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The State of the Discipline / L'état de la discipline
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FROM THE EDITOR/LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR

This is the second issue of the *Bulletin* that Claire Turenne Sjolander and I have edited, and the changes continue. In this issue, we have begun a new recurring feature entitled "Teaching Exchange." People who know me know that this has been a long-time interest of mine, and it is a topic that should be of interest to all of us in the profession. We should be innovating continually in delivering our courses. With the explosion of new technology, there are many opportunities for using new approaches to teaching. We would welcome suggestions from you on topics you would like to see discussed.

Any publication like the *Bulletin* is only as good as its contributors. We have had a steady flow of information from people about news of the departments, new publications, etc. However, we are always looking for interesting articles. We particularly invite people to contribute to the recurring features on "The Practice of Political Science" and "Teaching Exchange."

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Christine Czupnick for her assistance in the preparation of the first two issues of the *Bulletin* which I have edited. I asked her to do this because I knew of her reputation as an excellent undergraduate and then graduate student at Brock. She has taken a great deal of initiative in recasting the "In the Journals" feature and she has provided all sorts of other valuable editorial assistance. Thanks, Christine.

C'est le deuxième numéro du Bulletin publié sous la direction de Claire Turenne Sjolander et de moi-même et voici d'autres changements! Dans ce numéro, nous lançons une rubrique «Échange d'idées sur l'enseignement». Les gens qui me connaissent savent que je m'intéresse à cette question depuis toujours; c'est d'ailleurs un sujet clé pour nous tous qui sommes dans la profession. Nous devrions être continuellement en train d'innover dans la prestation de nos cours. Avec l'évolution ultra-rapide de la technologie, nous avons de nombreuses occasions d'utiliser de nouvelles approches pédagogiques. Vos suggestions sur des sujets que vous aimeriez voir abordés sont les bienvenues.

La qualité de toute publication comme ce Bulletin tient à la qualité de ses collaborateurs. Nous recevons constamment des informations au sujet de ce qui se passe dans les départements, des choses qui sont publiées, etc. Nous sommes toutefois toujours à l'affût d'articles intéressants. Nous vous invitons tout particulièrement à nous soumettre des articles pour les rubriques qui reviennent de numéro en numéro comme «La pratique de la science politique» et «L'enseignement de la science politique».

Je tiens à remercier vivement Christine Czupnick qui m'a aidé à préparer les deux premiers numéros du Bulletin pour lesquels j'ai assumé la direction. J'ai fait appel à elle à cause de son excellente réputation à titre d'étudiante de premier cycle, puis des cycles supérieurs à Brock. Pleine d'initiative, elle a repensé la rubrique «Dans les revues» en plus de me seconder dans mon travail de rédacteur. Merci, Christine.

David Siegel
Editor

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FROM THE PRESIDENT/ LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

Peter Aucoin

Le bon fonctionnement de notre association dépend largement du travail de notre secrétaire de direction. Cette année, nous devons beaucoup à deux personnes fort compétentes, Michelle Hopkins et John Armstrong. Michelle a été, durant une partie de l'année, en congé de maternité; elle a en effet donné naissance à un beau petit fils. John, qui est adjoint administratif du Programme de stages parlementaires, a remplacé Michelle pendant son absence. Je les remercie tous les deux pour leur excellent travail et j'offre, bien sûr, toutes mes félicitations à Michelle. Notre secrétaire-trésorier, Gary O'Brien, a continué à veiller à notre santé financière; nous lui sommes reconnaissants de sa gestion avisée qui nous permet d'afficher une balance excédentaire. C'est un tour de force compte tenu de la réduction des subsides que verse le gouvernement fédéral à des associations comme la nôtre pour leurs activités administratives et leurs programmes.

Notre Programme de stages parlementaires et notre Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario ont chacun connu une année couronnée de succès sous l'habile direction de Clinton Archibald et de Robert Williams respectivement. Nous tenons à leur exprimer notre gratitude pour avoir vu au maintien des normes d'excellence dans la mise en oeuvre de ces initiatives.

Cette année, le bureau de direction a nommé une nouvelle équipe de rédaction anglophone pour le *Journal* et ce, après avoir reçu des noms de candidats de divers départements et la recommandation d'un comité composé de Robert Boardman (président), André Blais, John McMenemy et David Smith. La nouvelle équipe est formée de Christopher Manfredi, Antonia Maioni et T.V. Paul de l'Université McGill, qui occupent respectivement les postes de co-rédacteur, de rédacteur des recensions et d'adjoint à la rédaction de langue anglaise. Nous leur souhaitons la plus cordiale bienvenue et beaucoup de succès. Nous remercions l'équipe sortante, Richard Vernon, Kathy Brock et Sid Noël, pour leur excellent travail, Guy Laforest et François Rocher pour leur fidèle appui, et John McMenemy, notre rédacteur administratif, dont la contribution de longue date est si essentielle à la bonne gestion du *Journal*. Nous tenons aussi à souligner l'apport de David Siegel, nouveau rédacteur du Bulletin (d'autant plus qu'il vient d'assumer un nouveau poste, celui de vice-président associé à l'enseignement à Brock University) et de Claire Turenne Sjolander, rédactrice adjointe. Nous remercions également Michael Howlett qui a créé, sur le World Wide Web, la page d'accueil de l'ACSP dont il assure la mise à jour.

Le réunion annuelle des directeurs de département a eu lieu à Dalhousie cette année; quarante d'entre eux ou leurs représentants y ont assisté. Je remercie David Cameron, chef de département à Dalhousie, d'avoir fait tout en son pouvoir pour assurer le succès de cette rencontre. Nous sommes également reconnaissants envers Les Pal et Ross Finnie qui ont préparé la deuxième édition de «Les possibilités de carrière des politologues», un précieux guide d'information à l'intention des étudiants et étudiantes en science politique.

John Trent, notre collègue et président de la Société québécoise de science politique, et Robert Young, le

représentant de l'ACSP (assistés de Ken McRoberts et de Miriam Smith) ont organisé ensemble une conférence publique - «L'après-référendum : Nouveaux sentiers vers l'avenir - Québec-Canada - nouveaux défis et opportunités» - qui s'est tenue à Ottawa du 26 au 28 janvier 1996. Nous les félicitons du succès de cette initiative et remercions vivement les divers organismes qui ont commandité l'événement.

J'ai le plaisir d'annoncer que le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international a modifié les critères d'admissibilité pour leurs concours annuel en vue de recruter du nouveau personnel; ainsi les diplômés en science politique peuvent de nouveau participer à ce concours.

William Mathie et son comité du programme se sont employés non seulement à être à la hauteur des normes établies par leurs prédécesseurs, mais aussi à mettre sur pied une nouvelle formule pour le congrès annuel de cette année et ce, à la suite des suggestions des membres. Je remercie William et les membres de son comité pour tous leurs efforts.

Sur la recommandation de notre comité de recrutement, qui est formé de Jim Guy (président), Ken Carty et Patrick Smith, le bureau de direction a entériné une nouvelle catégorie de membre, le membre affilié, pour les professeurs non universitaires de la British Columbia Political Science Association. Cette décision s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'expansion de notre discipline dans les collèges communautaires de cette province. Je félicite ceux et celles qui ont pensé à cette initiative.

Comme les membres le savent déjà, les compressions du gouvernement fédéral ont entraîné la fusion de l'ancienne Fédération canadienne des études humaines et de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales. Agar Adamson est notre représentant au sein du conseil de la FCSS et a généreusement accepté d'être notre premier représentant lors de l'assemblée générale de la FCSHC.

C'est à regret que le bureau de direction a accepté la démission de Sharon Sutherland, présidente élue, plus tôt dans l'année. Jane Jenson, qui a été élue par acclamation présidente élue pour 1996 - 1997 à la suite d'un appel de candidatures et de la remise du rapport du comité des candidatures, a accepté de la remplacer. Conformément aux dispositions de notre constitution, le bureau de direction l'a nommée comme remplaçante de Sharon Sutherland. Je remercie Jane d'avoir ainsi accepté ce changement de plan et donc, bien sûr, d'assumer la présidence un an plus tôt que prévu. En vertu de notre constitution, le nouveau bureau de direction devra nommer un(e) président(e) élu(e) pour 1996 - 1997 pour remplacer Jane.

Je termine en remerciant vivement toutes les personnes qui ont fait partie du bureau de direction et du comité exécutif au cours de la dernière année. C'est un honneur pour moi que d'être votre président pour 1995 - 1996. Mes meilleurs voeux de succès à la nouvelle présidente, Jane Jenson.

* * * * *

The activities of the Association are hugely dependent upon the professional capacities of our Executive Secretary and this year we are indebted to both Michelle Hopkins and John Armstrong. Michelle spent part of the year on maternity leave and is now the proud mother of an infant son. John, who is the Administrative Assistant to the

Parliamentary Internship Programme, acted as Executive Secretary in her absence. I thank them both for a job well done, and, of course, extend our congratulations to Michelle. Our Secretary-Treasurer, Gary O'Brien, has continued to keep us in the black and we are grateful for his financial stewardship and wise counsel. Given the cutbacks in federal government funding for disciplinary associations and their administrative and programme activities, this stewardship has become especially critical.

Our Parliamentary Internship Programme and our Ontario Legislature Internship Programme have had successful years under the direction of Clinton Archibald and Robert Williams respectively. We owe each of them our gratitude for maintaining the high standards of these Association initiatives.

This year a new English-language editorial team for the *Journal* was appointed by the Board, following applications from departments and the recommendation of a committee consisting of Robert Boardman (Chair), André Blais, John McMenemy and David Smith. The new team is Christopher Manfredi, Antonia Maioni and T.V. Paul from McGill as English-language Co-Editor, Book Review Editor and Assistant Editor respectively. We welcome them to their new positions and wish them well. We express our appreciation to the outgoing team of Richard Vernon, Kathy Brock and Sid Noel for the excellence of their work, to Guy Laforest and François Rocher for their continuing contribution, and to John McMenemy, our Administrative Editor, whose long-standing contribution is so essential to the management of this enterprise. On a related front, we wish to acknowledge the contributions to our community made by David Siegel as the new Editor of the *Bulletin* (especially as he also assumed for the first time a new university position as Associate Vice-President, Academic at Brock) and by Claire Turenne Sjolander, the Associate Editor. We are also grateful to Michael Howlett for all his efforts in establishing and maintaining the CPSA Homepage on the World Wide Web.

The annual Chairs meeting was held at Dalhousie this year and 40 Chairs or their representatives attended. I thank David Cameron, the Dalhousie Chair, for his efforts in making this a successful meeting. We also are grateful to Les Pal and Ross Finnie who prepared a second edition of "Careers for Political Scientists", an information and advisory booklet for our political science students.

John Trent, our colleague and President of the Société québécoise de science politique, and Robert Young, representing the CPSA (and assisted by Ken McRoberts and Miriam Smith), jointly organized a public conference - "What is the Path Ahead? After the Referendum: Québec-Canada - New Challenges and Opportunities" in Ottawa on January 26 - 28. We congratulate them on this successful endeavour and express our gratitude to the several organizations which helped to sponsor this event.

I am happy to report that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade altered the eligibility criteria for their annual competition for new recruits and these restore access of political science graduates to this competition.

William Mathie and his Programme Committee have worked hard not only to meet the standards set by their predecessors but also to introduce a new format for this year's annual conference in direct response to evaluations

and suggestions from the membership. I thank William and the members of his committee for their efforts on our behalf.

On the recommendation of our Membership Committee, consisting of Jim Guy (Chair), Ken Carty and Patrick Smith, the Board had adopted an affiliated membership for non-university faculty members of the British Columbia Political Science Association. This responds to the expansion of our discipline in the community college system in that province and I congratulate those who have taken the initiative in this regard.

As members will already know, the exigencies of federal government cutbacks have resulted in the merger of the former Canadian Federation of Humanities and the Social Science Federation of Canada. Agar Adamson was our representative on the SSFC Board and has generously agreed to be our first representative on the General Assembly of HSSFC.

It was with regret that the Board received the resignation of Sharon Sutherland as President-Elect earlier this year. Jane Jenson, elected by acclamation as President-Elect for 1996-97 following the call for nominations and the subsequent report of the Nominating Committee, has agreed to replace her in this capacity. The Board, under the provisions of our constitution, has appointed her as Sharon's replacement. I thank Jane for her willingness to accept this change in plans and thus, of course, to assume the presidency a year ahead of schedule. Under our constitution, this will require the new Board to appoint a President-Elect for 1996-97 to replace Jane in this capacity.

I conclude by expressing my appreciation to all those who have served on the Board and its executive committee over this past year. It has been my honour to act as your president for 1995-96. I offer my best wishes to our new President, Jane Jenson.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA SCIENCE POLITIQUE/TEACHING EXCHANGE

This is the first contribution in what will become a recurring feature called "Teaching Exchange." This will provide people with an opportunity to exchange information about all aspects of teaching including innovative courses, the use of technology in delivering courses, and dealing with difficult problems in the classroom. We welcome any contributions that make us think about improving teaching methods. These contributions could take several forms. There will be standard articles, although they should be of reasonable length and quite practical. We would also welcome very short hints that people have learned. You might also want to submit a short book review or comments about a book or article concerning teaching. And, finally this should also serve as an information exchange. If you have a question about how other instructors are dealing with a particular problem, let us know and we will put the question in this space and seek answers from others. This first contribution describes the use of short writing assignments rather than the usual essay.

**Non-traditional Writing Assignments:
Doing Research on the Streets
Instead of in the Library
David Siegel**

I have always had reservations about the standard 15 page research paper. It is beneficial because it requires students to do some additional reading and delve into one of the topics in the course in a bit more detail, but I am not certain how much students really learn from doing it. By third or fourth year, most students have the process mastered fairly well. They spend a weekend going through three or four books or articles. They string together a few quotations including some from other sources cited in their three or four sources to make it appear that they have consulted more sources than they have. They combine this in a reasonably coherent fashion and submit it for a grade. They have probably learned something as a result of this, but it is questionable how long it will stick with them.

Then I mark the paper. I pride myself on being a careful and thorough marker. I grade for both overall content and style of argument, as well as providing detailed feedback on grammar and writing style. I would like to think that if students reviewed my marking carefully, they would learn a great deal and improve their writing considerably next time.

However, I hold few illusions. Papers are given back at the end of term just before students are off for summer jobs, vacations, etc. I assume that in most cases the student glances at the grade on the last page and tosses it on top of a stack of similar papers. The learning process is not complete because there is no effective feedback to force the student to review her or his work and think about how it could be improved.

An obvious solution to this problem is to assign several short papers during the term so that you can give students feedback which they can use very quickly to write another short paper. Thus, they would have an opportunity to apply the lessons they learn quickly. I find that students resist doing several short research papers because they feel, quite correctly, that there is an element of fixed cost involved in doing research regardless of the length of the paper. Therefore, three five-page library research papers constitute considerably more work than one fifteen-page paper. Even though I knew students were resistant, I toyed with the idea of trying to do something like this. Then, several circumstances combined to give me an idea of how I could do it.

With classes getting larger while library resources remain fixed or shrink, it is becoming increasingly difficult for students to find the resources they need to write library research papers. In my introductory local government course, the first student who decides to write about political parties in local elections commandeers the three or four references on the topic and the other students are out of luck.

Another perennial problem arises around part-time evening students. Many of them live some distance from the university and have job and family commitments which make it difficult for them to visit the library to pick up books or sit in the library for several hours reading journals.

These various problems combined to make me think of a set of assignments for my introductory local government course which dealt with these problems. I assigned three short papers which were not based on library research, but rather required students to examine their environment in some way.

The first paper was only two or three pages. It required students to attend a meeting of a municipal council and report on what they saw. I also asked them to provide some critical comments about the quality of proceedings, how things could be improved, and so forth. I marked this paper very quickly so that they had it back while they were still working on the second one.

The second paper was five to seven pages. I took advantage of the fact that this was a municipal election year to ask students to follow the campaign of a candidate. Students had to collect campaign literature, review newspaper articles, attend all-candidates meetings, and possibly interview the candidate. Some of them were so keen on the assignment that they actually worked for their candidate. The purpose of the paper was to give students an insight into the real workings of the electoral process and analyse campaign strategy and assess how effective the candidate was.

The third assignment was also five to seven pages. It was based on the section of the course which dealt with land use planning. I asked the students to use some of the ideas we discussed in the course to analyse a neighbourhood with which they were familiar. They were to identify positive and negative aspects of the neighbourhood and possibly offer some suggestions for improvement.

How Well Did It Work?

Students were generally quite positive about the exercises. I have found that students who take local government courses have a strong practical bent and the idea of actually seeing how the real world operates was very appealing to them. Many people felt that the planning assignment was particularly interesting because it forced them to look at something very familiar in a totally new light.

A few students (I think some of the best ones) complained that the assignments was not as rigorous or as difficult as assignments in other courses. I think that there was some justification in their complaint. In my desire to give students free rein in how they did the assignments, I might have gone too far in the direction of "do your own thing." The next time I do this, I will have more precise requirements defining what I expect.

The good students who made this complaint might have been getting at another concern I had. They felt that some of their colleagues who did not put much effort into the assignment received grades that were a bit too high. Frankly, I had some difficulty grading the assignments because they were so short. There simply was not enough content for me to get a good feel for a grade. As usual, the handful of really good and really bad papers stood out. The problem was sorting out the B's and C's. Since the assignments were relatively straightforward and short, it was really difficult to engage in fine distinctions. As a result, I probably gave too many B's.

Maybe this can lead to the first question for the information exchange I suggested above. Have other people has this same problem with short assignments? How have you solved it? I recall having a similar problem in a public administration course when I asked students to analyse a case study.

There is one other concern I had initially, then discarded. Don't we have an obligation to teach students how to do library research? Certainly most of my students don't do this terribly well. Shouldn't we emphasize library research? As I was planning this course, I discussed the requirements of other courses with my colleagues and found virtually all of them require standard library research papers. Therefore, I did not have any qualms about teaching one course that made the point to students that they can do research in the real world as well as in the library. I would certainly have some reservations if all my colleagues immediately followed my lead so that students had no experience of library research. Since that seems unlikely to happen, I am not terribly worried.

In sum, I think the assignment worked fairly well. As I indicated, I will make some changes in how I assign the work next time. This kind of research seems to work at several levels. At the practical level, it reduced pressure on library resources. It gives students some new ways of thinking about research and shows them that all this boring classroom stuff actually does relate to the real world.

**RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE/
LA RECHERCHE**

**Chair de l'histoire, "désincorporation" et
"réincorporation" dans la modernité
Gilles Labelle
Université d'Ottawa**

Les recherches que je poursuis consistent notamment en un examen de ce que peuvent apporter les concepts de «chair du monde», associé aux derniers écrits philosophiques et politiques de Maurice Merleau-Ponty, et de «désincorporation», associé aux écrits de Claude Lefort en particulier (mais aussi de Marcel Gaucher et Marc Richir), pour la compréhension de la modernité. Plus particulièrement, je m'intéresse à ce que peuvent apporter les écrits de ces auteurs, d'une part à celle des rapports entre la «désincorporation» et la démocratie moderne, d'autre part à celle des rapports entre la «désincorporation» et les philosophies politiques libérales et républicaine.

La «chair de l'histoire» qui advient au jour au cours des révolutions modernes, par où l'institution symbolique du corps et l'ensemble des représentations qui lui sont liées se trouvent bouleversées, se résout pourtant en une «réincorporation», en une réinstitution symbolique des corps. C'est ce mouvement de «désincorporation»-«réincorporation» que je me propose d'examiner, en supposant qu'il peut nous aider à saisir la dynamique de la modernité démocratique, et, plus particulièrement, l'opposition, dont ont parlé plusieurs commentateurs, entre les figures de l'individu et du citoyen modernes. Autrement dit, au fondement de cette recherche se trouve l'idée que les figures qui donnent consistance à la société qui émerge de la destruction de «Corps social» pré-moderne peuvent être appréhendées à partir des représentations que l'on se donne

de la corporalité--que l'on raisonne en termes de corps individuels, considérés indépendants et autonomes, ou de la constitution d'un «Corps politique» des citoyens.

**Researching Political Ethics
Maureen Mancuso
University of Guelph**

"Hi, my name is _____, and I'm calling for a research project by five Canadian universities. We are doing a study of what politicians should and shouldn't do, and we'd really like your help . . ."

Thousands of Canadians heard this pitch over the phone, with one name of another, during February and March as the Canadian Political Ethics Group began collecting data for a comprehensive study of attitudes toward questions of political ethics. The group—Michael Atkinson (McMaster), André Blais (Montréal), Ian Green (York), Neil Nevitte (Toronto), and principal investigator Maureen Mancuso (Guelph)—has spent the past three years developing, testing, and revising a research instrument to probe not only the opinions and evaluations of the public, but also how and to what extent those attitudes diverge from those held by politicians. Finally, we're in the field.

Everyday for the past two months, "Call Central" (the University of Guelph Alumni House) has reverberated with the eager voices of student callers. More than thirty enthusiastic politics students—mostly from Guelph, but including a few from McMaster, Montréal, and Glendon College—kept the project's phone bank in constant use, as they sifted through disconnects, fax machines, no-answers, and not-interesteds to find more than 1400 random-digit-dialled respondents. Since the sample was geographically stratified, the last few weeks saw excitement build as, one by one, each province was "closed out," amid 'Bingo'-like shouts of "I've got the last Manitoba!"

Despite a few reported cases of disturbing side effects--such as muttering the survey questions in one's sleep, or starting to structure all one's thoughts as multiple choice ("is my eating another cookie always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, never appropriate, don't know, or refused)—the students apparently enjoyed and genuinely appreciated the opportunity to experience survey research first hand. In charge of organizing the complex logistics of that opportunity was project manager Gerald Bierling (McMaster), who had to match individual student schedules to phone availability, and coordinate calls to six time zones.

The hectic pace has slowed somewhat, as the interviewers have finished the public sample and begun playing telephone tag with MP's and MLA's offices across Canada. Response from the politicians has been good so far, as interviews have been completed with over one hundred MP's and Senators. And the count continues as we near our target of 600 interviews.

Once completed, this project will represent the first time that samples of the public and politicians have been asked the same questions. Comparing their responses should provide valuable insights into the ethical gap between public expectations and political performance, as well as offer policy-makers much-needed baseline information on what types of behaviour are considered acceptable and unacceptable. Canada's governments have been struggling

for a long time with both the concept and operation of a code of conduct for politicians; this should help clarify the issue.

Meanwhile, the study has attracted attention from researchers in many other countries. Scholars in the USA, Mexico, Australia, Israel, and England have already expressed interest in adapting the research instrument and methodology for use at home. Canada could be in the driver's seat of what might become a significant cross-national study.

**U.S. Hegemony, the Cold War and
the Political Economy of
ASEAN's "Miracle" Economies**
Richard Stubbs
McMaster University

During the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s two general sets of events had a major impact on Southeast Asia. The first was the Vietnam War and the confrontation between the U.S. and its allies on the one hand and Asian communism on the other. The second was the rapid economic growth experienced by three key Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, Singapore—widely classified as one of the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)—and Malaysia and Thailand—generally considered to be the next NICs. Surprisingly, while there have been a growing number of studies which explore the reasons for the economic success of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand, there has been no attempt to place the origins of their economic development in the wider context of the exercise of U.S. hegemony, the Cold War and most particularly the economic impact of the Vietnam war.

Studies of the success of South Korea and Taiwan suggest that there are good reasons to believe that what have been described as "situational factors" had a crucial role to play, especially in the early stages, in the rapid economic growth of the Northeast Asian NICs. Yet studies of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand have ignored these factors. Most studies have taken their cue from the two dominant approaches to the study of the NICs, the neo-classical economic approach and the statist approach. Analyses based on the neo-classical economic approach, however, fail to explain either how the necessary economic and social infrastructure was put in place to support an export-oriented economy or the sources of the capital that allowed these successful economies to develop high savings rates and to import the crucial machinery and raw materials that fuelled industrial growth. Similarly, analyses based on the statist approach tend to be equally ahistorical ignoring the events surrounding the way in which the Cold War, U.S. hegemony and regional security and economic factors played a role in the development of the state's capacity and its "embedded autonomy," especially its links to the business community.

The study currently under way, then, will assess the impact of U.S. aid, investment, technology transfer, and trade during the Cold War in general and the Vietnam War in particular on the regional economy and on the specific economies of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. It will also review the way in which the Cold War, and the security situation in the region which resulted from the Vietnam War, stimulated the growth in capacity and autonomy of the institutional state in Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. A

contrast will be made with the Philippines, which unlike Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand, was unable to make effective use of U.S. aid and the general prosperity that pervaded the region. The overall aim of the research programme is to assess the extent to which the exercise of American hegemony, the context of the Cold War and most especially the Vietnam War, together establishing the basis for the economic success of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. The research programme will also provide a better understanding of the extent to which the successful economies of Southeast Asia may be used as models of economic development for other countries of the South.

**Theory, Policy, Ideology:
Changing Conceptions of
Post-Communist Economic Transformation**
Andreas Pickel
Trent University

This research program is a continuation of a 1992-95 SSHRC project ("Transition to Market Society in Central Europe") and revolves around changing conceptions of economic transformation at three levels of analysis. (1) In the way postcommunist economic transformation is theorized in the academic debate. (2) At the level of reform strategies and policy approaches. (3) In the way the process is ideologically conceptualized at elite and mass levels. This research project aims to take stock of and make a contribution to the theoretical debate; assess the relationship of neoliberal doctrines to actual policy performance and policy results in four countries (Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria); and analyse the views and ideologies of major actors in comparative perspective.

The debate on the economic transformation of postcommunist Eastern Europe has passed through two distinct stages. In the first, the debate revolved around the choice between radical and gradualist strategies. This round was won by the neoliberal proponents of the radical strategy counselling rapid, comprehensive, and simultaneous marketization reforms. After most ex-communist countries had completed some version of shock therapy, it became clear and generally accepted that a functioning and growing market economy requires a host of additional institutional reforms and changes that can only be created, or will emerge, in a gradual fashion. This realization that the "transition from socialism to capitalism" is a lengthy, complex, and difficult-to-control process marks the beginning of the second stage in the debate on economic transformation. It has brought to the foreground a variety of "non-economic" variables which before had been considered of secondary importance or irrelevant, such as the social costs of radical reform and its political implications, the role of the state, the question of industrial or structural policy, and the significance of cultural factors.

The project's three levels of analysis — changes in theory, policy, and ideology of economic transformation — proceed from this point in the current state of the debate. I pose the following three general questions. First, what have we learned theoretically in the first five years of economic transformation? Second, to what extent has the neoliberal view shaped economic reform policies, what have been the major effects and unintended consequences of these policies, and what is its continuing influence and relevance as a policy strategy? Third, to what extent is the neoliberal view important as an ideology of transformation that sets the

political agenda, mobilizes consensus, and maintains legitimacy for the reform project?

The fact that the "transition to the market" is a difficult process that, in addition to economic depression, generates immense social costs and political risks could come as a surprise only to those with a deep faith in the self-healing powers of capitalist democracy (see also "ideology" below). What is perhaps most remarkable from a theoretical point of view is that a massive program of the most far-reaching systemic reforms actually was implemented in a group of industrialized countries, and under democratic conditions. What, if any, are the implications and lessons for ambitious reform projects in liberal democracies faced with ecological, economic and social (i.e., "systemic") crisis? Are incrementalism and short-termism inherent and insurmountable limitations for reformist policy-making in liberal democracies? Or can the East European experience teach us anything about the conditions for the possibility of far-reaching progressive change?

Among the many factors and special conditions that might be mentioned in this context, the bankruptcy of a previously dominant ideology and the availability of a convincing alternative seem to be of central importance. Neoliberal ideology served to mobilize a far-reaching social consensus, significant voter support, and elite commitment to radical market transition in the crucial initial period after 1989. It has now atrophied into an "official ideology" to which political elites pay lip service in their attempt to integrate their country into Western structures and organizations. It has lost much of its influence at the mass level. Nevertheless, it was highly successful as a "revolutionary ideology" in the initial period.

Similarly, while neoliberal reform doctrines with their detailed reform blueprints initially seemed to be the only convincing reform strategy around, postcommunist countries are now "stuck" somewhere on their way to the new order, faced with a range of profound problems to which neoliberalism's standard prescriptions offer no solution. Incoherent incrementalism is the order of the day, with perhaps some coherence -- though not necessarily adequate policies -- injected by EU standards and institutions with which membership candidates are trying to comply.

What is the fate of the revolutionary ideology in a post-revolutionary period? How do elites deal with the tension between their need to speak "neoliberal" on the international stage and their need to communicate successfully with their national constituencies? What are the dominant conceptions of the reform process among Eastern European mass publics? What political ideologies (nationalism, populism, social democracy, reformed communism) have growing appeal? To what extent does their ascendancy -- directly or indirectly -- call into question the liberal democratic reform project as such? How are the views of Western, especially European, elites changing and how does this affect their commitment to integrate the new market democracies?

Publications from this and a 1992-95 SSHRC Research Project ("Transitions to Market Society in Central Europe") include:

"The Jump-Started Economy and the Ready-Made State: A Theoretical Reconsideration of the East German Case Five

Years After the Big Bang," *Comparative Political Studies* (forthcoming, April 1997).

with Helmut Wiesenthal, *The Grand Experiment. Contrasting Views on Shock Therapy, Transition Theory and the East German Case* (Westview, fall 1996).

"Official Ideology? The Role of Neoliberal Economic Reform Doctrines in Postcommunist Transformation," *Polish Sociological Review* 4 (1995): 361-375.

"Die Neue Ideologische Orthodoxie? Neoliberale Doktrin und Okonomische Transformation," *Berliner Debatte INITIAL*, No. 6 (1995): 106-117.

"Okonomische Transformation und politische Ordnung," *Berliner Debatte INITIAL*, No. 2 (1994): 95-111.

"Authoritarianism or Democracy? Marketization as a Political Problem," *Policy Sciences*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (1993): 139-163.

"Die Bedeutung Ostdeutschlands für die vergleichende Transformationsforschung", *BISS-public*, No. 12 (1993): 33-38.

**World Politics, Global Governance
and Industrial Restructuring:
A Long Historical Perspective
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The present period of industrial restructuring, associated especially with advances in information processing, is having a dramatic impact on world politics. The constraints imposed on states by ability of investors to flee at the touch of a button, the impact of the shift from Fordism to post-Fordism on North-South relations, and the fatal inability of the Soviet economy to cope with the information age are examples. Often this industrial restructuring is regarded as unique, as the culmination of a process of globalization or as the coming of a post-industrial, service-based economy. This research project, in contrast, seeks to better understand changes in international governance in the present period by comparing it to previous periods of global industrial restructuring.

A useful starting point has been the large literature on the effects of the emergence and decline of leading industries in the world system. Particular industries have played a key role in different historical periods in fundamental political, social, and economic restructuring. The role of cotton in the industrial revolution and the rise of British hegemony, the role of chemicals in German ascendancy and in the international cartelization of the interwar period, and the association of automobiles with Fordism and US hegemony are examples. There are identifiable patterns in the institutional dynamics involved in the production, control, and diffusion of knowledge in these leading industries that can be linked theoretically to broader regularities in international governance over time. For instance there are intriguing parallels between the current efforts of the industrialized countries to construct an international regime for intellectual property rights and similar efforts in the late 19th century that seem to be linked to corresponding parallel changes in leading industries.

A key issue in this research is the relationship between inter-state regimes and "private" regimes. A great deal of attention has been devoted in International Relations to regimes, the complex sets of institutional arrangements that are sources of governance in particular issue areas. A distinguishing feature of the regime concept is its recognition of the importance of both formal international organizations and more informal social institutions and practices. Unfortunately the regimes literature has tended to focus exclusively on arrangements among states. Private arrangements that share many of the characteristics of regimes are important in the cases of international restructuring that I am studying.

My research on the relationship between these private regimes and states provides a basis for my contribution to a research project on private authority and international regimes that I and two others, Claire Cutler at the University of Victoria and Virginia Haufler at the University of Maryland, initiated jointly last year. The delegation of regulatory functions to private institutions and the political importance of shifts in the frontier between private and public authority are well recognized in domestic politics but have not been adequately explored at the international level. In my research the sharp difference in attitude of policymakers to the institutionalization at an international level of cooperative arrangements among firms in the interwar period and the present is striking. There seem to be important negative political and economic lessons about these arrangements that are being overlooked in the tendency to treat the present period as unique.

At the completion of my research project I aim to have clearly identified the relationship between patterns in the private governance of leading industries and patterns in state policies, particularly with respect to international regimes. In addition to cotton, chemicals, and automobiles, the research is examining railways, steel, and electrical machinery. As research proceeds it is becoming apparent that the differences among industries may be as interesting in some cases as their similarities. At the same time it does indeed seem that there are useful lessons from the past transformations stimulated by these industries for contemporary world politics.

Restructuring Impartiality

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Increasingly, we are challenged both by theorists of democratic equality and by political movements to recognize that the ideal of universal citizenship in which each person is treated with equal concern and respect can no longer be identified with a program of uniform rights for all. At times, a commitment to equality will require that we recognize difference explicitly in the form of different rights or different treatment.

Until recently, liberal theories of justice have regarded the reconciliation of equality and difference as relatively straightforward, achievable by a policy of colour- or difference-blindness. Moreover, this notion of fairness as difference-blindness does not enter the scene only at the level of the **application** of justice; in order to locate principles of justice that are genuinely impartial with regard to morally arbitrary characteristics, difference-blindness must inform the **definition** of a liberal conception of justice

as well. Thus, as liberal theorists have embarked upon the project of constructing standards of justice from widely-shared premises, they have excluded considerations of social difference from the hypothetical decision-making situations in which alternative principles of justice are evaluated. (See, e.g., Rawls 1971; Dworkin 1981)

As several recent works have argued, however, the difference-blind approach results in standards of justice that fail to treat members of marginalized and disadvantaged groups as "equals." (Okin 1989; Young 1990; see also Minow 1990) By defining justice through a process of reasoning which totally abstracts from social particularity, liberals have inadvertently built bias into their principles of justice themselves. What appears just from within liberals' hypothetical decision-making situations can often function in ways that reinforce and reproduce the subordination and marginalization of certain social groups.

In light of this critique, how **ought** we to pursue the task of defining a political community's just obligations toward members of marginalized ascriptive groups?

The recent literature on equality and difference evinces two distinct approaches to the task of defining justice in a manner that is responsive to social difference. The first, which I call the "juridical" model of justice toward groups, accepts the ideal of liberal impartiality. On the basis of that ideal, the juridical model begins with the premise that justice should be defined through a process of reasoning that is shielded from the tug and pull of particularist political interests. In other words, justice should be defined **prior to politics**, and in fact should serve to define the boundaries within which a diversity of political goals may be sought. As the "right is prior to the ...good," (Rawls, 1971, p.31), the just is prior to the political. It is a "juridical" model of justice insofar as it entails the implicit assumption that justice, once defined in the abstract, should be interpreted and enforced by judges and other agents of a neutral and impartial state. On this view, the difference-based critique of liberal justice leads us to incorporate the distinctive concerns of marginalized groups into the process of philosophical reasoning that culminates in a conception of justice. Once we have corrected the bias of liberal justice in this way, the resulting principles will function **truly** impartially, and will no longer systematically reproduce existing patterns of inequality. In contrast, the "political" solution to the problem of difference rejects the notion that justice can be defined prior to politics. Instead, its advocates maintain that standards of justice can only avoid reproducing inequality if they are defined **within** a political process that provides the opportunity for marginalized groups' perspectives to be expressed and heeded.

I have argued that the political approach to defining justice toward groups not only has important advantages over but is actually implicit (although undeveloped) in the juridical approach. (Williams, 1995) Nonetheless, the political approach itself leaves us with unanswered questions that are so fundamental that it renders the aspiration to justice itself suspect. In particular, it leads us to a precipice at which we must choose whether to abandon the ideal of justice as impartiality altogether, as some difference theorists have already done. (Young, 1990) The clash between these two approaches to reconciling equality and difference brings to light a profound need to reconceive the aspiration to impartial justice and, in the process, to reconsider the

relationship between the political and judicial spheres within constitutional democracies.

Despite the strength of difference-based critiques of liberal bias, the conclusion that impartiality is impossible is premature. What is clear is that a great deal of work remains to be done in reconceiving impartiality in the wake of the critique from difference. But this theoretical task must not begin from the supposition that our thinking about justice can or should remain insulated from the numerous and conflicting claims about equality and fairness that are at play in the realm of politics. The competition of both ideas and interests that lies at the heart of political life inevitably — and, I would argue, quite properly — informs judges, political philosophers, and citizens in their judgements about justice. The challenge we face is not to eliminate the links between politics and the impartial rule of law, but to develop further our understanding of the relationship between the political and the juridical that best fulfills our aspirations for justice.

This project aims to reconstruct a conception of impartiality that simultaneously secures the goods of the liberal approach and acknowledges the merits of the difference-based critique of liberal justice. It proceeds through four stages: (1) a philosophical and historical account of the liberal ideal of impartiality; (2) a comparison of the ideal of impartiality as a judicial virtue, and the notion that impartiality may also be a political virtue, particularly within models of jury decision-making and deliberative democracy; (3) a comparison of the prospects for impartiality vis-à-vis marginalized groups within judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings and within legislative or quasi-legislative proceedings; (4) a reconceptualization of the relationship between the juridical and the political spheres.

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

Public Administration
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Paul Pross and Vince Wilson noted some time ago that Canadian public administration was a "paradoxical and

tension ridden" discipline. This description was based on their perspective that it had its origins as a sub-field of political science, but was in the process of transforming itself into an interdisciplinary study of government. It was also seen to suffer tensions because of its practical nature making it suspect in the academic community; alternatively its concern for the abstract earned it suspicion in the "real" world of government. Pross and Wilson hoped that these contradictions would eventually work themselves out as the discipline matured and gained more self-awareness. However as we approach the end of the century, after nearly fifty years of self-conscious public administration in Canada, it is clear that these contradictions are still around. The conclusion is obvious: paradox and tension are permanent, and arguably, defining features of the field of Canadian public administration.

If public administration is by definition "paradoxical and tension ridden" it should (and now appears willing to) make a virtue out of this condition, using it as a source of strength rather than a cause of weakness. In this regard, the contradictions and tensions can be seen as something that allows public administration more flexibility in its ability to adapt its research agenda, its curriculum, and even its institutional moorings to changing conditions, both within the academy and, more importantly, within the broader social environment. In addition, there would be little argument over the proposition that the "paradoxical and tension ridden" aspects of public administration now represent diversity and dissent within an increasingly well-established and "self-aware" discipline. Rather than signalling a debilitating and barely endurable insecurity in an emerging field, the tensions and debates are now about methodological and pedagogical issues from a discipline increasingly secure in its position in the academy and in the value of its contributions to society. (Savoie, 1990; Pross, 1990) *Sturm and Drang* nonetheless appear to be central to the field rather than a temporary aberration that it will eventually grow out of.

Adding to the unease is the fact that public administration is still regarded by many political scientists as something of a second-class citizen or an unwelcome intruder. For these critics, public administration is far too practical and lacks sufficient theoretical rigour to warrant any pride of place within the discipline. This of course has as much to do with the immutable and historically grounded hierarchies in universities where the theoretical and abstract are always regarded as superior to the practical and the immediate. It is not a reflection of the intrinsic worth of public administration as a scholarly activity or its value among students. While there naturally needs to be more work in the area of theory building and historical analysis, the relative paucity of these characteristics is not debilitating.

Of course it is true that public administration in Canada never enjoyed a period of intellectual and institutional superiority over political science as it did in the United States during the 1930s and 1940s. Nor has it been able to successfully hive itself off from political science like its American counterpart. Public administration in Canada is thus very much a sub-discipline of political science, even as it becomes more interdisciplinary in outlook. Even though there are a number of independent schools of public administration, the majority employ political scientists and even the economists they hire tend to avoid quantitative analysis and are mostly interested in policy studies. In short, public administration is not yet a separate

professional field independent from its origins in political science. There are only two doctorate degrees in public administration offered in Canada (Carleton and ÉNAP), and graduate training almost entirely takes place in political science departments. Whether this is good or bad is debatable, but in the present climate it is unlikely that we will see much of a change in either the graduate education of professors of public administration or new schools of public administration sprouting up at various universities. The institutional structure of public administration is, for the present time at any rate, fixed.

The fact that public administration in Canada is still associated with political science, albeit in something of a shotgun marriage, does of course provide certain benefits. Primarily it means that Canadian public administration is not facing the same endless "intellectual crisis" that the American discipline has and continues to go through. (Haque, 1996) This greater intellectual self-assurance is attributable to the firmer grounding in institutional studies in Canada, where the intense theoretical reflections of its American counterparts is less conspicuous. No Canadian public administration scholar would be likely to claim that public administration should be seen as the centre of the governance process and as such should expend its energy developing a theoretical justification which would allow it to compensate for the inadequacy of political leaders and institutions. This however is something quite common in the US with scholars searching for the appropriate theoretical basis for public administrators' legitimacy in the governance process. There is clearly no pressure to accept some "general unifying theory," nor is anyone searching for such an animal in this country. Simply put, public administration is consolidating around the scholarly gains made in the 1970s and 1980s and appears comfortable to move within this basic framework.

There have of course been transformations in the past, and Canadian public administration is currently experiencing something of a transformation in terms of its research focus. The fields which interested the early pioneers were the institutions of public administration, both historically and as they existed at that time that they wrote. Subsequent scholars were interested in policy issues and were particularly influenced by the emergence of policy science in the US. Currently there is a push in the area of public management, and there are many in the public administration academic community who believe that we should be working towards the development of some sort of agenda to help the beleaguered public administration practitioners who are currently facing some astonishing challenges. None of these approaches has ever been total and there remain numerous scholars interested in traditional institutional studies, and of course policy studies is an extremely vital and important area of research activity. However, there is a new interest in management issues, which appears to be gathering momentum. In the past most management ideas were simply imports from business schools, and proved to be of little value in this new setting. The movement now is to create a workable body of literature on public sector management that specifically ties public management to its political setting.

This shift to a public management focus can be seen in some developments related to the dissemination of ideas in the field. One example is the subtle editorial policy shifts occurring at *Canadian Public Administration* which is beginning to encourage a discussion of management issues.

Further evidence is found in the aggressive promotion of public sector management in the journal *Optimum*, which is explicitly committed to advancing this perspective. There is higher profile of the Canadian Centre for Management Development (CCMD) which is becoming an important voice through its activities in funding research, offering seminars, encouraging visiting fellowships for professors, facilitating research contacts and directing attention to the desperate need for workable management ideas within the federal public service (Peters and Savoie, 1995). Finally, the Institute of Public Administration of Canada is also increasingly interested in managerial issues, and is trying to push its research agenda in this direction, through a much more active publications series and increased research activity. IPAC, along with numerous partner organizations, has a variety of working groups examining various issues related to public sector management.

Debate in the Field

Public administration by the very nature of its origins in the study of Canadian administrative institutions appears to many to be the definition of a "mainstream" discipline. This has resulted in a variety of pot-shots at public administration in the form of assaults on the traditional administrative state and what is regarded as public administration's support of this structure. In one recent published broadside the editors noted, somewhat haughtily, that "It has been recognised for quite some time that conventional public administration programs have a stale air about them, with many still teaching what are now dated precepts of administrative and financial accountability." (Albo, et al, 1993, vii) While the authors feel no need to indicate who recognised this "stale air" or why administrative and financial accountability are dated, it is an indication of the sort of attack that public administration is subject to from those within the political science community. And this from Canadian political economy no less - stale air indeed!

Public administration suffers these attacks from both the left and the right. The left suggests that most public administration research is simply trying to prop up increasingly isolated institutions which can only be saved by judicious applications of the left's kiss of life: democratization. The right has made its displeasure known about the administrative state for some time, and rather than democratize it they would eliminate it. Replace the unresponsive state apparatus with more market structures, or those forms that imitate the market, and the oppressive boot of the state will be lifted and the heady air of freedom will be available for all to enjoy. Both the left and the right are engaging in a ritualized attack on a demon of their own creation -- indeed bureaucracy bashing, once a particularly American pastime, is now something that one and all enjoy in Canada - none more than our politicians.

There are of course few public administration scholars in Canada who would sing the praise of bureaucracy like Charles Goodsell (Goodsell, 1994). But by and large they accept the proposition that the bureaucracy can be improved, restructured, reformed and made more responsive in a variety of ways including both democratization and hiving off. The assertion that more administrative democracy, or less bureaucracy, is by definition, better, is not one that most in the profession would accept. Rather, these answers to the dilemma of the administrative state are only convenient means of avoiding

the very real value conflicts at the heart of public administration such as those between due process, fairness, justice, equality of treatment and so on.

Yet some of the criticism, particularly from the left, is very much on target in one of its assumptions. This is the notion that moral and political accountability in the administrative state is seen almost exclusively in hierarchical terms. By and large public administration regards the responsiveness of public organizations to elected officials as being a cornerstone of the discipline and any move away from this would result in a collapse of the entire structure of government. However, this assumption needs to be challenged and examined as the pillars of the Westminster model of government are no longer the sturdy bedrock that they were once assumed to be. Indeed as governments are consolidating, restructuring and re-engineering there is an opportunity to add new forms of legitimisation to the long list of things which should be tackled in this process. It is an opportunity to rethink not only the operations side of government, but all of the political and accountability structures which have been so elegantly and forcefully defended in the past by public administration scholars.

The other major debate at the centre of public administration's identity is, however, over the issue of policy studies. It would be safe to suggest that during the 1970s and 1980s policy studies was a much more attractive area of inquiry for most professors of public administration. This is of course not surprising given that most of these professors of public administration are political scientists (or economists). It is no great insult to public administration to suggest that the area of policy studies still produces much of the most exciting and original research in Canadian political science. Indeed, by my count there is still a strong representation of policy studies in the articles in *Canadian Public Administration*. Although this appears to be changing, it is safe to suggest that it will likely remain a fair characterisation for some time to come.

While this debate between a policy or public administration focus will unlikely be resolved, there is a new front opening up in the field from those who believe that the focus should be on the so-called "new public management" which they clearly see as being much more than another public administration fad (Savoie, 1995; Borins, 1995). Lurking in the background of this latest debate is the notion that the new public management focus with the emphasis on client service, TQM, and the whole bag of tricks associated with the "re-engineering government" phenomena, will result in the movement of traditional private sector managerial values and ideas into the public sector. This is seen by some as a dangerous trend and one that needs to be watched with care. For many in the field these ideas have been nothing but window dressing and served to distract the attention of both public servants and academics from the important work that they need to be engaged in.

Emerging Issues in Canadian Public Administration

There are always criticisms that public administration appears too faddish. However, in truth, most academic disciplines are interested in keeping their research current and are eager to participate in contemporary debates. Like any field there appear to be topics that are increasingly interesting, and will become more important in the next five years. Aside from ever expanding ideas associated with the

"new public management" it is possible to indicate where the future of public administration research may lie.

The promising area has been the traditional problematic area of comparative public administration. Canadian scholars have long been accused of being parochial, interested only in the narrow world of federal public administration. However, Canadian public administration has increasingly begun to explore more comparative research. Most of this interest has been in the area of administrative developments in the Anglo-American democracies particularly comparing Canada with the US, Britain, New Zealand, and Australia. It is expected that this interest will continue to grow, as the parallels between the countries begin to grow, and the forces of "globalization" continue unabated.

Aboriginal public administration will occupy an increasingly important niche in the field as self government becomes reality. The obvious difficulty is that there are few aboriginal professors of public administration in the country. There is a need to promote the discipline as a practical alternative to legal studies which is currently the path chosen by most aboriginal individuals interested in leadership positions within their communities. There is some indication that this is proceeding, with aboriginal public administration being available at a number of schools.

While public administration is going to remain focused on the formal structures of organizations and issues of governance, there is going to be an increased interest in issues such as culture and other realities of organizational life. Indeed, the entire area of administrative ethnography is likely to become increasingly important, and this will be directly attributable to the influence of the very influential business administration literature on this subject. Unfortunately it is unlikely that we will see much activity in the areas of organizational theory, leadership studies and administrative biography areas that occupy a good deal of the activity in the more independent American public administration community. If, however, public administration wishes to expand its curriculum this kind of research is necessary. Yet the fact that public administration remains so closely associated with political science means that it is unlikely that these sorts of research activities will be undertaken.

The Future of Public Administration Education

Given the fact that most of public administration is still taught in departments of political science and by political scientists in the schools of public administration, the natural path for those wanting academic careers in public administration is through political science. While there are sociologists, economists and industrial relations specialists who teach public administration, the field is still dominated by political scientists. The problem with this is that by professional inclination and educational preparation these individuals generally have little interest in managerial and organisational issues, and are instead much more inclined to deal with substantive policy areas or with issues at the administrative/political nexus.

Public administration education, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels in Canada, naturally reflects this political science orientation and tends to be focused on policy issues. There is obviously something of a vicious

cycle at work here in which a more organizational or managerial orientation to the discipline is excluded almost by definition by the institutional structure of public administration education in Canada. The question is not either/or in this case, but more a question of an appropriate blend. Yet whatever the differences are, they are clearly not life-threatening and do allow students an opportunity to match their strengths and interests with the offerings in that area available at different institutions. Indeed, the whole notion of specialisation has become very important in MBA programs as they try to differentiate themselves from one another in an increasingly competitive market for students. The same trend will likely increase in schools offering an MPA, as they try to offer students a more concentrated education in a particular area, or with a particular approach.

Undergraduate education in public administration is somewhat different and tends to be concentrated in political science departments, has a relatively small quantitative dimension, and the course offerings are somewhat idiosyncratic depending on the instructors involved. There are some questions being raised in some political science departments that, given there is so much downsizing going on and so many civil servants being sacked that public administration education might be superfluous. Yet this is short-sighted, and most scholars in the field never saw it as some sort of vocational entry to the senior ranks of the public service. And while public administration has a much more practical orientation than political theory, it has never been a straight-forward vocational educational package.

One major problem in the field is that while there is a sizeable body of literature growing in Canadian public administration, and the outlets for publication continue to expand, there is little in the way of textbooks and edited readers. While there are new texts in public policy nearly every year, the text book market in public administration has dropped by 50% recently (From two texts to one). This remaining text is in its 3rd edition and remains very contemporary, but it dominates the market (Kernaghan and Siegel, 1995). Obviously there is little incentive to enter this market as the effort of producing a text is great and the rewards, both professional and financial, may prove to be small. What is more appropriate is a good reader in Canadian public administration, which would reflect the strong publishing and research that is taking place in the field in recent years.

In 1990 Donald Savoie noted that "The state of the discipline in Canada is not well poised to enter turbulent times, as governments attempt to redefine their role in society and the new information-based organization takes hold." (Savoie, 1990, 411) I am not sure Savoie would find the discipline much better situated, particularly with regard to curriculum issues, but he would surely have to agree that improvements have taken place. And while not every active scholar in public administration would agree that the discipline necessarily exists to help governments or train future bureaucrats, there is some consensus, led in part by the availability of research money, that public administration academics can and should do more to provide governments with more assistance than was the case in the past. This does not mean that research should become mere consulting, but that the research agenda should be willing to deal with the paradoxes and tensions manifest in our administrative institutions.

Yet despite whatever gains that have been made in trying to reposition public administration, the fact remains that public administration is a small discipline. There are probably no more than 150 individuals at Canadian universities who would describe their full time academic teaching or research responsibilities as Canadian public administration. The actual figure for those who both teach and do research in public administration is probably no more than 50. This is unlikely to change dramatically in the near future. Indeed, if anything, given university budgets and priorities, more individuals will be hired who may be able to teach public administration, but whose primary research area will be Canadian government or some other sub-discipline.

Despite all the gains that have been made and the gaps that have been filled in the research agenda, unless political science departments remain fully committed to providing a public administration education and hiring young scholars interested in research in the area, the major gains of the past few years can be quickly eroded. And while it is comforting to note, as one recent overview of public policy has, that public administration along with policy studies are probably the two fastest growing fields in political science (Brooks, 1995), this is, in itself, no guarantee that public administration will continue to thrive as a discipline. Only the willingness of young scholars to enter the field, and of political science departments to value their research, will ensure that the tremendous progress made in Canadian public administration is permitted to continue.

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**PROCÈS-VERBAL/
MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS**

**67ième Réunion générale annuelle
The Canadian Political Science Association
Université du Québec à Montréal
le 5 juin, 1995**

1. President's Welcome - Professor David Smith

2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Edwin Black (UNBC) / Professeur André Donneur (UQAM)

Que l'ordre du jour soit adopté.

3. Adoption du procès-verbal 1994

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Donald Blake (UBC) / Professor Hugh Thorburn (Queen's)

Que le procès-verbal 1994 soit adopté.

4. Les affaires relatives au procès-verbal 1994

Nulles.

5. The President's Report - Professor David Smith

Professor Smith referred the meeting to his *Bulletin* report. He did add his thanks to the members of the Board of Directors, the Executive and Michelle Hopkins.

6. Rapport : Président du Comité des candidatures - Professor David Smith

Le président remercia les membres du comité des candidatures: Professor Maureen Covell (SFU), Professeur Réjean Landry (Laval) et Professor Frank Harrison (St.F.X.). Ensuite, il informa la réunion des résultats suivants :

Élus par acclamation/Elected by acclamation:

Présidente-élue/President-Elect:
Professor Sharon Sutherland (Carleton)

Conseillers/Members-at-large:
Professor Agar Adamson (Acadia)
Professor Katherine Fierbeck (Dalhousie)
Professeur Pierre Martin (Montréal)
Professor Claire Turenne Sjolander (Ottawa)
Professor Patrick J. Smith (SFU)

7. Introduction of President Peter Aucoin

Professor Smith introduced his successor, Professor Peter Aucoin (Dalhousie). There took place the ceremonial passing on of the symbol of office, The Presidential Cup.

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

Professor Smith thanked Professor Aucoin and the Past-President, Professor Sylvia Bashevkin, for their assistance during his presidency.

At this point, Professor Aucoin was pleased to introduce the incoming President-Elect, Professor Sharon Sutherland (Carleton). Professor Sutherland now joined the Executive on the podium.

Professor Aucoin also noted that Professor François Houle would receive a certificate to thank him for all his contributions as PIP Director.

Professor Aucoin was also pleased to announce that Professor George Hoberg (UBC) and Professor Kathryn Harrison (UBC) were the recipients of the John Vanderkamp Prize for their article "It's Not Easy Being Green: The Politics of Canada's Green Plan", which was the best article published in the *Canadian Public Policy/Analyse de Politiques* for 1994.

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

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

MOTION/CARRIED

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Professor Agar Adamson (Acadia)

That the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be approved.

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

MOTION/CARRIED

Professor Edwin Black (UNBC) / Professor John Trent (Ottawa)

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

9. Rapport : *La Revue canadienne de science politique* - Professors John McMenemy and Richard Vernon

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

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor John Trent (Ottawa) / Professor Edwin Black (UNBC)

Que le rapport des co-directeurs de la Revue canadienne de science politique soit accepté.

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

As Professor Fletcher was unable to attend the meeting, Professor Aucoin presented his report. According to the audited statement, the Trust Fund now had a cash balance of \$29,085 but owed the CPSA \$8,934 for start-up costs. The net revenue for 1994 totalled \$1,864. Professor Aucoin then stated that Professor Peter Meekison (Alberta) had agreed to replace Professor Fletcher as Chairperson of the Trust starting in June 1996. As Professor Fletcher's term ended in June 1995, he agreed to stay on as Chairperson until 1996. Professor Meekison did agree to become a Trustee for 95-96. Professor Aucoin then thanked the members who contribute regularly and urged everyone to consider contributing to ensure the future of the Association.

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Professor Richard Vernon (UWO)

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

11. Report: Ontario Legislature Internship Programme - Professor Robert Williams, Director

As Professor Robert Williams was unable to attend the meeting, Professor Aucoin referred the meeting to the Director's report and the financial statements in the *Bulletin*. At Professor Williams's request, Professor Aucoin read the following from an additional report:

"I am pleased to announce that the following candidates have been selected for a 1995-96 Ontario Legislature Internship:

Melodie Barnett, BA (Windsor), MA (Wilfrid Laurier)
 Lisa Clements, BA, MA (McMaster)
 Jess Dutton, BA, MPA (Queen's)
 Elizabeth Keller, BA (Concordia), MA (UBC)
 Randall Koops, BA (Acadia), MPA (Dalhousie)
 Peter Sampaio, BA (York), MA (Brock)
 Rose Sottile, BA (York), MA (Carleton)
 Jill Zelmanovitz, BA (McGill)

OLIP is a national programme and we continue to see strong candidates from across the country, as well as from most Ontario universities. The selection committee has, however, asked me to convey to the CPSA membership its surprise (and disappointment) at the inability of many of the candidates - especially those from Ontario - to discuss fundamental aspects of Ontario politics and public affairs during their interview. This suggests that Departments perhaps may not be providing candidates with advice about how to prepare for an Internship interview; we would encourage colleagues whose students are selected for an OLIP interview to make sure that the student has taken the time to become familiar with the Ontario political scene before travelling to Queen's Park. I want to emphasize that we are not making extensive knowledge of Ontario a prerequisite for success in the selection process, but it seemed that many candidates had never given much thought to Ontario affairs despite their professed interest in immersing themselves in the Ontario political process for ten months. I would be happy to discuss these matters with colleagues between now and next year's selection process."

There being no questions, the following was put forward:

MOTION/CARRIED

Professor Henry Jacek (McMaster) / Professor Mildred Schwartz (Illinois)

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

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

En l'absence de Monsieur Houle, le professeur Aucoin informa l'assemblée du rapport du programme de stage dans le *Bulletin*.

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Professor Edwin Black (UNBC)

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

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

Monsieur Mace remercia tous ces collègues pour leurs contributions au *Bulletin*. Il remercia aussi Marie-Pierre Ashby ainsi que ces assistants de recherche pour la mise en page du *Bulletin* et souhaita bonne chance à son successeur.

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Professor John Trent (Ottawa)

Que le rapport du directeur du Bulletin soit accepté.

14. Rapport: Présidente du Comité du programme 1995 - Chantal Maillé

Professor Channel Maillé nota qu'à date il y avait 495 individus inscrits au congrès. Elle nota les participations suivantes :

132 séances

Politique canadienne	32 communications
Politique comparée (Pays en voie de développement)	25 communications/ 1 table ronde
Politique comparée (Pays industrialisés)	38 communications/ 1 table ronde
Relations internationales	45 communications
Politique locale et urbaine	12 communications/ 1 table ronde
Comportement politique/sociologie	21 communications/ 1 table ronde
Économie politique	10 communications/ 2 tables rondes
Théorie politique	44 communications/ 2 tables rondes
Politique provinciale et territoriale	14 communications/ 2 tables rondes
Administration publique	10 communications/ 1 table ronde
Analyse de politiques et droit public	23 communications

Le président remercia la présidente du comité du programme.

PROPOSÉ/APPUYÉ

Professor Edwin Black (UNBC) / Professor Agar Adamson (Acadia)

That the report of the Chairperson of the Programme Committee 1995 be accepted.

15. Other Business

Professor Mildred Schwartz (Illinois) questioned the financial stability of the Trust Fund, noting an imbalance between the revenues and expenditures. She asked if the Trust would ever raise enough money to recover. Professor Aucoin noted that the fund was indeed growing as many new initiatives were being implemented. Contributors would soon notice a return for their contributions as the Trust Fund would begin to spend some revenue on activities to be determined.

Professor Edwin Black (UNBC) informed the meeting that the newly formed British Columbia Political Science Association had celebrated its inaugural meeting in May at Simon Fraser University. Professor Patrick Smith (SFU) was named President. The Association was modelled after the Atlantic Political Science Association. He concluded by

welcoming all political scientists interested in British Columbia politics to attend next year's meeting at UNBC.

Professor John Trent (Ottawa) introduced Professor John Coakley, the Secretary-General of the International Political Science Association. Professor Coakley noted that he was pleased to attend the CPSA conference and to address the annual meeting. He stated that IPSA needed no introduction to the CPSA as many Canadians continue to be involved in IPSA's activities. He noted the launching of *Participation* while IPSA was housed in Ottawa and the establishment of the *IPSA Review* in 1980 under the editorship of Professor Jean Laponce and John Meisel. He concluded by saying that he would be pleased to discuss the various research committees with interested CPSA members and invited the membership to attend the next IPSA World Congress in Seoul in 1997.

17. Adjournment

MOTION/CARRIED

Professor William Mathie (Brock) / Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

That the 1995 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Political Science be adjourned and that the members reconvene, on June 2, 3 and 4, 1996 at Brock University, St. Catharines.

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 ANNUAL REPORTS/RAPPORTS ANNUELS

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

Dr. Gary O'Brien

 McCay, Duff & Company
 Chartered Accountants

 THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
 STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995

REVENUE	1995	1994
Membership fees and subscriptions	\$160,479	\$161,397
Grants and Donations		
The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	59,384	59,384
The Social Science Federation of Canada	2,242	1,907
Other Revenue	<u>53,485</u>	<u>51,864</u>
	275,590	274,552
 EXPENDITURE		
<i>Journal</i>	93,561	96,773
Other Joint Expenditure	--	5,682
Association	<u>121,203</u>	<u>120,297</u>
	<u>214,764</u>	<u>222,752</u>
 NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 60,826</u>	<u>\$ 51,800</u>
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>41,975</u>	<u>(9,825)</u>
BALANCE, END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 102,801</u>	<u>\$ 41,975</u>

**L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
PROGRAMME STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 30 JUIN 1995**

REVENUE	1995	1994
Subvention		
- Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada	48 000\$	48 000\$
Principaux dons		
- Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurances de personnes	16 000	15 000
- Bureau d'Assurance du Canada	15 000	15 000
- Association canadienne de télévision par câble	16 500	16 500
- L'Association des banquiers canadiens	16 000	15 000
- Association canadienne de l'industrie du médicament	--	20 000
- Stentor politiques publiques télécom inc.	40 000	36 500
Autres dons	59 935	46 145
Intérêts et divers	10 774	4 332
Programmes		
- France	--	7 670
- États-unis	13 300	10 000
- Japon	10 000	20 378
Recouvrement des dépenses des années passées	<u>3 000</u>	<u>--</u>
	248 509	254 525
DÉPENSES		
Bourses	155 000	155 000
Sélection et développement	4 684	10 655
Orientation et visites	8 098	7 092
Honoraires du Directeur et dépenses	10 000	6 000
Personnel	24 165	23 345
Administration	8 039	12 143
Amortissement	1 070	1 070
Programmes		
- France	--	7 980
- États-unis (visite des Congressional Fellows)	13 304	9 690
- Japon	<u>11 888</u>	<u>20 380</u>
	236 248	253 355
REVENU (DÉPENSES) NETS POUR L'EXERCICE	12 261	1 170
SOLDE AU DÉBUT DE L'EXERCICE	3 093	1 923
SOLDE À LA FIN DE L'EXERCICE	354	3 093

LISTE DES AUTRE DONATEURS

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

Énergie atomique de Canada Limitée	5 000\$
Banque de Montréal	1 000
Association des brasseurs du Canada	5 000
L'Association canadienne de l'immeuble	5 545
Dow Chemical Canada Inc.	5 000
Banque Hongkong du Canada	1 000
La compagnie pétrolière Impériale Ltée	2 500
Labatts	5 000
Northern Télécom Ltée	10 000
Association canadienne de l'Industrie du médicament	10 000
Power corporation du Canada	750
Spar Aérospatiale Limitée	1 000
La Banque Toronto-Dominion	1 000
Corporation Journaux Thomson	2 000
Union Gas Limited	2 500
Dons des anciens	<u>2 640</u>
	59 935

**THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1995**

REVENUE	1995	1994
Grant - Ontario Legislature	\$166,000	\$166,000
Donations	17,450	20,500
Interest Income	4,442	1,525
Publication	726	2,733
Recovery of prior years scholarship	<u>4,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>
	192,618	194,258
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	23,854	28,329
Director's Honorarium	10,000	10,000
Interns' Scholarship	125,000	124,250
Orientation and visits	21,146	24,043
Publication	--	9,611
Representation	2,888	1,342
Selection	<u>4,761</u>	<u>3,560</u>
	<u>187,649</u>	<u>201,135</u>
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	\$ 4,969	\$ (6,877)
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>25,119</u>	<u>31,996</u>
BALANCE, END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 30,088</u>	<u>\$ 25,119</u>

Note 1:

DONATIONS

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

Bell Ontario	3,500
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company	2,500
Eli Lilly Canada Inc.	2,500
Glaxo Canada Inc.	5,000
S.A. Murray Consulting Inc.	1,000
The Ole Evinrude Foundation	500
Union Gas Limited	2,000
Alumni Donations	450

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

Annual Report, 1995

Richard Vernon
The University of Western Ontario

The year 1995-1996 is the final year of the current editorial team's three-year term. On July 1, the editorship will move to McGill University. We extend our very best wishes to Chris Manfredi, T.V. Paul and Antonia Maioni as they take on this demanding but always interesting task. As this is our final report, we would like to take the opportunity to thank the more than four hundred colleagues in Canada and abroad whom we called upon for manuscript assessments during our term. They have put an extraordinary amount of care, patience and thoughtfulness into this work, without which *CJPS* could not continue.

Table 1 presents a geographical summary of manuscript authors and assessors for the 98 new manuscripts (82 English and 16 French) submitted in 1995. A total of 114 authors were involved, with the largest number in English (26) in Ontario, as is usually the case. Authors from a total of 28 Canadian universities, colleges and research institutes submitted English-language manuscripts. Four universities tied for the "most represented" status: Dalhousie, The University of British Columbia, Toronto and The University of Western Ontario, with 4 submissions each. There has been a sharp increase in the number of papers (21) received from authors in the United States; 10 papers were received from overseas, and 7 manuscripts were submitted by authors without apparent university affiliation. A total of 12 academic disciplines were represented among manuscript submissions.

The four issues of Volume XXVIII contained 19 published manuscripts, 15 in English and 4 in French, and two review essays. Book reviews were published, 101 in English and 40 in French. Tables 2 and 5 present field breakdowns for the articles and reviews published in Volume XXVIII.

Editorial decisions have been made on almost all the English-language manuscripts submitted in 1995, and Table 3 gives the outcome of the assessment process. Using the alternative method of comparing the number of manuscripts published in 1995 (15) with the number received in that year (82), we get an acceptance rate of 18 per cent.

The editorial process, from initial receipt of the manuscript to editorial decision, took an average of 90 days, almost exactly the "three months' time" that we indicate to authors in our standard letter of acknowledgment.

Table 4 indicates gender distribution for both authors and assessors of manuscripts submitted in 1995.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide information about the book reviews for 1995. There were 101 English-language reviews and 40 French-language reviews. The English-language reviews were divided among the major fields as shown in Table 5, with the majority in Canadian politics, international relations and comparative politics. In selecting books for review, preference was given to works authored by Canadian scholars. The geographical and gender distribution of reviewers show no significant change in trends from past years.

Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new manuscripts submitted to the *Journal* for the past five years. We are very glad to note the increase over the 1994 figure, and we continue to urge members of the Association to think of us first as an outlet for their articles.

All the English-language articles published in 1995 were printed from computer disks provided by the authors. We request disks only for the final versions of manuscripts, after they have been copy edited; we employ only hard copy for the peer review process.

TABLE 1
Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors
New Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1995

	Authors		Assessors Requested		Assessors Who Agreed	
	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
B. C.	7	1	19	2	8	1
Prairies	6	-	23	5	14	3
Ontario	26	3	96	10	59	8
Quebec	9	13	17	28	9	24
Atlantic	8	1	19	2	13	1
USA	29	1	20	-	14	-
Europe	6	-	3	4	2	1
Other	4	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	95	19	198	51	120	38

TABLE 2

Manuscripts Published by Field*
January 1 - December 31, 1995
Volume 28, nos. 1-4

	Eng.	Fr.
Canadian federal politics and institutions	4	
Quebec politics and institutions	1	2
Canadian provincial politics and institutions	0	
Canadian political behaviour	2	
Historical political theory	0	1
Contemporary political theory	2	
International relations & Canadian foreign policy	5	
Comparative politics and institutions	1	1
Public law	0	
Political economy	0	
TOTAL	15	4

* Includes all articles, notes and field analyses.

TABLE 3

Summary Assessment of New English Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1995

Manuscripts submitted	82
Rejected without review	29
Rejected by assessors	24
Accepted by assessors*	4*
Presidential address	1
Revise and resubmit	22
- revised mss accepted	6
- revised mss rejected	2
- manuscript not resubmitted	10
- decision pending on revised mss.	4
Decision pending	3

* In most cases these were conditional acceptances.

TABLE 4

Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors
English and French Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1995

	AUTHORS		ASSESSORS	
	Eng.	Fr.	Eng.	Fr.
Female	22	3	27	6
Male	68	16	90	32
Information not available	5	-	3	-
TOTAL	95	19	120	38

TABLE 5

1995 Book Review Fields
Volume 28, nos. 1-4

	Eng.	Fr.	Total
Canadian federal politics	22	2	24
Canadian provincial politics	3	7	10
Canadian political behaviour	5	1	6
Historical political theory	7	3	10
Contemporary political theory	11	6	17
International relations and Canadian foreign policy	21	1	22
Comparative politics & institutions	23	17	40
Comparative political behaviour	5	3	8
Other	4	-	4
TOTAL	101	40	141

TABLE 6

Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1995
Volume 28, nos. 1-4

	English	French	Total
British Columbia	7	--	7
Alberta	9	--	9
Saskatchewan	3	--	3
Manitoba	9	--	9
Ontario	45	12	57
Quebec	7	26	33
New Brunswick	3	1	4
Nova Scotia	9	1	10
Prince Edward Island	--	--	--
Newfoundland	1	--	1
Foreign	8	--	8
TOTAL	101	40	141

TABLE 7

Gender Distribution of Reviewers, 1995
Volume 28, nos. 1-4

	English	French	Total
Male	82	30	112
Female	19	10	29
TOTAL	101	40	141

TABLE 8
New Manuscript Submissions
1991 - 1995

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
English	72	83	63	79	82
French	20	13	15	18	16

PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

1995 - 1996 Annual Report
Clinton Archibald
University of Ottawa

The 1995 - 96 programme has been a very successful year. We had an excellent group of interns who contributed greatly to making the Parliamentary Internship Programme known amongst the Members of Parliament. All of the Members who have had an intern working with them have been very pleased with the work done by the interns. The written evaluations confirm the high quality of the interns' work. In addition, the interns have been able to take advantage of their position to learn a great deal about the role of MPs and the inner workings of Parliament.

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

The Programme has continued to publish the *PIP Bulletin* - approximately 1,000 copies are distributed to all members of parliament, senators, sponsors, former interns and anyone else associated with the Programme. The *Bulletin* allows the Programme to keep the sponsors and alumni informed about our activities and informs them of our main events. Our sponsors participate in all the events organized by the Programme. Some of them have also organized information seminars with the interns in order to inform the interns of their activities. **Stentor Telecom Policy Inc.** kindly hosts the Vin d'Honneur, held this year in November. The **Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association** and the **Canadian Bankers Association** will provide the same support for the Annual Dinner and the **Insurance Bureau of Canada** will once again sponsor the Valedictory Ceremony at the end of the year. As well as the aforementioned sponsors, the Programme benefits from contributions from the **Canadian Cable Television Association**, **The Co-operators**, the **Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association** and **Northern Telecom Limited**. The **Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada** provides the Programme with funding for its academic/administrative component. We also benefit greatly from the support of the **Canadian Real Estate Association**, the **Brewers Association of Canada**, **Glaxo Wellcome**, **Dow Chemical Canada Inc.**, **Labatt Breweries of Canada**, **Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.**, **Union Gas Ltd.**, **Imperial Oil Ltd.**, **Canadian Airlines International**, **Via Rail Canada Inc.**, **Thomson Newspapers Ltd.**, the **Bank of Montréal**, the **Toronto-Dominion Bank**, **Power Corporation of Canada** and the **Hong Kong Bank of Canada**. Without the support of our generous sponsors, the Programme could not be maintained. I am certain

that they see their contributions as a show of support for young Canadians, Parliament, and public life in general.

This year's interns have undertaken essentially the same study trips as the previous year's interns. For the trips abroad, all of the expenses are covered by contributions received specifically for each visit. As a result of this we are able to maintain separate financing for the general programme expenses and the study trips. In organizing the visits and getting the necessary funding we have benefitted greatly from the support of the embassies of Japan, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. All of the visits aim at providing a comparison of our Parliamentary system with that of the host country. Therefore each visit includes sessions on procedures, the legislative process, the role of committees, discussions with elected officials, academics, senior bureaucrats and journalists. The 1995 - 1996 interns have also helped to organize a visit from the Congressional Fellows, the Ontario Interns, the Manitoba Interns and the Québec Interns. Most of the organization for these visits is done by the PIP Interns.

I would also like to thank the members of the Selection Committee which besides Mrs. Mary Anne Griffith and myself included Professor François Rocher from Carleton University, Professor François-Pierre Gingras from the University of Ottawa and Ann Milovic, a former intern. Maureen Boyd is still representing the Alumni and she has been active in organizing the Annual Dinner.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme received more than 260 applications for the 1996 - 1997 Programme year. The applications came from all regions of Canada as well as from Canadian students studying abroad. We continue to attract students from a variety of disciplines other than political science which seems to be an indication of the growing recognition of the value of this Programme. The Selection Committee's choices of the 25 candidates for the interviews was representative of the wide variety of applicants. Of the 25 selected for an interview 1 was from British Columbia, 3 from Alberta, 1 from Manitoba, 11 were from Ontario, 5 from Québec, 1 from New Brunswick, and 1 from Nova Scotia. Similar to last year, the majority of the interview candidates were studying at the Master's level or higher, 19 of the 25, with the remaining 6 graduating from a BA or comparable programme this spring. Only 17 of the candidates interviewed were studying Political Science. The rest of the candidates were pursuing degrees in International Affairs/Relations, English Literature, History, Economics, Public Administration, Canadian Studies, Philosophy, French, Engineering, Criminology, Psychology, and Sociology. In conclusion the wide field of studies and degrees obtained is a result of the candidates having studied at 22 universities across Canada and 3 overseas.

Let me conclude by saying that the quality of the Programme and its appreciation on the Hill are the result of the work of many people who collaborate closely with the Parliamentary Internship Programme. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Gilbert Parent, and the Clerk of the House of Commons, Monsieur Robert Marleau, are very supportive and participate whenever possible at our receptions and events. The Deputy Clerk, Mrs. Mary Anne Griffith, is the person in charge of the Programme in the House of Commons. Her involvement with the Programme is

considerable; she participates in the organization of our events and activities; she is a member of the Selection Committee; she advises the Director concerning the relationships with the Members of Parliament and foreign governments; and she is a member of the Programme Committee. We also benefit from the collaboration of Marc Bosc, Assistant Principal Clerk, Table Research Branch; Ronald Lemieux, Director, Parliamentary Exchange and Protocol; Juliana Cavallero, Programme Officer, Page and Guide Programme; and other House of Commons staff. I would also like to thank the CPSA Executive and Board for their support. Michelle Hopkins of the CPSA and Tim Howard of the CSSE gave us much needed support whenever necessary. The efficiency of the Programme is largely due to the PIP Administrative Assistant, John Armstrong, who does a great job. He not only manages the various aspects of the Programme but deals appropriately with the various groups and individuals associated with the Programme.

As this is my first report as director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme, I would like to thank the CPSA executive Committee for its support. I would like, once more, to thank all of the people who supported the programme, Members of Parliament, the officials on the Hill, and our Sponsors. And a sincere word of gratitude for François Houle, whose contribution in the last three years has left a major and positive mark on the Programme.

**ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE
INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME/
STAGES PARLIAMENTAIRES
A L'ASSEMBLE LEGISLATIVE DE
L'ONTARIO**

Annual Report 1996

**Robert J. Williams
University of Waterloo**

There is a great deal to report to my colleagues in the Canadian Political Science Association on the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme's activities in 1995-96. Life at Queen's Park has changed considerably in the last twelve months and the Internship Programme is caught up in that change.

Before turning to the present and future, however, I would like to inform the membership about some of the events which occurred since my last written report (I was unable to report some of these in person at the 1995 AGM for medical reasons).

First of all, OLIP co-sponsored, with the Canadian Study of Parliament Group, a one-day seminar at Queen's Park in late April 1995 on improving public understanding of parliament. The seminar happened to coincide with the day when Premier Rae called on the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the legislature for the election (which put the building in an uproar), but the topic is compelling and provocative and the discussion was profitable. Our year-end "thank you" dinner in June for sponsors and MPPs was graced by the presence of Hon R. Roy McMurtry, Chief Justice, Ontario Court of Justice (General Division) who spoke eloquently about his life at

the Legislature and at the Cabinet table, as well as his post-political careers as Canadian High Commissioner in London and on the Bench. The 1995-96 Interns were able to meet with Justice McMurtry in September.

Six of the 1994-95 Interns travelled to Westminster in late June with the Director and members of the Programme Committee. We wish to thank most sincerely Melanie Marshall of the British Consulate General in Toronto and Patricia Moores, Overseas Visitors Section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, who handled most of the arrangements. Since we were in the UK in the midst of a minor political crisis - although it was anything but insignificant for John Major, John Redwood and the Conservative Party! - this visit provided the Interns with valuable insights into the Parliamentary system of government as it has developed at Westminster.

The Programme has received a grant of \$1000 from the Jackman Foundation which went towards the purchase of new computer equipment.

Turning to the present, I want to recognize here the 1995-96 Interns, selected from an applicant pool of over 130 candidates (down slightly from the previous year):

Jennifer Alexopoulos, B.A. (Ottawa), LL.B (Osgoode Hall)

Melodie Barnett, BA (Windsor), MA (Wilfrid Laurier)

Lisa Clements, BA, MA (McMaster)

Jess Dutton, BA, MPA (Queen's)

Elizabeth Keller, BA (Concordia), MA (UBC)

Peter Sampaio, BA, MA (York), MA (Brock)

Rose Sottile, BA (York), MA (Carleton)

Jill Zelmanovits, BA (McGill)

After the initial briefings with officers of the House and other public figures in Ontario, the Interns set about getting acquainted with the members of the new parliament. Since the incumbent Speaker, Hon David Warner, had been defeated in the June election, the first order of official business was the selection of a new Speaker - a matter of prime importance to the Interns since the Speaker and the Speaker's office have recently been an invaluable aid in the operation of the Programme. In the midst of meeting with prospective MPP sponsors, the Interns met with the three candidates for Speaker. We congratulate Hon Allan K. McLean who was elected to the post and look forward to working closely with him during his tenure in the Speakership.

In contrast to the previous year, when the Legislature sat for a total of only sixteen days, the present Interns have been heavily involved in the work of the House and its committees. They have also carried out a round of meetings with Cabinet ministers, senior members of the public service, OLIP sponsors, other public figures and members of the media (including honorary Intern Robert Fisher of Global TV who invited the group to a taping of his weekly programme Focus Ontario).

The Ontario Interns made two trips to Ottawa, one to attend the Fall Seminar of the Canadian Study of Parliament Group and the other our "official" visit to the Parliamentary Interns (which coincided with the CPSA Board's fall meeting). The Ontario Interns were also able to visit the NWT and Alberta Assemblies in February (our special thanks go to Graham White for his counsel

regarding the former visit). In all cases, the visits involved meetings with prominent political figures, as well as providing opportunities to explore policy developments and political affairs in those jurisdictions. In return, the Ontario Interns arranged similar programmes for their counterparts from Ottawa and Manitoba.

We understand that there are interests in reviving the Internship programme in Alberta and in establishing programmes in Saskatchewan and the NWT; I have provided information to officials in those jurisdictions and have answered questions where possible. I personally welcome these initiatives and hope they will be successful in extending the Internship network.

As part of its educational mandate and as part of its responsibility to its sponsors, the Programme hosted a successful afternoon seminar on October 27 on information technology. We thank Susan Murray of SAMCI (one of our corporate sponsors), George Fierheller of Rogers Communications, David Ralston of Bell Canada, and Elizabeth Hoffman, Ombudsperson of the University of Toronto for sharing their expertise with us. To the same ends, the Interns are also planning another forum on privatization to take place in early May at Queen's Park.

As is the case with the Parliamentary Internship Programme, Ontario Interns spend time on both sides of the House. In January 1996, one of the Interns, Peter Sampaio, accepted a contract as a special assistant in the office of the Parliamentary Assistant to the Solicitor-General and left the Programme at the time the Interns crossed the floor. The remaining seven Interns, however, completed their two assignments. In 1995 - 96, all eight Interns worked for PC MPPs, four worked for Liberals and three for New Democrats. The placements were:

Jennifer Alexopoulos: Marion Boyd, London Centre (NDP), John Baird, Nepean (PC)

Melodie Barnett: Bart Maves, Niagara Falls (PC), Rick Bartolucci, Sudbury (Lib)

Lisa Clements: Sandra Papatello, Windsor-Sandwich (Lib), Ernie Hardemann, Oxford (PC)

Jess Dutton: Elinor Caplan, Oriole (Lib), Doug Galt, Northumberland (PC)

Elizabeth Keller: Dan Newman, Scarborough Centre (PC), Frances Lankin, Beaches Woodbine (NDP)

Peter Sampaio: Gary Carr, Oakville South (PC),

Rose Sottile: Floyd Laughren, Nickel Belt (NDP), Tony Clement, Brampton South (PC)

Jill Zelmanovits: David Tilson, Peel-Dufferin (PC), Annamarie Castrilli, Downsview (Lib)

We are most appreciative of the support for the Programme which these members have shown. I also acknowledge the co-operation of Dave Cooke (NDP - Windsor-Riverside) who came to our assistance when Floyd Laughren was sidelined during the Fall Session because of surgery. Every time we seek to place Interns in offices, there are many MPPs who are disappointed simply because there are more of them than there are Interns to go around. We sincerely value their interest in OLIP and are taking steps to make sure that they will be able to participate in the future.

Next we need to address the future. The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme is, as CPSA members already know, primarily dependent upon the Ontario Legislative Assembly (actually its Board of Internal Economy) for its financial well being. In 1995-96, this amounted to an annual allocation of \$166,000, some 85% of our budget. As I prepare this report I am still uncertain about the level of this funding for 1996-1997. There has been, of course, an extensive roll-back of public expenditures in Ontario under the new Progressive Conservative government. We have allies on the Board and in the Assembly itself, but I am unable to say how this will be played out in terms of our budget in the weeks ahead. I will, of course, make a full report to the CPSA Board and to the AGM in June.

OLIP has a number of private sector partners including Bell Ontario, Consumer's Gas, The Co-operators Insurance, Union Gas, Glaxo-Wellcome Canada, Hill and Knowlton, SAMCI, the Ontario Real Estate Association, Imperial Oil, the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Eli Lilly Canada, the Jackman Foundation and the Ole Evinrude Foundation. We thank them one and all, but we may have to lean on them - and others - more than ever as a result of our budgetary discussions.

A number of former Interns have also contributed to our Alumni Fund which has contributed to the financial health of the Programme.

I would also like to recognize the interest and enthusiastic support of the members of the Churchill Society for Parliamentary Democracy, who invited the Interns to their annual formal dinner and other Society events.

The Programme has many allies and friends at Queen's Park and among them I would like to acknowledge David Warner, former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who was an extraordinary friend to the Programme during his tenure as Speaker and to Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House, who is another important patron. Thanks are also extended to many individual staff members in the Speaker's Office, the Clerk's Office and the Committees Branch for help of various kinds.

As Director, I am able to call on a Programme Committee at Queen's Park consisting of Doug Arnott of the Committees Branch (a former Intern) and Ray McLellan of the Legislative Research Service. I sincerely appreciate their labour and counsel on behalf of the programme.

Finally, at Waterloo, I want to thank Tammy Schmidt, the Programme Secretary, who has managed to make the operation of the OLIP a matter of routine in only the second year!

I consider myself fortunate to have this opportunity to contribute to an important part of the CPSA's programme - and to interact with the Interns themselves - a sparkling and enthusiastic group of young people. It is for their benefit that all of this takes place and, I am sure, the Association will agree that the efforts are worthwhile.

**FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES
SOCIALES/SOCIAL SCIENCES
FEDERATION OF CANADA**

**Agar Adamson
Acadia University**

As of April 1, 1996, the Social Sciences Federation of Canada merged with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities to form THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES FEDERATION OF CANADA. The first Board meeting and election of the new board and executive will take place in the fall. [More details about the merger are provided later in the *Bulletin*.]

On behalf of the CPSA, Peter Aucoin and I attended the last SSFC meeting in November 1995. Most of the business of this meeting was to approve the aforementioned amalgamation.

At the meeting, I did mention the expressed concern of at least some CPSA members about the current state of the aid to scholarly publications programme (ASP). I was advised that improvements are being made; specifically a tracking process has been introduced to advise reviewers when their reviews are due and indeed to give them advance warning a fortnight before they are due. Secondly, the backlog, at least in November had been cleared up and they were working only on new manuscripts. A meeting between the ASP staff and AAUP has taken place and we expect to receive a report on this at Brock in June. I think it is safe to say that those who are responsible for ASP are aware that there is some dissatisfaction amongst academics about the programme and they are working to deal with these concerns. In my view they are working very well and in a positive manner.

Also at the November meeting, the old SSFC approved a set of guidelines--ETHICAL DECISION MAKING FOR PRACTISING SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. A new secretariat for the Learned's was also established. After 1997 this secretariat, which is part of the new HASSFC, will run the learned's with the 1998 meetings being held at the University of Ottawa.

**LE DÉPARTEMENT HÔTE/
OUR HOST DEPARTMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
BROCK UNIVERSITY**

Dan Madar, Chair

Brock University held its first classes in 1964. Last year, W.H.N. Hull, the Politics Department's founding member, retired. In the intervening years Brock has grown into an institution with over 11,000 full-and part-time students. The Department's faculty numbers fourteen. Some forty percent of Brock's undergraduates come from the Niagara region; west-suburban Toronto is the largest constituency outside the region.

The Department's instruction emphasizes seminars. Beyond the introductory first-year course, most seminars continue to be led by faculty, and virtually all of the

Department's third- and fourth-year courses run as seminars. This emphasis is one of the legacies of the Department's first chairs, Bill Hull and Ken Kernaghan, who established a tradition of interactive and collegial instruction. Over the years graduates of the Department have expressed appreciation for the practice they received in seminars in the art of thinking on one's feet. As pressure on instructional resources tightens, the Department members remain committed to retaining the seminar system as the core feature of its undergraduate program. Enrollment over the years has been steady, thanks in considerable part to Bill Matheson's instruction of the first-year course. *Maclean's* 1996 university guide rated Matheson as one of Brock's three most popular instructors. Replacing him in the course when he retires in two years is a daunting prospect.

The Department has had an MA program since 1974. The heart of the program is Poli 5P80, Great Works in Politics. It is required of all students in the program and is co-taught by Leah Bradshaw and Terry Carroll. Its purpose is to subject classic works in the field to intense discussion, providing a sophisticated grounding in major writings and fostering a lively and interactive sense of community among the students. On both scores the course is strikingly successful, and satisfaction among those who have taught it over the years has been consistently high. The MA program covers the five regular subfields of Political Science, and patterns of student concentration tend to fluctuate: in recent years it was weighted to Political Philosophy and Public Administration, although this year it is shifting toward International Relations and Comparative Politics.

Besides Bill Hull, Pat Sewell retired last year. Carl Baar began a half-time appointment this January, and Dave Siegel is serving for the next two years as Brock's Associate Vice President, Academic. These changes have left some gaps in our ranks, and given the present budgetary uncertainties we share with other institutions, our ultimate complement is not yet known. In the Department's favour, in addition to steady Politics enrollments, is the fact that Brock has no deficit.

Enjoy your stay here in Niagara. The Bruce Trail runs right past the campus, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Port Dalhousie are close, and wineries are peppered across the region. For restaurant picks, just ask one of us.

DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS/ AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

The Department of Political Science and the Faculty of Law at Dalhousie University are in their twelfth year of sponsoring a scholarly journal entitled *International Insights*. *Insights* is a student-organized and student-managed journal on international relations and international law. Its mandate is to publish high quality student academic papers (non-student submissions are also published) in a variety of disciplines (including law, political science, international development studies, marine and environmental studies, and economics). In the past year *Insights*: (1) featured a section on last year's Canada-Spain turbot dispute which included remarks by

The Honourable Brian Tobin (formerly Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada), The Honourable Clyde Wells (formerly the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador), and John Beck (EU Ambassador to Canada), and (2) published a Special Issue, "First Steps into a New World. Democracy, Development and Civil Society." For information on subscriptions or to send a submission, contact Ann Griffiths, Editor-in-Chief, *International Insights*, Weldon Law Building, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H9 (or email alg@ac.dal.ca).

Leaves

David Black (1996-97)
Gil Winham (2nd term only)

Appointments

Neil Macfarland, appointed to the Pearson Chair in International Relations at Oxford University and will also assume a visiting appointment at Dalhousie.

Robert Boardman and Denis Stairs join Peter Aucoin as McCulloch Professors, a title reserved for the most distinguished members of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

Donald Hubert, currently completing his Ph.D. at Cambridge, will join the Department next year as a Killam Post-Doctoral Fellow. His work focuses on the international problem of land mines and the role of the non-governmental organizations in addressing the problem.

Gil Winham was recently nominated by the Government of Canada as a panelist under the new Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the World Trade Organization.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Appointments

Professor James Tully of McGill University has been appointed Professor and Chair of the Department as of July 1996.

Leaves

Professors Norman Ruff, R.B.J. Walker and Michael Webb will be on Study Leave for 1996-97.

Forthcoming conferences and workshops organized by members of the department:

Colin Bennett, "Visions of Privacy," University of Victoria, May 9-11th, 1996.

Claire Cutler, "Private Power, Public Power, and International Regimes," University of Victoria, August 26-27, 1996.

Robert Bedeski, Canadian Foreign Affairs Workshop on Arms Control, University of Victoria, June 10-13, 1996.

R.B.J. Walker, with Jean Elshaint and David Campbell, "Rethinking Sovereignties," Social Science Research Council/MacArthur Foundation, University of Chicago and Keele University, Spring and Fall 1997.

The department's World Wide Web page: <http://www.cous.uvic.ca/sscf/poli/polisci.htm>

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

As widely reported in the media, the University of Waterloo has put in place an early retirement program which has led to the retirement of 140 faculty members and 200 staff members. One member of the Department of Political Science, Professor John E. Kersell, will retire effective September 1, 1996.

Professor W.B. Moul has resigned as Chair for health reasons. He is currently making excellent progress following surgery. His replacement as Chair is Professor Terry Downey.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Narendra Subramanian, Assistant Professor in Political Science

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Sabbatiques

Pauline Côté (1 juin 1996 au 31 mai 1997)
 Pierre-Gerlier Forest (1 septembre 1996 au 31 août 1997)
 Réjean Landry (1 juillet 1996 au 30 juin 1997)
 Max Memni (1 juillet 1996 au 31 décembre 1996)
 François Pétry (1 janvier 1997 au 31 décembre 1997)

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE

Appointments

Oswaldo Croci has been appointed chair for the period March 1, 1995 to June 30, 1998
 Rand Dyck - Vice Dean of Social Sciences
 Christiane Rabier, Vice - Doyenne des Sciences sociales

Sabbaticals

Robert Segsworth -- July, 1996 - June 30, 1997

Awards and Fellowships

Robert Segsworth received the "Award for Service to the Society" from the Canadian Evaluation Society at its general meeting held in Vancouver in November 1995.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

Le professeur Charles-Philippe David, anciennement professeur au Collège militaire de St-Jean, a joint le corps professoral du Département de science politique de l'Université du Québec depuis le 1 janvier 1996. En plus d'occuper un poste de professeur en relations internationales, notre collègue Charles-Philippe David a la responsabilité, à titre de directeur de la Chaire, de mettre sur pied une Chaire en Études stratégiques et diplomatiques.

Kenneth Cabatoff a été nommé responsable du Colloque de 1996 de la Société québécoise d'évaluation de programmes. La thème du colloque sera: "*La gestion stratégique de la recherche évaluative: vers une utilisation plus intégrale de l'évaluation de*

programmes." Il aura lieu à Québec vers la fin du moins d'octobre 1996. Le colloque s'adresse aux évaluateurs (trices) et aux utilisateur(e)s de l'évaluation dans le contexte québécois.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Appointments

Ronald Deibert (July 1, 1996 - International Relations)

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Modification of graduate program

New field in an existing program. The proposed new field in Comparative Politics in the PhD programme in Political Science at The University of Western Ontario was approved by the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies, February 16, 1996.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Dr. Stewart Sutley (PhD Alberta, 1995) appointed to a tenure-track appointment July 1, 1995
 Dr. Kathy Brock appointed as Associate Professor, May 1, 1995
 Dr. David Docherty appointed as Assistant Professor, July 1, 1995
 Dr. Viviana Patroni appointed as Assistant Professor, July 1, 1995
 Dr. Judith Oakes appointed to a limited-term position July 1, 1995

Sabbaticals

Dr. Toivo Miljan (July 1, 1996-June 30, 1997)

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON

Sabbatiques

M. Guy Robinson, année 1995-96
 Mme Pier Bouchard, année 1996-97

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Promotion

Prof. Leon Craig has been promoted to full Professor

Announcements

Ian MacLaren and Stuart Houston (University of Saskatchewan) received the Canadian Historical Association's 1995 Regional History Certificate of Merit for scholarly publications.

Ian MacLaren received a McCalla Research Professorship for 1996-97.

Susan Jackel was chosen by students in *Maclean's Guide to Canadian Universities* as one of the University of Alberta's popular professors.

Wenran Jiang's proposal to the Competition for Innovative Course Design and Delivery received funding for the project.

Allan Tupper was appointed Associate Vice-President of the University (External Affairs)

Grant Notley Memorial Post-Doctoral Fellowship
Yasmeen Abu-Laban joined our department on January 1, 1996.

On Leave

T. Keating (January-July 1996)
J. Peter Meekison (July-December 1995)
T. Pocklington (July-December 1995)
L. Trimble (July 1995-June 1996)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES/ OFFRES D'EMPLOI

In what I take to be an unfortunate sign of the times, the Editor received no information about job opportunities for inclusion in this edition of the Bulletin.

RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES/ SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Conference on Democracy and Trust

(Georgetown University, November 7-9, 1996) The Conference intended to address the relationships between democratic culture, democratic institutions, and trust which are necessary for democratic and democratizing societies in the 21st century. Papers will represent a variety of disciplinary perspectives. Participants include Jean Cohen (Political Science, Columbia), Russell Hardin (Politics, New York University), Rom Harré (Psychology, Georgetown and Oxford), Ronald Inglehart (Political Science, University of Michigan), Claus Offe (Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Germany), Orlando Patterson (Sociology, Harvard), Robert Putnam (Government, Harvard), Ric Uslaner (Government and Politics, University of Maryland), James Scott (Agrarian Studies and Political Science, Yale), Carmen Sirianni (Sociology, Brandeis), John Shotter (Communications, University of New Hampshire), and Charles Taylor (Philosophy, McGill).

For further information, please contact Mark Warren, Department of Government, 660 ICC or Gerald Mara, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 302 ICC, Georgetown University, Washington, DC. 20057.

Le Concept Des "Casques-blancs"

Un colloque international organisé par la Chaire en études stratégiques et diplomatiques de l'Université du Québec à Montréal portant sur le thème: "Le concept des 'casques-blancs': a-t-on besoin d'une nouvelle forme d'intervention internationale?" aura lieu mercredi 19 et jeudi 20 juin 1996 à la salle de l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation aérienne civile internationale (OACI) au 1000 Sherbrooke Ouest à Montréal. Conférenciers d'honneur incluent M. Oscar AVALLE, Analyste, responsable de la question des "Casques blancs" à la Mission argentine des Nations Unies, et M. Bernard

KOUCHNER, Président de la Fondation pour l'action humanitaire.

Private Power, Public Power, and International Regimes

is a conference which will be held at Dunsmuir Lodge, Victoria B.C., August 26th and 27th, 1996. For information please contact Dr. A. Claire Cutler, Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P5; tel: (604) 721-7286; fax: (604) 721-7485; e-mail ccutler@uvic.ca

IN THE JOURNALS/DANS LES REVUES

JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS

The *Journal of History and Politics* is an interdisciplinary publication of scholarly research linking the humanities and the social sciences. It seeks to provide a forum for articles dealing with political/cultural history, political development, and the history of political ideas from the Renaissance to the present, as well as examinations of public policy issues, political economy and international relations which would be of interest and value to scholars in various disciplines.

The *Journal* is published biannually in Canada by Bishop's University but the scope of topics and the overall orientation are international. Manuscripts are invited in either English or French from scholars around the world whose work transcends the boundaries between history and politics; articles which take an explicitly interdisciplinary approach are particularly welcome. All manuscripts are externally and anonymously refereed.

REVUE D'HISTOIRE ET DE POLITIQUE

La *Revue d'histoire et de politique* est une publication savante pluridisciplinaire liant les sciences humaines et les sciences sociales. Elle cherche à procurer une place aux articles traitant aussi bien de l'histoire socio-culturelle, du développement politique et de l'histoire des idées politiques de la Renaissance à nos jours, qu'à l'examen de sujets d'intérêt public ou d'économie politique qui sauraient avoir une valeur aux yeux de spécialistes de nombreuses disciplines.

La *Revue* est publiée au Canada deux fois l'an par l'Université Bishop mais son champ d'étude et son orientation générale est internationale. Nous invitons les manuscrits, autant en anglais qu'en français, d'auteurs du monde entier dont la démarche chevauche les frontières entre l'histoire et la politique. Les articles qui adoptent une approche explicitement pluridisciplinaire sont particulièrement bienvenus. Tous les manuscrits font l'objet d'une évaluation confidentielle par des experts externes.

Call for Papers/ Appel de Manuscrits

The *Journal's* policy is to open its pages to the largest possible number of contributors. Authors are requested to submit two copies their typed, double-spaced texts on 8.5" x 11" paper. Article should not exceed 10,000

words and we recommend that authors provide an electronic copy, on diskette, of their submissions.

La Revue a pour politique d'ouvrir ses pages au plus grand nombre possible de collaborateurs. Les auteurs sont priés de bien vouloir soumettre deux exemplaires de leurs textes dactylographiés à double interligne sur du papier de format 8,5" x 11". Les articles ne devraient pas excéder 10,000 mots. Nous recommandons aussi aux auteurs de bien vouloir nous fournir une copie électronique, sur disquette, de leurs soumissions.

Manuscripts should be sent to:

*Journal of History and Politics/
Revue d'histoire et de politique,
Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Quebec
J1M 1Z7*

**AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Vol. 40, no. 1
February 1996**

The Data Puzzle: The nature of interpretation in qualitative research by Herbert M. Kritzer (pp. 1-32)

Beyond Race: Social Justice as a Race Neutral Idea by Paul M. Sniderman, Edward G. Carmines, Geoffrey C. Layman, and Michael Carter (pp. 33-55)

**Vol. 39, no. 3
August 1995**

The Political Economy of Competitive Elections in the Developing World by Alexander Pacek, Benjamin Radcliff (pp. 745-759)

**THE AMERICAN REVIEW
OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Vol. 25, no. 4
December 1995**

Reforming Human Resource Management Systems: Exploring the Importance of Organizational Trust by Stephen E. Condrey (pp. 341-354)

Pay-for-Performance and the Senior Executive Service: Attitudes About the Success of Civil Service Reform by Dennis M. Daley (pp.355-372)

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANADIAN STUDIES

**Vol. 9, no. 2
1994**

Nationalisme et politiques sociales au Québec depuis 1867: un siècle de rendez-vous manqués entre l'État, l'Eglise et les familles par Dominique Marshall (pp. 301-347)

Vol. 10, no. 1

Political Violence in Quebec & Northern Ireland by Wayne G. Reilly (pp. 31-39)

Canadien ou Québécois: Qui Suis Je? La Question Identitaire et Quelques Réponses Littéraires par Peter Klaus (pp. 95-102)

BRITISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Vol. 25, no. 2
April 1995**

Linking & Integrating Corporatism and Consensus Democracy: Theory, Concepts and Evidence by Markus M. L. Crepaz & Arend Lijphart (pp. 281-288)

**Vol. 25, no. 4
October 1995**

The Politics and Economics of Democratic Commitment: Support for Democracy in Transition Societies by Geoffrey Evans and Stephen Whitefield (pp.485-514)

CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES

**Vol. XXVI, no. 2
1994**

The Ideology of Racism - 'Democratic Racism' by Francis Henry & Carol Tator (pp. 1-14)

The Warped Looking Glass: How Minorities Perceive Themselves, Believe They Are Perceived and are Actually Perceived by Majority Groups Members in Quebec, Canada by Fathali M. Moghaddam, Donald M. Taylor, Peggy Tchoryk-Pelletier & Marc Shepanek (pp. 112-123)

**CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY/
ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES**

**Vol. XXI, no. 4
décembre 1995**

La régressivité de la tarification de l'électricité selon le cout marginal par Jean-Thomas Bernard et Eric Genest-Laplante (pp.401-412)

**Vol. XXI Supplement
November 1995**

L'Exonération cumulative des gains en capital: une évaluation par Jack Mintz et Stephen R. Richardson (S13-S36)

POLICY OPTIONS/POLITIQUES OPTIONS
janvier/février 1996

L'insoutenable visibilité de la justice Rupture entre la justice et le spectacle de son fonctionnement effectif par Jean-Paul Brodeur (pp. 33-37)

REVUE D'INTÉGRATION EUROPÉEN
Vol. XVIII, no. 2-3
hiver/printemps 1995

Le processus d'intégration économique dans le continent Américain: la logique de regroupement nord-sud par C. Patricia Gudino (pp. 235-277)

L'ACTION NATIONALE
Vol. XXXV, no. 8
octobre 1995

Les chevauchements par Germain Julien
Un projet de constitution par Daniel Turp
Quand un peuple prend son envol par Paul-Emile Roy
L'économie et l'indépendance par Pierre-Andre Julien
A propos d'éducation par Guy Massicote
Pour un pouvoir déséxisé par Suzanne Messier

**CURRENT HISTORY:
A JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD
AFFAIRS**
January 1996

Israel and the Rabin Assassination by Gideon Doran (pp.6-7)

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL STUDIES
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**ANNONCES DIVERSES/
ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**La base bibliographique et le fichier d'autorité
de la Bibliothèque Nationale Du Québec
sur CD-ROM**

La Bibliothèque nationale du Québec vient de mettre sur le marché l'ensemble des documents du patrimoine documentaire québécois publié sur CD-ROM.

Le CD-Bibliographie du Québec est produit à partir de la base de données Iris. Il réunit sur un seul disque 275 000 notices bibliographiques, complètes et normalisées, de tous les documents québécois publiés depuis 1764 compris dans les collections de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. Ces documents ont déjà été signalés dans la *Bibliographie du Québec* depuis 1968, la *Bibliographie du Québec*, 1821-1967, et le Catalogue des impressions québécoises, 1764-1820. On retrouve aussi les documents relatifs au Québec par l'auteur et le sujet.

Le CD-Bibliographie du Québec comprend également 190 000 notices du fichier d'autorité de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, soit les notices de noms propres de personnes, de collectivités, de noms géographiques et de titres (collections, uniformes, uniques).

Le CD-ROM est disponible en version Windows. Il est présenté dans un coffret avec livret d'utilisation. PRIX D'ABONNEMENT 1995/1996: 350,00\$ (398,84\$ avec taxes) pour 2 parutions (septembre 1995 [1 disque] et mars 1996 [2 disques]).

Les commandes étant payables à l'avance, faites parvenir votre bon de commande accompagné de paiement (chèque ou mandat-poste) à l'ordre de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, à l'adresse suivante: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
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Ontario Government Information Binder

G. P. Murray Research Limited publishes the **Ontario Government Information Binder**. It provides a compact and readily accessible array of essential information on key government contacts and structures at Queen's Park. Those who deal with the Government of Ontario need such information in an accurate and up-to-date form.

OGIB is available for annual subscription charge of \$225, including taxes. This charge covers quarterly updates, which are issued in March, June, September and December. OGIB is also updated immediately following any major governmental change, such as cabinet shuffle or a provincial general election. For more information contact Graham Murray, 2 Gloucester Street, Suite 204, Toronto, Ontario. M4Y 1L5. Or phone:(416) 921-6887 or fax: (416) 921-6306

**DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
FOR RESEARCH ON
QUEBEC AND MULTINATIONAL
COUNTRIES**

Strongly committed to its mission of promoting the development of knowledge about Quebec, McGill University's Quebec Studies Program is currently setting up its Documentation Center for Research on Quebec and Multinational Countries (for example: Belgium, Spain, Rumania, Switzerland, Ukraine, etc.). This Centre is of course intended for the use of students and researchers from McGill, but also for all those from other universities and research institutions who are interested in studying Quebec and other multinational countries.

At this time of shrinking budgets, our main challenge is to provide our new centre with an extensive collection of useful works (for example: monographs, periodicals, specialized articles, research journals, reference works, etc.). This is obviously not the easiest of tasks; that is why your help is so essential. We would, for example, be greatly helped by the gift of publications about Quebec or other multinational countries that you wrote or to which you have contributed. We are thus appealing to your generosity and asking you to send us any works likely to enrich our young but aspiring collection.

Located at the heart of the McGill campus, this documentation centre will certainly do its part to spread knowledge about Quebec and multinational countries. If you would like to have further information about this project, please do not hesitate to contact: Alain-G. Gagnon, Director, Université McGill, 3460, rue McTavish, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1 X9

**CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION SUR
LE QUÉBEC ET SUR LES PAYS
PLURINATIONAUX**

Fort de sa mission, qui consiste à favoriser et à promouvoir le développement des connaissances sur le Québec, le Programme d'études sur le Québec de l'Université McGill travaille présentement à la mise sur pied de son *Centre de documentation sur le Québec et sur les pays plurinationaux* (par ex.: Belgique, Espagne, Roumanie, Suisse, Ukraine, etc.). Ce Centre vise, bien sûr, à desservir les étudiants et les chercheurs de l'Université McGill, mais aussi tous ceux des autres universités et institutions de recherches qui s'intéressent aux études sur le Québec et sur les pays plurinationaux.

A l'heure des restrictions budgétaires, notre principal défi consiste à garnir notre nouveau centre d'ouvrages autant utiles que nombreux (par ex. : monographies, périodiques, articles spécialisés, cahiers de recherche, ouvrages de référence, etc.). Cette tâche n'est évidemment pas des plus faciles. C'est pourquoi votre aide nous est indispensable. Le don de publications auxquelles vous avez contribué et qui portent sur le Québec ou sur les pays plurinationaux, par exemple, nous serait d'un très grand secours. Nous faisons donc appel à votre générosité pour nous faire parvenir quelques ouvrages susceptibles d'enrichir notre collection jeune, mais ambitieuse.

Situé au coeur du campus de l'université McGill, ce Centre de documentation contribuera certainement à la diffusion élargie des connaissances sur le Québec et les pays plurinationaux. Si vous désirez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur ce projet, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec: Alain-G. Gagnon, Programme d'études sur le Québec, Université McGill, 3460, rue McTavish, bureau 316, Montréal, Qc H3A 1X9.

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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")

THE FEDERATION/LA FÉDÉRATION

**Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of
Canada: A new organization to meet new challenges**

The creation of the new Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada (HSSFC), a result of the amalgamation of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities (CFH) and the Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) has been officially ratified by both Federations at their annual meetings in November and December 1995.

We are extremely pleased with this decision and we thank most sincerely the advisory committee chaired by Claude Corbo, President of UQAM, for its excellent work and advice in assisting the Federations create this new organization in the most effective manner and as expeditiously as possible.

The move to restructure followed a decision by SSHRC to eliminate core funding for the Federations over the next three years (starting in 1995-96), a decision related to the last federal budget in which a sizeable reduction to the Council budget was announced.

While the decision to initiate talks of an amalgamation of the two federations was stimulated by the funding situation, financial considerations were by no means the only motivating factor for unifying our resources. Indeed, we strongly feel that a unified federation representing both the social sciences and the humanities will speak with a stronger voice, improve communications between the two disciplines and allow us to better service our members. We are proud of the fact that the new Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada represents a unique model in the world for the promotion of scholarship and is an innovative move for the community.

The HSSFC will officially be created on April 1, 1996. In the meantime the two existing federations will continue their activities under the direction of a joint transition committee.

Below is an indication of the bodies and individuals involved in the merger process as it has and will unfold over the next months.

Dr Elaine F. Nardocchio, President, CFH
Dr Gregory S. Kealey, President, SSFC

Corbo Committee

(June-September 1995)

Claude Corbo (Chair), UQAM
Judith S. Herz, Concordia University
Pierre Laberge, Université d'Ottawa
Veronica Strong-Boag, UBC
Louise Quesnel, Université Laval
Michael Miller, Retired VP, Alcan
Irene Sullivan, CFH/SSFC

Transition Committee

(1 January - 31 March 1996)

Marshall Conley (Chair), Acadia University, Past President, SSFC
Anne Higgins, Dalhousie University
Gregory S. Kealey, Memorial University, President SSFC
Elaine F. Nardocchio, McMaster University, President, CFH
John A. Scott, Memorial University, President Elect, CFH
Cannie Stark-Adamec, University of Regina

Interim Board of Directors

(1 April - Fall 1996)

Co-Presidents

Gregory S. Kealey, Memorial University
John A. Scott, Memorial University

Members

Chad Gaffield, University of Ottawa
Judith S. Herz, Concordia University
Pierre-Yves Mocquais, University of Regina
Louise Quesnel, Université Laval
Barrie Ratcliffe, Université Laval

Nominating Committee

(Transition year - 1996)

Joanne Burgess, UQAM
Pierre Hébert, Université de Sherbrooke
Mary Lu MacDonald, private scholar
Olav Slaymaker, UBC
Chair to be determined

A New Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities

At meetings in the late fall, the Executive and Board of Directors of the SSFC and the Executive Board of the CFH approved a proposal to replace the gathering of the Learned Societies with a new Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities. The effective date of this change is 1998, after the formation of the new Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada on April 1, 1996. A feature of the Congress will be the critical supervisory role to be played perennially by the secretariat of the new Federation.

The proposal stemmed from the work of a joint SSFC/CFH Congress Committee, which was most ably supported by staff from both federations, particularly Paul Ledwell at the SSFC. Chaired by Marshall Conley, Past President of the SSFC, the joint committee (John Scott till June 1st, Ronald Bond thereafter; Len Findlay; and Greg Kealey) used the need to achieve economies in the operation of the annual meetings of the learned societies as an occasion for consideration of the reasons for our coming together for scholarly exchange and dialogue.

The principal objectives of the Congress, according to the proposal that has been approved, are these:

- 1) to facilitate and effectively focus intellectual reflection, exchange, and dissemination among colleagues in the social sciences and humanities within Canada;
- 2) to stimulate and support intellectual exchange with the international scholarly community;
- 3) to assist in the development of promising graduate students who intend to pursue a university career or other vocation;
- 4) to make scholarship and teaching in the social sciences and humanities more visible, intelligible, and valuable to a wide range of specialized and general publics, in part through the development of more productive relations with the media;
- 5) to explore direct and indirect connections among research, teaching, scholarly publication and society, including the possible linking of SSHRC strategic grant themes to the Congress's thematic program and the dissemination of Canadian research in the social sciences and humanities;
- 6) to develop a schedule and establish locations which will meet the needs of particular scholars and their societies while nourishing interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary collaboration;

7) to ensure that universities and their local communities derive appropriate benefit from hosting a major event such as this Congress.

Organization of the Congresses will be a shared responsibility involving the host university, the executives or their delegates of participating societies affiliated with the new federation (HSSFC), and local agents of the host institutions. The coordinating role will be assumed by the HSSFC, which will develop a body of expertise and a set of procedures and processes that should ensure the smooth functioning of the Congress, year in and year out, wherever it is held.

One of the challenges faced by the joint committee was the need to identify ways in which the Congress could function within the budgetary restraints forced on the new Federation by the withdrawal of core funding from SSHRC. Having developed conservative estimates of revenues, liberal estimates of costs, and having identified a number of areas where substantial savings are probable, the joint committee is convinced that staging of the Congress can be done on a break-even basis. Detailed budgetary projections are incorporated into the proposal.

The joint committee also addressed concern focussed on non-federated associations and societies. The decision reached was to allow non-federated groups to elect which of several options they wish to pursue if they wish to reap the benefits of participation in the Congress. During a two-year period, beginning in 1996, non-federated groups will be invited to consider these options (which are sufficiently varied not to spell out here). Provision is made, among those options, for non-federated associations with membership over 100 and, likewise, for groups smaller than 100; provision is made too for those that do not elect membership in one form or another, to participate in the Congress on a user-pay basis.

The University of Ottawa will host the inaugural Congress in 1998. Given the centrality of the campus and the fact that it will be celebrating its sesquicentennial, this first Congress promises to be a momentous event. A bid from Sherbrooke and Bishop's to host jointly the 1998 Learned Societies meeting has by no means been forgotten: the prospect of our going to Quebec in 1999, after the trial run in Ottawa the year before, is very much alive.

The final proposal, which was circulated earlier in draft form to presidents of societies and to university officials to get their criticisms of and feedback to the initiative when it was still under development, is available in deans' and other offices on your campus. We're confident that the new Congress, like the new Federation, will quickly make its mark on the national scene.

Executive Director of HSSFC Appointed

The Executive of Social Science Federation of Canada and the Executive Board of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities are pleased to announce the appointment of **Mr Marcel Lauzière** as Executive Director of the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada. Mr Lauzière will act as Executive Director of the two federations until March 31 and will, commencing April 1, serve as the Executive Director of the HSSFC. He has

been since July 1992 the Executive Director of the SSFC and has held various positions with the ASPP, CFH and SSFC since 1986.

Message from the Women's Issues Network (WIN)

Given the restructuring of the two federations, the WIN did not hold its annual fall meeting. Instead, we concentrated our efforts on the publication of the Proceedings of the 1994 Symposium *Violence: A Collective Responsibility* and the 1995 Panel *Women, Work and Stress: Developing Mechanisms for Change by Bridging the Gap between Research and Policy*. Dr. Cannie Stark (now Past Vice-President, Women's Issues), is pleased to report that the document entitled *Ethical Decision Making for Practising Social Scientists: Putting Values into Practice* was approved in December by the Board of Directors; it will be translated and published in late January.

We also invite you to request a copy of the final issue of the *WINning Edge*, the WIN's newsletter. Highlights of the special issue are: a report on the results of the questionnaire on the roles and participation of women in professional associations, the Table of Contents and Introduction of the document on ethics, and two presentations by C. Stark -- a Keynote Address presented at the University of Calgary Faculty of Education in November 95, *Commitment to Integrity in Scholarship: Putting Values into Practice and Political Correctness, Academic Freedom and Ethics*, presented at the Canadian Psychological Association Convention in June 1995.

Finally, the WIN is looking forward to the creation of a new Committee responsible for women's issues in the new Federation and hopes to see you at Brock University on May 28 where a workshop on *Women and Identity in the Social Sciences and Humanities: Strategies for Ensuring the Full and Visible Participation of Women in the new Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada* will take place.

The DLI on the Home Stretch!

The SSFC is pleased to inform the social science community that Statistics Canada has announced, at our annual meetings in December, that it is going forward with the implementation of the long awaited Data Liberation Initiative (DLI). As you will recall, the goal of the DLI is to make Statistics Canada data truly accessible to the university research and teaching community at an affordable and predictable cost. Through this initiative, universities across the country will gain affordable access to key microdata, databases and geographic files. This will improve social policy research as well as enhance the training of graduate students. On going to press, 33 universities had indicated their participation in the Initiative.

This decision by Statistics Canada, that we hope will be officially announced by the Federal Government in the coming weeks, follows close to three years of intense work by a committee spearheaded by the SSFC and made up of representatives from the research community, Statistics Canada, the Canadian Association of Public

Data Users, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries and the Federal Depository Services Programme. The Committee was chaired by Dr. Charles Beech, Economics, Queen's University.

Our efforts were also bolstered by the SSHRC, the first federal agency to announce financial support for the initiative over two years. In addition, the following departments and agencies, among others, have indicated that they will help fund the DLI: Statistics Canada, Health Canada, Industry Canada, Human Resources Development, and the Medical Research Council. The Treasury Board has been instrumental in coordinating this arrangement. For information on files accessible through the DLI, visit the Web site at: <http://superior.carleton.ca/~ssdata/ssfc.html> or send email to wceeb@ccs.carleton.ca (Ernie Boyko) or wwatkins@ccs.carleton.ca (Wendy Watkins)

Please note that the Federation will be sponsoring a workshop on June 1 at the upcoming Brock Learned entitled *Exploring Data Liberation: Accessing and analyzing Canadian microdata -- an introduction*. We hope to attract many participants and particularly graduate students.

* * * * *

La fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales: Une nouvelle organisation pour relever de nouveaux défis

La création de la nouvelle Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales (FCSHS) découle de la fusion de la Fédération canadienne des études humaines (FCEH) et de la Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) qui a été officiellement ratifiée par les deux fédérations à l'occasion de leurs réunions annuelles tenues en novembre et décembre 1995.

Cette décision nous réjouit beaucoup et nous voulons remercier sincèrement le comité consultatif présidé par M. Claude Corbo, recteur de l'UQAM, pour son excellent travail et ses conseils qui ont permis aux fédérations de créer cette nouvelle organisation de la façon la plus efficace et expéditive possible.

La restructuration a fait suite à une décision du CRSH d'éliminer le financement de base des fédérations au cours des trois prochaines années (commençant en 1995-1996), une décision qui découle du dernier budget fédéral annonçant une importante réduction du budget du Conseil. Bien que la décision d'amorcer des entretiens concernant la fusion des deux fédérations ait été motivée par la question du financement, celle-ci n'a été d'aucune façon le seul facteur de motivation qui a entraîné l'unification de nos ressources. En fait, nous croyons fermement qu'une fédération unifiée représentant à la fois les sciences sociales et les sciences humaines sera en mesure de parler d'une voix plus forte, d'améliorer les communications entre les disciplines et d'assurer un meilleur service à nos membres. Nous sommes fiers du fait que la nouvelle Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales représente un modèle unique au monde pour la promotion de la recherche et constitue une mesure innovatrice pour le milieu.

La FCSHS sera officiellement créée le 1er avril 1996. Dans l'intervalle, les deux fédérations actuelles poursuivront leurs activités sous la direction d'un comité mixte de transition.

Ce qui suit est une liste des organismes et des personnes qui ont participé ou participent au processus de fusion dans sa forme actuelle et future.

Dr Elaine F. Nardocchio, Président, FCEH
Dr Gregory S. Kealey, Président, FCSS

Comité Corbo

(juin à septembre 1995)

Claude Corbo (Président), UQAM
Judith S. Herz, Concordia University
Pierre Laberge, Université d'Ottawa
Veronica Strong-Boag, UBC
Louise Quesnel, Université Laval
Michael Miller, V.P. (retraité), Alcan
Irene Sullivan, FCEH/FCSS

Comité de Transition

(1er janvier au 31 mars 1996)

Marshall Conley (Président), Acadia University, Président sortant, FCSS
Anne Higgins, Dalhousie University
Gregory S. Kealey, Memorial University, Président, FCSS
Elaine F. Nardocchio, McMaster University, Présidente, FCEH
John A. Scott, Memorial University, Futur président, FCEH
Cannie Stark, University of Regina

Conseil D'administration Provisoire

(1er avril à l'automne 1996)

Co Présidents
Gregory S. Kealey, Memorial University
John A. Scott, Memorial University

Membres

Chad Gaffield, Université d'Ottawa
Judith s. Herz, Concordia University
Pierre-Yves Mocquais, University of Regina
Louise Quesnel, Université Laval
Barrie Ratcliffe, Université Laval

Comité Des Candidatures

(L'année de transition - 1996)

Joanne Burgess, UQAM
Pierre Hébert, Université de Sherbrooke
Mary Lu MacDonald, chercheur aut.
Olav Slaymaker, UBC,
Président/présidente à nommer

Un nouveau Congrès des sciences sociales et humaines

Lors de réunions tenues à la fin de l'automne, le bureau de direction et le conseil d'administration de la FCSS ainsi que le conseil de direction de la FCEH ont approuvé un projet visant à substituer au Congrès des sociétés savantes un nouveau Congrès des sciences sociales et humaines. La date de prise d'effet du changement proposé serait 1998, après la mise en place de la nouvelle Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales, prévue pour le 1er avril 1996. Le congrès se distinguera

notamment par l'important rôle de coordination qu'y jouera en permanence le secrétariat de la nouvelle fédération.

Le projet découle des travaux d'un comité conjoint de la FCSS et de la FCEH sur le congrès, comité qui a été habilement secondé par le personnel des deux fédérations, en particulier Paul Ledwell de la FCSS. Présidé par Marshall Conley, président sortant de la FCSS, le comité conjoint (John Scott jusqu'au 1er juin, Ronald Bond par la suite; Len Findley; et Greg Kealey) a profité de la nécessité de réduire les coûts d'organisation des réunions annuelles des sociétés savantes pour réexaminer les motifs d'un rassemblement favorisant les échanges et le dialogue entre les chercheurs et chercheuses.

Voici les principaux objectifs du congrès aux termes du projet approuvé:

1. promouvoir et concentrer efficacement la réflexion, la diffusion et l'échange intellectuels entre collègues des sciences sociales et humaines au Canada;
2. stimuler et appuyer l'échange intellectuel avec la communauté savante mondiale;
3. aider au perfectionnement des étudiants prometteurs et étudiantes prometteuses qui comptent poursuivre une carrière universitaire ou autre;
4. rendre l'expertise et l'enseignement en sciences sociales et humaines plus visibles, plus intelligibles et plus appréciés d'un large éventail de publics spécialisés et généraux, notamment par l'établissement de relations plus productives avec les médias;
5. explorer les liens directs et indirects entre la recherche, l'enseignement, l'édition savante et la société, y compris la possibilité d'établir des liens entre les thèmes des subventions stratégiques de CRSH et le programme thématique du Congrès, et la diffusion de la recherche canadienne en sciences sociales et humaines;
6. élaborer des programmes et déterminer des lieux de rencontre qui répondent aux besoins des chercheurs et chercheuses et de leur association, tout en stimulant la collaboration interdisciplinaire et multidisciplinaire;
7. assurer que les universités et leurs collectivités locales retirent des avantages convenables du fait d'être l'hôte d'un événement d'importance tel que le présent Congrès.

La responsabilité de l'organisation des congrès sera partagée entre l'université hôte, les représentants et représentantes élus ou leurs délégués des sociétés participantes affiliées à la nouvelle fédération (FCSHS), ainsi que les agentes ou agents locaux des établissements hôtes. La coordination de l'événement reviendra à la FCSHS qui développera un réservoir de compétences et un ensemble de procédures et de processus de nature à assurer la bonne marche du congrès, d'une année à l'autre, indépendamment de l'emplacement choisi.

Le comité conjoint a dû trouver les moyens d'assurer la bonne marche du congrès dans les limites budgétaires imposées à la nouvelle fédération par le retrait de CRSH du financement de base. Après avoir établi des estimations conservatrices en matière de recettes et des estimations libérales en matière de coûts, et délimité un nombre de secteurs où l'on pourrait possiblement réaliser d'importantes économies, le comité conjoint est convaincu que l'organisation du congrès peut atteindre un seuil de rentabilité. Le projet comporte des prévisions détaillées à ce sujet.

Le comité s'est également penché sur les préoccupations exprimées à l'égard des sociétés et des associations non fédérées. La décision prise autorise les groupes non fédérés qui désirent tirer parti des avantages d'une participation au congrès à choisir l'une des diverses options qui leur sont offertes à cette fin. Sur une période de deux ans à compter de 1996, ces groupes seront invités à examiner ces options (que nous ne détaillerons pas ici, compte tenu de leur diversité). Celles-ci comprennent des dispositions prévoyant la participation au congrès d'associations ou de groupes non fédérés comptant moins de 100 membres ou de 100 membres ou plus. Les groupes ou associations ne désirant pas devenir membres de la Fédération pourront également participer contre paiement de frais.

L'Université d'Ottawa inaugurera le nouveau congrès en 1998. L'Université célébrera cette année-là son cent cinquantième anniversaire, ce qui en fait une destination toute désignée. Une offre conjointe de la Bishop's University et de l'Université de Sherbrooke en vue d'accueillir la réunion des sociétés savantes, en 1998, n'a certainement pas été oubliée. Nous espérons toujours aller au Québec en 1999 après le coup d'envoi donné à Ottawa l'année précédente.

Le projet final, d'abord distribué sous forme d'ébauche aux présidents et présidentes des sociétés et aux représentants et représentantes universitaires pour obtenir leurs commentaires sur l'initiative en voie d'élaboration, est disponible sur les campus, notamment dans les bureaux des doyens et doyennes. Nous sommes convaincus que le nouveau congrès, comme la nouvelle fédération, fera rapidement sa marque sur la scène nationale.

Nomination du directeur général de la FCSHS

La Fédération canadienne des sciences sociales (FCSS) et la Fédération canadienne des études humaines (FCEH) sont heureuses d'annoncer la nomination de **M. Marcel Lauzière** au poste de directeur général de la Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales (FCSHS). M. Lauzière agira en qualité de directeur général des deux fédérations jusqu'au 31 mars, et occupera le même poste auprès de la FCSHS à compter du 1er avril. Il exerçait, depuis juillet 1992, la fonction de directeur général de la FCSS, et a occupé divers postes, depuis 1986, dans le cadre du Programme d'aide à l'édition savante (PAES), de la FCEH et de la FCSS.

Message du Réseau des questions féministes (RQF)

Étant donné la restructuration des deux fédérations, la réunion du RQF n'a pas eu lieu cet automne comme à l'habitude. Le Réseau est par ailleurs fier d'annoncer la publication des actes du Symposium tenu en 1994 et intitulé *La Violence: une responsabilité collective* ainsi que les actes du panel tenu en 1995 et intitulé *Femmes, travail, et stress: Élaborer des mécanismes de changement en comblant l'écart entre la recherche et les politiques*. Madame Cannie Stark (maintenant présidente sortante du Réseau des questions féministes) est heureuse de vous informer que le document *Prise de décision de déontologie dans la pratique des sciences sociales* a été approuvé par les membres du Conseil

d'administration en décembre dernier; le rapport sera traduit et publié à la fin janvier. Nous vous invitons à vous procurer le dernier numéro du *Bulletin du Réseau des questions féministes*; les faits saillants de ce bulletin comprendront un rapport du questionnaire sur le rôle et la participation des femmes dans les associations professionnelles, la table des matières et l'introduction du document traitant de déontologie ainsi que deux présentations de Mme Stark - à la Faculté d'éducation de la University of Calgary en novembre 1995, *Commitment to Integrity in Scholarship: Putting Values into Practice* - et l'autre présentée lors du Congrès de la Société canadienne de psychologie en juin dernier et intitulée *Political Correctness, Academic Freedom and Ethics*. Enfin, le RQF se réjouit de la création d'un nouveau comité responsable des questions féministes au sein de la nouvelle organisation et espère vous voir à la Brock University le 28 mai prochain alors qu'il organisera un panel *Les femmes et leur identité au sein des sciences sociales et humaines: stratégies afin de leur assurer une pleine et visible participation dans la nouvelle Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales*.

L'Initiative de démocratisation des données

La FCSS est heureuse d'informer le milieu des sciences sociales que Statistique Canada a annoncé, à l'occasion de nos réunions annuelles tenues en décembre, qu'il ira de l'avant avec la mise en oeuvre de l'Initiative de démocratisation des données (IDD) depuis si longtemps attendue. Vous vous souviendrez que le but de l'IDD consiste à rendre les données de Statistique Canada véritablement accessibles aux chercheurs et chercheurs universitaires à un coût abordable et prévisible. Grâce à cette initiative, toutes les universités au pays auront accès à prix abordable aux principales microdonnées, aux bases de données et aux fichiers géographiques, ce qui améliorera la recherche sur la politique sociale et la formation des étudiantes et étudiants de deuxième cycle. Au moment de mettre sous presse, 33 universités avaient indiqué leur décision de participer à l'initiative.

Cette décision de Statistique Canada qui, espérons-nous, devrait être officiellement annoncée par le gouvernement fédéral au cours des prochaines semaines, est le fruit de près de trois ans de travail intense par un comité dirigé par la FCSS et constitué de représentantes de Statistique Canada, de la *Canadian Association of Public Data Users*, de l'Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada et du Programme fédéral des services aux dépositaires. Le comité était présidé par M. Charles Beech, département d'économie de la Queen's University.

Le CRSH a aussi soutenu nos efforts, étant le premier organisme fédéral à annoncer le soutien financier de l'initiative il y a déjà plus de deux ans. Jusqu'à présent, les ministères et organismes suivants, entre autres, ont aussi indiqué leur désir d'aider financièrement l'IDD: Statistique Canada, Santé Canada, Industrie Canada, Développement des ressources humaines et le Conseil de recherches médicales. Le Conseil du Trésor a joué un rôle clé dans la coordination de ce financement.

Pour obtenir de l'information sur les fichiers accessibles par l'intermédiaire de l'IDD, veuillez consulter le WWW à: <http://superior.carleton.ca/~ssdata/ssfc.html> ou

envoyez un message par courrier électronique à wcseb@ccs.carleton.ca (Ernie Boyko) ou wwatkins@ccs.carleton.ca (Wendy Watkins).

Veuillez remarquer que la Fédération commanditera un atelier le 1er juin à l'occasion du prochain Congrès des sociétés savantes qui aura lieu à la Brock University et s'intitulera *Examen de la démocratisation des données: accès et analyse de microdonnées canadiennes - une introduction*. Nous espérons y attirer de nombreux participants et participantes et particulièrement des étudiantes et étudiants de deuxième cycle.

RECENT THESES/ THÈSES DÉPOSÉES RÉCEMMENT

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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Title: The Politics of Judicial Independence and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Soviet Russia, 1982-1992

Completion: September 29, 1995

Supervisor: P. Solomon

DASHWOOD, Hevina

Title: The Political Economy of Transformation: The Evolution of Zimbabwe's Development strategy, 1980-1991

Completion: October 20, 1995

Supervisor: R. Matthews

ALVEY, James

Title: A New Adam Smith Problem: The Teleological Basis of the Commercial Society

Completion: January 30, 1996

Supervisor: J. Carens

RABIEH, Michael

Title: The Republican Challenge to Liberalism in Aristotle's Political Thought

Completion: February 2, 1996.

Supervisor: C. Orwin

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

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Title: Le sens des questions: la logique érotétique comme outil d'analyse des questionnaires d'enquête (expérimentation sur des questions portant sur l'avenir constitutionnel du Québec)

Diplômé: hiver 1995

Directeur: Lawrence Olivier

HYPPIA, Rémi

Title: L'influence des détermination internes sur la politique étrangère et de sécurité de l'URSS sous Gorbatchev et ses répercussions dans les relations avec les États-Unis, l'Europe occidentale et les pays frères d'Europe de l'Est entre 1985 et 1990

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Diplômé: été 1995

Directrice: Bonnie Campbell

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Title: Nietzsche's ethical vision: an examination of the moral and political philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche

Supervisors: Charles Taylor and James Tully

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Supervisors: T.V. Paul and Patrick James

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Title: The failure of peace: an ecological critique of international relations theory

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Title: Pearsonian internationalism in practice: the International Development Research Center

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UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

HALE, Geoffrey

Title: The Politics of Canadian Tax Policy, 1978-88 - Tax Reform as Constitutional Change.

Completion: January 1996

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BRADLEY, Michael Patrick

Title: The Integrity of Law: Legal Positivism and Natural Law

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MA, Stephen Kworhuan

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Title: Les classes sociales: une approche analytique à structuration globale

Diplômé: 31 juillet 1995

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Diplômé: 15 décembre 1995

Directeur: Gordon Mace

TRAORÉ, Namatie

Title: Déforestation, pression démographique et droits fonciers en côte d'Ivoire, 1960-1990

Diplômé: 31 août 1995

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