship with its neighbours and the international institutions from which it was so recently estranged, and with the constitutional and institutional structures for **formulating** policy. South Africa has a parliamentary history and has had relatively strong bureaucratic structures which cannot be practically discarded; yet they served a racist and undemocratic state and must therefore be dramatically reformed. The process of rethinking both the substance of, and institutional basis for, foreign policy is being mirrored in virtually every significant policy area. The conference was thus both useful in relation to my research interests, and an excellent opportunity to hear and meet some key figures in Parliament, the South African community of political scientists, and the "attentive public" concerned with foreign policy.

In general, the current atmosphere in South Africa is very conducive for foreign researchers, but also poses some interesting challenges. Positively, there is a spirit of openness to new ideas and influences, as South Africa confronts the conceptual and organizational challenges of starting over on a (more) democratic and non-racial footing. There is also a high level of interest in outside ideas and experiences in the wake of the long years of steadily mounting isolation. Even officials associated with the "old order" often tend to be candid (sometimes revealingly so) and welcoming towards foreign scholars, thereby seeking to distance themselves from the "bad old days" of apartheid.

On the other hand, all South Africans concerned with public policy are tremendously overworked. This is particularly true of the "progressive" scholars, activists, trade unionists, and the like who have been drawn into policy work now that the ANC has become the predominant force in South African politics. There is a very high level of skills and commitment within this new policy elite, but their numbers are relatively small and the

challenges they confront almost overwhelming. The problem for the researcher, then, can be a simple logistical one: securing a time slot in their extraordinarily busy lives. To cite just one example, my attempt to meet with a key figure in the International Affairs Department of the important Trade Union alliance COSATU was thwarted when my trip to Johannesburg coincided with a COSATU "mass action" campaign in the context of negotiations for new labour legislation, for which he was the chief public spokesperson.

There is one other element of my trip which needs noting. I have been developing an interest in the politics of sport over the past few years, largely arising out of my interest in "sports mad" South Africa. During this summer's trip, I was treated to an extraordinary instance of the sport-politics nexus. South Africa hosted the Rugby World Cup this past May/June - an event charged with symbolic import. Rugby has always been perceived as a "white" sport in racially-divided South Africa, despite a strong rugby following in the "Coloured" community and the African communities of the Eastern Cape. Nor has it been "just another sport": South Africa's historic dominance (along with New Zealand) of the rugby playing world has been a source of passionate pride to the white (particularly male) community. This year's Rugby World Cup - the first major international event to be hosted by the "new" South Africa - became tightly intertwined with the politics of reconciliation in the country. Nelson Mandela's, and indeed the entire black community's, embrace of the (almost) all-white Springbok side in its victorious march to the final against New Zealand sent the country into paroxysms of joy, and outpourings of emotional expressions of unity. There is much to "deconstruct" in this extraordinary event; but for us, the sights and sounds of thousands of South Africans celebrating together will remain an enduring memory.

DU CRSH/FROM SSHRC

SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE/ RESEARCH GRANTS 1995-96

Avec remerciements à/With our thanks to
Les McDonald

political sciences/sciences politiques

ARSCOTT, A. Jane (Dalhousie)
The RCSW: a blueprint revisited
3 years
\$31,000

FROHLICH, Norman (Manitoba)
Incentive compatible devices, ethical behaviour, and
collective action: factors affecting cooperation and sharing
3 years
\$48,000

GIBBINS, Roger (Calgary)
Ideological change and political identities
3 years
\$63 000

HAMEL, Pierre (Montréal)
 Démocratisation de l'aménagement et du développement
 urbains à Montréal : une évaluation socio-politique de la
 consultation publique
 3 years
 \$66 000

MAIONI, Antonia (McGill)
 The politics of health reform in Canada and the United
 States
 3 years
 \$45 000

MANCUSO, Maureen (Guelph); André Blais, (Montréal);
 Charles Ian Greene, (York); Neil Nevitte, (Calgary)
 Attitudes toward political ethics in Canada: and elite-mass
 comparison
 3 years
 \$75 000

SMITH, Miriam (Carleton)
 A new opportunity structure: social movements and the
 charter
 3 years
 \$16 800

WINHAM, Gilbert (Dalhousie)
 Political history of Uruguay round trade negotiation
 3 years
 \$60 000

comparative politics/politique comparée

FINBOW, Robert (Dalhousie)
 Labor adjustment and income security policy in free trade
 areas: European lessons for NAFTA
 3 years
 \$31 000

MOODLEY, Kogila (British Columbia);
 Herbert Adam, (Simon Fraser)
 Understanding ethno-political violence in South Africa
 2 years
 \$57 000

NEVITTE, Neil (Calgary)
 A comparative analysis of authority orientations in
 transition
 3 years
 \$66 500

NOEL, Alain (Montréal)
 Incertitude et délibération démocratique: les mécanismes
 de l'innovation institutionnelle
 3 years
 \$60 000

PICKEL, Andreas (Trent)
 Theory, policy, ideology: changing conceptions of post-
 communist economic transformation
 3 years
 \$42 000

SAUL, John (York)
 The thirty years' war for southern African liberation:
 1960-1990: a regional perspective on the struggle to end
 white minority rule
 3 years
 \$83 000

constitutional studies/études constitutionnelles

RUSSELL, Peter (Toronto)
 Comparative constitutional and judicial politics: Mabo an
 Australian case study
 3 years
 \$60 000

government & public administration/gouvernement & administration publique

BAKVIS, Herman (Dalhousie)
 Think tanks, political advisors and kitchen cabinets: court
 politics in the modern state
 3 years
 \$49 600

international relations/relations internationales

BRYNEN, Rex J; Paul Noble (McGill); Bahgat Korany,
 (Montréal)
 Coping with change: post-cold war strategy and security
 in the Arab world
 3 years
 \$90 000

CLAPP, Jennifer (York)
 Hazards on the move: the North-South political economy
 of effluence
 3 years
 \$41 000

NOSSAL, Kim Richard (McMaster)
 Policy convergence: foreign and defence policy in
 Australia and Canada
 3 years
 \$45 000

PORTER, Tony (McMaster)
 World politics, global governance, and industrial
 restructuring: a long historical perspective
 3 years
 \$29 100

WEBB, Michael (Victoria)
 The international politics of corporate taxation and tax
 cooperation
 3 years
 \$44 000

political economy/economie politique

CHOSSUDOVSKY, Michel (Ottawa)
 Analysis of famine formation in developing countries
 3 years
 \$42 000

political history/histoire politique

SMITH, Jean (Toronto)
Biography of Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, 1921-30, 1935-48
3 years
\$30 000

political parties, elections studies/partis politiques, études électorales

JOHNSTON, Richard (British Columbia)
Cross-national secondary analysis of survey data with reference to campaign dynamics
3 years
\$39 000

NADEAU, Richard (Montréal)
Formation et effets des attentes politiques et économiques sur le comportement électoral
3 years
\$59 700

WEARING, Joseph (Trent)
Canadian party organizations: leaders, parliamentarians, party technocrats, rank-and-file members; party discipline in Canada and Britain
3 years
\$27 000

political thought & political theory/pensée & théorie politiques

BEINER, Ronald (Toronto)
Civil religion
3 years
\$27 000

CARENS, Joseph (Toronto)
Migration, morality, and political community
3 years
\$36 000

CRISTI, Renato (Wilfrid Laurier)
Constitutional law and politics in Chile (1973-1980)
3 years
\$28 500

GUNN, John (Queen's)
Continuities in thought and political culture: France: 1750-1830
3 years
\$32 000

MARSHALL, Paul (Institute for Christian Studies)
Elaboration of human rights as normative legal relations, not inherent rights, and application to environmental, religious, economic and group rights
2 years
\$25 600

ORWIN, Clifford (Toronto)
Compassion and the promise of modern politics
3 years
\$36 000

WILLIAMS, Melissa (Toronto)
Reconstructing impartiality
3 years
\$49 000

public policy studies/analyse de politique

HADDOW, Rodney (St. Francis Xavier)
Canada's experiment with labour force development boards: institutional and societal constraints, and associational autonomy, in policy making
3 years
\$32 450

HARRISON, Kathryn (British Columbia)
Policymaking amid interdependence: domestic and international regulation of the pulp and paper industry
3 years
\$58 000

IMBEAU, Louis; Jean Crête, François Pétry, (Laval)
La croissance des gouvernements provinciaux au Canada
3 years
\$49 000

LEMIEUX, Vincent (Laval)
Les politiques de décentralisation et de centralisation
3 years
\$69 000

other political science/sciences politiques autres

STUBBS, Richard (McMaster)
U.S. hegemony, the cold war and the political economy of ASEAN's miracle economies
3 years
\$30 300

social institutions/institutions sociales

NOREAU, Pierre (Univ. du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue)
Etude évaluative composée du procès judiciaire et de la médiation familiale en matière de divorce
3 years
\$44 000

DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS/AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

Appointments

Philippe Constantineau
Houchang Hassan-Yari
Tim Thomas
John Young

Sabbaticals

Joel Sokolsky is at Duke University

Awards and Fellowships

Dr. Joel J. Sokolsky has received the Canada-U.S. Fulbright Award 1995/96 for Canadian Faculty Fellows. His topic was "The U.S. and Multinational Peacekeeping Implications for Canada". All awards are nine month duration. Host Institution was Duke University.

Other news

Alan Whitehorn is completing his second year as the J. S. Woodsworth Chair at the Institute for the Humanities, Simon Fraser University.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL**Nouvelles**

Le département a des contacts réguliers et des échanges avec l'Institut de Diplomatie de Beijing, avec l'Institut d'études politique de l'Université de Bordeaux et avec Hunter College de New York.

Le département participe activement à l'organisation du Colloque «La gestion de l'environnement et les pouvoirs locaux,» tenu à Toulouse en France. Y participent, du département: Jean Mercier, Paul Painchaud, Louise Quesnel.

Le département évalue, durant l'année 1995-96, son programme de maîtrise et son programme de doctorat.

Antoine Ambroise a été nommé conseiller spécial du gouvernement haïtien pour leur réforme de l'administration publique.

Albert Legault a été récipiendaire de la médaille Innis-Gérin pour 1995. Le prix a été annoncé par John Meisel, président de la Société Royale du Canada.

Vincent Lemieux, professeur au département depuis 1960, a reçu en juin dernier un doctorat honorifique de l'Université d'Ottawa.

François Pétry, professeur en politiques publiques, a été nommé directeur du programme de Maîtrise en analyse des politiques à la Faculté des sciences sociales.

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

Jeffrey Jackson

Announcements

The Department of Political Science has become an Associate Member of the European Consortium for Political Research

Scientific Meetings

The Department of Political Science is sponsoring a conference, The U.N. Law of the Sea and the Marine Environment: The U.N. Convention on Straddling Stocks and Migratory Species on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations. The conference will be held Nov. 17-18th, 1995. Conference themes include the New International Law of Fisheries: The Politics and Diplomacy of its Creation; its principles and practices; Fisheries Scientists' perspectives on the U.N. Convention on Straddling Stocks; and Regional Organizations and the New Fisheries Law Enforcement. Participants include academic experts, policy-makers, and representatives of the industry.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY**Appointment**

Cynthia Alexander (Ph.D., Queens)

CARLETON UNIVERSITY**Awards and Fellowships**

Mr. Rupert H. Gordon has received the Imasco Fulbright Scholarship for Canadian Graduate Students. His Topic was "Canada and the U.S. in Comparison: An Identity-Centred Approach". Host University was Yale.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO**Appointment**

Dr. Erika Simpson

Sabbaticants

Professor Andres Perez
Professor Salim Mansur
Professor Denis Smith

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**Chair**

David J. Elkins, Acting Head, July 1, 1995-June 30, 1996

Sabbatical Leaves 1995-96

Donald E. Blake
R. Kenneth Carty
Diane Mauzy

Conference

The International Studies Association and the Japan Association for International Relations

Date: September 20-22, 1996

Location: Makuhari (Near Tokyo), Japan

Theme: Globalism, Regionalism, and Nationalism: Asia in Search of its role in the Twenty-First Century

The conference will include papers and panels covering all areas of international studies.

For further information, or for submission of panel and paper proposals, address:

K.L. Holsti
Institute of International Relations
1866 Main Mall
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1
fax (604) 822-5540
e-mail isajair@unixg.ubc.ca.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Appointments

Paul Kopas
Richard Noble
Robert Schwab

Sabbatical and Other Leaves

Allan MacLeod
Richard Nordahl
Jene Porter
David Smith
Duff Spafford

Other News

David Smith has commenced a two year leave financed by the Canada Council Research Fellowship to pursue research on "Republican Option for Canada."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

On Leave: 1995-96

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

Visitors

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

Appointments

Neil Nevitte (July 1, 1995 - Canadian and Comparative Politic, Public Policy)

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Sabbaticals

Ken Reshaur, winter term, 1996
Paul Thomas, winter term, 1996

Appointments

Robert Huebert

Conference

"International Intervention: A Challenge to World Order", the 12th annual political studies students' conference, will be held on campus, February 1-3, 1996.

Other News

Paul Thomas has been named a Senior Research Fellow with the Canadian Centre for Management Development of the Government of Canada.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES/OFFRES D'EMPLOI

Université Laval

Le département de science politique désire pourvoir un poste de professeur ou professeure dans le domaine des **études internationales/rerelations internationales**. Les candidatures féminines sont particulièrement sollicitées.

Fonctions

- Enseignement aux trois cycles d'études
- Encadrement des travaux de deuxième et troisième cycles
- Activités de recherche et de publication.
- Les autres activités universitaires

Exigences et critères de sélection

- Détenir un doctorat au moment de la clôture du concours
- Les expériences du candidat ou de la candidate en enseignement ou en recherche constitueront un atout supplémentaire
- Un dossier de publications correspondant à l'étape de carrière à laquelle se trouve le candidat ou la candidate

Traitement et conditions de travail

Selon la convention collective en vigueur

Entrée en fonction: 1 juin 1996

Faire parvenir sa candidature accompagnée d'un curriculum vitae, de trois lettres de recommandation et une copie des publications pertinentes avant le 1 décembre 1995 à:

M. Jean Mercier, directeur
 Département de science politique
 Faculté des sciences sociales
 Pavillon Charles-De Koninck
 Université Laval
 Sainte-Foy, Québec G1K 7P4
 Tél: 418-656-2407
 Télécopieur (fax): 418-656-7861
 Courrier électronique: pol@pol.ulaval.ca

En vertu de son Programme d'accès à l'égalité, l'Université Laval entend consacrer la moitié de ses postes vacants à l'engagement de femmes. En accord avec les exigences du ministère de l'Immigration du Canada, cette offre est destinée en priorité aux citoyennes et citoyens et aux résidentes et résidents permanents du Canada.

Carleton University

Subject to budgetary approval the Institute of Political Economy invites applications annually from distinguished senior scholars to teach some aspect of political economy at the graduate level as a Visiting Professor for a period of between two and twelve months. The applicant should have a record of internationally recognized published scholarship, and offer work of an interdisciplinary character attracting students from several disciplines.

Applications should be sent to:
 The Director
 Institute of Political Economy
 Carleton University
 1125 Colonel By Drive
 Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and persons with disabilities. Persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. The next deadline for applications is December 15, 1995.

Simon Fraser University

The Department of Political Science at Simon Fraser University invites applications for a tenure-track position, at the rank of Assistant Professor, commencing 1 September 1996. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in Political Science or be close to completion. The position is in the field of International Relations with a sub-specialization in International Organization. Experience in teaching quantitative methods would be an asset.

The position is subject to final budgetary authorization. Applications will be accepted until 30 November 1995. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Simon Fraser University is committed to the principle of equity in employment and it offers equal employment opportunities to qualified applicants.

Applications should be sent together with a c.v. and the names and addresses of three referees to:

Dr. Stephen McBride, Chair
 Department of Political Science
 Simon Fraser University
 Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6

University of Toronto

The Department of Political Science and the Peace and Conflict Studies Program at the University of Toronto invite applications for a tenure track position in the field of Peace and Conflict Studies. The position will be at the rank of Assistant Professor beginning July 1996. Applicants should have an active research interest in some aspect of the causes or resolution of international, civil, or ethnic conflict. Applicants should also have a Ph.D. or be near completion and have a strong record of teaching. Teaching responsibilities will be at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) of Canada. In accordance with its Employment Equity Policy, the University of Toronto encourages applications from qualified women or men, members of visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Applicants should have 3 referees send letters of recommendation under separate cover to the address below. Applicants should also send a current curriculum vitae to:

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

Deadline: December 8, 1995

University of New Brunswick

The Department of Political Science of the University of New Brunswick is inviting applications for a tenure track appointment in CANADIAN POLITICS at the Assistant Professor rank. The appointment is subject to budgetary approval. The successful candidate will instruct students at the undergraduate and graduate levels as well as participate in offering the introductory political science course.

A completed Ph.D. is preferable. Candidates nearing completion are also invited to submit applications. This appointment will take effect July 1, 1996.

Applications, including a Curriculum Vitae and the confidential assessments of three referees, should be sent to:

Chairperson
 Department of Political Science
 University of New Brunswick
 P.O. Box 4400
 Fredericton, New Brunswick
 E3B 5A3

Tel: (506) 453-4826
 Fax: (506) 453-4755

The deadline for the receipt of applications is January 15, 1996.

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

The University Of New Brunswick is Committed To The Principle Of Employment Equity

Duke University

The Public Policy Studies Department of Duke University seeks applicants for two tenure-track faculty positions at the assistant professor level, beginning in the Fall of 1996.

SOCIAL POLICY: We seek a scholar with a Ph.D. in political science, economics, public policy or related field, whose research interests focus on social policy. The ideal candidate would bring methodological strengths to bear on policy research focusing on child and family welfare, race, poverty, crime, or income maintenance.

ETHICS: We seek a scholar with a Ph.D. in political science, public policy or related field, whose research interests focus on conceptions of the public good and/or the personal ethics of public service. The ideal candidate would be prepared to teach undergraduate and graduate courses on the ethical dimensions of public policy, and would have a strong professional orientation to the academic discipline of public policy.

The Department of Public Policy Studies currently includes 20 core faculty members. It offers an interdisciplinary undergraduate major, a professional master's degree in public policy, and a Masters of Arts in Development Policy. The Department is part of the Sanford Institute of Public Policy, which also includes the Hart Leadership Program, the Center for International Development Research, the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism, the Governors Center, the Heyman Center for Ethics, Policy and the Professions, and the Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Voluntarism.

Application materials, including a resume and at least three letters of recommendation, should be sent to

Professor Philip J. Cook
Faculty Search Committee
Sanford Institute of Public Policy
Box 90245, Duke University
Durham, NC 27708.

Applications received before December 1, 1995 will be assured of full consideration.

Duke University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Women and minority applicants are encouraged to apply.

University of Maryland Baltimore County

Public Policy: Assistant Professor. The Policy Sciences Graduate Program has a tenure-track opening for a specialist in quantitative methods and public management. The candidate should be able to teach courses and conduct research in either public management or quantitative

applications in public policy analysis as well as teach courses in public policy analysis from an interdisciplinary perspective.

UMBC is a doctoral granting research institution that enrolls 11,000 students. The Policy Sciences Graduate Program includes about 230 Ph.D. and Master's degree students, and is a key contributor to UMBC's teaching and research missions in science, technology, and public policy. The University of Maryland Graduate School, Baltimore has 896 faculty, eighty-nine degree programs in forty-nine fields, 3,000 students, and \$126 million in research grants and contracts.

Applicants should send their vitas, samples of research, and three letter of recommendations by November 1, 1995 for full consideration to:

Professor George R. LaNoue
Director, Policy Sciences
UMBC
Baltimore, Maryland 21228-5398

UMBC is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES/SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association

October 25-27, 1996

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia

The theme of the conference will be "Order and Disorder." Paper proposals on any aspect of the theme are welcome.

Contact: Dr. Cynthia Alexander
Acadia University

International Political Science Association

August 17-21, 1997

Seoul, Korea

Conflict and the Search for Order in Contemporary Politics

Contact: Professor I. William Zartman
The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced
International Studies
Johns Hopkins University
1740 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20036-1984
Tel.: 202-663-5600
Fax: 202-663-5683

The Georgia Political Science Association

Date: February 23-24, 1996

Location: Savannah at the DeSoto Hilton Hotel,
located in the Historic District

Theme: "The Politics of the Olympics"

For further information/ Pour plus d'informations:

Dr. Harold Cline Voice(912)275-6643
Professor of Political Science (912) 934-3063
and History GIST 325-3001
Middle Georgia College Fax (912) 275-6648
Dublin Campus

Email hcline@warrior.mgc.peachnet.edu
101 Kellam Road
Dublin, GA 31021 USA

Papers on any aspect of the subject will be considered
Submit by January 15, 1996 to:

Dr. Jack Waskey
BA/SS Division
Dalton University
213 N. College Drive
Dalton, Georgia 30720
USA

PSA Annual Conference

Date: April 9-11, 1996
Location: Glasgow

Next year's Annual Conference will be in Glasgow. The host Department is Politics and the head of department is Professor Stephen White.

International Interdisciplinary Conference on the Environment

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Date: June 15-20, 1996
Location: Newport, Rhode Island
Theme: Studies In Women and Environment

You may participate as session organizer, presenter of one or two papers, chair, discussant, or observer. The deadline for paper submission and participation is February 28, 1996. For more information please contact Demetri Kantarelis or Kevin L. Hickey through Fax: (508) 799-4502, or E-mail: dkantar@eve.assumption.edu

Public Policy Network Annual Conference 96

(Associated with the Structure of Government Committee of IPSA)

Re-Appraising Public Policy

February 1-2 1996
Department of Political Science
University of Tasmania, Australia

Papers will be presented in four streams:
Developing public policy theory: updating conceptual frameworks

Normative issues in public policy-making: values, goals and the problems of ambiguity

The public sector manager and public policy: the entrepreneurial administrator

Policy process and the community: citizenship, participation and the 'public good'

Registration by 19 January 1996

Dr Judith Homeshaw
Lecturer in Administration
Department of Political Science
University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C
HOBART 7001, Australia
tel: 61 002 202739
fax: 61 002 240973

Teaching Public Administration Conference

February 16-17, 1995
Hosted by Georgia Southern University
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Savannah, Georgia
Contact: Charles Gossett 912-681-5765 or e-mail
cgossett@gsvms2.cc.gasou.edu

Public Administration Theory Network

February 18-19, 1996

Hosted by the University of Charleston

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Savannah, Georgia

Contact: Andy Felts 803-953-5737 or e-mail
feltsa@cofc.edu

IN THE JOURNALS/DANS LES REVUES

The Canadian Journal of Political Science/ La Revue canadienne de science politique

The Canadian Journal of Political Science / La Revue canadienne de science politique evolved in 1968 from *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, a journal established in 1934. The Canadian Political Science Association joined with the newly-formed Société canadienne (now québécoise) de science politique to publish the *Journal*, establishing a jointly-run Editorial Board.

Until 1975, the *Journal* remained with the University of Toronto Press, where the *CJEPS* had been published. In that year, however, the *Journal* moved to Wilfrid Laurier University Press, and Professor John McMenemy, of the political science department at Wilfrid Laurier, was appointed Managing (now Administrative) Editor -- a position which he still holds. Strong continuity on the production side makes possible considerable diversity on the editorial side: every three years, a new editorial team is appointed, and seven political science departments have now hosted the editorial office of the *Journal*. This practice ensures that the *Journal* both is and is perceived to be the publication of the two associations as a whole. It ensures that its editorial practices are open to the wide range of regional and scholarly orientations that exist within an internally-diverse discipline.

The primary objective of the *Journal* is to provide a means of scholarly communication for the Canadian political science community. It is an omnibus journal, not restricted in its scope in terms of either subfields or disciplinary orientations: every volume contains articles from all the major subfields of the discipline (and in every issue, each subfield is represented in the book review section). Not surprisingly, the subfield of Canadian politics is especially well represented: this reflects the centre of balance among the association's members, and it also reflects the fact that, as the premier journal in this area, we have no direct rivals as an outlet.

The *Journal*, then, seeks to provide common ground for a community which speaks two languages, and which is diverse in its interests and methodologies; it also seeks to provide links between that community and international scholarship. Beyond those statements of its aim, the *Journal* has not sought to impose direction on the scholarship which it publishes. Successive editorial teams have seen their role as reactive rather than proactive, that is, they have tried to reflect Canadian political science as it evolves rather than to mould its evolution. The editors have seen their task as primarily one of "quality control". They have believed that the best service they can perform for Canadian political science is to hold up a consistent

standard of fine work which can serve as a benchmark for the profession.

British Journal of Political Science

Vol. 25, Part 2 (April 1995)

Hans Keman & Paul Pennings, "Managing Political & Societal Conflict in Democracies? Do Consensus and Corporatism Matter?"

Markus M.L. Crepaz & A. Lijphart, "Linking & Integrating Corporatism and Consensus Democracy: Theory, Concepts & Evidence"

Vol. 25, Part 3 (July 1995)

George Tsebelis, "Decision-Making in Political Systems: Veto Players in Presidentialism, Parliamentarianism, Multicameralism & Multipartisan"

Vol. 24, Part 2 (April 1994)

John F. Helliwell, "Empirical Linkages Between Democracy & Economic Growth"

Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française

Vol. 49, no. 1 (été 1995)

Robert C. H. Sweeny, «Un effort collectif québécois: la création au début du XX^e siècle, d'un marché privé et institutionnalisé de capitaux»

The Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics

Vol. XXXIII, no. 2 (July 1995)

Dan Azoulay, "The Evolution of Party Organisation in Canada Since 1900"

Gwynneth Singleton, "Trial By Westminster: The Fate of Economic Advisory Councils in The U.K., Canada & Australia"

Vol. XXXII, no.3 (November 1994)

Stephen Brooks, "Consent & Constitutional Change in Canada"

European Journal of Political Research

Vol. 27 (1995)

R.J. Sorensen, "The Demand for Local Government Goods: The Impact of Parties, Committees and Public Sector Politicians"

B.C. Hayes, "The Impact of Class on Political Attitudes: A Comparative Study of Great Britain, West Germany, Australia & the U.S.A."

International Journal of Politics, Culture & Society

Vol. 7, no. 2 (Winter 1993)

Karim H. Karim, "Restructuring the Multicultural Community in Canada: Discursive Strategies of Inclusion & Exclusion"

Esprit

n. 212 (juin 1995)

Olivier Mongin, «Retour sur une controverse: du 'politiquement correct' au multiculturalisme»

n. 214 (août-septembre 1995)

«Quelle autre politique économique?» Entretien avec Jean-Paul Fitoussi

Parliamentary Affairs: A Journal of Comparative Politics

Vol. 47, no. 1 (January 1994)

Patrick Weller, "Dismissal of Prime Ministers: Britain, Canada & Australia"

Vol. 47, no. 2 (April 1994)

Martin Durham, "Canada: Christian Right & Politics of Morality"

Vol. 47, no. 3 (July 1993)

Michael Burgess, "Constitutional Reform in Canada"

The Journal of Politics

Vol. 56, no.4 (November 1994)

Harold D. Clarke & Allan Kornberg, "The Politics & Economics of Constitutional Change: Voting in Canada's 1992 National Referendum"

David J. Lanove & Paul Savoie, "Electoral Systems, Party Competition and Strength of Partisan Attachment: Evidence From Three Countries (Canada, Australia & Germany)"

Policy Options/Options politique

Vol. 16, no. 1 (Jan/Feb. 1995)

Aide gouvernementale au secteur privé/Government Aid to the Private Sector

Vol. 16, no. 5 (July/August 1995)

The Challenge of Governing in A Globally Integrated Economy/Le défi de la mondialisation pour la gestion de l'état

Vol. 16, no. 7 (September 1995)

Canada's Public Pensions in Crisis/La crise des régimes publics de pensions au Canada

Vol. 15, no.9 (November 1994)

Toward A Renewed Federalism/Vers un fédéralisme renouvelé

The American Review of Public Administration

Vol. 25, no.1 (March 1995)

Richard C. Box, "Critical Theory And The Paradox of Discourse"

Kaaren Hedblom Jacobson, "Where There Is Power, There Is No Eros: A Jungian Interpretation of the Weberian Legacy"

Lucille Montondon, "Accountability in Municipalities: The Use of Internal Auditors and Audit Committees"

American Journal of Political Science

Vol. 39, no. 1 (February 1995)

Kathleen M. McGraw, Samuel Best & Richard Timpone, "What They Say or What They Do?" The Impact of Elite Explanation and Policy Outcomes on Public Opinion"

Vol. 39, no. 2 (May 1995)

Barry Ames, "Electoral Strategy Under Open-List Proportional Representation"

James L. Guth, John C. Green, Lyman A. Kellstedt & Corwin E. Smidt, "Faith and the Environment: Religious Beliefs & Attitudes on Environmental Policy"

Vol. 39, no. 3 (August 1995)

Alexander Pacek & Benjamin Radcliff, "The Political Economy of Competitive Elections in the Developing World"

Richard Nadeau, Richard G. Niemi & Timothy Amato, "Emotions, Issue Importance and Political Learning"

American Political Science Review

Vol. 89, no. 3 (September 1995)

Nathaniel Beck & Jonathan N. Katz, "What to Do (and Not to Do) with Time-Series-Cross-Section Data in Comparative Politics"

Arthur Lupia & Kaare Strom, "Coalition Termination and the Strategic Timing of Parliamentary Elections"

The American Review of Canadian Studies

Vol. 24, no.1 (Spring 1994)

Henry Milner, "Obstacles to Electoral Reform in Canada"

Vol. 23, no.3 (Autumn 1993)

James McHugh, "Is the Law 'Anglophone' in Canada?"

Australian-Canadian Studies

Vol. 12, no.1 (1994)

Marian Sawyer, "Feminism and the State: Theory And Practice in Australia & Canada"

Helen Ralston, avec Jean-Paul Fitoussi, "Immigration Policies & Practices: Their Impact on South Asian Women in Canada And Australia"

Études

Mai 1995

Hans Tietmeyer, «Une banque centrale indépendante: l'expérience allemande»

ANNONCES DIVERSES/ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Policy Branch
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**

announces the fourth annual competition for

**The Norman Robertson Fellowship
and
The Marcel Cadieux Fellowship**

Each fellowship will allow one or more scholars to spend a minimum of three and maximum of six months with the Policy Branch assessing the implications for Canada of

particular international trends or developments. The awards are intended to provide Fellows with direct experience in government as well as to bring a wider set of perspectives to bear in the preparation of policy advice.

Eligibility

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

Selection Criteria

Candidates will be judged on the basis of (i) their academic and professional qualifications, and (ii) the relevance to Canadian interests of their research proposals. A short-list based on these criteria will be prepared by a selection committee. Candidates may be interviewed as part of the selection process.

Award

Fellows will be awarded a stipend of \$2000-\$2500 per month, depending on qualifications, for a maximum of six months.

Application Information

The deadline for applications is December 31, 1995. Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae, a complete set of transcripts, two letters of recommendation and a research proposal, and should indicate the number of months they would want to spend on the Policy Branch. Fellows would normally be expected to begin their terms, in Ottawa, between August and October, 1996, although exceptions may be made for Fellowships of less than six months duration.

Applications should be sent by mail or fax to:

Cadieux & Robertson Fellowships
Policy Branch (CPB)
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa K1A 0G2
Facsimile (613) 944-0687
Telephone (613) 944-0378

The Policy Branch serves to apply a broad, critical and detached perspective to foreign policy issues from within Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. The Branch is responsible to Deputy Ministers for providing advice on the overall direction of Canadian foreign and trade policy, for strategic planning, and for handling particular issues that require co-ordination among a number of offices.

**Le Secteur des politiques
du ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce
international Canada**

annonce la tenue du quatrième concours annuel en vue
de l'attribution de

**la bourse Norman Robertson
et de
la bourse Marcel Cadieux**

Chacune de ces bourses permettra à un ou plusieurs spécialistes de se joindre au Secteur des politiques, pour une période allant de trois à six mois, afin d'évaluer les conséquences que peuvent avoir pour le Canada des tendances ou des événements particuliers survenant sur la scène internationale. L'objectif est de procurer aux boursiers une expérience directe des rouages du gouvernement et de faire intervenir un plus vaste ensemble de perspectives dans l'élaboration des politiques.

Admissibilité

Les bourses sont offertes aux citoyens canadiens qui ont obtenu leur M.Phil. ou leur doctorat au cours des cinq dernières années ou qui sont parvenus à un stade avancé de leur thèse de recherche. Le concours est ouvert aux spécialistes de toutes les disciplines, même si les boursiers Cadieux et Robertson devront se concentrer respectivement sur les aspects politique et économique de la politique étrangère. Une autorisation de sécurité devra être obtenue.

Critères de sélection

Les candidats seront jugés sur la base i) de leurs compétences universitaires et professionnelles et ii) de la pertinence de leur thèse de recherche quant aux intérêts du Canada. Une liste restreinte sera établie par un comité de sélection. Le Groupe de la planification des politiques se réserve le droit de convoquer en entrevue les candidats portés sur la liste.

Allocation

Les boursiers recevront une allocation mensuelle de 2000 à 2500 \$, selon leurs compétences, jusqu'à concurrence de six mois.

Inscription

La date limite pour le dépôt des demandes est le 31 décembre 1995. Les candidats devront joindre à la demande leur curriculum vitae, leur dossier complet de scolarité, deux lettres de recommandation et une proposition de thèse. Ils devront aussi indiquer le nombre de mois qu'ils envisagent de passer au sein du Secteur des politiques. Les boursiers devront normalement prendre leurs fonctions à Ottawa, entre le mois d'août et le mois d'octobre 1996. Toutefois, il pourra être fait exception à cette règle pour les bourses d'une durée inférieure à six mois.

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

Bourses relatives à la planification des politiques
Secteur des politiques (CPB)

Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce
international Canada
Édifice Lester B. Pearson
125, promenade Sussex
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Télécopieur: (613) 944-0687
Téléphone: (613) 944-0378

Au sein du ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international Canada, le Secteur des politiques porte un regard ample, critique et objectif sur les questions de politique extérieure. Il a pour mandat de conseiller les sous-ministres sur l'orientation générale de la politique étrangère du Canada et sur la planification stratégique ainsi que de coordonner le traitement de questions particulières entre plusieurs bureaux générales.

**Policy Branch
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**

announces the fourth annual competition for

The Jules Léger Fellowship

The fellowship will allow a scholar to spend a minimum of four and maximum of twelve months with the Policy Branch, assessing the implications for Canada of particular international trends or developments. The awards are intended to provide Fellows with direct experience in government as well as to bring a wider set of perspectives to bear in the preparation of policy advice.

Eligibility

Fellowships are open to Canadian researchers who have an excellent record of research and publications in areas of interest to DFAIT. A security clearance will be required. Fellows who have access to classified materials will also be required to sign an undertaking with the Department.

Selection Criteria

Candidates will be judged on their academic and professional qualifications, and on the relevance of their research proposal to current Department interests. A short-list based on these criteria will be prepared by a selection committee. Candidates may be interviewed as part of the selection process. If the selected Fellow intends to stay less than six months, a second Fellow may be awarded by the Department for the remaining period of time.

Award

Fellows may be awarded assistance for travel and expenses depending on needs.

Application Information

The deadline for applications is December 31, 1995. Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae and a short research proposal (approximately five pages), and should indicate the number of months they would want to spend with the Policy Branch. Fellows would normally be expected to begin their terms, in Ottawa, between September 1996 and January 1997 although exceptions

may be made for Fellowships of less than six months duration.

Applications should be sent by mail or fax to:

The Jules Léger Fellowships
Policy Branch (CPB)
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Facsimile (613) 944-0687
Telephone (613) 944-0378

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du ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international Canada**

annonce la tenue du quatrième concours
annuel en vue l'attribution de

la bourse Jules Léger

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

Admissibilité

La bourse est offerte aux chercheurs canadiens avec un dossier de recherche étoffé dans les domaines qui peuvent être d'intérêt pour le ministère. Les boursiers ayant accès à des documents classifiés, une autorisation de sécurité devra être obtenue.

Critères de sélection

Les candidats seront jugés sur la base i) de leurs compétences universitaires et professionnelles et ii) de la pertinence de leur projet de recherche quant aux intérêts du Canada. Une liste restreinte sera établie par un comité de sélection. Le Secteur des politiques se réserve le droit de convoquer en entrevue les candidats portés sur la liste. Si le candidat choisi prévoit passer moins de six mois au ministère, il se peut qu'une deuxième bourse soit attribuée.

Allocation

Les boursiers pourraient avoir accès à un soutien financier pour leurs déplacements en cas de besoin.

Inscription

La date limite pour le dépôt des candidatures est le 31 décembre 1995. Les candidats devront joindre à la demande leur curriculum vitae et un court projet de recherche (approximativement cinq pages). Ils devront aussi indiquer le nombre de mois qu'ils envisagent de passer au sein du Secteur des politiques. Les boursiers devront normalement prendre leurs fonctions au ministère, à Ottawa, entre le mois de septembre 1996 et le mois de janvier 1997. Toutefois, il pourra être fait exception à cette règle pour les bourses d'une durée inférieure à six mois.

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

Bourse Jules Léger
Secteur des politiques (CPB)
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce
international Canada
Édifice Lester B. Pearson
125, promenade Sussex
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Télécopieur: (613) 944-0687
Téléphone: (613) 944-0378

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**Association d'études sur la Communauté
européenne--Canada
European Community Studies Association--Canada**

The European Community Studies Association--Canada (ECSA-C) is a new association established to promote the study of the European Union and its member states in Canada. ECSA-C will bring together students and professors, members of the public and private sector, and more generally, anyone interested in the European Union. We hope to bring a distinct Canadian perspective to the study of European integration.

Our first conference, Redesigning Europe, will take place on May 30th-June 1, 1996, at Brock University. The focus will be the EU's upcoming intergovernmental conference and the issues which it will confront. Other activities will include an electronic bulletin board and World-Wide Web site, support for curriculum development, and workshops and conferences at the Learned Societies.

Membership is open of anyone interested in the history, politics, and economics the European Union, its impact on member-states, other countries or the international system. Dues are \$25.00 per year for professors and \$15.00 for

students. We hope that you will become a member. ECSA-C is a new organization. What we do and what we become will depend on your interest, support, and we hope, active involvement. Please join today.

ECSA-C was established on June 6, 1995 in Montreal. Members of the executive are Steven Wolinetz (Memorial University); Hans Michelmann (Saskatoon); Patrick Fafard (Queen's); Panoyotis Soldatos (Jean Monet Professor, University of Montreal); Gretchen MacMillan (Calgary); Alex Moens (Simon Fraser); Liesbet Hooghe (Toronto); Peter Leslie (Queen's); and Alec Easson (Queen's).

For further information, please contact

Steven B. Wolinetz
Department of Political Science
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9
telephone (709) 737 7413/8179
fax (709) 737 4000
E-mail: ECSAC@MORGAN.UCS.MUN.CA

British Politics Group

Membership includes a quarterly Newsletter, annual bibliography of books on British politics, and opportunities to participate on BPG - sponsored panels at the American Political Science Association. The Samuel H. Beer Prize is awarded to the Ph.D. dissertation making the most substantial contribution to the field.

Annual Dues: Professional member \$20 U.S.
Graduate student \$10 U.S.

Multiple-year dues are welcome.

Send a check made out to "British Politics Group" to:

Donley T. Studlar, Executive Secretary
West Virginia University
Department of Political Science
P.O. Box 6317
Morgantown, WV 26506-6317
Phone: (304) 293-3811 x 5269
Fax: (304) 293-8644
Email: studler@wvnm.wvnet.edu

Samuel H. Beer Prize

The Samuel H. Beer Dissertation Prize was developed by the British Politics Group to encourage the study of British politics by North American graduate students.

We invite nominations for the 1996 award of £125 for the best doctoral dissertation in British politics completed during the calendar year 1993, 1994, 1995. Either a supervising professor or a department's director of graduate studies may nominate a dissertation. No one person may nominate more than one dissertation. A copy of the nominated dissertation, along with a brief letter of nomination, should be mailed by March 1, 1996 sent to the address above.

The principal criterion for awarding the Prize is the dissertation's contribution to the understanding of British politics, regardless of whether the study is exclusively British or comparative research. The winner of the award will be announced at the BPG's annual business meeting at the 1996 APSA convention in September in San Francisco.

Announcing CPAC (Cable Parliamentary Channel) ONLINE

URL: <http://www.screen.com/CPAC>

CPAC ONLINE is the bilingual Internet companion to The Cable Parliamentary Channel of Canada. The CPAC television channel broadcasts the proceedings of the House of Commons and selected Standing Committees, as well as, additional national public affairs programming. At CPAC ONLINE you can find out more about this unique channel, and browse program listings and accompanying research materials. There is also a resource list of links to Canadian and international government information on the Internet. CPAC and CPAC ONLINE are valuable resources for students, educators, researchers, librarians, journalists, and all others interested in Canadian government and public policy.

For more information contact:

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INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

IPSA Three-Year Individual Membership: Easy Subscription Arrangements

Since its formation in 1949, IPSA has played a major role in the development of political science globally. A core component in this process has been the involvement of its individual members, of whom several thousand have joined IPSA over the years. Individual membership of IPSA offers a number of advantages:

- Free subscription to our journal, the *International Political Science Review* (which appears quarterly)
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- Reduced registration free for the IPSA world congress (the next takes place in Seoul, Korea, on 17-21 August 1997)
- Possibility of participation in research committees, study groups and other IPSA activities
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The annual individual membership subscription fee was set at \$50 for 1995 (to be reviewed in 1997). However, new members may avail of a substantial reduction in this up to 1998 by taking out three-year membership for the 1996-98 period for a cost of only \$135. In addition, members may request that a portion of this sum be paid to a maximum of two research committees or study groups of their choice. Payment may be made by cheque, draft, wire transfer or credit card.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from:

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 Department of Politics
 University College, Dublin
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 fax: +353-1-706 86 96
 email: IPSA@UCD.IE

In a new development, information about IPSA and an email application form may now also be obtained electronically from the email address above; this form may also be completed and returned electronically, together with credit card details if this is preferred method of payment. Email enquiries should be directed to IPSA@OLLAMH.UCD.IE.

THE FEDERATION/LA FÉDÉRATION

NEW PRESIDENT OF SSHRC

The Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) is pleased to welcome its new President, Dr. Gregory S. Kealey, Professor of History and University Research Professor at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Professor Kealey's teaching and research interests include Canadian social and labour history, Canadian security and intelligence and access to information.

Professor Kealey has been active within the SSFC since 1985, first as a member of the General Assembly and then as member of the Board of Directors. From 1991 to 1994, he held the position of Vice-President for Research Communications with responsibility for the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme. His mandate as President runs from July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1997.

A NEW ORGANIZATION FOR A NEW CENTURY

Gregory S. Kealey, PhD
 President
 Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC)

The ever-darkening clouds of deficit reduction are creating an entirely new environment for Canadian universities. Teaching and research are under pressure in ways hitherto not experienced by our generation of scholars, primarily schooled in the expansionary post-War world. Such an environment creates challenges for all of us to explain, indeed to justify, the role of the scholar, of research, and of the university in fin de siècle Canada.

As you are all aware, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), faced with cuts itself in the aftermath of the 1995 Martin budget, announced that it was eliminating core funding for the SSFC, CFH and ACFAS. While not totally unexpected, the depth of the cut (100% over three years) has necessitated a reexamination of our priorities and directions. The SSFC executive had commenced such discussions prior to the Budget and have continued to plan in its aftermath. We are now increasingly confident that the inevitable restructuring, precipitated by the current SSHRC cuts and by the potential of further cuts to the entire infrastructure of Canadian universities and

scholarship, provided us with the opportunity to create a new organization which can better represent our community and its interests.

Restructuring talks between the SSFC and the CFH have led to the creation of the Corbo Committee - an advisory committee chaired by Claude Corbo, Recteur of Université du Québec à Montréal - to recommend to the Federations a route forward for the 21st century. While arising most immediately out of the ashes of deficit reduction, the idea of a single body to represent the social sciences and humanities is not a new one. Indeed the SSFC has favoured such a move for over a decade. To date plans for a new organization, set to be operationalized 1 April 1996, have proceeded positively and we currently await the Corbo recommendations with great anticipation.

The process of discussing Corbo and creating a new organization is the task for fall 1995 and a series of meetings of both Federations have been organized to facilitate this. On the part of the SSFC, the Executive Committee will hold a special meeting in Ottawa on 14 October, with a full meeting of the Board and General Assembly to be held December 1-3.

While there undoubtedly will be differences of approach and concern both between the CFH and the SSFC and among each Federation's societies, we are nevertheless confident that the debates of the coming months will lead to the creation of a stronger organization which will be better able to represent the social sciences and humanities community in the coming years.

DATA LIBERATION INITIATIVE: CLOSE TO THE FINISH LINE!

The SSFC's Data Liberation Initiative (DLI), the proposal to make Statistics Canada data more accessible to the research community, has overcome yet another hurdle in Ottawa, this one related to financial support for the initiative.

At a June meeting called by the Chief Informatics Officer of the Treasury Board Secretariat, key federal departments met to discuss funding arrangements. Treasury board representatives suggested that federal departments and agencies--including Statistics Canada, Finance, Human Resources Development, Agriculture Canada, Industry Canada, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Medical Research Council--from a consortium to raise the federal government's contribution to this initiative. The government's portion is estimated at approximately \$1.5 million over five years and will be used for the technical upgrades necessary to make the data available electronically and for staff and support costs to establish the base content and continue this service on an ongoing basis.

In a move that took meeting participants by surprise, Chief Statistician Ivan Fellegi pledged \$100,000 for each of the next five years, demonstrating his enthusiasm for the DLI. Although no other departments were able to commit funding at the meeting (with the exception of the SSHRC which reaffirmed its prior promise of \$25,000), the Treasury Board Secretariat agreed to pursue its role of broker of funds and convene a second meeting to assess the progress of various departments in earmarking support.

In other exciting news related to the DLI, the long-awaited federal science and technology strategy is expected to be unveiled in September or October. At this juncture, the SSFC has been assured that the DLI will be one of the initiatives promoted as part of the strategy. The SSFC is increasingly optimistic that the marathon is almost over!

SSHRC UNDERTAKES REVIEW OF STRATEGIC GRANTS PROGRAM

The SSHRC announced earlier this year that it would undertake a review of the Strategic Grants Programme and the SSFC was invited to provide input into the review process.

In response, the SSFC established a task force composed of Jane Jenson (science politique, Université de Montréal), Sherry Olson (geography, McGill University), Sandra Pyke (psychology, York University), and chaired by Chad Gaffield (SSFC Vice-President, Science Policy and Research). The task force met for a day-long brainstorming session on the place of strategic grants within the larger family of SSHRC programs and on ways to improve the program. The resulting report endorses the existence of the Strategic Grants Program and makes a number of recommendations to make the distinction between this and other SSHRC programs crisper.

Given the August 15 deadline for comments imposed by SSHRC, the SSFC Board of Directors has not had the opportunity to review and approve the report, but will do so at its fall meetings. The report of the task force, therefore, cannot be considered official SSFC policy at this time.

The results of SSHRC review of Strategic Grants Program will feed into the broader exercise of establishing a new five-year plan for the Council. The SSHRC will hold regional focus groups over the fall to invite feedback from the scholarly community on future directions for the Council. The SSFC has submitted a list of possible participants to the SSHRC.

SSFC Secretariat: 415-151 Slater, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5H3, tel: 613-238-6112; fax: 613-238-6114; ssfc@acadmv1.uottawa.ca

NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT DU FCSS

La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) est heureuse d'accueillir son nouveau président, M. Gregory S. Kealey, professeur au département d'histoire et "University Research Professor" à la Memorial University de Terre-Neuve. Les domaines de recherche de M. Kealey comprennent l'histoire sociale et l'histoire du travail au Canada, ainsi que les questions touchant la sécurité et le renseignement et l'accès à l'information.

M. Kealey a participé aux activités de la FCSS depuis 1985 à titre de membre de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil d'administration. De 1991 à 1994, il a été Vice-président pour la diffusion de la recherche et responsable du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante. Son mandat à titre de Président va du 1^{er} juillet 1995 au 30 juin 1997.

NOUVEAU SIÈCLE, NOUVELLE ORGANISATION?

Par Gregory S. Kealey, Ph.D.
Président, FCSS

Les nuages de plus en plus sombres du déficit et de sa réduction s'accumulent pour créer un climat entièrement nouveau pour les universités canadiennes. En effet, l'enseignement et la recherche connaissent des pressions jamais auparavant ressenties par notre génération de chercheurs et chercheurs formés dans le contexte de la politique expansionniste d'après-guerre. Ce nouveau climat nous met tous et toutes au défi d'expliquer, voire de justifier, le rôle de la recherche et de l'université au Canada en cette fin de siècle.

Comme vous le savez sans doute, le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH), lui-même assujéti à des compressions budgétaires dans la foulée du dernier budget Martin, a annoncé qu'il supprimait le financement de base de la FCSS, de la FCEH et de l'ACFAS. Bien que ces compressions n'aient pas été tout à fait inattendues, leur ampleur (100% sur une période de trois ans) a nécessité un réexamen de nos priorités et orientations. Le Bureau de direction de la FCSS avait d'ailleurs entrepris des discussions à cet égard avant le budget puis a poursuivi son travail de planification par la suite. Nous sommes maintenant de plus en plus confiants que l'inévitable restructuration, précipitée par les compressions courantes imposées par le CRSH et par la possibilité d'autres compressions imposées à toute l'infrastructure des universités et de la recherche, nous donne la possibilité de créer une nouvelle organisation plus adaptée à représenter notre milieu et ses intérêts.

Les entretiens sur la restructuration qui ont eu lieu entre la FCSS et la FCEH ont abouti à la création du Comité Corbo--un comité consultatif présidé par M. Claude Corbo, recteur de l'Université du Québec à Montréal--chargé de recommander aux fédérations la voie à suivre à l'aube du XXI^e siècle. Bien qu'elle ait assurément surgi des cendres des compressions budgétaires, l'idée d'un seul organisme qui représenterait les sciences sociales et humaines n'est pas nouvelle. À vrai dire, la FCSS favorisait une telle orientation depuis plus d'une décennie. Jusqu'à présent, les plans d'une nouvelle organisation qui devrait entreprendre ses activités le 1^{er} avril 1996, ont fait un cheminement positif et nous attendons actuellement les recommandations finales du Comité Corbo avec beaucoup d'anticipation.

L'examen du plan Corbo et de la création d'une nouvelle organisation constitue l'essentiel du travail prévu pour l'automne 1995 et une série de réunions des deux fédérations sont prévues à cet effet. Pour sa part, le Bureau de direction de la FCSS tiendra une réunion spéciale à Ottawa le 14 octobre et le Conseil d'administration et l'Assemblée générale se réuniront du 1^{er} au 3 décembre.

La FCEH et la FCSS auront sûrement des approches et préoccupations différentes tout comme leurs sociétés membres, mais nous sommes néanmoins confiants que les débats des mois prochains aboutiront à la création d'une organisation plus forte qui sera plus en mesure de représenter le milieu des sciences sociales et humaines au cours des années à venir.

INITIATIVE DE DÉMOCRATISATION DES DONNÉES: À BIENTÔT L'ABOUTISSEMENT!

L'initiative de démocratisation des données de la FCSS (IDD), ce projet visant à rendre les données de Statistique Canada plus accessibles à la communauté de la recherche, a surmonté encore un autre obstacle à Ottawa, cette fois celui du soutien financier.

Lors d'une réunion convoquée en juin par le chef de la Section de l'informatique de Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor, plusieurs ministères fédéraux ont examiné la question du financement. Les représentants du Conseil du Trésor ont suggéré que les ministères et organismes fédéraux--y compris Statistique Canada, Finances, Développement des ressources humaines, Agriculture Canada, Industrie Canada, le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines et le Conseil de recherches médicales--forment un consortium en vue d'augmenter la contribution fédérale envers cette initiative. Le financement contribué par le gouvernement est évalué à environ 1,5 million de dollars sur une période de cinq ans et servira à faire les mises à jour techniques nécessaires pour rendre les données disponibles électroniquement et pour couvrir les dépenses nécessaires de personnel et de soutien pour établir la base de données et continuer d'offrir ce service.

Dans une décision qui a pris les participantantes et participants par surprise, le Statisticien en chef, M. Ivan Fellegi, a promis de verser 100 000 \$ pendant chacune des cinq prochaines années, preuve de son enthousiasme pour l'IDD. Bien qu'aucun autre ministre n'ait été en position de promettre un financement à l'occasion de cette réunion (à l'exception du CRSH qui a réitéré sa promesse de 25 000 \$), le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor a convenu de conserver son rôle de courtier et de convoquer une deuxième réunion afin de déterminer ce que les divers ministères auront décidé de contribuer à l'initiative.

Autre bonne nouvelle concernant l'IDD, la stratégie fédérale en matière de sciences et de technologie attendue depuis si longtemps sera vraisemblablement dévoilée en septembre ou octobre. La FCSS a reçu l'assurance que son initiative fera partie de cette stratégie. La FCSS est de plus en plus confiante que le marathon tire à sa fin.

EXAMEN DU PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS STRATÉGIQUES PAR LE CRSH

Le CRSH a annoncé plus tôt cette année qu'il entreprendrait un examen de son Programme de subventions stratégiques et a invité FCSS à y participer.

La FCSS a donc créé un groupe de travail composé de Jane Jenson (science politique, Université de Montréal), Sherry Olson (géographie, université McGill), Sandra Pyke (psychologie, York University), and présidé par Chad Gaffield (vice-président de la FCSS, Politique scientifique et recherche). Le groupe a tenu une séance de remue-méninges concernant la place du programme des subventions stratégiques parmi les programmes de plus grande envergure du CRSH et les façons d'améliorer ce programme. Le rapport produit à l'issue de cette réunion souscrit au programme de subventions stratégiques et fait un certain nombre de recommandations qui distingueront davantage ce programme des autres programmes du CRSH.

Compte tenu de la date du 15 août exigée par le CRSH pour la réception de commentaires, le conseil d'administration de la FCSS n'a pas eu la possibilité de revoir et d'approuver le rapport, mais le fera à ses réunions à l'automne. Le rapport du groupe de travail ne peut donc être considéré comme la politique officielle de la FCSS à ce stade.

Les résultats de cet examen du programme de subventions stratégiques permettront au CRSH de passer à l'étape plus importante du nouveau plan quinquennal. Le Conseil tiendra des réunions de groupes spéciaux dans les régions au cours de l'automne afin d'inviter la participation de la communauté de la recherche à ses futures orientations. La FCSS a fourni une liste de participantantes et participants potentiels.

Secrétariat de la FCSS: 415-151 Slater Ottawa Canada K1P 5H3; tél.: 613-238-6112; téléc.: 613-238-6114; ssfc@acadmv1.uottawa.ca

RECENT THESES/ THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT

University of British Columbia

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 Title: Shadows in the Forest: Japan and the Politics of Timber in Southeast Asia
 Defended: May 1995
 Supervisor: Ivan Head
- DEIBERT, Ronald**
 Title: Hypermedia: Modes of Communication in World Order Transformation
 Defended: August 1995
 Supervisor: Mark Zacher
- JARVIS, Darryl**
 Title: The End of a New Beginning: The Crisis of the 'The Debate' and the Politics of Post-Modern International Theory
 Defended: September 1995
 Supervisor: Kalevi Holsti

Université Laval

- ATOMATÉ, Armand E.-N.**
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University of Toronto

BENSABAT, Remonda

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Defended: March 24, 1995

Supervisor: Teichman

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Supervisor: P. Solomon

FINDLAY, Suzanne

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Defended: May 26, 1995

Supervisor: Nedelsky

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Supervisor: Sandbrook

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Title: Self-Interest, Virtue, and Law: the Problem of Political Obligation in Plato's 'Crito'

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Ontario Legislature Internship Programme Stages parlementaires à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario

1996 - 1997

The Canadian Political Science Association, in collaboration with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, announces the twenty-first competition for the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme.

PROGRAMME

The Programme is designed to provide backbench members of the Legislative Assembly with highly qualified assistants. By giving the Interns practical experience in the day to day work of the Legislature, it provides them with the opportunity to supplement their academic training.

Following an orientation period, Interns are assigned specific responsibilities with individual members of the Legislative Assembly. The academic portion of the Programme involves seminars and the preparation of a paper dealing with some aspect of the legislative process in Ontario.

OLIP has always been supported by a substantial annual grant from the Legislative Assembly through the all-party Board of Internal Economy. However, private donations have been an important element in OLIP financing. Recent sponsors include: Bell Ontario, Consumer's Gas, the Co-operator's Insurance, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Eli Lilly Canada Inc., Glaxo Canada, Hill and Knowlton, Inco, the Insurance Bureau of Canada, the Jackman Foundation, the Ole Evinrude Foundation, the Ontario Real Estate Association, SAMCI and Union Gas. As well, OLIP has received donations from private individuals, including a number of former interns.

ELIGIBILITY

The Internships are open to recent graduates of Canadian universities who have an interest in and knowledge of the legislative process or politics in Ontario.

STIPEND

\$16,000 for the period from September 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997. We anticipate offering 8 Internships for 1996-97.

APPLICATION PROCESS

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

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Completed applications must be received no later than **January 26, 1996**.

DISCLAIMER

OLIP is entirely contingent upon funding outside the control of the CPSA. If at any time this support is withdrawn, without adequate notice to the CPSA, we may not be able to operate the Programme in its entirety. The CPSA assumes no liability for any loss or damage should this occur.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, AND APPLICATION FORMS, WRITE:

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

PROGRAMME

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

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

SPALO a toujours bénéficié d'un octroi annuel de l'Assemblée législative par la Commission de Régie Interne. Cependant, les dons privés ont toujours été un facteur important dans le financement de SPALO. Nos garants récents y incluent: Bell Ontario, le Bureau d'Assurance du Canada, Consumer's Gas, Co-operator's Insurance, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Eli Lilly Canada, Glaxo Canada, Hill et Knowlton, Inco, la Fondation Jackman, la Fondation Ole Evinrude, Ontario Real Estate Association, SAMCI et Union Gas. Nous avons aussi reçu des dons de particuliers, y compris un nombre d'anciens stagiaires du programme.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Les candidats aux stages devront être en possession d'un diplôme récent d'une université canadienne, s'intéresser au système législatif et bien connaître celui-ci.

TRAITEMENT

\$16 000 pour les dix mois de 1 septembre 1996 à 30 juin 1997. Nous choisirons probablement 8 stagiaires en 1996 - 97.

CANDIDATURE

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

DATE LIMITE

Les candidatures doivent être présentées avant le **26 janvier 1996**.

DÉSARVEU

Ce programme dépend entièrement sur le financement hors du contrôle du ACSP. Si en tout temps l'appui financier est retiré, il est possible que nous ne puissions pas maintenir ce programme dans sa totalité. Le ACSP ne sera pas responsable d'aucune perte ou dommages encourus dans cette éventualité.

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

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



Programme de stage parlementaire Parliamentary Internship Programme

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

1996-1997

L'Association canadienne de science politique, en collaboration avec le Président de la Chambre des communes et les leaders parlementaires, annonce la tenue du vingt-septième concours (1996 - 1997) du Programme de stage parlementaire.

En 1995-1996 les principaux commanditaires du programme sont :

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

PROGRAMME

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

Après une période d'orientation, les stagiaires travaillent auprès des député(e)s des deux côtés de la Chambre des communes. Ils/elles effectuent aussi des travaux de recherches sur le parlementarisme canadien et des voyages d'étude. Nous comptons choisir dix stagiaires pour 1996 - 1997.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

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

DURÉE & TRAITEMENT

À compter de septembre 1996 pour une durée de 10 mois.
15 500 \$ plus frais de déplacement.

DATE LIMITE D'INSCRIPTION

Les personnes intéressées doivent faire parvenir leur dossier de candidature au plus tard **LE DERNIER VENDREDI DE JANVIER 1996**, le cachet de la poste faisant foi.

**POUR OBTENIR DES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES ET DES
FORMULAIRES DE CANDIDATURE, ÉCRIRE AU :**

Programme de stage parlementaire
a/s de L'Association canadienne de science politique
1, rue Stewart, pièce 205
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1N 6H7

Téléphone : (613) 564-7550

Télécopieur : (613) 230-2746

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



Parliamentary Internship Programme Programme de stage parlementaire

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

1996-1997

The Canadian Political Science Association, in collaboration with the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Leaders of the House, announces the twenty-seventh competition (1996 - 1997) for the Parliamentary Internship Programme.

For the 1995-96 year, the Programme's main Sponsors are:

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

PROGRAMME

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

Following an orientation period, the interns' responsibilities include working with Members of the House of Commons on both sides, conducting scholarly research dealing with Parliament, and undertaking study travel. We expect to offer 10 internships for 1996 - 1997.

ELIGIBILITY

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

TENURE & INCOME

From September 1996 for a period of 10 months.
Estimated \$15,500 plus travel subsidies.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Completed applications must be received or (if mailed) postmarked no later than **THE LAST FRIDAY OF JANUARY, 1996.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORMS, WRITE TO:

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

Telephone: (613) 564-7550

Fax: (613) 230-2746

All candidates must fill in the application form