



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

Volume XXVI:I (May / mai 1997)

Minutes of the 68th Annual General Meeting of the CPSA /
Procès-verbal de la 68e Assemblée Générale annuelle de l'ACSP
Rapports annuels des activités de l'ACSP / Annual Reports on the Activities of the CPSA
The State of the Discipline / L'état de la discipline
La pratique de la science politique / The Practice of Political Science
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FROM THE EDITORS / UN MOT DE LA RÉDACTION

With the publication of the May 1997 *Bulletin*, we are beginning to feel as though we are "getting a handle" on the task of giving voice to the activities and concerns of our Association in the pages of its newsletter. If we are a little more comfortable with this considerable challenge, it is in large part due to the advice and support generously given (and often solicited) by Michelle Hopkins, to whom we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude. We are also indebted to Lawrence Peck, an M.A. candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of Ottawa, who has worked tirelessly to ensure that the *Bulletin* remains a useful (and coherent) source of information to members of the Association. As the date of Larry's thesis defence grows nearer, we want to take the opportunity to express to him our thanks and best wishes, although it is with some trepidation that we look to the production of the next issue without his capable editorial assistance. We also would like to thank our Department for the financial support which has permitted us to compensate Larry somewhat for his help.

No issue of the *Bulletin* would be possible without the assistance of colleagues who generously offer to share their thoughts and experiences with us. This issue of the *Bulletin* includes reflections on the "state of the discipline" in an article on the practice of International Relations (IR) in Canada by Teresa Healy and Mark Neufeld of Trent University. At our urging, Teresa and Mark have chosen to write about their reflections and experiences as scholars and teachers of IR, rather than produce a more "traditional" review of the discipline. It

is our hope that their rich and thought provoking article will encourage others in our community to submit pieces which reflect their personal experiences within their disciplinary subfields.

Nous aimerions également attirer votre attention sur la contribution de Chantal Maillé de l'Université Concordia, portant sur ses recherches autour du thème "femmes et politique." Leslie Jeffrey, candidate au doctorat au Département de science politique de l'Université York, nous fait part de ses expériences de recherche en Thaïlande dans son texte, "Of Speaking and Silence: A Research Trip to Thailand." Ce numéro du *Bulletin* comprend aussi les rapports des multiples activités de l'ACSP, incluant le procès-verbal de la 68e Assemblée générale annuelle de l'ACSP, le rapport du secrétaire-trésorier, le rapport annuel de la *Revue canadienne de science politique*, le rapport annuel du Programme de stage parlementaire, ainsi que le rapport annuel du Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario.

Nous apprécions vos commentaires et suggestions sur tout aspect du *Bulletin* de notre Association. Nous cherchons toujours à publier des articles à l'intérêt des membres de l'ACSP, alors n'hésitez surtout pas à nous faire parvenir vos textes et vos idées.

Claire Turenne Sjolander et Gilles Labelle
Université d'Ottawa

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**LE MOT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE /
FROM THE PRESIDENT**

**Jane Jenson
Université de Montréal**

As you will note in the materials prepared for the Annual General Meeting, the membership is being asked to vote on two constitutional amendments, already approved by the Board of Directors.

The first amendment relates to the composition of the Board itself. If the amendment passes, a place would be designated on the ballot for the election of a graduate student to the Board. The rationale for this proposal is simple. A large number of the Association's members are graduate students, as are some of the most active participants at the Annual Meetings. Nonetheless, despite various nominating committees placing the name of at least one graduate student on the list of nominees, none has been elected recently. This is no doubt due to the fact that, as junior scholars, they are less well known to the membership at large than more established members. The Board feels that this absence is unfortunate; graduate students' voices are missing in its deliberations.

The second amendment would expand the size of the Advisory Board of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. This amendment, proposed to the Board by the English language co-editor, Christopher Manfredi, and passed by the Board of Directors, is intended to give greater scope for appointing non-Canadians to the Advisory Board, as well to increase the range of sub-fields covered by the membership of the Advisory Board.

I hope that all members will carefully reflect on these two changes to our Constitution and make every effort to be present to vote on them at the Annual General Meeting.

This year, as always, the functioning of the CPSA is totally dependent on the professional skills of the Executive Secretary, Michelle Hopkins. I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the debt which we all owe Michelle, and to thank her personally for all the help she has given me throughout the year.

This year has also seen a change in the post of Secretary-Treasurer. I want first to express, on the Association's behalf, a hearty thanks to Gary O'Brien, who served in that post from 1993 until 1996. He managed the financial affairs of the CPSA through some difficult times and left them in excellent shape. The job is now in the capable hands of Leslie Seidle, who has worked very hard over the past year not only on the financial side but also on overseeing our communications, both internal and

external. I very much appreciate the long hours and hard work he has devoted to the Association, despite taking on a new and very challenging job himself.

The information age has not by-passed our Association. In addition to our Web site, we have a lively list - POLCAN - managed by Michael Howlett and Laurent Dobuzinskis of Simon Fraser. Thanks to both of them for the time spent on keeping us all up-to-date. In addition, back issues of the *Journal* will soon be on CD-Rom, a change which our authors will note as they sign contracts in the future.

The *Journal's* new editorial teams have been in place for a year. Their hard work has meant a virtually seamless transition from one team to another. Thanks go to Christopher Manfredi, T.V. Paul and Antonia Maioni of McGill University, as well as to François Rocher of Carleton University and Diane Éthier of the Université de Montréal. Of course, the fact that our *Journal* is the well-functioning and respected publication that it is due to the outstanding contribution of John McMenemy of Wilfrid Laurier University. Once again, thank you John. Our other publication, the *Bulletin*, has been very capably managed by the new team of Claire Turenne Sjolander and Gilles Labelle of the University of Ottawa. My thanks to both of them.

The Association's two internship programmes have had excellent years. Therefore, I want to acknowledge the important contributions of Clinton Archibald, Director of the Parliamentary Internship Programme, and Robert Williams, whom the Board has selected to serve a second term as Director of the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme.

A successful Chairs' Meeting was hosted in February by Édouard Cloutier, of the Université de Montréal. It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to thank Édouard again for his hospitality, as well for the most interesting programme he arranged at Montreal's Hôtel de Ville.

This year the International Political Science Association will hold its meetings in Seoul, Korea in August. I trust that the CPSA's delegation will be as large as usual and that everyone will serve as an ambassador for IPSA 2000 in Quebec City. The Seoul meeting will be the last which Maureen Covell of Simon Fraser will attend as the CPSA's representative to the IPSA Council. Therefore I wish to express our gratitude to Maureen for her service to the Association as our representative. We were always in very capable hands and much appreciate the time and effort she put into the task between 1991 and 1997.

The Programme Committee, headed by Stephen Tomblin, and Christopher Dunn, responsible for Local Arrangements, have spent a busy year preparing an exciting set of events, both intellectual and other, for the Annual Meetings at Memorial University. Their hard work means that we can all look forward to a wonderful time in St. John's. Thanks to Stephen and Christopher!

I want to conclude this message by expressing my appreciation to the members of the Board and the Executive who have worked with me this past year. It has been an honour to be the President of our Association and I now look forward to working with the new President, Tom Pocklington.

Jane Jenson
Université de Montréal

Comme vous pourrez le remarquer dans la documentation préparée pour l'Assemblée générale annuelle, les membres doivent se prononcer sur deux amendements à notre constitution, lesquels ont déjà été approuvés par le Conseil d'administration.

Le premier amendement a trait à la composition du Conseil d'administration lui-même. Si l'amendement est adopté, il y aurait, sur le bulletin de vote, un espace pour l'élection d'un étudiant diplômé au sein du Conseil d'administration. La raison de cette proposition est simple. Un grand nombre des membres de l'Association sont des étudiants diplômés; certains des participants les plus actifs aux assemblées annuelles sont également des étudiants diplômés. Toutefois, en dépit du fait que divers comités de candidatures aient indiqué le nom d'au moins un étudiant diplômé sur la liste des candidats, aucun n'a été élu récemment et ce, sans doute parce que les jeunes chercheurs sont moins connus que les membres de longue date de notre Association. Le Conseil d'administration estime que cette situation est regrettable et que les étudiants diplômés devaient avoir voix au chapitre lors de ses délibérations.

Le deuxième amendement augmenterait le nombre des membres du Conseil consultatif de la *Revue canadienne de science politique*. Cet amendement, proposé au Conseil par le codirecteur de langue anglaise, Christopher Manfredi, et adopté par le Conseil d'administration, vise à permettre la nomination de non-Canadiens au sein du Conseil consultatif et à élargir l'éventail des sous-domaines couverts par les membres du Conseil consultatif.

J'espère que tous les membres prendront le temps de réfléchir à ces deux amendements et qu'ils feront tout en

leur pouvoir pour être présents lors du vote qui portera sur eux lors de l'Assemblée générale annuelle.

Cette année, comme d'habitude, nous devons le bon fonctionnement de l'ACSP au savoir-faire de notre secrétaire administrative, Michelle Hopkins. Je tiens à profiter de l'occasion pour lui rendre hommage au nom de nous tous et la remercier personnellement pour l'aide qu'elle m'a apportée tout au long de l'année.

Nous avons changé de secrétaire-trésorier cette année. Je voudrais d'abord, au nom de l'Association, remercier vivement Gary O'Brien, qui a occupé ce poste de 1993 à 1996. Gary a assuré la gestion des finances de l'ACSP au cours d'une période difficile et, à son départ, la situation financière de notre Association était excellente. C'est maintenant Leslie Seidle qui assume la relève avec toute la compétence qu'on lui connaît; au cours de la dernière année, il s'est beaucoup occupé non seulement de nos finances, mais aussi de nos communications internes et externes. Je lui suis très reconnaissante pour les longues heures qu'il consacre à notre Association, en dépit du fait qu'il occupe lui-même un nouvel emploi fort exigeant.

Notre association ne fait aucunement abstraction de l'âge de l'information. En plus de disposer d'un site Web, nous avons un groupe de discussion - POLCAN - très actif, dont s'occupent Michael Howlett et Laurent Dobuzinskis de Simon Fraser. Nous les remercions tous les deux des efforts qu'ils déploient pour nous tenir à jour. De plus, les numéros antérieurs de la *Revue* seront bientôt disponibles sur CD-Rom, une nouveauté que nos auteurs noteront lorsqu'ils signeront leurs contrats.

Les nouvelles équipes de rédaction de la *Revue* sont en place depuis un an. Grâce aux efforts de chacun, la transition d'une équipe à l'autre s'est faite très harmonieusement. Nos remerciements à Christopher Manfredi, T.V. Paul et Antonia Maioni de l'Université McGill, ainsi qu'à François Rocher de l'Université Carleton et à Diane Éthier de l'Université de Montréal. Bien sûr, si notre *Revue* est une publication reconnue et bien gérée, nous le devons à la contribution exceptionnelle de John McMenemy de la Wilfrid Laurier University. Encore une fois, merci, John. Notre autre publication, le *Bulletin*, est habilement dirigée par la nouvelle équipe formée de Claire Turenne Sjolander et de Gilles Labelle de l'Université d'Ottawa. Tous mes remerciements à chacun d'eux.

Les deux programmes de stage de l'Association ont connu d'excellentes années. Je tiens à souligner la contribution importante de Clinton Archibald, directeur du Programme de stage parlementaire, et celle de Robert Williams, à qui le Conseil d'administration a confié, pour

un deuxième mandat, la direction du Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario.

Édouard Cloutier de l'Université de Montréal a accueilli les directeurs de département en février. Je tiens à le remercier ici de nouveau pour son accueil; le programme qu'il avait organisé à l'Hôtel de Ville de Montréal était fort intéressant.

Cette année, l'Association internationale de science politique tient son congrès à Séoul, en Corée, en août. J'espère que la délégation de l'ACSP sera aussi nombreuse que d'habitude et que tous les délégués se feront les ambassadeurs du congrès de l'an 2000 de l'AISP qui aura lieu à Québec. Le congrès de Séoul sera le dernier auquel Maureen Covell de Simon Fraser assistera à titre de représentante de l'ACSP au conseil de l'AISP. Je tiens donc à lui exprimer ma reconnaissance pour les services qu'elle a rendus à notre Association en étant notre représentante. Nous connaissons tous sa grande compétence et voulons lui dire combien nous apprécions tout le temps qu'elle a consacré à cette tâche de 1991 à 1997.

Le Comité du programme, qui est dirigé par Stephen Tomblin, et Christopher Dunn, qui est responsable de la logistique à l'échelle locale, se sont affairés durant toute l'année en vue de préparer un intéressant éventail d'événements, intellectuels ou autres, pour l'AGA à la Memorial University. Grâce à leur travail assidu, nous pouvons nous attendre à passer des heures agréables à St. John's. Merci donc à Stephen et à Christopher!

Avant de terminer, je tiens à remercier les membres du Conseil d'administration et du Comité exécutif qui m'ont épaulé au cours de la dernière année. Ce fut un honneur d'être présidente de notre Association. C'est avec plaisir que je travaillerais maintenant en collaboration avec le nouveau président, Tom Pocklington.

FROM OUR HOST DEPARTMENT / DU DÉPARTEMENT HÔTE

Memorial University of Newfoundland is pleased once again to welcome the Learned Societies, and Memorial's Political Science Department is enthusiastically preparing to be the host department for the Annual General

Meeting. Without a hint of exaggeration we see this year's presentations and events as being of truly exceptional nature. Your chair, Steven Tomblin, your local organizer, Chris Dunn, together with the Programme Committee have been hard at work structuring an event rich in a number of themes.

Over and above the normal academic approach that the conference usually takes, we are trying to structure some events which reflect Newfoundland culture and society. You should be receiving information about these very soon by e-mail or POLCAN. In particular, we have special entertainment plans scheduled for the President's Dinner to be held on Monday, June 9 at Woodstock Colonial Inn. We are pleased to announce that Greg Malone, a well known comedian and one of the original

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members of CODCO, will be appearing at the dinner. The mere fact that we will be taking a bus trip out to the Woodstock Inn and experiencing life on the bay should be incentive enough to buy tickets to this great event. The opportunity to see one of the best comedians in the county should provide extra incentive.

We are looking forward to seeing you all in St. John's in June. People are excited about coming to St. John's -- some for the first time -- and they are right to be! Newfoundland is a great place to be in this special year.

Steven Tomblin, Chair of the Organizing Committee
Christopher Dunn, Local Organizer

PROCÈS-VERBAL
68e ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE
DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE
SCIENCE POLITIQUE / MINUTES OF THE
68th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION

Brock University
3 juin 1996

1. Mot de bienvenue du président - Pr Peter Aucoin
2. Approbation de l'ordre du jour

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr John Trent (Ottawa) / Pr Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

Que l'ordre du jour soit approuvé.

3. Approbation du procès-verbal de 1995

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Kim Nossal (McMaster) / Pr Robert Williams (Waterloo)

Que le procès-verbal de 1995 soit approuvé.

4. Questions dérivant du procès-verbal de 1995

Aucune

5. Rapport du président - Pr Peter Aucoin

Le Pr Aucoin a fait référence à son rapport publié dans le *Bulletin* et indiqué qu'il aimerait y ajouter deux éléments. D'abord, comme Gary O'Brien a dû assumer des responsabilités supplémentaires, il a été obligé de démissionner de son poste de secrétaire-trésorier de

l'ACSP. Le Pr Aucoin a profité de l'occasion pour remercier Gary O'Brien du travail qu'il a fait pour l'Association et annoncé qu'un certificat de gratitude lui serait présenté. Ensuite, le Pr David Siegel, rédacteur du *Bulletin*, s'est vu, lui aussi, confier des responsabilités additionnelles à Brock University, ce qui l'a amené à donner sa démission. Le Pr Aucoin a remis un certificat de gratitude au Pr Siegel et l'a remercié pour son travail au *Bulletin*.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Ken Kernaghan (Brock) / Pr Robert Williams (Waterloo)

Que le rapport du président, avec ses deux ajouts, soit approuvé.

6. Rapport du président du comité du programme 1996 - Pr William Mathie

Le Pr William Mathie a annoncé qu'en date du 3 juin à midi, environ 450 personnes s'étaient inscrites auprès de l'ACSP. De plus, on attendait 135 personnes au dîner du président. Le Pr Mathie a également annoncé que la réaction au nouveau format de séances axées sur une seule communication le matin et de séances avec plusieurs communications l'après-midi est positive. Le nouveau format a été adopté afin de faciliter le choix d'une communication en particulier. On espérait ainsi que les séances seraient plus efficaces et mieux centrées sur un thème précis.

Le Pr Mathie a annoncé que le récipiendaire du prix pour la meilleure communication d'un étudiant des cycles supérieurs était Thomas Bateman (Alberta). Les trois finalistes ont reçu un abonnement d'un an à la *Revue canadienne de science politique*.

Le Pr Guy Laforest (Laval) s'est dit préoccupé par l'organisation de la séance plénière, notamment par le fait qu'elle réunissait des participants des milieux politiques et universitaires. Il a demandé en outre pourquoi on avait nettement modifié l'ordre de participation du programme final par rapport au programme préliminaire.

Le Pr Mathie a indiqué que, dans le programme préliminaire, les participants étaient énumérés par ordre alphabétique. Le programme final, lui, a été établi en tenant compte des demandes précises des participants quant à l'ordre de présentation. Il a également souligné la nécessité d'être attentif aux participants des milieux politiques et universitaires à cette séance.

Le Pr Aucoin a remercié le Pr Mathie pour tout son travail; il a aussi remercié le Pr Terrance Carroll (Brock) du rôle qu'il a joué comme représentant local.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr David Siegel (Brock) / Pr Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

Que le rapport du président du comité du programme 1996 soit accepté.

7. Rapport : président du comité des candidatures - Pr Peter Aucoin

Le Pr Aucoin a remercié les membres du comité des candidatures : le Pr André Blais (Montréal), le Pr Don Carmichael (Alberta) et la Pr Maureen Molot (Carleton). Il a ensuite informé les personnes présentes de deux démissions, qui ont entraîné quelques ajustements après l'élection de 1996.

En février 1996, la présidente désignée, Sharon Sutherland (Carleton), a démissionné du comité exécutif. Le Pr Aucoin a signalé qu'après consultation, il a décidé de proposer que la Pr Jane Jenson (Montréal), élue par acclamation présidente désignée, devienne présidente à partir de juin 1996. Le conseil d'administration a approuvé la proposition. Il a en outre approuvé le choix du Pr Thomas Pocklington (Alberta) comme président désigné. Le Pr Aucoin a remercié la Pr Jenson et le Pr Pocklington d'avoir accepté d'assumer leurs responsabilités respectives.

À la suite de la démission de Gary O'Brien du poste de secrétaire-trésorier, le Pr Aucoin a indiqué qu'il avait de nouveau consulté le comité exécutif et le conseil d'administration au sujet de son remplaçant. Le conseil a approuvé le choix de Leslie Seidle (IRPP) comme secrétaire-trésorier pour 1996-1997. Le Pr Aucoin a remercié M. Seidle d'avoir accepté cette fonction.

Les personnes suivantes ont été élues membres du conseil d'administration :

Conseillers :

Pr Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill)
Pr Janet Hiebert (Queen's)
Pr Raymond Hudon (Laval)
Pr Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

En outre, le conseil d'administration sortant a approuvé la nomination du Pr Mathie comme membre du conseil en vue de remplacer, pour le mandat de 1996-1998, le Pr Pocklington, qui a été élu président désigné.

Le Pr Aucoin a conclu en remerciant tous les membres du conseil de leur aide et de leur soutien au cours de l'année.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Guy Laforest (Laval) / Pr John Crossley (UPEI)

Que le rapport du président du comité des candidatures soit approuvé.

8. Présentation de la présidente Jane Jenson (Montréal)

Le Pr Peter Aucoin a présenté son successeur, la Pr Jane Jenson (Montréal). Il lui a ensuite remis le symbole de son poste, la Coupe présidentielle.

Au nom de l'Association, la Pr Jenson a remis au Pr Aucoin le certificat présidentiel et l'a remercié de son travail. La Pr Jenson a également remercié le président sortant, le Pr David Smith, qui quitte le comité exécutif.

Prenant la parole, le Pr Aucoin a remercié la Pr Jenson de sa collaboration, compte tenu surtout des changements inhabituels qui furent apportés au comité exécutif au cours de l'année. Il a également remercié le Pr Smith pour son travail à titre de président sortant.

C'est alors que la Pr Jenson a présenté le président désigné, le Pr Thomas Pocklington (Alberta).

9. Rapport : secrétaire-trésorier - Leslie Seidle

Comme ni M. O'Brien ni M. Seidle n'ont pu être présents, la Pr Jenson a invité les membres de l'assemblée à consulter le rapport financier dans le *Bulletin*. Il n'y a eu aucune question et la proposition suivante a été soumise :

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Ken McRae (Carleton) / Pr Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

Que le rapport du secrétaire-trésorier soit approuvé.

10. Rapport : *Revue canadienne de science politique* - Pr John McMenemy

La Pr Jane Jenson a signalé que le rapport dans le *Bulletin* avait été préparé par le Pr Richard Vernon, rédacteur sortant de la *Revue canadienne de science politique*. Comme le Pr Vernon n'était pas présent, le Pr John McMenemy (WLU), directeur administratif de la *Revue*, a accepté de répondre aux questions.

Le Pr John McMenemy a signalé que le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines accordait une très bonne note à la *Revue canadienne de science politique*. Il a précisé qu'une nouvelle subvention avait été accordée pour une période de trois ans et que les diverses mesures de réduction des coûts avaient commencé à faire diminuer les coûts de production et de distribution de la *Revue*. Il a remercié l'équipe de rédaction sortante pour son excellent travail.

La Pr Jenson a également mentionné que l'équipe de rédaction était en transition, les Prs Christopher Manfredi, T.V. Paul, et Antonia Maioni (McGill) prenant la relève des Prs Richard Vernon, Sid Noel et Kathy Brock. La Pr Jenson a également demandé que des remerciements à l'équipe sortante fasse partie de la proposition.

La Pr Sylvia Bashevkin a fait une proposition qui incluait des remerciements à l'intention du Pr John McMenemy pour sa longue collaboration à la *Revue canadienne de science politique*.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Pr Guy Laforest (Laval)

Que l'équipe de rédaction sortante, composée du Pr Richard Vernon, du Pr Sid Noel et de la Pr Kathy Brock, soit remerciée pour son travail à la RCSP. Que le Pr John McMenemy soit remercié du rôle qu'il a joué auprès de la RCSP. Que le rapport des co-directeurs de la RCSP soit accepté.

11. Rapport : président du Fonds de fiducie - Pr Frederick Fletcher (York)

Comme le Pr Fletcher n'a pas pu être présent à l'assemblée, la Pr Jenson a invité les membres à lire son rapport sur le Fonds de fiducie qui leur avait été distribué. La Pr Jenson a également annoncé que le Pr Fletcher démissionnerait de son poste de président du Fonds de fiducie et que le Pr Peter Meekison (professeur émérite - Alberta) le remplacerait. En plus de demander que le rapport soit accepté, la Pr Jenson a profité de l'occasion pour remercier le Pr Fletcher de son travail au sein de l'Association.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan) / Pr Denis Stairs (Dalhousie)

Que le rapport du président du Fonds de fiducie soit accepté.

12. Rapport : Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario - Pr Robert Williams

Le Pr Robert Williams a annoncé qu'en plus du rapport du *Bulletin*, il ferait quelques commentaires. Le Pr Williams a remercié la Pr Gail Woods d'avoir été membre du comité de sélection. En discutant du profil des stagiaires, il a fait valoir que le Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario accepte des demandes de la part d'étudiants du premier cycle.

Pour ce qui est de la situation financière du Programme, le Pr Williams a indiqué qu'il avait reçu une confirmation

de l'approbation du financement au niveau actuel par la Commission de régie interne de Queen's Park. Comme le Programme connaît du succès depuis 20 ans, il a confiance qu'il ne sera affecté dans les années à venir.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Garth Stevenson (Brock) / Pr Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

Que le rapport du directeur du Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario soit accepté.

13. Rapport : Programme de stage parlementaire - Pr Clinton Archibald

Comme le Pr Archibald n'a pas pu venir à l'assemblée, la Pr Jenson a invité les membres à lire son rapport dans le *Bulletin*.

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill) / Pr François Rocher (Carleton)

Que le rapport sur le Programme de stage parlementaire soit accepté.

14. Québec 2000 - XVIII^e Congrès mondial de l'Association internationale de science politique

Le Pr John Trent (Ottawa) a commencé par remercier le Pr Guy Lachapelle (Concordia) et le Centre des congrès de Québec dont les efforts ont contribué à ce que le Congrès mondial de l'an 2000 se tienne dans la ville de Québec. Le Pr Trent a aussi mentionné qu'il aimerait remercier le conseil et les membres de l'ACSP de leur soutien en la matière. Il a ensuite présenté le Pr Lachapelle, président nouvellement élu de la Société québécoise de science politique, et lui a demandé de faire son rapport.

Le Pr Lachapelle a remercié les personnes suivantes de leur contribution : le Centre des congrès de Québec, M. Jean-Paul L'Allier, maire de Québec, le Pr Peter Aucoin et le conseil de l'ACSP ainsi que le Pr John Trent. Le congrès aura lieu du 28 juillet au 6 août 2000.

15. Autres questions

Aucune.

16. Levée de l'assemblée

PROPOSITION ADOPTÉE

Pr Bob Williams (Waterloo) / Pr Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

Que l'assemblée générale annuelle 1996 de l'Association canadienne de science politique soit levée et que les membres se retrouvent les 8, 9 et 10 juin 1997 à la Memorial University, à St. John's, Terre-Neuve.

Brock University
June 3, 1996

1. President's Welcome - Professor Peter Aucoin

2. Approval of the Agenda

MOTION CARRIED

Professor John Trent (Ottawa) / Professor Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

That the Agenda be approved.

3. Approval of the 1995 Minutes

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Kim Nossal (McMaster) / Professor Robert Williams (Waterloo)

That the 1995 Minutes be approved.

4. Business arising from the 1995 Minutes

Nil

5. President's Report - Professor Peter Aucoin

Professor Aucoin referred to his report published in the *Bulletin* and indicated that he would like to add two items. First, because Dr. Gary O'Brien had to assume additional work responsibilities, he had been obliged to resign from his post as Secretary-Treasurer of the CPSA. Professor Aucoin took this opportunity to express his thanks to Dr. O'Brien for his work with the Association and announced that a certificate of thanks would be presented to him. Second, Professor David Siegel, the *Bulletin* Editor, also had assumed additional responsibilities at Brock University which had caused him to resign. Professor Aucoin presented a certificate of thanks to Professor Siegel and thanked him for his work with the *Bulletin*.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Ken Kernaghan (Brock) / Professor Robert Williams (Waterloo)

That the President's Report, with the two additional items, be approved.

6. Report: 1996 Programme Committee Chair - Professor William Mathie

Professor William Mathie announced that as of 12:00 noon June 3rd, approximately 450 people had registered with the CPSA. In addition, 135 people were expected to attend the President's Dinner. Professor Mathie also announced that the response to the new format of single-paper sessions in the morning and multi-paper sessions in the afternoon had been good. The rationale for the new format was to provide a better opportunity to select a specific paper presentation. It was hoped that this would result in more focused and effective sessions.

Professor Mathie announced that the recipient of the award for the best paper submitted by a graduate student was Thomas Bateman (Alberta). The three runners-up were awarded a one year subscription to the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*.

Professor Guy Laforest (Laval) voiced concern over the organization of the Plenary Session. He was particularly concerned that it mixed political and academic participants. In addition, he queried the reasons for altering significantly the order of participation between the preliminary and the final programmes.

Professor Mathie noted that in the preliminary programme the participants had been listed alphabetically. However the final programme had been set in response to specific requests from the participants with respect to the order of presentation. He noted the necessity of being mindful of the political/academic elements involved in this panel.

Professor Aucoin thanked Professor Mathie for his hard work and also thanked Professor Terrance Carroll (Brock) for his involvement as the Local Representative.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor David Siegel (Brock) / Professor Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

That the report of the Chairperson of the 1996 Programme Committee be accepted.

7. Report: Chair of the Nominating Committee - Professor Peter Aucoin

Professor Aucoin thanked the members of the Nominating Committee: Professor André Blais (Montréal), Professor Don Carmichael (Alberta), and Professor Maureen Molot (Carleton). He then informed the meeting of two resignations, which had led to some adjustments after the 1996 election had been conducted.

In February 1996 the President-Elect, Professor Sharon Sutherland (Carleton), resigned from the Executive. Professor Aucoin reported that, after consultation, he had decided to propose that Professor Jane Jenson (Montréal), whose election as President-Elect had been by acclamation, become President as of June 1996. The Board of Directors approved this proposal. In addition, it approved the selection of Professor Thomas Pocklington (Alberta) as President-Elect. Professor Aucoin thanked both Professor Jenson and Professor Pocklington for agreeing to assume their respective posts.

Following Dr. Gary O'Brien's resignation as Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Aucoin reported that he had again consulted the Executive and the Board about a replacement. The Board had approved the selection of Dr. Leslie Seidle (IRPP) as Secretary-Treasurer for 1996-1997. Professor Aucoin thanked Dr. Seidle for agreeing to serve.

The following individuals were elected to the Board:
Members at large:
Professor Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill)
Professor Janet Hiebert (Queen's)
Professor Raymond Hudon (Laval)
Professor Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan)

In addition, the outgoing Board of Directors approved the appointment of Professor Mathie to fill the vacancy that occurred when Professor Pocklington, who had been elected to the Board for the 1996-98 term, became President-Elect.

Professor Aucoin concluded by thanking all of the members of the Board for their assistance and support during the year.

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Guy Laforest (Laval) / Professor John Crossley (UPEI)

That the report of the President of the Nominating Committee be approved.

8. Introduction of President Jane Jenson (Montréal)

Professor Peter Aucoin introduced his successor, Professor Jane Jenson (Montréal). He then passed the symbol of office, the Presidential Cup, to Professor Jenson.

On behalf of the Association, Professor Jenson presented Professor Aucoin with the presidential certificate and thanked him for his work with the Association. Professor Jenson also thanked the Past-President, Professor David Smith, who was leaving the Executive.

In his remarks, Professor Aucoin thanked Professor Jenson for her co-operation, especially in light of the unusual changes to the Executive that had occurred during the year. He also thanked Professor Smith for his work as Past-President.

At this point, Professor Jenson was pleased to introduce the incoming President-Elect, Professor Thomas Pocklington (Alberta).

9. Report: Secretary Treasurer - Dr. Leslie Seidle

Since neither Dr. O'Brien nor Dr. Seidle could be present, Professor Jenson referred the meeting to the financial report in the *Bulletin*. There being no questions, the following was put forward:

MOTION CARRIED
Professor Ken McRae (Carleton) / Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

That the report of the Secretary Treasurer be approved.

10. Report: *Canadian Journal of Political Science* - Professor John McMenemy

Professor Jane Jenson noted that the report available in the *Bulletin* had been prepared by Professor Richard Vernon, outgoing Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. Because Professor Vernon was not present, Professor John McMenemy (WLU), the Administrative Editor of the *Journal* agreed to answer any questions.

Professor John McMenemy reported that the Social Science and Humanities Research Council had ranked the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* very highly. He noted that funding had been renewed for another three-year term. In general, various cost-cutting measures were beginning to reduce the costs of production and distribution of the *Journal*. He expressed his thanks to the outgoing editorial team for its hard work.

Professor Jenson also mentioned that the editorial team was in transition from Professor Richard Vernon, Professor Sid Noel and Professor Kathy Brock to the new team of Professors Christopher Manfredi, T.V. Paul, and Antonia Maioni (McGill). Professor Jenson asked that a mention of thanks to the outgoing team to be included in the motion.

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin moved a motion which included an expression of thanks to Professor John McMenemy for his longstanding activities with the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto) / Professor Guy Laforest (Laval)

That the outgoing editorial team of Professor Richard Vernon, Professor Sid Noel and Professor Kathy Brock be thanked for their work with the CJPS. That Professor John McMenemy be thanked for his involvement with the CJPS. That the report of the Co-editors of the CJPS be accepted.

11. Report: Chairperson of the Trust Fund - Professor Frederick Fletcher (York)

As Professor Fletcher was unable to attend the meeting, Professor Jenson referred the meeting to the Trust Fund report that was distributed to the audience. Professor Jenson also announced that Professor Fletcher would be stepping down from his position as President of the Trust Fund and that Professor Peter Meekison (Emeritus - Alberta) would be assuming the position. In addition to asking that the report be accepted, Professor Jenson took the opportunity to thank Professor Fletcher for his work with the Association.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Hans Michelmann (Saskatchewan) / Professor Denis Stairs (Dalhousie)

That the report of the President of the Trust Fund be accepted.

12. Report: Ontario Legislature Internship Programme - Professor Robert Williams

Professor Robert Williams announced that in addition to the report in the *Bulletin*, he would make a few comments. Professor Williams thanked Professor Gail Woods for serving on the selection committee. In discussing the profile of Interns, he stressed that OLIP is open to applications from students with undergraduate degrees.

In terms of the financial situation of the Programme, Professor Williams noted that he had received confirmation that the Board of Internal Economy at Queen's Park had agreed to approve funding at the current level of support. The Programme having successfully completed 20 years, he felt confident that it would not suffer in future years.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Garth Stevenson (Brock) / Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

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

13. Report: Parliamentary Internship Programme - Professor Clinton Archibald

As Professor Archibald was unable to attend the meeting, Professor Jenson referred the meeting to the report in the *Bulletin*.

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill) / Professor François Rocher (Carleton)

That the Report of the Parliamentary Internship Programme Director be accepted.

14. Québec 2000 - XVIIIth World Congress of the International Political Science Association

Professor John Trent (Ottawa) began by thanking Professor Guy Lachapelle (Concordia) and the Centre des congrès de Québec for their work towards the successful bid to hold the World Congress 2000 in Quebec City. Professor Trent also mentioned that he would like to thank the CPSA Board and members for their support with this matter. At this point he introduced Professor Lachapelle, the incoming President of the Société québécoise de science politique, and asked him to report.

Professor Lachapelle thanked the following for their involvement and assistance: the Centre des congrès de Québec; Quebec City Mayor Jean-Paul L'Allier; Professor Peter Aucoin and the Board of the CPSA; and Professor John Trent. The dates for the conference are the July 28 - August 6, 2000.

15. Other Business

Nil.

16. Adjournment

MOTION CARRIED

Professor Bob Williams (Waterloo) / Professor Sylvia Bashevkin (Toronto)

That the 1996 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association be adjourned and that the members reconvene, on June 8, 9, and 10, 1997 at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland.



**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
RAPPORT DU SECRÉTAIRE-TRÉSORIER**

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

F. Leslie Seidle

McCay, Duff & Company
Chartered Accountants/Comptables agréés

**Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1996
États des résultats pour l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre, 1996**

	1996	1995
Revenue/Revenus		
Membership fees and subscriptions/Cotisations et abonnements	157 184	160 479
Grants/Subventions		
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/CRSHC	50 835	59 384
Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada/FCSHS	2 764	2 242
Other revenue/Autres revenus	47 823	53 485
	<u>258 606</u>	<u>275 590</u>
Expenditure/Dépenses		
<i>CJPS/RCSP</i>	95 498	93 561
Other joint expenditure/Autres dépenses conjointes	6 333	
Association	128 511	121 203
Colloquium/Colloque: Québec-Canada, What is the Path Ahead? Québec-Canada, Nouveaux sentiers vers l'avenir	2 908	
	<u>233 250</u>	<u>214 764</u>
 Net revenue for the year/Revenus net pour l'exercice	 <u>25 356</u>	 <u>60 826</u>

TRUST FUND / FONDS EN FIDUCIE

Balance sheet at December 31, 1996
Bilan au 31 décembre 1996

	1996	1995
Assets/Actif		
Cash/Encaisse	25 891	28 932
Cash held by the CPSA/Encaisse retenue par l'ACSP	3 950	1 352
	<u>29 841</u>	<u>30 284</u>
Liabilities/Passif		
Deferred revenue/Revenus reportés	25	580
Due to the CPSA/Dû à l'ACSP	5 935	7 435
	<u>5 960</u>	<u>8 015</u>
Members' Equity/Avoir des membres		
Balance - Beginning of year/Solde au début de l'exercice	22 269	18 916
Net revenue for the year/Revenus net pour l'exercice	1 612	3 353
	<u>23 881</u>	<u>22 269</u>
Balance - End of year/Solde à la fin de l'exercice	<u>29 841</u>	<u>30 284</u>

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1996
États des résultats pour l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre, 1996

	1996	1995
Revenue/Revenus		
Donations/Dons	4 041	3 785
Interest/Intérêts	71	68
	<u>4 112</u>	<u>3 853</u>
Expenditure/Dépenses		
Colloquium/Colloque: Québec-Canada, What is the Path Ahead? Québec-Canada, Nouveaux sentiers vers l'avenir	2 000	
Professional fees/Honoraires professionnels	500	500
	<u>2 500</u>	<u>500</u>
Net revenue for the year/Revenus net pour l'exercice	<u>1 612</u>	<u>3 353</u>

PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DE STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1996
États des résultats pour l'exercice terminé le 30 juin 1996

	1996	1995
Revenue/Revenus		
Grant/Subvention - Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/CRSHC	48 000	48 000
Major Donations/Principaux dons		
Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association Inc./ACCAP	15 000	16 000
Insurance Bureau of Canada/Bureau d'Assurance du Canada	15 000	15 000
Canadian Cable Television Association/Association canadienne de télévision câble	16 500	16 500
Canadian Bankers' Association/Association des banquiers canadiens	16 000	16 000
The Co-operators	15 000	
Stentor Telecom Policy Inc./Stentor politiques publiques télécom inc.	40 000	40 000
Other Donations/Autres dons		
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited/Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée	5 000	5 000
Bank of Montreal/Banque de Montréal	1 000	1 000
Brewers Association of Canada/Association des brasseurs du Canada	5 000	5 000
The Canadian Real Estate Association/L'Association canadienne de l'immeuble	5 545	5 545
Dow Chemical Canada Inc.	5 000	5 000
Glaxo Wellcome Inc.	5 000	
Hongkong Bank of Canada/Banque Hongkong du Canada	1 000	1 000
Imperial Oil Limited/La compagnie pétrolière Impériale Ltée.	2 500	2 500
Labatts	5 000	5 000
Northern Telecom Limited/Northern Télécom Limitée	10 000	10 000
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Canada/ACIM	10 000	10 000
Union Gas Limited	2 500	2 500
Others/Autres	150	7 390
Interest and miscellaneous/Intérêts et divers	7 339	10 774
Programmes		
United States/États-unis	10 000	13 300
Japan/Japon	14 883	10 000
Recovery of previous years expenditure/Recouvrement des dépenses des années précédentes	17 000	3 000
	272 417	248 509
Expenditure/Dépenses		
Scholarships/Bourses	155 000	155 000
Selection and development/Sélection et développement	2 844	4 684
Orientation and visits/Orientation et visites	9 469	8 098
Director's honorarium and expenses/Honoraires du directeur et dépenses	12 000	10 000
Personnel	16 284	24 165
Administration	14 395	8 039
Amortization/Amortissement	460	1 070
Programmes		
France	11 047	
United States/États-unis (visit of the/visite des Congressional Fellows)	12 582	13 304
Japan/Japon	15 863	11 888
	249 944	236 248
Net revenue for the year/Revenus net pour l'exercice	22 473	12 261

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DE STAGE À L'ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1996
États des résultats pour l'exercice terminé le 30 juin 1996

	1996	1995
Revenue/Revenus		
Grant/Subvention - Ontario Legislature/Assemblée législative de l'Ontario	166 000	166 000
Donations/Dons		
Bell Ontario	3 500	3 500
Burstyn Jeffery Inc.	500	
Consumers Gas	1 000	
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company	2 500	2 500
Falconbridge	2 000	
Glaxo Wellcome Inc.	5 000	
G.P. Murray Reserach Limited	500	
Imperial Oil Charitable Foundation/Fondation philanthropique Pétrolière Impériale	1 000	
Inco Limited	1 000	
Insurance Bureau of Canada/Bureau d'assurance du Canada	3 000	
Jackman Foundation 1964	1 000	
KPMG Centre for Government Foundation	1 000	
Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation	2 500	
S.A. Murray Consulting Inc.	1 000	1 000
The Co-operators General Insurance Company	6 000	
The Ole Evinrude Foundation	500	500
Union Gas Limited	2 500	2 000
Alumni Donations/Dons des anciens	625	450
Eli Lilly Canada Inc.		2 500
Glaxo Canada Inc.		5 000
Interest/Intérêts	4 206	4 442
Publication	775	726
Recovery of previous years scholarships/Recouvrement de bourses des années précédentes	750	4 000
	206 856	192 618
Expenditure/Dépenses		
Scholarships/Bourses	119 500	125 000
Selection/Sélection	4 230	4 761
Orientation and visits/Orientation et visites	27 389	21 146
Director's honorarium/Honoraires du directeur	10 000	10 000
Administration	27 050	23 854
Alumni events and sponsorship	6 457	
Representation	2 944	2 888
	197 570	187 649
Net revenue for the year/Revenus net pour l'exercice	9 286	4 969

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE ANNUAL REPORT / RAPPORT
ANNUEL DE LA REVUE CANADIENNE DE
SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Christopher P. Manfredi
McGill University

This constitutes the first report by the editorial team based at McGill University, which began its duties in June 1996. The transition period covered approximately six weeks, from May 2 (when the outgoing team acknowledged its last submission) to June 26 (when the new team received its first direct submission). During this period, the new team established its office and editorial procedures, and received all current files from the outgoing team. Sixty files were transferred from Western Ontario to McGill. These included revised resubmissions from 1995 and 1994, submissions from 1995 and 1996 for which the editorial process was not yet complete, and submissions from 1996 for which final decisions had not been made. Six manuscripts were affected directly by the transition process in the sense that they were sent initially to the outgoing editorial team and had to be re-directed to the new team, resulting in some processing delays. We would like to thank Richard Vernon, Sid Noel and Kathy Brock for making the transition as painless as possible.

Tables 1A and 1B present a geographical summary of manuscript authors for the 67 new manuscripts submitted in English in 1996. (Four manuscripts were submitted in French.) A total of 98 authors were involved (90 in English), with the largest number in English (21) in Quebec and Ontario. Of the 8 authors of French language texts, 6 were from Quebec, and 2 from Ontario. Authors from a total of 22 Canadian institutions submitted English-language manuscripts. Three universities -- UBC (6), Alberta (4), and McGill (4) -- contributed more than three single-authored submissions. There appears to have been an increase in the number of submissions from non-affiliated authors, and almost 40 percent of authors were part of multi-author teams. The number of submissions from the United States (10) fell in 1996, as did the number of submissions from outside North America (7).

We should also note some information about assessors, both those we approached and those who agreed to review manuscripts. We note with appreciation that 67 percent of our requests received a positive response. However, we also note a significant difference in the positive response rate of Canadian (64%) and non-Canadian (77%) based assessors. The *Journal's* success depends as much on our scholarly community's participation as assessors as on its scholarly output. In

addition to easing the editorial team's work, assessment of manuscripts constitutes an important service to our discipline and to the Association.

The four issues of Volume XXIX contained 24 published manuscripts, 19 in English and 5 in French. 142 book reviews were published, 105 in English and 37 in French. Tables 2 and 5 present field breakdowns for the articles and reviews published in Volume XXIX.

At the time of this report's writing (early 1997), editorial decisions had been made on 85 percent of the English-language manuscripts submitted in 1996, and Table 3A gives the outcome of the assessment process. New manuscripts are only a portion of an editorial team's workload in any particular year, however. Table 3B provides information on the 30 manuscripts from previous years that remain in the *Journal's* active files. Fifteen of these files required some form of editorial attention during 1996. Most of these (12) were resubmissions from previous years. In total, then, the two editorial teams processed 88 manuscripts in 1996 (71 new submissions and 17 submissions from previous years).

The most important measure of a scholarly journal's quality is its acceptance rate. Using the method of comparing the number of manuscripts published in 1996 (19) with the number received in that year (67), we get an acceptance rate of 28 percent for English-language manuscripts. However, comparing the number of positive publication decisions (14) with the total number of manuscripts processed in 1996 (82), we get an acceptance rate of 17 percent.

The editorial process, from initial receipt of the manuscript to editorial decision, took an average of 99 days, which is more than the 84 days (12 weeks) indicated to authors in our standard letter of acknowledgment, although the median time to completion was 83 days. This is slightly longer than in 1995, and is perhaps explained by the vagaries of the transition process. Indeed, for manuscripts processed after the transition was complete, the average completion time was 81 days (median=70).

Table 4 indicates gender distribution for both authors and assessors of manuscripts submitted in 1996.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide information about the book reviews for 1996. There were 105 English-language reviews and 37 French-language reviews. The English-language reviews were divided among the major fields as shown in Table 5, with the majority in Canadian politics, comparative politics and contemporary political theory. The majority of French-language reviews were devoted to Canadian politics (primarily the constitutional debate)

and to political theory. The gender and geographical distribution of reviewers is consistent with previous years' trends.

Table 8 provides a summary of the number of new manuscripts submitted to the *Journal* for the past five years. We note an 18 percent drop in the number of new submissions, which appears to repeat a phenomenon experienced during the last transition year (1993). Nevertheless, we encourage members of the Association to think of us first as an outlet for their scholarship. We particularly encourage submissions in international relations and comparative politics, which have been traditionally underrepresented in the *Journal*.

As in 1995, all the English-language articles published in 1996 were printed from computer disks provided by the authors. Although some authors include disks with their initial submission, we request disks only for the *final* version of manuscripts, after they have been copy edited; we employ only hard copy for the peer review process.

TABLE 1A
University Affiliation of Authors
New Manuscripts (English) Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1996
Single Author Submissions

	Authors
British Columbia	
-University of British Columbia	6
-Simon Fraser University	2
-UNBC	1
-unknown affiliation	1
Prairies	
Alberta	
-Augustana University College	1
-University of Alberta	4
-University of Lethbridge	1
-unknown affiliation	2
Saskatchewan	
-University of Saskatchewan	1
Manitoba	
-University of Manitoba	1
Ontario	
-Huron College	1
-McMaster University	2
-Queen's University	2
-University of Ottawa	1
-University of Toronto	2
-unknown affiliation	5

Quebec	
-Concordia University	1
-McGill University	4
-Université de Montréal	2
-unknown affiliation	1
Atlantic	
Nova Scotia	
-Acadia University	1
-Dalhousie University	1
-Mount Saint Vincent University	1
USA	
-UCLA (California)	1
-Boise State University (Idaho)	1
-Morningside College (Iowa)	1
-Louisiana State University	1
-University of Michigan - Dearborn	1
-Princeton (New Jersey)	1
-George Washington University (Washington DC)	1
Europe	
-Oxford	2
-unknown affiliation	2
Other	
-Australian National University	1
TOTAL	54

TABLE 1B
University Affiliation of Authors
New Manuscripts (English) Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1996
Multiple Author Submissions

	Authors
British Columbia	
-University of British Columbia	2
-Simon Fraser University	2
Prairies	
Alberta	
-University of Alberta	1
-University of Calgary	2
Ontario	
-McMaster University	2
-Brock University	3
-University of Toronto	1
-unknown affiliation	2
Quebec	
-McGill University	5
-Université de Montréal	1
-Université de Sherbrooke	7

USA	
-University of the Pacific (California)	2
-Georgia Inst. Tech. (Georgia)	1
-Michigan State University (Michigan)	1
Europe	
-Oxford	2
-Warwick University	1
Other	
-Murdoch University (Australia)	1
-Queensland University (Australia)	1
TOTAL	36

TABLE 2
Manuscripts Published by Field
January 1 - December 31, 1996
Volume 29, nos. 1-4

	English	French
Canadian Federal Politics and Institutions	5	
Quebec Politics and Institutions	-	2
Canadian Provincial Politics and Institutions	3	1
Canadian Political Behaviour	1	-
Historical Political Theory	2	-
Contemporary Political Theory	3	1
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy	-	-
Comparative Politics and Institutions	1	1
Public Law	-	-
Political Economy	4	-
TOTAL	19	5

TABLE 3A
Summary Assessment of New English and French Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1996

New Manuscripts Submitted	71
Rejected without Review	14
Rejected by Assessors	27
Accepted by Assessors	4
Revise and Resubmit	17
-revised mss accepted	2
-revised mss rejected	0
-manuscript not resubmitted	11
-decision pending on revised manuscript	4
Decision Pending	12

TABLE 3B
Summary Assessment of New English Manuscripts Submitted Prior to January 1, 1996
Decision Made in 1996

Manuscripts Submitted Prior to January 1, 1996 - Decision in 1996	3
Rejected without Review	-
Rejected by Assessors	-
Accepted by Assessors	2 (conditional)
Revise and Resubmit (initial manuscript submitted prior to 1996; resubmitted manuscript submitted in 1996)	27
-revised mss accepted	8
-revised mss rejected	2
-manuscript not resubmitted	15
-decision pending on revised manuscript	2
Decision Pending	1

TABLE 4
Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors
English and French Manuscripts
January 1 - December 31, 1996

	Authors		Assessors	
	Eng	Fr	Eng	Fr
Female	26	2	32	1
Male	64	6	90	8
Total	90	8	122	9

TABLE 5
1996 Book Review Fields
Volume 29, nos. 1-4

	Eng	Fr	Total
Can. federal politics	22	3	25
Can. provincial politics	10	7	17
Can. political behaviour	3	0	3
Historical political theory	2	2	4
Contemporary political theory	20	15	35
I.R. and Can. foreign policy	16	3	19
Comparative politics and institutions	28	6	34
Comparative political behaviour	4	1	5
TOTAL	105	37	142

TABLE 6
Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1996
Volume 29, nos. 1-4

	Eng	Fr	Total
British Columbia	10	0	10
Alberta	11	1	12
Saskatchewan	6	0	6
Manitoba	2	0	2
Ontario	43	14	57
Quebec	9	22	31
New Brunswick	1	0	1
Nova Scotia	11	0	11
PEI	1	0	1
Newfoundland	3	0	3
United States	5	0	5
United Kingdom	2	0	2
Other	1	0	1
Total	105	37	142

TABLE 7
Gender Distribution of Reviewers, 1996
Volume 29, nos. 1-4

	English	French	Total
Male	87	27	114
Female	18	10	28
Total	105	37	142

TABLE 8
New Manuscript Submissions
1991 - 1996

	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96
English	72	83	63	79	82	67
French	20	13	15	18	16	4

Christopher P. Manfredi
Université McGill

Voici le premier rapport de l'équipe éditoriale basée à l'Université McGill qui est entrée en fonction en juin 1996. La période de transition a duré environ six semaines, du 2 mai (lorsque l'équipe sortante a accusé réception de son dernier manuscrit) au 26 juin (lorsque la nouvelle équipe a reçu son premier manuscrit directement). Au cours de cette période, la nouvelle équipe a aménagé son bureau, élaboré ses procédures éditoriales et reçu tous les dossiers de la part de l'équipe sortante. C'est ainsi que soixante dossiers ont été transférés de l'Université de Western Ontario à McGill. Il y avait notamment des présentations de manuscrits révisés datant de 1995 et 1994, des manuscrits de 1995 et de 1996 n'ayant pas encore entièrement fait l'objet d'un processus éditorial et des manuscrits de 1996 sur lesquels il restait à se prononcer. Six manuscrits ont été directement touchés par le processus de transition en ce sens qu'ils avaient été envoyés à l'origine à l'équipe éditoriale sortante et qu'ils ont dû être réacheminés vers la nouvelle équipe, ce qui a entraîné certains retards dans leur traitement. Nous tenons à remercier Richard Vernon, Sid Noel et Kathy Brock qui ont grandement facilité la transition.

Les tableaux 1A et 1B donnent un résumé géographique des 67 nouveaux manuscrits de langue anglaise présentés en 1996 (4 manuscrits ont été présentés en français). Quatre-vingt-dix-huit auteurs au total (90 de langue anglaise) nous ont soumis des manuscrits, dont le plus grand nombre en anglais (21) au Québec et en Ontario. Des 8 auteurs de textes de langue française, 6 étaient du Québec et 2 de l'Ontario. Les auteurs de 22 institutions canadiennes ont présenté des manuscrits en anglais. Trois universités (UCB (6), Alberta (4) et McGill (4)) ont soumis plus de trois manuscrits signés par un seul auteur. Il semble y avoir eu une augmentation du nombre de manuscrits d'auteurs non affiliés, alors que près de 40 pour cent des auteurs faisaient partie d'équipes comptant plusieurs rédacteurs. Le nombre de manuscrits des États-Unis (10) a chuté en 1996, tout comme le nombre de manuscrits provenant de l'extérieur de l'Amérique du Nord (7).

Nous devons aussi noter quelques renseignements sur les évaluateurs, à la fois sur ceux que nous avons approchés et sur ceux qui ont accepté d'évaluer des manuscrits. Nous constatons avec satisfaction que 67 pour cent de nos demandes ont reçu une réponse favorable. Nous constatons toutefois une différence significative dans le taux de réponses favorables entre les évaluateurs canadiens (64 %) et non canadiens (77 %). Le succès de la *Revue* dépend autant de la participation de nos universitaires comme évaluateurs que de son contenu

savant. En plus de faciliter la tâche de l'équipe éditoriale, l'évaluation des manuscrits est un service important pour notre discipline et pour l'Association.

Les quatre numéros du Volume XXIX contenaient 24 manuscrits publiés, 19 en anglais et 5 en français. Cent quarante-deux recensions de livres ont été publiées, 105 en anglais et 37 en français. Les tableaux 2 et 5 ventilent par champ les articles et les recensions publiées dans le Volume XXIX.

Au moment de la rédaction de ce rapport (début 1997), des décisions avaient été prises au sujet de 85 pour cent des manuscrits en anglais présentés en 1996, et le tableau 3A indique les résultats du processus d'évaluation. Cependant les nouveaux manuscrits ne représentent qu'une partie du volume de travail de l'équipe éditoriale au cours d'une année. Le tableau 3B fournit des données sur les 30 manuscrits présentés les années antérieures et qui demeurent dans les dossiers actifs de la *Revue*. Quinze de ces dossiers ont retenu l'attention du comité de rédaction en 1996. La plupart (12) étaient des manuscrits révisés datant d'années antérieures. Au total donc, les deux équipes éditoriales ont évalué 88 manuscrits en 1996 (71 nouveaux et 17 présentations d'années antérieures).

La mesure la plus importante de la qualité d'une revue savante est son taux d'acceptation. Si l'on compare le nombre de manuscrits publiés en 1996 (19) au nombre que nous avons reçu cette même année (67), nous obtenons un taux d'acceptation de 28 pour cent pour les manuscrits en anglais. Cependant, si l'on compare le nombre de décisions de publication (14) au nombre total de manuscrits évalués en 1996 (82) nous obtenons un taux d'acceptation de 17 pour cent.

Le processus éditorial, depuis la réception initiale d'un manuscrit jusqu'à la décision finale, prend en moyenne 99 jours, ce qui est supérieur aux 84 jours (12 semaines) que nous déclarons aux auteurs dans notre lettre type d'accusé de réception (médiane = 83 jours). Ce délai est légèrement plus long qu'en 1995, ce qui s'explique sans doute par les caprices du processus de transition. À vrai dire, pour ce qui est des manuscrits traités à l'issue du processus de transition, le délai moyen a été de 81 jours (médiane = 70).

Le tableau 4 indique la répartition hommes-femmes des auteurs et des évaluateurs des manuscrits soumis en 1996.

Les tableaux 5, 6 et 7 contiennent des données sur les recensions de livres en 1996. Il y a eu 105 recensions de livres en anglais et 37 recensions de livres en français. Les premières étaient réparties parmi les principaux domaines comme l'indique le tableau 5, la majorité

traitant de politique canadienne, de politique comparée et de théorie politique contemporaine. La majorité des recensions en français étaient consacrées à la politique canadienne (principalement au débat constitutionnel) et à la théorie politique. La répartition hommes-femmes et la distribution géographique des évaluateurs concordent avec les tendances des années précédentes.

Le tableau 8 donne un résumé du nombre de nouveaux manuscrits soumis à la *Revue* depuis cinq ans. On peut constater une baisse de 18 pour cent du nombre de nouveaux manuscrits soumis, ce qui semble correspondre à un phénomène enregistré au cours de la dernière année de transition (1993). Nous n'en incitons pas moins les membres de l'Association à songer à la *Revue* comme premier débouché de leurs travaux savants. Nous recherchons tout particulièrement des articles consacrés aux relations internationales et à la politique comparée, deux domaines qui ont toujours été sous-représentés dans la *Revue*.

Comme en 1995, tous les articles en anglais publiés en 1996 ont été reproduits à partir de disques informatiques fournis par les auteurs. Même si certains auteurs envoient un disque avec leur présentation initiale, nous n'exigeons un disque que pour la version finale des manuscrits, après qu'ils ont été révisés; nous n'utilisons qu'une version sur papier pour le processus d'évaluation par le comité de lecture.

**PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP
PROGRAMME 1996-1997 - ANNUAL REPORT /
PROGRAMME DE STAGE PARLEMENTAIRE -
RAPPORT ANNUEL : 1996-97**

**Clinton Archibald
University of Ottawa**

The 1996 - 97 programme has been a very successful year. We have 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 Interns this year are: Kristen Boon (Kelowna, BC), Mèlika Carroll (Ottawa, ON), Linda Gionet (Fredericton, NB), Jeffrey Heynen (Calgary, AB), Nancy Kutas (Don Mills, ON), Marilyne Landry (Bathurst, NB), Joseph Odhiambo (Waterloo, ON), Michael Rutherford (Toronto, ON), Martine Tanguay (Ste-Foy, QC), Ian Trites (Wolfville, NS). 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.

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. Stentor Telecom Policy Inc. kindly hosted the Vin d'Honneur, held this year in November 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 Bankers Association, the Canadian Cable Television Association, the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, The Co-operators, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. 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., Via Rail Canada Inc., the Bank of Montreal, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, Power Corporation of Canada and the Hongkong Bank of Canada. Unfortunately two of our sponsors, Canadian Airlines and Northern Telecom, had to withdraw their support for the 1996 - 97 year, however we are pleased to announce that we have three new sponsors: Placer Dome Canada Ltd., SHL Systemhouse Inc., and Consumers Gas. Without the support of our generous sponsors, the Programme could not be maintained.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme received more than 250 applications for the 1997 - 1998 Programme year. The applications came from all regions of Canada as well as from Canadian students studying abroad. 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, 1 from Alberta, 1 from Manitoba, 10 were from Ontario, 9 from Québec, 1 from Prince Edward Island, and 1 from Nova Scotia.

I would like to thank the members of the Selection Committee which, besides Mrs. Mary Anne Griffith and myself, included Professor Miriam Smith from Carleton University, Professor François-Pierre Gingras from the University of Ottawa and Michelle Clippingdale, a former intern. Simone Philogène is our current representative for the Alumni. Once again, a sincere thank you to all of the people who supported the programme, Members of Parliament, the officials on the Hill, and our Sponsors.

Prof. Clinton Archibald
Université d'Ottawa

Cette année en a encore été une pleinement remplie. Nos stagiaires ont bien performé et les députés en ont été très satisfaits. Nous avons eu des rencontres hebdomadaires. Chacun des stagiaires a préparé son travail de recherche, sous ma supervision.

Le programme a publié deux fois un *Bulletin* et nous avons distribué plus de 1 000 exemplaires, sur la Colline parlementaire et chez nos commanditaires. Parmi eux d'ailleurs, Stentor Télécom a été l'hôte de notre Vin d'honneur, à l'automne, le Bureau d'assurance du Canada fera de même pour celui de fin d'année. Quant à nos autres commanditaires, nous pouvons compter sur l'appui de l'Association des Banquiers, de celle de l'Association de télévision par câble, de l'Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurances de personnes, et de Les Co-operators. Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada nous appuie aussi pour la composante académique du programme. Nous pouvons également compter sur l'appui de l'Association canadienne de l'industrie du médicament, de l'Association des Brasseurs du Canada, de l'Association canadienne de l'immeuble, de Dow Chemical, Glaxo Wellcome, Labatt, Énergie atomique du Canada, les banques Toronto-Dominion, de Montréal, de Hongkong, Power Corporation, Via Rail, Union Gas ltée., et de la compagnie pétrolière Impériale Ltée.

L'année nous a cependant vu perdre deux commanditaires importants : Lignes Aériennes Canadien, ainsi que Northern Télécom. Mais nous avons réussi à ajouter trois autres : Consumers Gas, SHL Systemhouse Inc. et Placer Dome Canada ltée.

Pour l'année qui vient, nous avons reçu plus de 250 demandes. Ils viennent de partout au pays : 1 de la Colombie Britannique, 1 de l'Alberta, 1 du Manitoba, 10 de l'Ontario, 9 du Québec, 1 de l'Île du Prince Edward, et 1 de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Qu'il me soit permis de remercier les membres du comité de sélection: Madame Mary Anne Griffith de la Chambre des communes, les professeurs Miriam Smith de Carleton et François-Pierre Gingras de l'Université d'Ottawa, ainsi qu'une ex-stagiaire, Michelle Clippingdale. Simone Philogène représente les anciens. Merci aussi à nos commanditaires, les députés, et les fonctionnaires de la Chambre des communes.

Voici la liste des stagiaires 1996-97: Kristen Boon (Kelowna, BC), Mèlika Carroll (Ottawa, ON), Linda Gionet (Fredericton, NB), Jeffrey Heynen (Calgary, AB), Nancy Kutas (Don Mills, ON), Marilyn Landry

(Bathurst, NB), Joseph Odhiambo (Waterloo, ON), Michael Rutherford (Toronto, ON), Martine Tanguay (Ste-Foy, QC), Ian Trites (Wolfville, NS).

**PROGRAMME DE STAGE À L'ASSEMBLÉE
 LÉGISLATIVE DE L'ONTARIO - RAPPORT
 ANNUEL DE 1997 / ONTARIO LEGISLATURE
 INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME - ANNUAL
 REPORT 1997**

M. Robert J. Williams
University of Waterloo
Directeur académique

Le Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario est l'un des fleurons de l'ACSP. L'année 1995-1996 a été marquée notamment par une réception donnée le 28 mai en l'honneur de notre vingtième anniversaire. Plus de 200 anciens stagiaires, des députés provinciaux et des personnalités intéressées au Programme étaient présents et ont pu écouter les paroles de reconnaissance qu'ont adressées le lieutenant gouverneur de l'Ontario, l'honorable H.N.R. Jackman, le premier ministre de l'Ontario, l'honorable Mike Harris (qui a embauché plusieurs stagiaires à son bureau, lorsqu'il était député d'arrière-ban), Mme Angela Longo, haut fonctionnaire au gouvernement de l'Ontario et ancienne stagiaire au PSALO, et M. Bill Laidlaw de Glaxo Wellcome qui a parlé au nom de nos commanditaires du secteur privé. Nous sommes conscients que nous ne devons pas dormir sur nos lauriers, mais il faut avouer que le PSALO a largement dépassé les attentes de ses concepteurs, et que nous entrevoyons l'avenir avec optimisme.

Au printemps, les stagiaires de l'année 1995-1996 ont accueilli à Toronto les stagiaires de la Colombie-Britannique. Ils ont également visité l'Assemblée nationale à Québec ainsi que l'Assemblée législative de l'état du Massachusetts. À la fin juin, ils se sont également rendus à Westminster avec le directeur. Nous remercions sincèrement Mme Melanie Marshall du consulat britannique à Toronto, ainsi que Mme Nora Doogan de la Overseas Visitors Section du Foreign and Commonwealth Office, à Londres, qui a pris les dispositions concernant cette dernière visite.

On a choisi les stagiaires au PSALO de 1996 parmi un groupe de candidats très qualifiés. Il s'agit des personnes suivantes :

Christine Czupnik, BA, MA (Brock)
 Andrew Hastings, BA (McGill)
 Anthony Jonker, BA (Queen's)
 Rina Li, BA (Toronto), MA (York)
 David MacDuff, BA (Simon Fraser)

Christopher McDermott, BA (McGill), MA (Carleton)
 Annamie Paul, LL.B. (Ottawa)
 Charles Vincent, BA (Queen's)

Après une première rencontre d'information avec les dirigeants de l'Assemblée et d'autres personnalités publiques, les stagiaires ont participé intensivement aux travaux de l'Assemblée et de ses comités. Ils ont également assisté à plusieurs réunions avec les ministres du Cabinet, des hauts fonctionnaires, des commanditaires du PSALO et d'autres personnalités et membres des médias.

En novembre, les stagiaires ont fait une visite "officielle" aux stagiaires parlementaires à Ottawa et les ont reçu en retour, à Queen's Park. Les stagiaires à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario ont organisé des visites semblables avec les stagiaires du Manitoba, au début de 1997, et une visite à l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, en mars. En avril, les stagiaires d'Ontario ont pu assister au déroulement des travaux à l'Assemblée législative de Colombie-Britannique et à celle de Californie (nous en remercions très chaleureusement Mme Sandy Wharf, grâce à qui cette dernière visite a été possible). À ces occasions, les stagiaires ont pu échanger, dans le cadre de réunions, avec des personnalités politiques de premier plan et y examiner les méthodes d'élaboration de politiques ainsi que les affaires politiques.

À l'instar du Programme de stage parlementaire, les stagiaires participant au Programme de stage à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario ont été affectés des deux côtés de la Chambre. En 1996-1997, les huit stagiaires ont travaillé avec les députés conservateurs provinciaux, six se sont aussi joints à des libéraux et deux à des néo-démocrates. Ils étaient répartis de la façon suivante :

Christine Czapnik
 Floyd Laughren, Nickel Belt (NPD)
 Trevor Pettit, Hamilton Mountain (PC)

Andrew Hastings
 Ernie Hardeman, Oxford (PC)
 Gerard Kennedy, York South (Libéral)

Anthony Jonker
 Rick Bartolucci, Sudbury (Libéral)
 John Baird, Nepean (PC)

Rina Li
 Bruce Smith, Middlesex (PC)
 Lyn McLeod, Fort William (Libéral)

David MacDuff
 Isabel Bassett, St. Andrew-St. Patrick (PC)

Annamarie Castrilli, Downsview (Libéral)

Christopher McDermott
 Gerry Phillips, Scarborough-Agincourt (Libéral)
 Steve Gilchrist, Scarborough East (PC)

Annamie Paul
 Dominic Agostino, Hamilton East (Libéral)
 Bart Maves, Niagara Falls (PC)

Charles Vincent
 Tony Clement, Brampton South (PC)
 Gilles Bisson, Cochrane South (NPD)

Nous souhaitons exprimer notre reconnaissance à ces députés qui ont participé au Programme en ouvrant leurs bureaux aux stagiaires.

Comme les membres de l'ACSP le savent, le PSALO repose essentiellement sur l'aide financière de la Commission de régie interne de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario. En 1996-1997, cette aide a atteint 166000\$, soit le même montant que l'année précédente. Nous pourrions maintenir ce niveau de contribution, je suis certain, au cours de l'exercice financier à venir.

Conformément au volet éducatif de notre mandat et en tant que service offert à certains de nos commanditaires du secteur privé, le Programme a tenu en décembre, à Queen's Park, une journée d'information qui a connu un franc succès, à l'intention de l'Association canadienne de l'industrie du médicament (ACIM). Nous remercions la SAMCI (commanditaire du secteur privé) responsable de cette initiative, ainsi que l'ACIM (Ontario) qui, dans le cadre de cet événement, a versé un don de 1500 \$ au PSALO.

Le PSALO compte plusieurs partenaires du secteur privé dont Bell Canada, Consumer's Gas, Co-operators Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie, Union Gas, Glaxo-Wellcome Canada, SAMCI, Ontario Real Estate Association, Imperial Oil Charitable Foundation, Inco, le Bureau des Assurances du Canada, The Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Falconbridge et Ole Evinrude Foundation. Je suis heureux de vous annoncer que l'an dernier nous avons obtenu (ou obtenu de nouveau) la contribution financière de Burstyn Jeffrey, G.P. Murray Research Limited, KPMG Centre for Government Foundation, Coopers and Lybrand Consulting, Insurance Brokers Association of Ontario, Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association et Environics Research Group Limited. Nous les remercions tous, notamment les donateurs qui nous ont aidé à établir les contacts avec de nouveaux commanditaires de leur industrie ou de leurs industries associées.

J'aimerais souligner également l'intérêt et l'appui enthousiaste des membres de la Churchill Society of Parliamentary Democracy qui ont invité les stagiaires à leur dîner annuel et à d'autres activités de la Société, et qui nous ont aidé à trouver d'autres commanditaires.

Le Programme compte de nombreux amis et alliés à Queen's Park, dont l'honorable Chris Stockwell qui a établi des contacts plus étroits avec nous depuis son accession à la présidence de l'Assemblée législative, en septembre 1996, et M. Claude Desrosiers, greffier de la Chambre, qui nous a offert sa collaboration. Je remercie aussi le personnel du Bureau de l'Assemblée législative, de celui du Président, du greffier et la Division des comités, pour leur aide à tous les niveaux.

En qualité de directeur, je remercie le comité du Programme à Queen's Park et ses membres, MM. Doug Arnott de la Division des comités (et ancien stagiaire) et Ray McLellan du Service de recherches de l'Assemblée législative. Leur travail et leurs conseils ont été grandement appréciés.

Finalement, je remercie Mme Tammy Schmidt, secrétaire du Programme, à Waterloo, qui a produit notre page Web cette année et qui s'est occupée avec beaucoup d'efficacité et d'humour de tous les détails du Programme.

Le PSALO est à mon avis un volet important de la mission de l'ACSP et c'est un grand honneur pour moi d'avoir pu en assumer la gestion. Je demande instamment à mes collègues membres de l'Association de continuer d'appuyer ce Programme en encourageant leurs meilleurs étudiants à s'y inscrire. La concurrence est vive, mais les récompenses inestimables.

* * * * *

Robert J. Williams
University of Waterloo
Academic Director

The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme is one of the CPSA's success stories. Among the highlights of the 1995-96 year was the May 28 reception which celebrated our Twentieth anniversary. Over 200 former Interns, MPPs and distinguished friends of the Programme were on hand to hear appreciative words about OLIP from His Honour H. N. R. Jackman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Hon Mike Harris, Premier of Ontario (who employed several Interns in his office during his days as a backbencher); Angela Longo, a senior Ontario public servant and OLIP alumna; and Bill Laidlaw of Glaxo Wellcome, who spoke on behalf of our corporate sponsors. While we cannot survive merely by resting on

our laurels, I believe that OLIP has more than fulfilled the expectations of its founders and can feel optimistic about its future.

In the Spring, the 1995-96 Interns hosted the BC Interns in Toronto and visited the Quebec National Assembly and the Massachusetts state legislature. They also traveled to Westminster in late June with the Director. We wish to thank most sincerely Melanie Marshall of the British Consulate General in Toronto and Nora Doogan, Overseas Visitors Section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, who handled the arrangements for the latter visit.

OLIP's Class of '96 was selected from a strong applicant pool. Its members are

Christine Czapnik, BA, MA (Brock)
 Andrew Hastings, BA (McGill)
 Anthony Jonker, BA (Queen's)
 Rina Li, BA (Toronto), MA (York)
 David MacDuff, BA (Simon Fraser)
 Christopher McDermott, BA (McGill), MA (Carleton)
 Annamie Paul, LL.B. (Ottawa)
 Charles Vincent, BA (Queen's)

After the initial briefings with officers of the House and other public figures in Ontario, the 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.

The Interns paid an 'official' visit to the Parliamentary Interns in November, and hosted a reciprocal visit to Queen's Park by their counterparts from Ottawa. The Ontario Interns arranged a similar programme for the Manitoba Interns early in 1997 and visited the Quebec National Assembly in March. The Ontario Interns were also able to study the British Columbia and California legislatures in April (our special thanks go to Sandy Wharf for her assistance with the former visit). In all cases, the exchanges involved meetings with prominent political figures, as well as providing opportunities to explore policy developments and political affairs in those jurisdictions.

As is the case with the Parliamentary Internship Programme, Ontario Interns spend time on both sides of the House. In 1996 - 97, all eight Interns worked for PC MPPs, six worked for Liberals and two for New Democrats. The placements were:

Christine Czapnik
 Floyd Laughren, Nickel Belt (NDP)
 Trevor Pettit, Hamilton Mountain (PC)

Andrew Hastings
 Ernie Hardeman, Oxford (PC)
 Gerard Kennedy, York South (Liberal)

Anthony Jonker
 Rick Bartolucci, Sudbury (Liberal)
 John Baird, Nepean (PC)

Rina Li
 Bruce Smith, Middlesex (PC)
 Lyn McLeod, Fort William (Liberal)

David MacDuff
 Isabel Bassett, St. Andrew-St. Patrick (PC)
 Annamarie Castrilli, Downsview (Liberal)

Chris McDermott
 Gerry Phillips, Scarborough-Agincourt (Liberal)
 Steve Gilchrist, Scarborough East (PC)

Annamie Paul
 Dominic Agostino, Hamilton East (Liberal)
 Bart Maves, Niagara Falls (PC)

Charles Vincent
 Tony Clement, Brampton South (PC)
 Gilles Bisson, Cochrane South (NDP)

We are most appreciative of the support for the Programme which these members have shown by offering places in their offices to Interns.

The OLIP is, as CPSA members know, primarily dependent upon the Board of Internal Economy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly for financial support. In 1996-97, this amounted to an allocation of \$166,000, exactly the same amount as the previous year. I am optimistic that we will be able to maintain this level of support in the coming fiscal year.

As part of our educational mandate and as a service to some of our corporate sponsors, the Programme hosted a successful information day at Queen's Park in December for members of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada. We thank SAMCI (one of our corporate sponsors) for taking this initiative and we thank PMAC (Ontario) for its donation of \$1500 to OLIP as a result of the event.

OLIP has a number of private sector partners including Bell Canada, Consumer's Gas, The Co-operators Insurance, Union Gas, Glaxo-Wellcome Canada, SAMCI,

the Ontario Real Estate Association, the Imperial Oil Charitable Foundation, Inco, the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Falconbridge, and the Ole Evinrude Foundation. I am pleased to announce that in the last year we have acquired (or re-acquired) sponsorship from Burstyn Jeffrey, G.P. Murray Research Limited, KPMG Centre for Government Foundation, Coopers and Lybrand Consulting, the Insurance Brokers Association of Ontario, the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association and Environics Research Group Limited. We thank them one and all, especially those sustaining sponsors who helped us make contact with potential new sponsors from their industry or associated industries.

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 dinner and other Society events and who are working with us on further sponsorship opportunities.

The Programme has many allies and friends at Queen's Park and among them I would like to acknowledge the Hon Chris Stockwell who has become a friend to the Programme since he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in September 1996 and Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House, who is another important patron. Thanks are also extended to many individual staff members in the Office of the Legislative Assembly, 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 produced our webpage this year and who looks after the many details of the Programme with efficiency and good humour!

I believe that OLIP is an important part of the CPSA's mission and I am honoured to have been given responsibility for its management. I urge fellow CPSA members to continue to support the Programme by encouraging their best students to apply. The competition is stiff, but the rewards are indisputable.

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

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN CANADA:
CRITICAL REFLECTIONS
ON A DISCIPLINE**

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The traditional view of social science is that it is a value-neutral enterprise concerned with capturing, in as objective a fashion as possible, the realities of the world around us. This traditional view has certainly informed much of the thinking about our discipline - International Relations (IR).

There is, however, another admittedly minority view that says that any effort to produce a body of knowledge is informed by normative and political interests - in the words of Robert Cox, "Theory is always for someone and for some purpose".¹ It is this second view which forms the starting point for our reflections here. And in the context of discussions about the future of International Relations as a scholarly enterprise, it raises some important issues.

International Relations has, virtually from its beginnings in the early part of this century, been a quintessentially "American" social science.² The United States has been the dominant actor in global politics in the 20th century, and the global order it helped to construct can legitimately be termed "pax americana".

In this context, the question of whom and what "International Relations" was for is more than clear: its purpose was to produce policy-relevant knowledge for American leaders as they set to create and direct a world order consistent with the interests of America's economic and social elites.

Of course, the United States could not erect and legitimate a world order on its own. It had help from "loyal allies" like Britain and Canada, whose social and economic elites shared the worldview of their American counterparts.³ Indeed, it can be argued that Canada played a crucial function in its "middle power" role of "helpful fixer" and "mediator", in helping to legitimize pax americana as an order which served not parochial American interests, but the common good.⁴

Interestingly, there are strong parallels in terms of the institutional structure of IR as an academic discipline. In most countries with a sizable IR community there is a corresponding professional-academic association: e.g., in

Britain, one finds the BISA - the British International Studies Association; in Japan, the JAIR; in Mexico, the AMEI, etc. The United States and Canada are both unique in this regard - the United States, because it has no national designation for its organization - its called simply the "International Studies Association (ISA)" - and Canada because it has no similar association of its own (i.e., there is no "CISA" corresponding to Britain's "BISA").⁵ Rather, Canadians are regular (not foreign) members of the American ISA; prominent Canadian IR scholars have served as President of the ISA; and, on a regular basis, the ISA holds its annual convention in the "American" cities of Vancouver or - most recently - Toronto.⁶

Without too much effort, one can see here the traditional legitimizing role Canada plays in terms of pax americana (what better evidence that pax americana serves the common interest than the support for it shown by an independent-minded country like Canada?), reproduced in the legitimizing role Canadian academics play in terms of the International Studies Association: what better evidence that the ISA is a truly "International" (and not parochially "American") Studies Association than the fact that Canadians participate as regular - not foreign - members?

Given this context, it is not difficult to see that Canadian IR as an academic enterprise - from its early roots within the League of Nations Society⁷ to the proposed programme for the 69th Annual Meeting of the CPSA in St. John's later this year - has had a clear purpose as well. Put simply, the ultimate goal of mainstream IR in Canada, notwithstanding important differences between camps,⁸ has been and remains i) to provide policy-relevant advice to state leaders in Ottawa on how to maximize Canada's contribution to, or interests within, pax americana, and ii) to socialize students into this enterprise so they might serve as "competent" and "responsible" state functionaries should they be called.

It is important to note, of course, that IR is not a monolith; minority currents, critical of mainstream theory and practice, can always be found. This holds no less for Canada than anywhere else.⁹ Indeed, Canada has produced some of the leading figures in critical IR theory, in both its modernist and postmodernist variants.¹⁰

Critical IR is distinguished from its mainstream counterpart in a number of ways, ranging from epistemology to ontology. In its simplest terms, however, critical IR defines itself as follows. First, in terms of theory, critical IR is not concerned with policy-relevance. It is to stress, however, that a lack of concern with policy relevance should not be read as a lack of concern for concrete political practice. Indeed, one of the major

points of criticism of the mainstream is that all questions of "practice" have been reduced to questions of "policy" carried out by authoritative state actors.

Critical IR is interested in fostering an expanded view of ethical reasoning and political practice that empowers those who have traditionally been marginalized and challenges those who have traditionally been the objects of deference. In its Canadian manifestation, that has involved a critique of the ideologies and discourses of *pax americana*, and a defence of alternative visions of world order, past and present. As such, critical IR in Canada is committed to providing knowledge not for policy-makers in Ottawa, but for those Canadians who constitute what Pratt has termed the "counter-consensus".¹¹

Critical IR is distinguished, secondly, by its pedagogical orientation. Unlike mainstream IR, which educates students to accept established parameters of thought and action, critical IR aims to instill an attitude of "suspicion" with regard to established orthodoxies and discourses, mainstream IR discourse included. In this sense, then, critical IR contains within it a commitment to emancipatory pedagogy and an explicit rejection of education as the mastery of facts or the uncritical application of standard concepts and frameworks.¹²

Putting all of this into practice is, of course, not a simple or straightforward matter. In terms of advancing its research agenda there can be no question that critical IR in Canada has been hampered by the lack of receptivity to its general orientation in established IR journals.¹³ As already noted, critical IR rejects the major shared assumption of mainstream IR - that policy relevant knowledge is the goal of academic research. This has often been enough to render it highly puzzling (when not intellectually suspect) to mainstream editors and reviewers.¹⁴ One can also assume that the unconventional nature of critical IR does not serve applicants particularly well in peer-reviewed research grant competitions.¹⁵

In terms of pedagogy as well, putting critical IR into practice means confronting significant challenges. Indeed, given that critical forms of theorizing embody an "educative" notion of the relation of theory to practice,¹⁶ teaching can never be just an adjunct to the "real" task of interpreting the world. This has led us to reflect on our role as educators and on our students as active participants in the pedagogical process.

All activities take place in a context defined by time and space. We teach in a small Ontario university located outside of a major urban centre. More specifically, we teach international relations in a context where undergraduate students understand the immanence of globalization. Their shoes comes from export processing

zones; their salad from the hands of migrant farmworkers in California; their music from the World. They themselves may have immigrated to Canada. They may find vitality in new and shared cultural expressions.

At the same time, they may believe that all the good industrial jobs have gone to Mexico. While they may harbour secret hopes for well-paid positions in the service sector, they hear that down-sizing rids the workplace of waste, inefficiencies, jobs, and indeed, youth. The prospect of work in the public sector is rarely mentioned; the chances of finding a position in Foreign Affairs or CIDA are seen as so remote as to be laughable. But the idea that "There Is No Alternative" (TINA) to social service cutbacks is one that seems to make sense to them. Students in the nineties are caught within many webs of local-global relations.

If these are in fact some of the assumptions held by incoming students, then what can the major theoretical traditions offer those who wish to understand world politics?

Realism, with its emphasis on state actors in a context of international anarchy, offers students a highly structured world view in which stability or the promise of stability may appeal. In realism they find a sense of legitimacy built upon historical precedents, actual 'facts' of national borders and government appointed diplomats. In realism, IR is the preserve of those who know, and a hazard for those who wish. It is the underside; the world of those who look into the face of power and are forced to concede to its terrible realities. Realism offers students the authority of the status quo but cannot respond to their disenchantment with the exclusionary character of national politics that underpin it, and the uneasy feeling that elites will forever lock them out of the corridors of power.

Idealism, on the other hand, with its notions of a plurality of actors (non-state as well as state) operating in a context of growing interdependence, suggests a more utopian future. It proposes that neoliberal hegemony will not be so bad once we get through the initial process of restructuring. In idealism, individuals can make a difference by working towards the common interest of expanded growth and modernity. It promotes the possibility of rising to the topside, the world of global civil society and 'hands around the world'. Idealism draws on the optimism of students who look forward to contributing their creative energies to a cooperative enterprise. Idealism is, of course, a perspective that is founded upon market relations. The real deception within it, as E.H. Carr pointed out long ago,¹⁷ is that liberals know that the utopian market produces many expendable human lives in the service of the general interest.

These two views seem to offer students a choice, but insofar as western capitalism and a [declining] *pax americana* set the unquestioned limits on any possible world order, realism and idealism represent polarized aspects of a dominant/ating whole.

States use the instruments of coercion at their disposal to force the expansion of market society, in our era of neoliberalism, as they have done in the past. As well, the ideology of the self-regulating market continues to obscure relations of power within and between capitalist societies. Together these two assumptions comprise the dominant approach to the study of IR and promote the ascendancy of neoliberalism by grounding it in the realm of legitimate ideas.

Critical IR, on the other hand, is "disruptive" of traditional views, and attempts to widen the space defining the relationship between ideas and new forms of political practice. It challenges dominant assumptions within IR, and does so without proposing an alternative based simply on individual lifestyle choices. Neither does critical IR accept the paralysis of any structuralism in which the overbearing character of global relations stifles effective intervention in the movement of human history.

Any politics of hope at the end of the twentieth century must offer students more than a set of utopian fancies. The challenge for critical IR then is to facilitate a process through which students may interrogate the boundaries between that which is considered "domestic" and "foreign". One way to do this is by considering the social relations of class, race and gender in an area of study that usually ignores them. Critical IR does this by framing questions of world order in terms of underlying social structures.

Following from this, critical IR asks about the possibilities for transformative politics in a number of different sites. In this way, struggles for democracy in the workplace and the household are linked with those of social movements acting in regional coalitions. These may be related in turn to broader movements that push for the democratization of the nation-state. If they are linked with movements for democracy within states, expressions of solidaristic internationalism become more substantive at the level of world order. For critical IR there is no esoteric realm of inter-state relations, nor any private sphere of intra-firm relations, that exist beyond the demands of democratic politics.

Resistance in the classroom causes us obvious concern. Teaching IR from a critical perspective means that students who assume that IR can be understood as the preserve of diplomats and generals will be rattled. (On the other hand, those who are not interested in the distant

goings-on of missile counters and diplomats will be reassured that their questions have a place in the classroom.) Yet if both the instructor and the student are expected to learn from the educational experience, then the flow of discussion must depend on students' role in shaping classroom discussions. We have found that if students can perceive their own position in relation to competing approaches, they are able to see themselves as contributors to an intellectual conversation and a political perspective that promotes specific agendas. This recognition creates a bridge between the simple assertion that "we are all members of the global village" and a deeper appreciation of the importance of power and politics. If there is more than one "truth" then they can no longer hold onto the notion that all other counter-intuitive notions are wrong, or worse, promoted by people who are just plain stupid.

In ontological terms, critical theory privileges a relational view of society that many students find difficult to decipher. Alternatively, those attuned to the connections between things may need to sharpen their awareness of the discrete boundaries between different concepts. (We have sometimes noticed this as a gendered difference in the classroom.)

As argued above, making globalization link up with the lives of students is relatively easy. Their challenge is to reflect on the meaning of politics in their lives. Since undergraduate students' references tend to be so intensely individualized, talk of collectivities other than the family remains distant from their sense of reality. It is not just that they are children of the video age; more importantly, it is that they were raised in an era when political authority figures openly questioned the very possibility of human community and collective action.¹⁴ If, however, students can recognize some space for collective responses to social injustices, then the possibility of emancipatory politics emerges out of the interplay of structure and agency. As a result, neither the future of the planet nor their own future is perceived as a foregone conclusion. And in this regard, we have experienced successes as well.

By their senior year many have come to see politics as having a place of relevance in their lives and in a richly textured society. They are no longer convinced of the irrefutable logic of the market (or they would have stayed in economics!). TINA is out, as students begin to accept the possibility that human history moves according to the dynamics of different social forces in relation to one another. Ideas about who these social forces are, what kinds of communities they form, and for what purposes, then become the questions underlying the study of IR. And many students who are concerned with issues of social justice find in critical IR a resource for reflection

which can help to sustain their active participation in oppositional movements.¹⁹

In conclusion, it is important to stress again that none of this - neither critical research nor pedagogy - corresponds to the traditional notion of social science as a value-neutral enterprise. It is consistent, however, with a reflexive orientation to knowledge production and dissemination that recognizes scholarly activity is never value-free, never politically neutral. This recognition is the first step in determining the role Canadian IR has played - and will play - as we move into the 21st century.

References

1. Cox, Robert W., "Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory," [1981], reprinted in *Approaches to World Order*, Timothy Sinclair (ed.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 87.
2. Hoffman, Stanley, "An American Social Science: International Relations," *Daedalus*, 106:3, 1977, pp. 41-60. See also Robert M. Crawford and Darryl S. Jarvis (eds.), *International Relations: Still an American Social Science? Toward Diversity in International Thought*, Albany: State University of New York Press, 1997, forthcoming.
3. See, for example, Tom Keating's discussion of Bretton Woods as an "ABC" creation in his *Canada and World Order: The Multilateralist Tradition in Canadian Foreign Policy*, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1993, chapter one.
4. See Neufeld, Mark, "Hegemony and Foreign Policy Analysis: The Case of Canada as Middle Power," *Studies in Political Economy*, 48, Autumn 1995, pp. 7-29.
5. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) differs from largely academic associations such as the BISA or the ISA not only in terms of its status as an institute. In that respect, the CIIA is similar to the British Institute of International Affairs. More importantly, the CIIA's focus on the discipline's traditional preoccupations with diplomacy and statecraft has tended to limit the participation of scholars with alternative research interests.
6. March 18-22, 1997. At this year's ISA convention those registering on-site had the option (after challenges from Canadian and other participants) of paying in either American or Canadian funds (converted to American prices). Cheques drawn on Canadian banks however were strictly forbidden. The last time the convention was held in Toronto, payment was restricted to American funds only. This *slight* opening should, of course, be taken as further evidence of the growing non-parochialism of the organization.
7. See Page, Donald, "The League of Nations Society in Canada", *International Journal*, Winter, 1977-78.
8. For example, between "realists" and "idealists". See below.
9. It is interesting to note that Canadian graduate students at the London School of Economics have dominated out of all proportion to their numbers in the role of editor of what is, arguably, the leading critical IR theory journal: *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*. It is also noteworthy that this journal is, at the time of the writing of this article, still unavailable to students at both of Canada's "Ivy League" universities: the University of Toronto and McGill University.
10. See the work of Robert W. Cox, of York University, and R. B. J. Walker, of the University of Victoria, respectively.
11. Pratt defines the "counter-consensus" as comprising "internationally minded public interest groups" generally critical of the underlying assumptions and workings of pax americana. See Pratt, Cranford, "Dominant Class Theory and Canadian Foreign Policy: The Case of the Counter-Consensus," *International Journal*, 39, Winter, 1983-84, pp. 99-135.
12. The latter would conform to the notion of "banking education", as developed in the work of Paulo Freire. For a useful introduction to Freire's critical pedagogy, see Leonard, Stephen T., *Critical Theory in Political Practice*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990, chapter five. See also Gonick, Lev S. and Edward Weisband (eds.), *Teaching World Politics: Contending Pedagogies for a New World Order*, Boulder: Westview Press, 1992.
13. For example, the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *International Journal*, and *Canadian Foreign Policy*. The exception to this rule in "Canadian" IR journals is *Études internationales*, which, due to its openness to critical as well as mainstream work, has become the world's leading French-language IR theory journal.
14. Happily, in recent times critical IR has found an increasingly sympathetic reception in the traditionally non-IR oriented publishing ventures of Canadian political economy. One finds an increasing presence of critical IR in the journal *Studies in Political Economy*, for example.

Significantly, it is represented as well in the follow-up volume to *The New Canadian Political Economy* (1989): see, for example, MacDonald, Laura, "Going Global: The Politics of Canada's Foreign Economic Relations," as well as Neufeld, Mark and Sandra Whitworth, "Imag(in)ing Canadian Foreign Policy," in Clement, Wallace (ed.), *Understanding Canada: Building on the New Canadian Political Economy*, Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1997.

15. For a representative -- and by no means, atypical -- example of the need of established figures to chastise those who deviate from mainstream norms, see Michael Brecher, "Reflections on a Life in Academe", *International Studies Notes*, 20:3, Fall, 1995. As one colleague is fond of remarking: "They don't call IR a 'discipline' for nothing."

16. See Fay, Brian, *Critical Social Science*, Oxford: Polity Press, 1987, chapter five.

17. Carr, E. H., *The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939*, London: Macmillan, 1946, p. 44.

18. Even the red tory collectivist tradition has not survived the onslaught of neoliberalism. We have the example of the Harris government in Ontario which never speaks in terms of the citizens of the province, but only in terms of the atomized notion of "Ontario taxpayers". By now, we have experienced almost two decades of such rhetoric, and most of the students we teach do not know any other dominant political discourse. They were, we must remember, only in primary school when the great Free Trade Debate was fought in the late 1980s.

19. Often this change in thinking is accompanied by - and, enhanced through - growing experience of collective action. For example, by their senior year, they may have participated in student campaigns in support of the demands for corporate codes of conduct in corporations like GAP and Nike. Or they may have been influenced by an intensive development educational experience overseas.

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

**FEMMES ET POLITIQUE: UN OBJET DE
RECHERCHE AUX FACETTES MULTIPLES**

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Dans mes travaux de recherches, je m'intéresse à la participation des femmes aux structures politiques. Comme c'est un champ d'étude relativement récent, de nombreux aspects de cette problématique demeurent inexplorés. Cela donne une grande marge de manoeuvre pour ce qui est de la formulation de nouvelles questions de recherche mais en même temps se pose la difficulté de se rattacher à un corpus de connaissances peu élaboré. Je dois cependant souligner que la recherche sur les femmes et la politique est dans un processus de consolidation, résultat de tout le travail qui s'y accomplit présentement. Pour ma part, je travaille sur cette thématique depuis ma thèse de doctorat. Mes intérêts de recherche, bien que convergeant autour des femmes et de la politique, m'ont amenée à m'intéresser davantage aux lieux plus informels d'exercice du pouvoir politique. Je termine un projet de recherche (FCAR) sur la participation des femmes aux commissions scolaires au Québec. J'ai voulu explorer cette question parce que le champ du scolaire est à l'heure actuelle le niveau élu où l'on retrouve le pourcentage de femmes le plus élevé, avec 42% de femmes en moyenne. Les études sur femmes et politique ont mis davantage l'accent sur les obstacles à la participation politique des femmes, mais on n'avait jamais étudié les lieux de pouvoir comme les commissions scolaires sous l'angle de la participation des femmes.

Plusieurs questions de départ ont guidé ce projet. Tout d'abord, en quoi la politique scolaire peut-elle constituer un objet d'étude valable pour approfondir les relations entre les femmes et la politique? Quelles sont les trajectoires des femmes commissaires? Existe-t-il un lien, pour les femmes, entre l'engagement politique au niveau scolaire et l'engagement politique au niveau municipal? Ma démarche de recherche pose le champ du scolaire comme champ politique. Cela procède d'une intention d'élargir l'étude des phénomènes dits politiques pour y inclure tous les liens de pouvoir, particulièrement là où l'on retrouve une masse critique de femmes. Outre un profil statistique des femmes élues dans les commissions scolaires, j'ai, à l'aide d'une série d'entrevues avec des femmes commissaires, cherché à comprendre le cheminement qui conduit à exercer une telle fonction ainsi que l'analyse que font les femmes commissaires de leur mandat. Alors que les responsabilités familiales sont identifiées dans de nombre d'études comme un obstacle majeur à la participation des femmes à la politique active, cela semble avoir un effet incitatif important sur les femmes commissaires, qui sont nombreuses à être venues à l'exercice de cette fonction parce qu'elles avaient des enfants fréquentant le système scolaire. Par ailleurs, j'ai voulu vérifier l'hypothèse du scolaire comme tremplin possible pour se présenter à d'autres niveaux politiques.

En parallèle à ce projet, j'ai également poursuivi une recherche (CRSH) sur les stratégies politiques du mouvement des femmes au Québec. Parce que mes travaux sur la représentation politique des femmes m'avaient amenée à formuler l'hypothèse qu'à défaut d'une présence importante des femmes dans les lieux formels d'exercice de la politique, c'est le mouvement des femmes qui a pu jouer le rôle de porte-parole et médiateur des intérêts des femmes dans la sphère politique, j'ai donc voulu examiner plus en détail les stratégies politiques des plus importants groupes de femmes au Québec, les processus qui conduisent à leur élaboration, leur efficacité et la perception qu'ont les militantes de ces groupes des actions entreprises. Les données recueillies ont aussi permis de répondre, partiellement, à de nouvelles questions, à savoir: quels sont les moyens mis de l'avant par les féministes pour faire progresser leurs revendications? Quelles sont les attitudes des groupes de femmes à l'égard du pouvoir politique? Comment se caractérise la culture politique véhiculée à l'intérieur des groupes de femmes? Quelles sont les stratégies de changement mises de l'avant par les féministes selon le courant auquel elles s'identifient?

L'an dernier, en collaboration avec Yolande Cohen, du département d'histoire de l'UQAM, j'ai amorcé un projet de recherche (CRSH) sur les femmes et la démocratie de 1880 à 1940, soit pendant la période qui précède l'obtention de droits politiques pour les femmes au Québec. Dans ce projet, nous cherchons à comprendre l'organisation politique des femmes hors des cadres institutionnels formels. Nous avons formulé au point de départ l'hypothèse que les femmes ont cherché à contourner leur exclusion de la politique via la mise sur pied d'un réseau d'associations féminines qui visaient à influencer le programme des partis et gouvernements. Sont analysées toutes les représentations politiques faites par les groupes ou individus se réclamant de l'égalité des droits politiques ou civils des femmes, ainsi que les réponses qui leur ont été faites par les différents intervenants politiques. Nous avons dépouillé les archives de plusieurs associations féminines et partis politiques pour recueillir les données qui servent à l'analyse. En tant que politicologue, j'ai trouvé beaucoup d'intérêt à me plonger dans un projet d'histoire et de comparer les techniques de recherches de l'histoire et de la science politique.

Enfin, l'un des aspects les moins bien connus du champ de recherche sur les femmes et la politique a trait aux facteurs qui agissent sur les choix politiques des femmes. On a bien identifié l'existence d'un "gender gap" dans l'appui aux partis politiques, autant au Canada qu'aux États-Unis. Dans le contexte québécois, j'ai voulu explorer le rapport des femmes aux options constitutionnelles par le biais d'un sondage d'opinion,

réalisé en avril 1997 et portant sur les facteurs et motifs qui sont pris en compte par les hommes et les femmes dans la décision d'appuyer une option constitutionnelle ou une autre. Ce dernier projet s'inscrit à l'intérieur d'une recherche plus vaste sur les femmes et la question nationale au Québec. J'ai formé à cette fin une équipe avec deux autres collègues politicologues, Manon Tremblay de l'Université d'Ottawa et Guy Lachapelle de l'Université Concordia. Deux hypothèses guident cette réflexion: les rapports que les femmes entretiennent aux options constitutionnelles sont multiples. Néanmoins, ils sont marqués par la longue période d'exclusion des femmes des droits politiques formels et ils se situent dans le prolongement de cette exclusion. Notre deuxième hypothèse avance que les choix politiques des femmes concernant les options constitutionnelles sont influencés par un ensemble de facteurs plus complexes que les caractéristiques socio-démographiques telles l'âge ou l'emploi. Nous voulons vérifier l'incidence de facteurs tels l'intérêt pour la politique, les perceptions des structures politiques, les valeurs et attitudes comme l'appui au féminisme.

Enfin, en collaboration avec cinq collègues de l'Université Concordia provenant de différents départements nous avons mis sur pied en 1995 le Centre de recherches sur la citoyenneté et les transformations sociales, financé par l'Université Concordia. Chacun des six chercheurs associés a reçu des fonds pour étudier un aspect de notre projet commun qui est d'analyser le discours sur la citoyenneté qui émane des documents gouvernementaux. J'ai pu explorer, en collaboration avec mon assistante de recherche Edith Garneau, le traitement de la variable du genre dans cette littérature. Il en est ressorti que le genre n'est mentionné qu'en référence à la famille et plus particulièrement aux enfants. Autrement, la citoyenneté n'a pas de genre, semblent nous dire ces documents.

OF SPEAKING AND SILENCE: A RESEARCH TRIP TO THAILAND

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Just after New Year's 1996 my partner and I sat down to talk about our plans for the year. He had a book to finish, I had a thesis to write. His research took him to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine. I, on the other hand, needed to get to the other side of the world. I wanted to speak to representatives of Thai government and women's organizations about how they viewed the "problem of the

sex-trade" and how they felt about Western involvement both in the sex-trade itself and in addressing it. I had been interested in the topic since 1989 when I had done research at the Dutch Human Rights Research Information Centre in Utrecht where I had met several Thai women working on international cooperative efforts to combat the sex-trade. In preparation for my PhD research, I had spent the summer of 1995 in an intensive Thai course so that I would have at least a basic facility in the language before arriving there. I had to get to Thailand this year, yet we couldn't afford to be in two places at once. I made a pitch for Bangkok as the ideal location for a writer's retreat -- surely being in the middle of a city of more than 8 million people who speak a different language was sufficient isolation. We shook hands. Bangkok it was.

The next few months were spent in feverish preparation. Funding had to be found, arrangements had to be made. It was a hectic and often doubt-ridden time, but fate -- or good-management -- came to my aid many times. The Canada-ASEAN Foundation awarded me a travel grant which would see me through three months of research. I had promised the anthropologist on my committee, however, that I would spend at least six months in the field. "You'll spend two months being culture shocked" she assured me. I pieced together small research grants from the university with carefully stored savings to try to stretch the trip to six-months. I planned and budgeted obsessively. Bank managers were wheedled into providing an overdraft on our meagre accounts. And, in a final coup de grace, Revenue Canada made a whopping big error -- not for the first time, but at least this time, it was in my favour. They told me it would take months to sort out -- so I took the "loan" as a security.

Even with this basic funding in place there remained much arranging to do. I faxed fifteen travel agencies our travel plans, choosing the agency that came back with the best price. Close friends agreed to take on power-of-attorney and handle our affairs while we were away. They even lent us their laptop computer to take along. Our landlords -- having taken one look at our hallway lined with books and declaring it too much to move into storage -- allowed us to sublet our much loved Toronto apartment to friends from the university. I bought *Lonely Planet* and *Let's Go* guides to Thailand. I stocked up on the required travel items (sun screen, mosquito repellent, luggage carts, money belts, lightweight clothing); applied for visas, renewed passports, bought maps, arranged for shots. Friends and colleagues who had been to Asia provided helpful advice: "Take business cards" warned my advisor (these were indeed extremely handy items, although in retrospect I should have printed them in Thailand in both Thai and English with both local and Canadian addresses -- at a very low price). "Take dress

clothes" warned another friend -- Bangkok, including university campuses, is a well-dressed city, shorts are universally frowned upon and suits for both sexes are the order of the day. My graduate student summer apparel was deemed unsuitable.

There were many moments of panic and near despair during this time. But my determination grew with each set-back, and so did my appreciation of the fact that I was no longer as easily uprooted as I was in my undergraduate days. I was also encouraged by my class of fourth year students in a course I was teaching on Gender and International Relations. Their curiosity and concern for the kinds of questions I wanted to ask in the field made it clear that the research had to be done. How do we cooperate internationally in a way that avoids racism and ethnocentrism as well as cultural relativism? Why does the sex-trade, in particular, excite such heated debate? What does the way the problem is perceived tell us about the construction of gender and cultural identities at the international level? These were provocative and potentially dangerous questions -- but they desperately needed to be asked. In particular, I wanted to ask Thai women what they thought about these questions, to listen to their voices as they tried to participate in an international debate that often ignored their presence. My fear was that these questions were particularly sensitive in a country which was growing weary of the international spotlight on the sex-trade, that there would be resentment at the continuing focus of woman-centred research on prostitution at the expense of the myriad of other issues on which women are active. However, I hoped that the particular focus of my work would lead me to how Thai women have taken up or challenged various representations of women and of national identity in an effort to make themselves heard in the political arena, both nationally and internationally. By doing so I hoped to combat a continuing problem in the representation of Thai women generally, their being seen as victims rather than actors. I set out, therefore, to track down and analyse Thai and international studies on the sex-trade and to speak to the key Thai participants in the domestic and international debates on how to address the problem of the sex-trade. Having never before conducted interviews in field research, I approached Bangkok with some trepidation.

On June 18th we finally landed in Bangkok. From the airport there was no choice but to go to a more expensive hotel (\$50 per night was the best we could do at the government run tourist counter) than we would normally stay in. The next day, however, we made a tour of Soi Kasem San, the street of guest houses near Chulalongkorn University -- inspecting rooms and bartering monthly

rates (at under \$20 a night) for our return after a few weeks in the North. I was immediately glad that I had decided to study Thai before coming to the country. Bangkok, at least, can be negotiated in English with some patience on both parts. But negotiations with taxi drivers and hotel staff became at least a bit easier and, no matter how bad my Thai was, people never failed to appreciate that I tried. Once we got outside of the Westernized tourist industry the cultural lessons of that course stood me in good stead -- how to barter, proper bathing etiquette and the use of squat toilets were among the lessons learned. I also wanted to be particularly respectful in a country where one sarcastic nickname for white people is "experts".

During this brief stop in Bangkok I made contact with my host institution, the Institute of Security and International Studies at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. The Institute had graciously agreed to provide me with office space for the duration of my stay. I also touched base with the Canada-ASEAN representative in Bangkok. He noted with some relief that even though I was a political scientist I would not be focusing on the current state of politics in Thailand. "No-one", he assured me, "would talk to you."

I knew before leaving Canada that I would never gain an "inside" picture of politics in Thailand because it was indeed a closed, and sometimes dangerous, area of inquiry. Military coups were not far in the past (the latest in 1991), *laissez faire* laws remained on the books and were sometimes put into force -- particularly with the vocal social critic Sulak Sivaraksa -- and, during my time there, academics who reported on police corruption were suddenly given an uninvited police escort everywhere they went. As it turned out, however, the timing of my trip was particularly auspicious with respect to the possibilities of national self-examination and revelation.

The confluence of events and anniversaries that took place in the second half of 1996 was a political scientist's dream. The two English newspapers -- the *Bangkok Post*, and *The Nation* -- were full to overflowing with news and analysis of the snap election in October; the visits of various foreign dignitaries, including the President of the United States and our very own Queen, for the 50th anniversary of the King's ascendance to the throne; the marking of the 20th anniversary of the violent crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in 1976; and the election of a parliamentary committee to rewrite the constitution. As well, there were several events directed more specifically at the problem of the sex-trade, including the passage of a new bill on prostitution after 20 years of attempts at revision; the convening of an international conference in Stockholm on child prostitution in which the Thais were key participants, and

I had somehow managed to be in Thailand in the year the Thai Studies Conference was actually to be held there. Many of the kinds of questions I wanted to ask were churning through the minds of the people I wanted to talk to. And I was able to see through these events how addressing the problem of prostitution was closely linked, in the minds of a growing number of citizens, to the fight for political reform and democratization.

I was delighted to discover on my first day in Bangkok that the two English language newspapers were biting in their coverage of politics and politicians. This relative media freedom was part of the process of "liberalization without democracy" that the leading political scientist Chai-anan Samudavanija had commented on years earlier. And indeed, on the first day I opened the *Bangkok Post* all manner of accusations were being lobbed against a particularly corrupt faction of the incumbent Banharn government, who, in a series of sweetheart deals gone bad, had swindled the largest bank in the country, the Bangkok Bank of Commerce (BBC), of billions of baht, rocking the financial community to the core and threatening to bring the bank crashing to its knees. It suddenly became apparent why Thailand was the "land of no receipts" and why I was having such difficulty collecting said bits of paper as required by some of my funding sources. (I became an expert at creative accounting -- writing out my own receipts at restaurants on the backs of napkins and clipping the mastheads off newspapers). The BBC scandal had a Canadian edge as one of the financial insiders allegedly involved remained in Vancouver while the Canadian judicial system waited for sufficient evidence to extradite him. The fact that such evidence was never presented to the Canadian courts became less surprising as, just a few weeks after I returned to Canada, the police and the Attorney General's office in Bangkok announced that they had been mistaken on the date that the statute of limitations would come into effect and, therefore, that they would be unable to prosecute suspects in the case -- having brought their evidence to the courts one week too late. The newspapers were scathingly sarcastic in their commentary on how the top police and legal minds in the country could mix up their dates on the most important legal case of the year. Liberalization without democracy indeed.

On the other hand, Chai-anan himself was part of the second biggest story in the news that summer -- the Senate battle over the redrafting of the constitution. Chai-anan, who also serves as a Senator, had proposed a new draft of the constitution revision bill which would require that charter writers come from outside the political system. This was seen by pro-democracy activists as a great improvement since politicians would certainly be unable to produce a constitution which effectively dealt with corruption.

In this milieu, "getting the newspapers" became a central part of life in Bangkok. My intrepid partner often took a good part of his day seeking out the papers, carefully planning the timing of his trip to the store to maximize his chances that both English papers would be there. He eventually calculated that high noon was the most likely time, and unfortunately the hottest, that both papers would have been delivered to the store after winding their way through Bangkok's notorious traffic and before they were "mot ley-o" (all gone), snatched up by ex-pats and middle-class Bangkokians alike. The competition became heated in the run-up to the election. Each night I spent hours pouring over the two papers, amassing huge clippings files and slowly building a picture of Thai politics as I had been unable to do from across the Pacific -- learning to read between the lines and from the different perspectives of the two papers (one established in the heyday of the "experts" and one during the student revolution of the 1970s).

In late June I headed for the northern city of Chiang Mai to get a sense of Thailand beyond Bangkok and conduct research at the Women's Studies Centre at the University of Chiang Mai, one of two centres in Thailand which focuses on the problem of trafficking in women. Chiang Mai is a much smaller city of 1.5 million which feels like a town of even smaller population. As the current Prime Minister proclaimed -- in an attempt to bolster himself against urban voters -- "Bangkok is not Thailand." And, indeed, one gets a very different sense of Thailand outside of the capitol. Many researchers head up there, my Canada-ASEAN representative told me, to escape the heat and smog of Bangkok. And, I must admit, that was at the back of my mind in considering how I wanted to be introduced to the country. I didn't want the daily frustrations of Bangkok to prejudice me against the country in general.

I spent several weeks in Chiang Mai, studying Thai for two hours each day at the University of Chiang Mai and spending the rest of the day at the well-stocked library at the Women's Studies Centre. The idea was to brush up my language skills while doing research through organization newsletters and the like to prepare a detailed list of who I would talk to about what in Bangkok, allowing me to maximize the use of my time in the capitol. The Centre carries a good collection of research on the sex-trade including the newsletters of several women's groups across Thailand which enabled me to trace meetings and events and the people involved as well as the various positions of women's organizations vis-a-vis the sex-trade. Chiang Mai was also an important place to observe the sociology of the sex-trade in Thailand as a great deal of the trafficking in women takes place in areas in and around Chiang Mai and several non-governmental organizations have set up operations

there to work to stem the flow of women from Burma into Thailand and from Chiang Mai province into Bangkok. The birth of a daughter has become celebrated now as the birth of a potential high income earner. But the pall of AIDS has cast a shadow over this career route. Increasingly, young children and hill-tribe women, who are considered untouched by the virus, are being drawn into the trade. It is these aspects of the trade that the new anti-prostitution bill was designed to address.

From the guesthouse -- that we had finally settled in after investigating fifteen possibilities over two days, guesthouses in Chiang Mai being cheap (\$7 a night) and plentiful -- I observed the operation of the trade around me. We lived inside the old walled city -- the main gate of which is the site of the baby-stroll, where underage girls and boys are "picked-up". A string of bars lined the street next to the gate -- karaoke, kick-boxing and the usual bar prostitution were readily available. I watched the comings and going of the tourists who have become such an integral part of the Chiang Mai economy. I was acutely aware of being a part of this economy. The maid at our guesthouse wore a t-shirt that read "If you don't understand my silence, you don't understand the world."

In Chiang Mai "trekkers" by the truckload, headed out to the latest exotic spot to observe the hill-tribes -- the most popular being the "long-necks," a Karen tribe whose female members wore neck rings to stretch their necks to new lengths. The trafficking in these tribes became apparent when a story broke in the papers of the forcible relocation of long-necks to locations more easily accessible by trekkers. Hill-tribes live a precarious existence in Thailand, denied citizenship and its attendant benefits they eke out a marginal existence. The government views them as a security risk, as opium growers and potential communist guerrillas. I met the women who trekked their handicrafts down into the Night Bazaar in Chiang Mai's tourist district. Their humour was infectious and their selling techniques irresistible. A young Akha woman and I squatted on the street talking about where we came from. Her eyes were full of intelligence and a confidence about who she was and what she was doing -- selling Akha handicrafts from a blanket on the ground beside the "official" market of wooden stalls. When I left she ran down the street after me to give me a gift. She was the first to call me "phii" -- older sister -- rather than the usual "farang" (foreigner). I started to feel at home.

My goal in language training was to learn to read -- Thai script being a fairly complex art to master. Teachers grumbled over my choice of newspapers as learning material. "Why," asked one ajaan (professor) "would you want to read those? They're full of lies." She made it a point to assign articles which reported ostensibly the same

story with totally different facts. She confessed that even she, a professor of education, had given up on watching or reading the news, it was too depressing. I had indeed, expected a certain political apathy in the face of rampant government corruption. Nonetheless, the events of Black May 1992, when thousands of Thais took to the streets to protest the military imposed government, made it clear that there was a active pro-democracy body politic. The *ajajaan* had reported -- with some approval -- how she had been left alone in a hospital, sick with malaria, as the doctors and nurses took to the streets to join the May protest. It was, in a sense, the culmination of the incomplete revolution of the 1970s. The massacre had remained an open but unacknowledged wound on the national psyche for these two decades. But in 1996, the process of remembering began. An art exhibition at Thammasat portrayed the horrific violence in which the students died. At the Thai Studies Conference held in Chiang Mai that year one of the former student leaders, now a professor in the US, spoke to a packed room of his memories of October 16, 1976 and called for breaking the silence on those events -- including the naming of those responsible, many of whom are still in power. I realized that for all the apparent openness of the papers, the silences run deep. In 1996, for the first time, the *Bangkok Post* apologized for its role in the 1976 massacre -- the, perhaps inadvertent, printing of a photograph interpreted, perhaps conveniently, by those in power as a mock-hanging of the Crown Prince.

*

On August 11, I returned to Bangkok and began setting up interviews with the people I would need to talk to and to continue documentary research. The Institute of Security and International Studies was a great resource in this regard. The Institute provided me with office space and a phone as well as access to a fax machine (very much required in the morass of Bangkok communications) and my own e-mail account (very much needed for international communications). The office staff was extremely helpful in pointing me in the right direction to negotiate Bangkok travel, taking messages while I was on the road, finding contact numbers for me and providing on-the-spot translation when needed. The office administrator and I even settled on spending mornings speaking Thai and afternoons speaking English so we could both practice the required languages.

I also ventured beyond the university venue to speak with and collect information from various government, non-government and international organizations. A lot of time was spent locating and contacting NGO offices -- the information I had been able to obtain in Canada was often wildly out of date and reading a Thai telephone book (which would require knowing the Thai names and

acronyms) was well beyond my capabilities. NGO offices also relocate on a regular basis and often to further away and cheaper locations. Once I made one contact I would check with them for other groups' locations. Then I would fax an introduction and a request for an interview and follow it up with phone-calls until we could pin down a time and a place. Getting to the interview was half the fun. While locating yet another NGO office in Bangkok the administrator at ISIS shook her head, "You go to the farthest away places in Bangkok." Indeed, I became very adept at city travel, I never went anywhere without my handy map and bus guide. I learned to leave one to two hours in advance of any appointment -- to allow for Bangkok's notorious traffic. I learned how to leap from moving buses and push my way into crowded ones. I always remembered to ask taxis if they really had a meter or if it was "broken". (Bartered taxis were outlawed a few years ago so all taxis put a meter sign on their roofs -- but the rules of the game remain the same -- at the sight of a foreigner or approaching darkness, meters are often "broken"). We began to joke that I had the biggest briefcase in Bangkok, filled as it was with all the essentials for inner-city travel -- water, snacks, an umbrella, electrolyte drinks for rehydration, toiletries to appear as unaffected by the heat or the rain as Bangkokians, an occasional change of clothes for the same purpose, stockings for more formal occasions, reading material for the long bus rides, maps, guides, an English/Thai dictionary, paper, pens, tapes, various denominations of currency to ensure correct change for bus and taxi rides, extra batteries and, of course, the tape recorder. Kindly Bangkokians who had gotten a seat on a crowded bus would often offer their laps as a resting place for my briefcase. Given the travel time involved in getting anywhere in Bangkok, one interview in a day was plenty. Scheduling any more than that would have required divining the possibilities of traffic jams, floods and getting lost. I kept two event days to a minimum. Indeed, a great number of days were spent in the office trying to get hold of people. Speaking some basic Thai was extremely useful in getting through secretaries and switchboards. But contacting people in Bangkok is a tricky game. I began to understand why everyone in Bangkok carries a cell-phone -- trying to get in touch with people who are also stuck in traffic is a frustrating business.

Eventually I was able to talk to Senators, government advisors, bureaucrats, NGO representatives, academics and journalists about how they viewed the prostitution problem and how it should be addressed. I learned to be comfortable with pulling out the tape-recorder and carefully positioning the mike (ceiling fans can create havoc with sensitive mikes). I realized after some time that interviews are a surprising process, I would often come away marvelling at how much more important and

involved a person was than I had initially realized -- the sweet lady that I met by chance at a meeting who I knew to be somehow involved with the new bill turned out to be the bill's originator, having worked on it since 1976 -- or at how they wanted to talk about entirely different things than expected; an historian of women's organizations in Thailand gave me a wonderful lecture about Buddhism and gender. I also learned to take advantage of surprise opportunities. When the National Commission on Women's Affairs invited me to attend their post-Stockholm conference on measures to end child prostitution I had doubts about its usefulness to me because it would all take place in Thai. It turned out I made some of my best contacts there and, when one of the women from the NCWA wasn't translating for me, I was able to tape speeches and have them translated later by a research assistant.

In all the interview process was very enjoyable despite my nervousness. The new anti-prostitution bill provided a point of focus for many of my interviewees which allowed me to see the lines of alliance and opposition on the prostitution issue and its place in the larger scheme of things. Female politicians and government advisors spoke of their frustrations in dealing with a male-dominated House which insisted on protecting their self-proclaimed sexual rights. Leaders of women's groups were frustrated in turn that prostitutes themselves continued to be penalized in the new bill. They pointed to the fact that the real problem was not prostitution per se but the abuse the women often suffered at the hands of owners and pimps who were in turn controlled by corrupt officials and politicians. More laws which made the prostitute's status illegal and marginal would only increase her suffering and the profit made by protection rackets. One of the academics I talked to, well-known economist Pasuk Phongpaichit, released a study that calculated that illegal businesses generated 600-800 billion baht a year (15 to 18% of GNP). The largest chunk of that, far outweighing drugs, was generated by prostitution businesses. That money went into the pockets of politicians who could then afford to buy their way into the next government.

Sure enough, this pattern became apparent in the next few months, as did the frustration people felt over the continuing corruption and the need for political reform. The pressure on the government was continuing to build.

The Prime Minister was accused of forging his citizenship, charges of corruption mounted, the Bangkok Bank scandal grew. In the atmosphere of mounting suspicion that the government was likely to fall in the near future, the proponents of the prostitution bill pushed as hard as possible to get the bill through Senate. Khunying (Lady) Chandhanee, who had designed the bill and chaired the Senate Committee told me of her fear of losing the bill she had worked on since 1976 but which she had lost several times when governments fell unexpectedly. The Senate finally agreed and the bill went through -- none to soon as it turned out. As we left

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Bangkok for a visa renewal in Malaysia in mid-September we suspected the government would fall in our absence. Sure enough, a confidence motion was called, government coalition members agreed to back the PM if he agreed to resign in the aftermath and make his deputy PM.

Bangkok was rife with intrigue on our return a week later. Would Banharn, the savvy mining business owner, follow through on his promise and make the retired general Chavalit -- who had long made his intentions to become PM known -- PM? Or would he renege and call an election? No-one was prepared for an election (14 months after the previous one) so when Banharn called a press-conference it was assumed by Chavalit and everyone else that it was to announce Chavalit's "graceful ascendance" to the premiership. Banharn sat down in front of the cameras, and prorogued the House. I had never been so glued to the television set during an election as at this time even though my Thai was not up to par to follow the details and we would often end up interpreting body and facial gestures in order to guess what was going on.

Not only was it an extremely exciting election with many core issues at stake but I was able to track how gender played a role in political power. Despite women's often strong social and economic position in Thailand, politics remained a man's game. A "women's party" began to be formed out of the party known for its spearheading of the opposition to the 1991 coup, Palang Dharma. They demanded that women's and children's issues be addressed in the government -- prostitution, education, equal representation in political positions were all on the agenda. They decried the vote-buying and corruption of election campaigns. Their voices were eventually drowned out, though, in what became an epic struggle between the party of aspiring-PM Chavalit (the New Aspiration Party) and the Democrats, who were supposed to be true to their name. Progressive groups strategically put themselves behind the Democrats but everyone knew it was not the votes but the money that bought the votes that would count in the end. Newspapers estimated that the country could be had for 60 billion baht. There were constant denunciations of the vote-buying practice -- usually blamed on rural peasants although just as common in the cities. Wiser commentators suggested, in a bow to economic reality, that people "take the money and then vote whichever way they choose."

It turned out to be one of the dirtiest and deadliest elections in Thai history. Thirteen canvassers were killed. Billions of baht were spent. But the night of the election it was not at all clear which way things would go. Although the polls had closed just after noon, results were still dribbling in at 10 p.m. -- the elephant vote (those ballot boxes brought in from particularly difficult to reach

communities by elephant) coming in last. For hours the balance hung between Democrats and New Aspiration at 124 seats each. Occasionally a seat would bounce between them. I silently begged the elephants to vote the right way, although I knew that the real power now lay in the party "deputies" and their ability to woo, or buy, coalition partners. The newspapers had warned us to be careful crossing the street the night of the election as phalanxes of limousines and security cars chased wildly by careening media vehicles would race through the streets of Bangkok as journalists tried to find out which party leader was going to which other party leader's "safehouse" to discuss the spoils to be had as part of a coalition. We watched such races on the major thoroughfare near our guest house trying to guess which of the limos were merely decoys. Although eventually the New Aspiration Party actually pulled ahead slightly in the vote, so intense was the battle over plum ministries that the question of who would actually form the government was not fully resolved for several days as third and fourth party leaders held out for prize ministries. I began to understand the national respect for the monarchy.

The fallout of the election was not good for women. Women were shut out of the Cabinet, the Palang Dharma party lost all but one seat, and the numbers of women in Parliament overall fell. (Prominent coalition members defended their leader by saying women had nothing to fear for they were indeed represented in Cabinet since the PM always listened to his wife.) Political women spoke afterwards of the difficulties of campaigning for women -- the constant accusations of sexual infidelity, the threat of violence and harassment. One of their frustrations was their inability to investigate the conditions of prostitutes and bar girls because their reputations would be tarnished by being seen in such places.

A continuing theme evoked by my interviewees was how attitudes had been changed by meeting and talking with the women who were actually involved in the sex-industry. I myself had avoided doing this so far because I felt that it was the most over-researched part of the field as journalists and academics along with the tourists troupe through the bars of Patpong and Pattaya which have become more of a parody of themselves as the spotlight on them (whether voyeuristic or not) increases in intensity. Surely the bar-girls were getting tired of the attention? Sure enough, as I chatted with the women working in one of the "upstairs" bars in Patpong I heard one remark to another how I reminded her of a woman I knew to be working with the local prostitutes' rights organization -- a foreigner, who, like me, had talked to them about their lives and what it meant to be working as a prostitute. Indeed, they told me mostly what I expected to hear -- some were too young to be in this work, some felt they were too old, they were raising children,

supporting parents, trying to get out, wanting to stay in. Their voices were multiple and complex. They were women both taken advantage of and taking advantage. I was reminded of the silent message on the t-shirt I had seen a woman wearing on the street "Don't define us, we'll define ourselves."

*

Finally, in mid-December, I packed up my tapes and papers -- putting some onboard ship and wishing them godspeed on their two-month journey across the Pacific -- hoping fervently I'd see them on the other end. The bulk of my material, though, I felt couldn't possibly be replaced, so it would have to travel by plane with me. The night before departure, as my luggage got bigger and heavier, I kept picking it up trying to comfort myself that it was still under the 70lb weight limit. The next morning, I tried to act nonchalant at the moment of check-in as the red digital numbers on the luggage scale sped higher and higher. I had visions of an extremely expensive overweight luggage penalty. I smiled at the ticket agent. He smiled back and waved me through.

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BROCK UNIVERSITY

Awards

Professor Kernaghan has been awarded the (Governor General) Vanier Gold Medal for Excellence in Public Administration by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada. Professor Kernaghan has also received the Brock University Award for Distinguished Research and Creative Activity.

Publications

Makus, Ingrid, *Women, Politics and Reproduction: The Liberal Legacy*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON

Awards

Professor Brian Howe, with Katherine Covell in Psychology, recently has been awarded a \$25,000 research grant from Heritage Canada for a project on political education. The project will involve a series of studies on the implementation of children's rights

education into elementary schools in Nova Scotia and Atlantic Canada.

Conferences

The 1997 Atlantic Political Studies Association annual conference will be held at UCCB in October. The conference title is "Reinventing Governance: Atlantic Canada in a Changing National and International Environment".

Publications

Howe, Brian and Katherine Covell, "Children's Rights in Hard Times", in Raymond B. Blake, Penny Bryden, and Frank Strain (eds.), *The Welfare State in Canada: Past, Present and Future*, Toronto: Irwin, 1997.

Howe, Brian and Katherine Covell, "Public Attitudes and Juvenile Justice in Canada," *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, 4, Spring, 1997, pp. 345-355

Johnson, David and Brian Howe, "Human Rights Commissions in Canada: Reform or Reinvention?" *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, 12:1, Summer, 1997.

Johnson, David, "Electoral Ethics in Debut de Siecle Ontario: A Study of Law, Politics, and Culture," *Journal of History and Politics*, Summer, 1997.

Guy, James (ed.) *Expanding Our Political Horizons*, Toronto: Harcourt Brace, 1997.

Gupta, Mohini, "Revisiting the Indian Constitution in the 1990s," monograph by the *Associated Publishers*, New Delhi, India, 1996.

Other Developments

Professor David Johnson has been offered a contract by Emond-Montgomery for production of a monograph on famous trials in the Western legal culture. This work will be co-authored with Carl Baar from Brock University.

Professor Johnson is also working on an article on regional economic development policy in Cape Breton. He will be presenting this work at the Canadian Studies Conference to be held at Queen's University, Belfast, in May 1997.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Awards

Peter J. Stoett has received a SSHRC post-doctoral fellowship which he will hold in the department beginning in the Fall of 1997. He will be working on a project entitled "Multilateral Wildlife Protection and Canadian Foreign Policy." Peter has also published a new book with UBC Press entitled *The International Politics of Whaling*.

Sabbaticals

Theresa Lee has been granted sabbatical and will spend the academic year 97/98 as a Visiting Scholar at the Fairbank Center for East-Asian Research, Harvard University.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

Publications

Croci, Osvaldo, *The European Union: A Bibliography*, 2nd edition, available at:
<http://www.pitt.edu/~wesnews/EU-BIB-W7.htm>

Sabbaticals

Jean Angrand and Alan Shandro will be on sabbatical in 1997-98.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Congés sabbatiques

Tessy Bakary: 1 septembre 1997 au 31 août 1998
Jean Crête: 1 septembre 1997 au 31 août 1998
Jean Mercier: 15 juillet 1997 au 14 juillet 1998
Max Nemni: 1 juillet 1997 au 31 décembre 1997
François Pétry: 1 janvier 1997 au 31 décembre 1997

Publications récentes

Balthazar, Louis, "Quebec and the Ideal of Federalism," dans Marcel Fournier, Michael Rosenberg et Deeva White (dirs.), dans *Quebec Society, Critical Issues*, Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall, 1997, pp. 45-60.

Balthazar, Louis, *French-Canadian Civilization*. The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States,

Washington, D.C. & Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, MI, 1996 (Brochure).

Balthazar, Louis, "Toward a New Citizenship: The Dynamics of Multi-Ethnicity in French-Speaking Quebec," in Jean Lapointe and William Safran (eds.), *Ethnicity and Citizenship: The Canadian Case*, London: Frank Cass, 1996, pp. 82-95.

Balthazar, Louis, "Identity and Nationalism in Quebec," in James Littleton (ed.), *Clash of Identities*, Toronto: Prentice-Hall, 1996, pp. 101-112.

Balthazar, Louis, "De politick van Quebec en her Canadese federalisme," dans L. d'Haenens (dir.), *Het Land Van De Ahorn: Visies op Canada*, Gand (Pays-Bas): Academia Press, 1996, pp. 3-20.

Balthazar, Louis, "Changes in the World System and U.S. Relations with the Americas," in Gordon Mace et Jean-Philippe Therrien (eds.), *Foreign Policy and Regionalism in the Americas*, Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1996, pp. 19-38.

Balthazar, Louis, "Valeurs canadiennes en déperdition," dans John Trent, Robert Young, et Guy Lachapelle (dirs.) *Québec-Canada, Nouveaux sentiers vers l'avenir*, Ottawa: Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1996, pp. 125-127.

Balthazar, Louis, "Within the Black Box: Reflections from a French Quebec Vantage Point," *The American Review of Canadian Studies* (numéro sur le référendum québécois de 1995), Winter 1995, pp. 519-541.

Balthazar, Louis, "À propos de concertation: expériences, dangers et promesses," *Forces, Revue de documentation économique, sociale et culturelle* (numéro consacré au Sommet sur l'économie et l'emploi), no 114, 1996, pp. 92-96.

Crête, Jean, "Les Olympiques et le citoyen," dans J. Augustin et C. Sorbets (dirs.), *La culture du sport au Québec*, Talence: Maison des sciences de l'homme d'aquitaine, 1996, pp. 157-175.

Crête, Jean, "The Quebec 1995 Constitutional Referendum," *Regional & Federal Studies*, 6:3, 1996, pp. 81-92.

Crête, Jean et L.-M. Imbeau, *Comprendre et communiquer la science*, 2e édition, revue et corrigée, Bruxelles: DeBoeck Université, 1996, 200p.

Crête, Jean et L.-M. Imbeau, "L'État dans les sociétés provinciales au Canada," dans G.-P. Augustin (dir.),

- L'institutionnalisation du territoire au Canada*, Bordeaux (France) et Sainte-Foy (Québec): Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux/Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1996, pp. 27-38.
- Crête, Jean et G. Lachapelle, "The Bloc Québécois," dans H. G. Thorburn (dir.), *Party Politics in Canada*, Scarborough (Ontario): Prentice-Hall, 1996, pp. 417-427.
- Gingras, Anne-Marie, "Public Opinion: Construction and Persuasion," *The Canadian Journal of Communication*, 21:4, 1996, pp. 445-461 (collaboration Jean-Pierre Carrier).
- Gingras, Anne-Marie, "Les métaphores dans le langage politique," *Politique et Sociétés*, 15e année, numéro 30, 1996, pp. 159-171 (note de recherche).
- Gosselin, Guy, J.-P. Thérien et M. Fortmann, "The Organization of American States: Restructuring Inter-American Multilateralism," *Global Governance*, 2:2, May/August 1996, pp. 215-239.
- Gosselin, Guy, Gordon Mace et Louis Bélanger, "La sécurité coopérative régionale dans les Amériques: le cas des institutions démocratiques," dans M. Fortmann, S.N. MacFarlane et S. Roussel (dirs.), *Tous pour un ou chacun pour soi. Promesses et limites de la coopération régionale en matière de sécurité*, Québec: Institut québécois des hautes études internationales, 1996, pp. 337-359.
- Gosselin, Guy, J.-P. Thérien et L. Bélanger, "El surgimiento de un nuevo actor internacional," dans P. Martin, A. Noël et B.J. Stevenson (dirs.), *Perspectivas sobre Québec contemporaneo*, Mexico: Editorial Porruo, 1996, pp. 271-197.
- Gosselin, Guy et Gordon Mace, "Souveraineté et mutation de territoires: le cas canadien," dans G.-P. Augustin (dir.), *L'institutionnalisation du territoire au Canada*, Bordeaux (France) et Sainte-Foy (Québec): Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux/Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1996, pp. 47-84.
- Nemni, Max, "The Patriation of the Constitution and the Making of the Canadian Nation," in B. de Villiers and Jabu Sindane (eds.), *Managing Constitutional Change*, Pretoria: South Africa: HSRC Publishers, 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "The Intellectuals of Separatism," *The Literary Review of Canada*, 5:2, February 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "Une victoire sans gagnants," et "La construction de la nation au Québec," *Cité Libre*, XXIV:1, janvier-février 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "Le séparatisme à nu," *Cité Libre*, XXIV:2, mars-avril 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "La valse folle des symboles," *Cité Libre*, XXIV:3, mai-juin 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "Un jour nouveau se lève au Québec," "Interview avec Peter Russell," et "50% +1 = tyrannie de la majorité," *Cité Libre*, XXIV:4, septembre-octobre 1996.
- Nemni, Max, "L'hémorragie," et "La langue de bois," *Cité Libre*, XXIV:5, novembre-décembre 1996.
- Pelletier, Réjean, "Le Québec et le Canada: asymétrie de pouvoir et logique d'égalité," dans G.-P. Augustin (dir.), *L'institutionnalisation du territoire au Canada*, Bordeaux (France) et Sainte-Foy (Québec): Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux/Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1996, pp. 169-184.
- Pelletier, Réjean et Daniel Guérin, "Postmatérialisme et clivage partisan au Québec: Les partis sont-ils différents?," *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique*, 29:1, mars 1996, pp. 71-109.
- Pelletier, Réjean, "Constitution et fédéralisme," et "Les partis politiques fédéraux," dans M. Tremblay et M. Pelletier (dirs.), *Système parlementaire canadien*, Sainte-Foy: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1996.
- Quesnel, Louise, "La ville citoyenne du village global," dans G.-P. Augustin (dir.), *L'institutionnalisation du territoire au Canada*, Bordeaux (France) et Sainte-Foy (Québec): Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux/Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1996, pp. 145-168.
- Quesnel, Louise, "Décentralisation et développement local dans un pays de type fédéral: le cas du Québec au Canada," dans J. Wodz (dir.), *Les acteurs de la vie politique locale*, Katowice: Éditions Slask, 1996, pp. 63-84.
- Quesnel, Louise, "Media and Urban Politics: The 1991 Civic Elections in Toronto," *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, 5:2, 1996, pp. 220-249.
- Quesnel, Louise, "Les politiques environnementales au Canada: compétences et interventions," "La décentralisation est-elle possible dans la gestion de l'environnement?," *Droit et ville*, 42, 1996.

Thèses

Jimenez-Orte, Jesus: "Rationalité, science et pouvoir. L'entreprise sociobiologique" (Directeur: Jacques Zylberberg)

Mahamana, Yahaya: "La fonction publique de carrière face aux nouveaux défis de gestion: Le cas du Niger" (Directeur: Vincent Lemieux)

Annonces diverses

L'École d'été du Département de science politique de l'Université Laval à l'intention des étudiants et étudiantes de baccalauréat du Canada anglais se tiendra du 5 au 30 mai 1997.

Jean Mercier, professeur au Département de science politique terminera son mandat de directeur le 15 juillet 1997, mandat qui avait commencé en juillet 1994.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA**Appointments**

Professor W.F.W. Neville has been appointed Head of the Department for a three (3) year term beginning July 1, 1997.

Awards

One of the Department's Honours students, Ms. Lisa Smirl, is the winner of a 1997 Rhodes Scholarship.

Retirements

Dr. Ken Reshaur will be taking retirement effective July 1, 1998.

Dr. Phil Wichern retired as of January 1, 1997.

Sabbaticals

Dr. Geoff Lambert has been granted research/study leave for the 1997-98 academic year.

Dr. Paul Buteux will be on leave, January to June 1998.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY**Appointments**

Naren Subramanian (PhD, MIT) -- Associate Professor, South Asian and Comparative Politics.

Sabbaticals

Richard Schultz (1997-98)

T.V. Paul (1997-98)

Announcements

The Department of Political Science announces the establishment in 1996 of the Research Group in International Security. The Group's academic activities promote security and strategic studies in Montreal through collaboration between McGill University and the Université de Montréal. The Research Group in International Security will sponsor in May 1997 a Conference on International Order in the Twenty-First Century. The Research Group also plans a conference in the spring 1998 on Ethnic Conflict.

The Department of Political Science is currently the home of the editorial responsibilities for two journals: *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique* and *Politique et Sociétés*.

Recent Theses

Hristoulas, Athanasios: "Domestic Instability, Government Popularity and the Causes of International Conflict: A New Look at Diversion Theory"

Laferrière, Eric: "The Failure of Peace: An Ecological Critique of International Relations Theory"

Chang, Keung: "Foreign Policy Decision-Making in Protracted Conflicts: Korea, 1948-93"

Castle, Alan: "Collusion and Challenge: Major Wars, Domestic Coalitions and Revisionist States"

Chowers, Eyal: "The Modern Self in The Labyrinth: A Study of Entrapment in the Works of Weber, Freud, and Foucault"

Dr. Chowers' Dissertation won the Leo Strauss at the 1996 APSA Meetings.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Announcements

"Canada-EU Exchange Programme: The Politics of Multi-Level Systems of Governance" -- Memorial University is part of a consortium of Canadian and European Universities which has received support for a student exchange programme under the Canada-European Community Higher Education Agreement. Canadian partners are Memorial, Laurentian, and Calgary. European partners are Limerick, Robert Gordon (Aberdeen), Leiden and Uppsala.

The exchange programme focusses on the politics of multi-level systems of governance. In addition to sending seven students from each participating university to study at a participating institution on the other side of the Atlantic, the project includes faculty exchanges, the organization of a virtual seminar, and simulations of decision-making in the European Union and other complex systems of governance over a three year period. Both the virtual seminar and simulations are an attempt to involve "non-mobile" as well as mobile students in the exchange programme. For further information, contact Steven Wolinetz, at Memorial, or Nick Rees at the University of Limerick.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Bourses

Douglas Moggach: Bourse CRSH, "Nation, State and Market", 1997-2000

Linda Cardinal: Bourse CRSH, "L'identité québécoise moderne". Recherche en collaboration, Linda Cardinal, Claude Couture (sciences sociales, Faculté St-Jean), Claude Denis (sciences sociales, Faculté St-Jean).

Congés sabbatiques

Duncan Cameron (1er juillet 1997 - 30 juin 1998)
François-Pierre Gingras (1er juillet 1997 - 30 juin 1998)
Jeanne Laux (1er juillet 1997 - 31 décembre 1997)
Manon Tremblay (1er janvier 1998 - 30 juin 1998)

Nominations

La professeure Caroline Andrew a été nommée doyenne de la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université d'Ottawa. Elle a entrepris ses nouvelles fonctions le 1er mai.

Le professeur Douglas Moggach a été nommé directeur du Département de science politique.

Publications et présentations

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Oppression, Liberation, and Narcissism: A Jungian Psychopolitical Analysis of the Ideas of Albert Memmi," *Alternatives*, 21:4, October-December, 1996.

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Divergent Development: The Pursuit of Liberty, Equality, and Growth in Argentina and the Republic of Korea," *Journal of World-Systems Research*, 3, 1997.

Gingras, François-Pierre et Ricky Richard, "bibliPOL - Banque bibliographique pour l'enseignement de la science politique en français," <http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/bibliopol.html>, 1997.

Gingras, François-Pierre, "CyberSciencesPo," <http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras.html>, 1997.

Cardinal, Linda (dir.), *Femmes et francophonie, à partir de notre expérience*, numéro spécial des *Cahiers réseau de recherche féministes*, no. 4, 1996.

Cardinal, Linda et Martine Perreault, "Le droit au choix et le jugement Morgantaler" dans Manon Tremblay (dir.), *Femmes et représentation politique au Québec et au Canada*, Montréal: Remue-ménage, 1997.

Cardinal, Linda, "Droit linguistiques, droits des minorités, droits des nations". Présenté au colloque *L'Avenir de la francophonie canadienne*, Centre d'études constitutionnelles / Faculté St-Jean, Université d'Alberta, Edmonton, 24-26 janvier 1997.

Cardinal, Linda, "Le poids politique des francophones Nord-Québec". Présenté au colloque *L'avenir politique des minorités canadiennes-françaises, entre l'arbre et l'écorce*, CRCCF, Université d'Ottawa, le 7 mars 1997.

Cameron, Duncan, "The Propaganda Model", présentation au *Canadian Studies Conference*, University of Windsor/Wayne State University, Windsor, 31 janvier 1997.

Cameron, Duncan, "Can a Bank Change?", présentation publique, St. Lawrence Centre, Toronto, 30 janvier 1997.

Cameron, Duncan, "Neo Liberalism in Canada", présenté au colloque annuel de l'*Association d'études mexicaines du Canada*, Guadalajara, Mexique, 2-5 décembre 1996.

Moggach, Douglas, "Concepts of Sovereignty", présenté au *Studies in Political Economy Annual Conference*, Université Carleton, Ottawa, janvier 1997.

Laux, Jeanne, "Transitions démocratiques à l'est", conférence présenté au Colloque sur *Néolibéralisme et alternatives démocratiques*, Université d'Ottawa, 14 mars 1997.

Laux, Jeanne, "Multilateralism in Europe after the Cold War", conférence au Foreign Service Institute (Ministère des affaires étrangères et commerce international), 27 mars 1997.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Publications

Barry Bartmann and David Milne have been conducting comparative small islands research for the North Atlantic Islands Programme sponsored by the Institute of Islands Studies (IIS) at UPEI and NordREFO, the Nordic Institute of Regional Policy Research, Stockholm. They will present their findings at a conference on the Cultural Heritage of Small Islands and States at the University of Malta, May 1997. They are also co-editing a book for the IIS and NordREFO, *Constitutionalism and Economic Space*, to be published next year.

Crosley, John, "Picture This: Women Politicians Hold Key Posts in Prince Edward Island," in Jane Arcsott and Linda Trimble (eds.), *In the Presence of Women: Representation in Canadian Governments*, Toronto: Harcourt Brace, 1997.

Srebnik, Henry, "Quebec Separatism, the 1995 Referendum, and the Future of Confederation: The Alberta Right Responds," *Prairie Forum*, 21, Fall 1996.

Srebnik, Henry and Geoffrey Martin, "Revisiting the Impossible Dream? The Political Union Debate in Atlantic Canada," in David Taras and Beverly Rasporich (eds.), *A Passion for Identity: An Introduction to Canadian Studies*, 3rd ed., Toronto: ITP Nelson, 1997.

Retirements

David Milne has retired. He will be a visiting professor at the University of Malta, 1997-98.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Appointments

Paul Kopas has been appointed to a one year (term) position as assistant professor for the 1997-98 academic year. Robert Schwab has been appointed to a part-time (60 percent) term position as assistant professor, also for 1997-98.

Professor Alan Cairns, who holds the Saskatchewan Law Foundation Chair at the University of Saskatchewan for 1997, is spending part of this time with the Department. He will be teaching a graduate course in Political Studies in the coming fall term.

Conferences

A conference on "Citizenship, Diversity and Pluralism: Comparative Perspectives" will be held at the University of Saskatchewan for October 30-November 1, 1997. Sponsored jointly by the College of Law and the Department of Political Studies, the Conference will have sessions on a variety of topics relating to citizenship in plural societies. These include: Conceptual Approaches to the Study of Citizenship, Subnationalisms, Social Citizenship, and Multiculturalism. There will also be panels on citizenship and pluralism in particular countries or regions of the world, including Canada, Russia, South Africa, and Europe.

Conference organizers are Alan Cairns, John Courtney, Peter MacKinnon, Hans Michelmann and David Smith. Further information will be available after June 15 through the Department of Political Studies, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5A5. FAX: (306) 966 5250, or e-mail: Hnatiukl@admin.usask.ca.

Leaves

Professor Richard Nordahl will spend a one year leave in Toronto. Professor Hans Michelmann will be on administrative leave for the 1997-98 academic year. Professor Donald Story will be on sabbatical for the second half of the 1997-98 academic year.

Other announcements

Professor David E. Smith begins his three year term as department head on July 1, 1997.

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY

Publications

Patrick Malcolmson and Richard Myers have published a new introductory textbook on Canadian government titled *The Canadian Regime*. It is published by Broadview.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Griffin Cohen, Marjorie, "Corporate Responsibility Must Not be Left to Corporations," *Policy Options*, 17:10, December, 1996.

Griffin Cohen, Marjorie, "Democracy and Trade Agreements: Challenges for Disadvantaged Women, Minorities and States," in Patrick Boyer and Daniel Drache (eds.), *Do Nation States Have a Future?*, London: Routledge, 1996.

Cohon, Theodore, "The Impact of Economic Integration on Canadian Agricultural Policy," in C. Paraskevopoulos, R. Grinspun, and G. Eaton (eds.), *Economic Integration in the Americas*, Edward Elgar, 1996.

Cohon, Theodore and Paddy Smith, "Subnational Governments as International Actors: Constituent Diplomacy in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest," *B.C. Studies*, 110, Summer, 1996.

Dobuzinskis, Laurent, Michael Howlett and David Laycock (eds.), *Policy Studies in Canada: The State of the Art*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996.

Hessing, Melody and Michael Howlett, *Canadian Natural Resource and Environmental Policy: Political Economy and Public Policy*, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1997.

Howlett, Michael, "Issue-Attention and Punctuated Equilibria Models Reconsidered: An Empirical Examination of the Dynamics of Agenda-Setting in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 30:1, 1997.

Howlett, Michael and Jeremy Rayner, "Opening up the Woods?: The Origins and Future of Contemporary Canadian Forest Policy Conflicts," *National History*, 1:1, 1997.

Howlett, Michael, Stephen McBride and M. Ramesh, "The New Interventionism in Canada: An Assessment of

Recent Experiences at the Federal and Provincial Levels," *Australian Journal of Political Economy*, 1996.

Dunk, Thomas, Stephen McBride and Randle Nelson (eds.), *The Training Trap: Ideology, Training and the Labour Market*, Halifax: Fernwood, 1996.

McBride, Stephen, "The Continuing Crisis of Social Democracy: Ontario's Social Contract in Perspective," *Studies in Political Economy* 50, Summer, 1996.

Long, David and Alexander Moens (eds.), "The Common Foreign Security Policy at a Crossroads," *Journal of European Integration* (Special Issue), 20:2-3, Winter 1996.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Appointments

Frank Cunningham is the President designate of the Canadian Philosophical Association.

Evert Lindquist has been made Vice-Chair, Research Committee, Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

Rob Vipond has become Associate Dean, Development, in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Awards

The 1996 biennial Smiley Prize was awarded to Ron Manzer for his book, *Public Schools and Public Ideas: Canadian Educational Policy in Historical Perspective* (University of Toronto Press, 1994). The book was judged to be the "best book published in English or French in the field relating to the study of government and politics in Canada in 1994 or 1995."

David Welch's book, *Justice and the Genesis of War*, published by Cambridge University Press in 1993, was awarded the *Edgar S. Furniss Book Award for an Outstanding Contribution to National Security Studies* by the Mershon Center, Ohio State University.

Louis Pauly has won a three-year SSHRC grant and has put two book manuscripts into the publishing pipeline.

Doctoral Graduates (1996)

Joel Ericson
"Private Firms, City Government, and Credible Commitment: The Case of St. Petersburg, 1986-1993"

Fuh-Wen Tzeng

"China's Open Door Policy: The Political Basis of Policy Continuity, 1978-1992"

Joanna Everitt

"Changing Attitudes and Changing Times: The Gender Gap in Canada 1965-1990"

Eve Grace

"Conscience and Existence: The Natural Foundation of Morality in Rousseau's Thought"

Darcy Wudel

"Tocqueville on Centralization"

Tish O'Reilly

"For a Word on a Page': Ontario's Health Practitioners"

Bryan-Paul Frost

"A Critical Introduction to the Political Philosophy of Alexandre Kojeve"

David McDonald

"The Politics of Ecology in South Africa"

Lisa Young

"Can Feminists Transform Party Politics? Women's Movements and Political Parties in Canada and the United States, 1970-1993"

Katherine Isbester

"The Nicaraguan Women's Movement 1977-1994: Identity, Strategies and Goals"

Arnd Juergenson

"Structural Change and Agency in the Democratization of Venezuela"

Kole Shettima

"Participation, Gender and Politics in Institutions of Rural Reform: A Comparative Study in Northern Nigeria"

John Young

"Local Government and the Russian State: The Organization of Power and the Quest for Local Self-Government"

Pamela Jordan

"Russian Advocates in a Post-Soviet World: The Struggle for Professional Identity and Efforts to Redefine Legal Service"

Loralea Michaelis

"Modernity and the Problem of Disappointment: The Political Theory of Friederich Holderlin's Hyperion"

David Campbell

"The Implementation of Industrial Pollution Control in China's Xianen Special Economic Zone, 1979-1992"

Greg Inwood

"Nationalism Versus Continentalism: Ideology in the Mirror of the Macdonald Royal Commission"

Ana Margheritis

"Implementing Structural Adjustment in Argentina: The Politics of Privatization" (grad.: June 1997)

Haig Patapan

"The Liberal Politics of Rights: Changing Constitutionalism and the Bill of Rights Debate in Australia and Canada"

Benjamin Wong

"Justice and Friendship in Xenophon's Memorabilia"

Christie Gombay

"Eating Cities: The Politics of Everyday Life in Kampala, Uganda"

Hirings

Neil Freeman (Ph. D. 1993) has joined the Department as an adjunct professor and as a public policy consultant on electric power, provincial and municipal issues.

Publications

Jean Edward Smith has published a book entitled *John Marshall: Definer of a Nation* (Henry Holt). This book was reviewed in the *New York Times Book Review* (December 1, 1996).

Joseph Fletcher and Peter Russell, with Paul Sniderman of Stanford University and Philip Tetlock of Ohio State, have published *The Clash of Rights: Liberty, Equality and Legitimacy in Pluralist Democracy* (Yale University Press).

Comparing Democracies has been published, edited by Larry Leduc, with Richard Niemi (University of Rochester) and Pippa Norris (Harvard). Included is a chapter by Sylvia Bashevkin, "Interest Groups and New Social Movements".

Neil Nevitte's book, *The Decline of Deference: Canadian Value Change in Cross-National Perspective*, was published recently by Broadview Press.

Making Cities Work: The Role of Local Authorities in the Urban Environment, by Richard Gilbert, Don Stevenson,

Herbert Girardet, and U of T's Richard Stren, has been published by Earthscan Publications Ltd.

Cambridge University Press has published the latest book by Peter Solomon, *Soviet Criminal Justice Under Stalin*.

Retirements

A fond farewell to Jonathan Barker, Steve Dupré and Peter Russell who have recently retired.

Sabbaticals

S. Bashevkin (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1998)
 J. Fletcher (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998)
 J. Esbrey (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998)
 N. Nevitte (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1998)
 T. Pangle (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998)
 D. Rayside (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1998)
 R. Sandbrook (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998)
 D. Schwartz (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1998)
 R. Simeon (July 1, 1997 to Dec. 31, 1998)

Other developments

Tom Pangle was on an APSA panel organized by Ronnie Beiner on Michael Sandel's new book, *Democracy's Discontents*. He also delivered a series of lectures on Greek political thought in Greece, and has been appointed to the International Advisory Board of the Centre for the Study of Modern Constitutionalism at the University of London.

John Kirton continues to lead a multinational, multidisciplinary team developing a framework for monitoring NAFTA's environmental effects, financed by NAFTA's Commission for Environmental Cooperation.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Awards

Professor Andrew F. Cooper has been awarded a SSHRC grant (\$36,000) 1997-99 for his project, "Diplomatic Puzzles: Canadian Issue-Specific Activity in Comparative Perspective".

Conferences

Professors Kathy Brock (Wilfrid Laurier University), Sandra Burt and Margaret Moore (University of Waterloo) are organizing the second "Women and Representation" conference, to be held at University of Guelph, University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier

University on October 3 and 4, 1997. For more information, contact Sandra Burt (sburt@artshh.watstar.uwaterloo.ca).

Publications

Cooper, Andrew F., *Canadian Foreign Policy: Old Habits, New Directions*, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall, 1997.

Williams, Robert J., "Without Mysteries or Miracles: Conducting Cultural Policy in the Canadian Federal System," in Patrick C. Fafard and Douglas M. Brown (eds.), *Canada: The State of the Federation 1996*, Kingston: Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, 1997.

The Russian translation of Peter Solomon's new book *Soviet Criminal Justice Under Stalin* (Cambridge University Press, 1996) is scheduled to be published in 1998.

The Uneasy Success of Postwar Europe, by Dusan Pokorny, Volume 2 of his *Efficiency and Justice in the Industrial World*, was published by M. E. Sharpe, New York, in November 1996.

Who Elected the Bankers? Surveillance and Control in the World Economy by Louis Pauly will be published this year by Cornell University Press.

There are two new books by Paul Magocsi: *A New Slavic Language is Born* (Columbia University Press, 1996), and *A History of Ukraine* (University of Toronto Press and University of Toronto Press, 1996).

Sabbaticals

Margaret Moore will be on sabbatical from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998.

Other Developments

Professor Andrew Cooper has been elected to the Board of Directors for the Canadian Political Science Association.

Professor Robert Williams has just completed a two-year term as President of the Australian Studies Association of North America.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Appointments

The Department will be joined shortly by Ian Brodie from the University of Calgary, and Miriam Lapp, from l'Université de Montréal.

Sabbaticals

Richard Vernon and John N. McDougall (1997-98)

Job Opportunities

The Department of Political Science, University of Western Ontario, has advertised a probationary appointment, joint with the Faculty of Medicine (Epidemiology and Biostatistics) in health policy evaluation or administration. Please see the *CAUT Bulletin* for details.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES / OFFRES D'EMPLOI

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Job Opportunities: Subject to budgetary approval, the Department of Political Science seeks applications for a tenure track appointment at the rank of assistant professor effective January 1, 1998. The successful candidate is required to teach international relations theory as his/her main focus of interest with the ancillary fields of American foreign policy and/or a research focus on regional relations in the Middle East. Applicants must have a completed PhD and a commitment to effective teaching and scholarly research. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities, and persons with disabilities. Persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and names of at least three referees, should be made by September 2, 1997 to: Dr. V. Seymour Wilson, Chair, Department of Political Science, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6.

YORK UNIVERSITY

York University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Political Science invites applications for a three-year contractually-limited position at the rank of Assistant Professor in Canadian Politics. Candidates will be

expected to have demonstrated research and teaching ability in public law (including constitutional law and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms), in combination with one or more of public policy, public administration (including ethical politics), interest groups, parties and elections or urban politics. Appointment commences July 1, 1997. Applications must be received by May 15, 1997. Requirements: Ph.D. or equivalent. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, appropriate examples of their scholarship, and teaching evaluations, and arrange to have three letters of reference sent to Professor Harvey G. Simmons, Department of Political Science, Rm. S669 Ross Bldg., York University, 4700 Keele Street, North York, Ontario M3J 1P3. This appointment is subject to budgetary approval. York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES ET APPELS DE MANUSCRITS / SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

14-16 mai, Trois-Rivières

"L'individu pour la science politique: aux frontières de la citoyenneté, de la nation et du monde"

Contact: Société québécoise de science politique
(514) 987-3000, poste 4582

Objectifs: Dans le cadre du 65e Congrès de l'ACFAS, les thèmes suivants seront abordés: le concept de l'individu; l'appartenance et la participation à une collectivité politique; l'individu au-delà des frontières nationales; et l'ouverture vers de nouvelles perspectives.

15-16 mai, Montréal

Congrès annuel 1997 de l'ASDEQ-nationale

"Le progrès technologique: évolution ou révolution?"

Association des économistes québécois

Contact: Marie-Line Duval

(514) 342-7537

Participants: Plusieurs conférenciers: l'honorable Pierre Pettigrew, ministre, Développement des Ressources humaines Canada; Serge Godin, Groupe CGI; Marcel Messier, Bell Canada; Florian Sauvageau, Université Laval; Alain Paquet, UQAM; Helen Sinclair, Bank Works Trading; et Michel Carpentier, Gouvernement du Québec. Objectifs: Plusieurs débats sur les ajustements imposés par les innovations technologiques sur les marchés financiers, dans les organisations économiques et sur le marché du travail.

16 May, Calgary

"Right to Work Laws: The Global Evidence in Reducing Unemployment"

Contact: The Fraser Institute
(604) 688-0221, ext.: 310

Participants: Speakers include: Herbert Grubel, Simon Fraser University; Barry Hirsch, Florida State University; John T. Addison, University of South Carolina; Wolfgang Kasper, University of New South Wales, Australia; and Roger Bedard, Right-to-Work Association of Canada.

Objectives: To dispel the myths and present the facts on the economic impact of right-to-work laws.

22-23 May, Ottawa

Human rights, self-determination and democracy

Contact: Canadian Bar Association and the University of Ottawa

Marie-Anne Nixon (613) 237-2925, ext. 133

Participants: Several speakers including Peter Hogg and Patrick Monahan, Osgoode Hall Law School. Other speakers are not yet confirmed.

25-27 mai, Victoria

Atelier de la Gestion Financière du Secteur Public: Établir la route ensemble

Contact: Institut de la gestion financière du Canada
(613) 566-2150

Participants: Plusieurs conférenciers incluant: l'honorable David Anderson; Robert Bish, School of Public Administration, University of Victoria; Alan Winberg, Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor; et John Tait, Bureau du Conseil privé.

Objectifs: Séances plénières sur: les perspectives actuelles de partenariat public-privé; les mécanismes et les options électroniques de prestation de services au Canada; et les enjeux de la gestion financière des affaires autochtones.

26 May, Toronto

"Dollars, Death and DNA: Challenges at the Frontiers of Health Care"

Contact: Canadian Club of Toronto
(416) 363-5590

Participants: Dr. Peter A. Singer, Director, University of Toronto Joint Centre for Bioethics.

Objectives: Explore what can be done, individually and as a society, to address some of the ethical challenges at the frontiers of health care including limited public resources, increasing life support technology, and advances in genetics and molecular medicine.

28-30 May, Ottawa

"World Class Cities: Can Canada Play?"

Contact: International Council for Canadian Studies
Alain Guimont: (613) 789-7834
E-mail: aguimont@iccs-ciec.ca

Participants: The deadline for proposals is March 31, 1997. A total of 20 presentations are expected.

Objectives: Plenary sessions will address four topics involving world class cities: community belonging, diversity, ownership and governance. The third day of the conference, participants will be asked to share views with practitioners of urban planning.

Juin, Outaouais

La politique monétaire

Contact: Associations des économistes québécois
(514) 342-7537

Participants: Pierre Duguay, conseiller du Gouverneur de la Banque du Canada

Objectifs: Présenter le dernier rapport sur la politique monétaire et souligner les principaux résultats des études présentées lors de la conférence sur la stabilité des prix organisée par la Banque du Canada et qui sera tenue en mai 1997.

6-8 June, St. John's

Annual conference of the Association for Canadian Studies: Canadian Identity: Region - Country - Nation

Contact: Association for Canadian Studies

Lynne Darroch: (514) 987-7784

E-mail: acs-aec@uqam.ca

<http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/c1015/>

Participants: Several speakers including: Jean-Guy Prévost and Jean-Pierre Beaud, UQAM; Serge Courville, Université Laval; Gérard Bouchard, UQAC; Yvan Lamonde, McGill University; Bernard Cherubini, France; Ronald Rompkey, Memorial University; Claude Couture, University of Alberta; and Desmond Morton, McGill University.

Objectives: In conjunction with the Learned Societies. Plenaries will address: the creation of national identities; approaches to questions of identity; minority francophone identity; historical perspectives on multiculturalism; Aboriginal identity and cultural practices; and regional perspectives on identity construction.

10-16 June, Montreal and Quebec City

19th Annual Quebec Summer Seminar

Contact: Center for the Study of Canada, State University of New York

Jeanne Kissner: (518) 564-2086

E-mail: canada@Plattsburgh.edu

Participants: More than twenty prominent Quebecers have been invited including academics, politicians and cultural leaders.

Objectives: To provide a select group of academics at institutions of higher learning in the U.S. and abroad with current information about social, economic, cultural and political life in contemporary Quebec.

13-14 juin, Nantes (France)

"L'influence des États-Unis sur le Canada"

Contact: Centre d'études et de recherches sur le Canada,
Faculté des Lettres (Nantes, France)

Lynne Darroch: (514) 987-7784

Objectifs: Étude de l'influence positive ou négative des États-Unis sur le Canada et de ses conséquences. Tous les aspects - politiques, militaires, diplomatiques, économiques, sociaux, culturels, linguistiques - pourront être abordés ainsi que les tentatives de "résistance" du Canada.

25-28 June, Moscow (Russia)

Fourth Biennial International Conference for Canadian Studies: "Summing Up Canada's Century"

Contact: Russian Association for Canadian Studies

Fax: (095) 202-3016

E-mail: racs@online.ru

Objectives: Study of the past hundred years in Canadian history in order to address the following: the effects of globalization, continental integration, NAFTA and Canadian bilingualism and multiculturalism policies on the development of federalism, culture and the economy in Canada; Canada's role in the post-Cold War world; and the use of Canada's experience in building a new democratic society in Russia.

2-5 July, Leeds (England)

"Women and Texts: Languages, Technologies and Communities"

Contact: Department of English, University of Calgary

Susan Rudy: (403) 220-4664

E-mail: rudydors@acs.ucalgary.ca

3-5 juillet, Montréal

"Conférence internationale: savoir, économie et société"

Contact: Université de Montréal

Arnaud Sales: (514) 343-7310

sales@ere.umontreal.ca

Participants: Plusieurs conférenciers incluant: Steve Fuller, University of Durham, U.K.; Rodrigue Tremblay, Université de Montréal; Roger Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Stuart Blume, University of Amsterdam; and Michael Smith, McGill University.

Objectifs: Sujets traités: science, technologie, administration et transformation des sociétés; gouverne du savoir et économies fondées sur le savoir; le partage des connaissances et les stratégies des entreprises; la restructuration de l'emploi et des professions; les processus de contrôle et la rationalisation dans les sociétés du savoir; défis pour les pays en développement; et l'économie du savoir dans les pays de l'Europe Centrale et de l'Est.

5-7 juillet, Montréal

"International Conference on Socio-Economics: Rethinking the Welfare State"

Contact: The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics and l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales

Arnaud Sales: (514) 343-7310

sales@ere.umontreal.ca

Objectives: Social and economic consequences of various forms of the welfare state including: privatization; downsizing of government; social exclusion; trade-offs between unemployment and low wages; alternative delivery systems for wealth, education and welfare; and programs for the disabled.

July 18-20, 1997, Kingston

"The 14th Annual International Social Philosophy Conference"

Contact: Queens University, Kingston, Ontario

Conference Theme: Global Justice and Democracy

Focus: World Community and Democracy: Is the State Obsolete?

9-13 August, Toronto

"Bridges for Sociology: International and Interdisciplinary"

Contact: American Sociological Association

Tel.: (202) 833-3410, ext. 305

http://www.asanet.org

Objectives: Thematic and general sessions on: substantive topics of evident international importance; theoretical relations, empirical articulations, and research collaborations among sociological and other behavioral and social sciences; and the internationalization of sociology.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION XVII WORLD CONGRESS

Seoul, 17-21 August 1997

The main academic sessions of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) will run from 8:30 on Monday 18 August to 17:30 on Thursday 21 August. The main congress venue is the Hotel Lotte in downtown Seoul, Korea. A small number of meetings will take place in other nearby hotels.

For enquiries about IPSA:

IPSE Secretariat

Department of Politics

University College Dublin

Belfield, Dublin 4

Ireland

Tel.: +353-1-706 8182

Fax: +353-1-706 1171

E-mail: ipsa@ucd.ie

Immunize your kids!

Boost their chances for health



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Canadian Public
Health Association



Canadian Paediatric
Society



Canadian Medical
Association



Health
Canada

If you want your children to be healthy, protect them from disease. Immunization can keep them safe from many serious illnesses.

But remember:

Children need to complete their full schedule of shots to be protected.

So boost their chances for health.

Immunize your children. On time, every time.

If you have questions about shots or immunization schedules, contact your doctor or public health unit.

<http://www.ucd.ie/~ipsa/index.html>

For all other congress-related enquiries:

Local Organising Committee

Department of Political Science

Yonsei University

Seoul 120-749

Korea

Tel.: +82-2-361 4499

Fax: +82-2-393 0126

E-Mail: ipsa97@bubble.yonsei.edu.kr

<http://www.yonsei.ac.kr/ipsa97/index.html>

XVIII^e CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

1^{er} au 6 août, 2000

Centre des congrès de Québec

Guy Lachapelle

Université Concordia

Président SQSP

Co-responsable, Congrès de l'an 2000

La Société québécoise de science politique (SQSP) et
l'Association canadienne de science politique (ACSP) ont

officiellement déposé leur candidature pour l'obtention du XVIII^e congrès mondial de l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) lors de la rencontre de l'exécutif de l'AISP tenue à Prague en août 1995. Le 30 avril 1996, nos deux associations recevaient l'excellente nouvelle que notre proposition avait été retenue. Depuis sa fondation par l'UNESCO en 1949, l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) n'a tenu son Congrès mondial qu'une seule fois au Québec/Canada, soit en 1973 à l'Université Concordia. Vingt-sept ans plus tard, le Congrès mondial aura donc lieu à nouveau chez nous.

Depuis l'obtention du congrès, plusieurs démarches ont été entreprises par les deux co-responsables du congrès (Guy Lachapelle et John E. Trent) en vue de la préparation de cet événement international qui aura des répercussions importantes pour tous les membres de notre communauté scientifique.

Tout d'abord, il a été décidé que les congrès annuels de la Société québécoise de science politique et de l'Association canadienne de science politique de l'an 2000 auront lieu au cours de la fin de semaine précédant le Congrès mondial; les deux congrès se tiennent conjointement au Centre des congrès du 28 au 30 juillet de l'an 2000. Plusieurs autres activités auront également lieu en parallèle avec le congrès mondial. Une exposition

d'envergure internationale a déjà été prévue au Musée de la civilisation de Québec. Cette exposition qui sera présentée en collaboration avec des musées européens cherchera à porter un regard sur le passé mais surtout sur les défis que nos sociétés devront relever au cours du prochain millénaire.

Les deux associations ont également mis sur pied un certain nombre de comités dont la composition sera approuvée par nos deux associations au cours des prochains mois. Un comité d'honneur est en voie d'être approuvé, toutes les personnes pressenties étant avant tout des ambassadeurs de notre discipline qui pourront à la fois faire connaître et participer activement au financement du congrès de l'an 2000. Quant aux membres des comités d'organisation ils ont en bonne partie été choisis en fonction de trois critères: pouvoir travailler dans les deux langues officielles de l'AISP -- le français et l'anglais; être un leader dans son champ d'expertise et posséder des qualités d'entrepreneurship. La composition définitive de ces comités sera connue dès l'automne 1997.

Plusieurs démarches ont déjà été entreprises du côté du financement. Il faut d'abord souligner que sans l'aide financière du Maire de la ville de Québec, M. Jean-L'Allier, et le support technique de l'équipe du Centre des congrès de Québec, nous n'aurions pu présenter notre candidature. Le total des engagements financiers que nous avons obtenus jusqu'à présent se situe à environ 50,000\$. Au cours de l'année 1997-1998, une vaste campagne de financement sera mis sur pied afin de recueillir une somme additionnelle de 250,000\$. Tous les membres de la SQSP et de l'ACSP seront mis à contribution afin d'atteindre cet objectif.

Quant au thème du congrès, il n'appartient pas à nos associations de le déterminer. Cette prérogative appartient au Comité exécutif de l'AISP. L'association nationale peut toutefois faire une proposition. Comme il s'agira du premier congrès du prochain millénaire, ce sera peut-être un excellent moment pour faire un bilan de l'état de notre discipline. Plusieurs sous-thèmes pourront également être abordés: la personne et le politique, la protection des cultures politiques (polydiversité), la représentativité et la participation des personnes, le bien commun et les devoirs individuels, la régulation des conflits, une société sans pauvres (protection sociale), la complexité des sociétés, l'immigration, l'éthique politique.

Comme nous l'avons fait valoir lors de notre présentation à Prague devant les membres de l'exécutif d'AISP, nous voulons que le Congrès de l'an 2000 soit un moment unique qui démontrera clairement que la science politique constitue un champ de recherche essentiel pour assurer le développement démocratique de nos sociétés. À l'heure

où la distinction entre la science politique et le politique demeure, pour nombre de citoyens, ténue, nous voulons que ce congrès puisse démontrer en quoi la science politique a contribué à l'avancement des connaissances et à la prochaine génération de politicologues quelles sont les pistes de recherche à explorer.

Les congrès de l'AISP

Date	Lieu	Nombre de participants	Nombre de pays participants
1950	Zurich (Suisse)	80	23
1952	La Haye (Pays-Bas)	220	31
1955	Stockholm (Suède)	275	36
1958	Rome (Italie)	320	31
1961	Paris (France)	425	46
1964	Genève (Suisse)	494	43
1967	Bruxelles (Belgique)	745	56
1970	Munich (Allemagne)	894	46
1973	Montréal (Québec, Canada) Université Concordia	1044	56
1976	Édimbourg (Écosse)	1081	56
1979	Moscou (Russie)	1466	53
1982	Rio de Janeiro (Brésil)	1477	49
1985	Paris (France)	1763	66
1988	Washington, D.C. (É.U.)	nd	nd
1991	Buenos Aires (Argentine)	nd	nd
1994	Berlin (Allemagne)	1884	73
1997	Séoul (Corée)	nd	nd
2000	Québec (Québec, Canada)

Pour toute question au sujet du congrès, contactez Guy Lachapelle au:

Département de science politique
Concordia University

7141, rue Sherbrooke Ouest
Montréal (QC) H4R 1R6

CALL FOR PAPERS
Atlantic Provinces Political Studies Association:
Annual Conference
University College of Cape Breton
Sydney, Nova Scotia
October 17-19, 1997

"Reinventing Governance: Atlantic Canada in a Changing National and International Environment"

The 1997 APPSA Conference will be hosted this October 17-19th by the Department of Politics, Government and Public Administration at the University College of Cape Breton.

The APPSA is looking forward to a dynamic conference built around the general theme of Reinventing Governance. It is anticipated that a number of panels devoted to critical appraisals of the reinventionist/reform discourse as it applies to a variety of fields and sub-fields in the discipline. As in the past, however, panels will not be restricted to this theme, so panels spanning the breadth of the discipline are anticipated.

For more information, please contact:

Dr. David Johnson
APPSA '97 Conference Co-ordinator
Department of Politics, Government and Public Administration
University College of Cape Breton
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6L2
Tel.: (902) 563-1213
Fax: (902) 562-0119
E-mail: djohnson@uccb.ns.ca

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PROPOSALS
Georgia Political Science Association Meeting
Desoto Hilton Hotel
Savannah, GA
February 20-21, 1998

The theme of the 1998 GPSA meeting will be "Democracy and Capitalism." All scholars wishing to submit proposals for papers and/or panels should send requests by June 16, 1997, to

Glenn Abney

Department of Political Science
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30303
POLFGA@langate.gsu.edu

All scholars wishing to serve as discussants or panel chairs should also send their requests.

CALL FOR PAPERS
Michigan Feminist Studies

Michigan Feminist Studies seeks submissions for its 1997-98 issue: "Unequal Exchange: Women, Money And Power." MFS is an annual publication, edited by graduate students and addressing current issues in feminist and gender studies. While our general topic is women, gender and economic exchange, we hope it will be interpreted broadly. Possible topics include (but are by no means limited to):

- Micro-investments in women-owned businesses globally or locally
- Advertising and sexuality
- The gender politics of economic scarcity
- Social class and gender
- Marxism/feminism
- Exchange, economics, or social class in cultural studies
- Pink collar work
- Gender in slavery, colonialism or transnational capitalism
- Corporate women and the glass ceiling
- Prostitution and sex work
- Gender and managed health care
- Domestic labor and economic power within families
- The role of feminism within global capitalism
- Motherhood and cuts in welfare

Manuscripts should be 4,000-6,000 words, and double-spaced. Submit three one-sided copies. Include a 150-200 word abstract, a brief biographical note, institutional and departmental affiliation, address, telephone number and e-mail address. Refer to the 1995-96 or current issue for style; use MLA footnote form. Mail to

Michigan Feminist Studies
234 West Hall, Program in Women's Studies
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor MI 48109-1092

Inquiries can be directed to michfemstuds@umich.edu.

Submissions accepted through the summer 1997.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS**Status of Women Canada's Policy Research Fund**

On March 20, 1997 Status of Women Canada (SWC) announced the establishment of the external committee that will guide its new Policy Research Fund. The first call for proposals is now being issued. Proposals to undertake a policy research project are sought on the subjects of:

- the changing role of the state, women's paid and unpaid work, and women's vulnerability to poverty; and/or
- the integration of women's diversity into policy research, development and analysis.

Proposals should be received no later than 5:00 p.m. (EDT), Friday, May 23, 1997. For more information, please contact Status of Women Canada at (613) 995-7835.

The next call for proposals to the PRF will be issued in December 1997, the subject areas for which have not yet been finalized.

CALL FOR ESSAYS***Peace Review: A Transnational Quarterly***

Peace Review: A Transnational Quarterly is a multidisciplinary journal that publishes essays in peace studies, broadly defined. Relevant topics include war, violence, human rights, political economy, development, culture and consciousness, the environment, and related issues.

Each issue of *Peace Review* includes essays devoted to our *Issue Theme*, as well as *Off-the-Theme* essays. We are soliciting both *On-the-Theme* and *Off-the-Theme* essays for the following issues and deadlines:

On-the-Theme Essays:

Autumn 1997: *Conflicting Identities* (Deadline: 25 July 1997)

Winter 1998: *Third World Peace Perspectives* (Deadline: 22 October 1997)

Ongoing: Off-theme Essays:

Relevant topics include war, violence, human rights, political economy, development, culture and consciousness, the environment, and related issues (deadlines: same as above)

Please submit 2,500-3,500 word essays on these themes or essays off-the-theme on IBM or MAC disk to:

Robert Elias, Editor - *Peace Review*
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street.
San Francisco, CA 94117 USA
Fax: 415-388-2631/422-2346
Ph: 415-422-6349
Email: eliasr@usfca.edu

Please contact the Editor for information on writer's guidelines.

"Building Bridges '97"**The Second Annual Conference of the International Center for Canadian-American Trade**

The International Center for Canadian-American Trade invites you to their second annual conference on June 15-17, 1997 in Sarnia, Ontario and Port Huron, Michigan. Entitled "Building Bridges '97", the conference's areas of focus will include the following: trade and agriculture, labor standards, and non-tariff barriers to cross border trade.

For more information about "Building Bridges '97" or the International Center for Canadian-American Trade, please call 1-800-714-6444.

NIKAN

"International Conference on the Territorial Application of Sustainable Development"
September 10 to 14, 1997
Jonquière, Québec

Five conferences
Sixty-four workshops
Four plenary sessions

A Lesson from the Past

During the past decade, numerous projects were launched throughout the world in an attempt to meet the issues of sustainable development. Among these actions, certain resulted from a concerted effort at the level of a natural, administrative or traditional territorial unit: an ecosystem, catchment basin, geographical region, etc.. These applications appear very promising, since they favour involving the populations and giving them responsibility. This notion of responsibility for the use of a territory lies at the very heart of the philosophy held by many Native peoples.

A Future Vision ...

NIKAN means future in the Innu language. The NIKAN Conference acknowledges the present and historic importance of Native peoples in defining and applying sustainable development, as well as the need for partnership among all peoples. By representing the dream catcher in its logo, the NIKAN Conference aims to channel an ideal which should be shared by all peoples of the Earth: ensure the quality of life of present and future generations while respecting the ecosystems.

... Through Today's Actions

The NIKAN Conference will bring together people committed to sustainable development experiments of a territorial nature. Beyond the specific cultural differences and ecological characteristics of each territory, this conference aims to bring out the guiding principles which emerge from these experiments and also the conditions which allow for the successful application of the concept of sustainable development.

Themes

- Sustainable development territories
- Local actions for global issues

Honorary President

The NIKAN Conference will take place under the auspices of its Honorary President, Mr. Lucien Bouchard, Premier of Quebec.

World-Renowned Speakers

- Mrs. Beatriz Schulthess, responsible for Native dossiers at the Earth Council.
- Professor Francesco di Castri, President of the follow-up committee for the Rio Conference.
- Dr. Pierre Calame, President of the Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Man.
- Professor Jean-Pierre Reveret, Environmental Sciences Institute from the Université du Québec à Montréal.
- Professor Pierre Dansereau, professor emeritus at the University du Québec à Montréal.

Information:

Région laboratoire du développement durable
350 côte du Collège, C.P. 101
Alma (Québec) G8B 5V6
Telephone: (418) 668-7533
Fax: (418) 668-3466
E-mail: info@nikan.org

For information on the NIKAN Conference, consult our Internet site :
<http://www.nikan.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS**"Non-State Actors and Authority in the Global System: An International Conference"**

Scarman House, University of Warwick

Friday 31st October - Saturday 1st November 1997

The University of Warwick will host an interdisciplinary conference addressing the issue of non-state actors and authority in the global system, and their relationship to states as institutional players in globalization. The conference invites papers from scholars and practitioners which address the conference theme. Contributions are invited from specialists in comparative/international political economy, economics, international business, law, and sociology/social theory. Interdisciplinary contributions are particularly welcome. Proposals will be refereed.

"Non-state actors and authority" is to be interpreted broadly. In the first place papers may analyze traditional intergovernmental institutions and regimes, such as recent work in economics on the future of the Bretton Woods institutions or work by specialists from various disciplines on the European Union, NAFTA, or APEC. Likewise, work on non-governmental institutions (NGOs) is encouraged, which might focus on the environment, humanitarian aid, gender and economic development, and ideas of "global civil society," or alternatively looking at think-tanks, advisory groups and coalitions and their role in the global policy process. Thirdly, work is invited on market actors, particularly firms and their associations but also sub-national actors such as regulatory agencies or international co-operative regulatory processes. Such papers may build on recent work by legal and international political economy scholars on private regimes in the global economy. Finally, proposals are encouraged which examine the increasing role in the global system of less desirable forms of non-state authority such as mafias, drug cartels, or money-laundering networks.

Paper Proposals: Scholars wishing to present papers to the conference should submit a 1-2 page abstract of their proposed paper to the conference director, Geoffrey R.D. Underhill, E-mail: G.Underhill@warwick.ac.uk

(Deadline 15th of June 1997)

Address:
PAIS
University of Warwick
Coventry
CV4 7AL
United Kingdom

Fax +44 - (0)1203-524221
Tel. +44 - (0)1203-523110

Please clearly state the title of the paper, the empirical focus and argument, and establish its relevance to the conference theme. Include also your full contact address, e-mail, fax, and telephone.

**The First European Congress of Universalism
Warsaw University, August 18-24, 1997
"Protection and Co-Creation of the Human
Environment in Europe at the Time of Unification"**

Main topics:

1. European identity at the beginning of the third millenium (a critique of the Utrecht 1996 Congress)
2. From the "Global Perspectives of Europe" of the United Nations University in Tokyo, Criticism of Europocentrism and UNESCO "Our Creative Diversity" to Europeanism and Universalism.
3. Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Secular Humanism in the quest for universalism: Towards the future of Europe.
4. Other faces of human environmental concerns: Asian and African perspective.
5. Multilevel identification: Patriotism, Europeanism and universalism against fascism, nationalism, racism.
6. From static and dynamic civilizations to universal civilization: Dialogue - Synergy - Reconciliation.
7. Development of Universalism: Christianity, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Husserl, Habermas, International Society for Universalism.

For further information, please contact
Dialogue and Universalism
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 3
00-047 Warsaw, Poland
Tel.: (48-22) 926-45-67
Fax: (48-22) 826-57-34 or 826-75-20

**CALL FOR PAPERS
"International Peace Research Conference:
Peace and War Issues"
University of Texas, San Antonio
14-16 November 1997**

The Programme Committee for the first international conference sponsored by the Peace History Society requests proposals that examine issues of peace and war with particular attention to issues of gender, race, identity and citizenship. The Committee especially seeks papers

or panels that employ comparative or interdisciplinary analysis. All proposals should include a brief summary of prospective paper(s); names and addresses of each participant with a bio or vitae and be addressed to Scott L. Bills (SBills@sfasu.edu) or Kathleen Kennedy (kkennedy@cc.wvu.edu). This announcement did not include a closing date.

**CALL FOR PAPERS
*Sociological Spectrum***

Sociological Spectrum, the official journal of the Mid-South Sociological Association, invites the submission of manuscripts for consideration for publication in a special issue, "Women and Power: Arenas of Change." As the title suggests, this issue is dedicated to an examination of changing dimensions of power for women in the merging of the personal and the social across varying personal and institutional arenas. Empirical and/or theoretical papers with diverse themes such as the sociology of emotion, leadership, politics and the economy, and arguments based in diverse theoretical orientations are encouraged, but those papers using a feminist and/or Marxian perspective/methodology are especially welcomed. Deadline for submission is July 15, 1997.

Original and three copies of the manuscripts should be submitted to the special issue editor at the following address:

Jackie Eller
Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work
Box 126
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, TN 37132
(615) 898-2125
E-mail: jaeller@frank.mtsu.edu

For more information please contact one of the current editors: Harold J. Corzine, Chair, Dept. of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-1360, hcorzine@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu or Thomas C. Calhoun, Dept. of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324, tcalhoun@unlinfo.unl.edu

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**VARIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS /
ANNONCES DIVERSES**

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION NEWS RELEASE:
XVII World Congress, Seoul, 1997:
Invitation To Participate**

Members of IPSA and members of national political science associations affiliated to IPSA are invited to participate in IPSA's seventeenth world congress, which will be held in Seoul, Korea, on 17-21 August 1997.

The main part of the congress programme, sessions on the main theme of "Conflict and order", has been drawn up by the programme chair and the programme committee on the basis of invitations to individual convenors. Although the outlines of the programme have been finalised, members of IPSA and of its affiliated national associations are invited to participate in the congress by acting as chairs, paper givers or discussants.

Further information on the congress is available from a number of sources. Enquiries about the programme itself should be directed to the programme chair. Enquiries about local arrangements in Korea should be directed to the local organisers in Seoul.

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**NEWS FROM THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES FEDERATION OF CANADA / DES
NOUVELLES DE LA FÉDÉRATION
CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES HUMAINES ET
SOCIALES**

"Breakfasts on the Hill"

The Federation's *Breakfasts on the Hill* programme is intended to foster a broader understanding of the role of social science and humanities research in the

development of public policy. Topics are selected for their relevance and timeliness for the political and public service communities in Ottawa. They are held in the parliamentary restaurant and consist of a 45-minute presentation followed by a question and discussion period of approximately 40 minutes. Presentations are distributed and posted on the Federation's web site. A total of six Breakfasts have been held since their inception in 1994, with a total attendance of 614 people! A new series will be held in 1997-98 with continuing financial assistance from the SSHRC and will include a small working breakfast meeting the following day with the speaker, senior policy makers and civil servants. There are also plans to introduce the programme at the provincial level.

Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities

The inaugural Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities will be hosted by the University of Ottawa, May 27 to June 6, 1998. The principle objectives of the Congress are: to raise the significance of the annual meetings of the humanities and social sciences within the academy, both nationally and internationally; and to raise the profile of scholarship in these disciplines across all sectors of society.

Work has already commenced on the 1998 Congress. A survey of delegates was conducted at the Brock Congress to gain important feedback for the planning process. This will be supplemented by a survey of associations to collect information relevant to their needs for the annual meetings. Also being established is a communications and fundraising strategy to help guide the development of the Congress.

"Career Vision"

Career Vision is a pilot programme funded by Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) under the Youth Experience component of the Youth Internship Canada programme. Its objective is to provide employment assistance, for a 26-week period, to university graduates in the social sciences and humanities (BA-MA-PhD) who are un- or under-employed or, in the case of the MA or PhD, could be about to graduate. The programme is intended to provide participants with employment experience related to their education and to enhance their chances of finding long-term employment and, at the same time, to promote among Canadian employers the value and pertinence of a social science and humanities education and the employability of graduates in their sector of activity.

In order to ensure a wide diversity of experience for this pilot project, which focuses on environment and health,

the Federation selected a total of six universities, three in the environment sector and three in the health sector, with each university providing 10 candidates. The goal is to develop a full-fledged programme, opening it up to more Canadian universities and possibly more sectors. The programme is well underway and 60 graduates will have started their work placement in the coming months.

Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme

In 1996, the Federation continued to administer the Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme (ASPP). Created in 1942, the ASPP subsidizes 140 books a year in the humanities and social sciences. The process of evaluation is conducted through the Aid to Scholarly Publications Committee, composed of scholars from across the country who are nominated by the member learned societies. Information on the ASPP can be obtained from the Programme's web page (<http://aspp.hssc.ca>).

Women's Issues

In 1996, the Federation continued to support the work of the former federations in the area of women's issues. At the Brock Learned, it sponsored a panel discussion *Creating and Maintaining an Identity for Women in the Social Sciences and Humanities*. With the election in the fall 1996 of a Vice-President responsible for women's issues, a new network will be established with representation from member societies and universities together with an advisory committee to support the work of the Vice-President.

Health Services Research Fund

In its March 6, 1996 budget, the federal government announced plans to establish a Health Services Research Fund of \$65 million to be administered by the Medical Research Council of Canada (MRC). Although pleased by the announcement of new monies for research, the Federation was disappointed that the government did not establish the fund as a partnership linking the MRC and the SSHRC to ensure the full participation of the social sciences and humanities research community. The Federation immediately made its position known to the ministers responsible for the two granting councils.

In order to push for a wide definition of health services research, the Federation, in collaboration with the Canadian Psychological Society and the Canadian Nurses Association, has set up a broad health services coalition. This coalition seeks to advance the views of its members on the research carried out by these health service stakeholders. A first step in achieving a satisfactory

outcome is that SSHRC be one of the members of the interim board that will be set up for this fund. In December, the Federation met with Minister Dingwall during the annual lobby of the National Consortium of Scientific and Educational Societies to express its concerns about the HSRF.

*Tri-Council Code of Conduct for Research
Involving Humans*

In Spring 1996, a Working Group appointed by the three granting councils released a Draft Code of Conduct for Research Involving Humans. To ensure that it received wide attention, the Federation informed its members about the preliminary document and urged them to respond. As a result of the strong reaction and numerous comments received from the humanities and social sciences community, in particular with regard to the strong bio-medical approach, the Working Group received approval from the granting councils to allow more time for comments and for consideration of the issues raised by respondents. In addition, the representation of the social sciences and humanities community on the Working Group was expanded by including Dr. Cannie Stark, then incoming Vice-President for Women's Issues, and Dr. Chad Gaffield, then incoming President.

It is possible that this winter the Federation will facilitate a broader consultation throughout our community on this important issue and its possible repercussions on research in the humanities and social sciences.

Support for Learned Journals

Following the announcement of the results of SSHRC's Aid to Learned Journals Programme in April 1996, the Federation and the Canadian Association of Learned Journals (CALJ), reacted quickly and strongly to the substantial funding cuts and to the inherent inconsistencies in the announcements. Subsequently, SSHRC Council agreed to establish a committee with representation from Council, the Federation and CALJ to address both the funding issues and future direction of the programme. The committee's deliberations culminated in the very positive report and in the re-instatement of approximately \$1 million annually in funding for Canadian journals and recommendations that will establish new and clearer principles for the next competition.

Data Liberation Initiative (DLI)

Coordinated by the former Social Science Federation of Canada (SSFC) working in conjunction with Statistics Canada and the academic community, the DLI aims to

provide affordable access to non-confidential statistical micro data files and data bases in electronic form for research and teaching activities. Funding for the DLI comes from a variety of government departments and from participating universities. To date, 51 universities have agreed to participate in this five-year pilot project and each of them has established a data service to order files and provide access to them.

Officially announced in the context of the Federal Science and Technology Strategy in March 1996, the DLI was launched at Carleton University on October 22 by Dr. Jon Gerrard, Secretary of State (Science, Research & Development). The following week, Jennifer Lewington wrote an article on the DLI in her *The Globe and Mail* column, *The Learning Beat*.

For further information on any of these programmes or activities, please contact Jacqueline Wright at jawright@hssfc.ca.

Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada
Federation canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales
151 Slater Street, Suite 415, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3
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**The Youth International Internship Program
of the Human Rights Internet**

The Youth International Internship Program guidelines and application have been posted on the Human Rights Internet website:

<http://www.hri.ca/jobboard/hriyip.shtml> (English)
<http://www.hri.ca/jobboard/hriyip2.shtml> (French)

**LIONEL GELBER PRIZE
Powerhouse Jury Feature of This Year's
Lionel Gelber Prize**

On April 14, 1997, Nancy Gelber, President of the Lionel Gelber Foundation, announced the official 1997 call for submissions for the 8th annual Lionel Gelber Prize, and the composition of this year's prestigious jury.

The Lionel Gelber Prize, at \$50,000, is the largest juried award of its kind. International in scope, it is presented annually to the author of the year's most outstanding work of non-fiction in the field of international relations. This year, the jury for the Prize boasts some of the most influential names in the field.

The jury consists of three Canadian members, one from the U.S., and one from Britain, representing the three countries where Lionel Gelber most loved to live and work. In 1997, these roles have attracted five notables with impressive international reputations.

Janice Gross Stein, the Harrowston Professor of Conflict Management and Negotiation in the Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, is renowned for her expertise as a Middle East conflict management strategist.

Well-known and widely respected Canadian author and foreign relations journalist, Charles Taylor lends his expertise as a reporter who has worked in the trenches of some fifty countries, covered the Vietnam, Arab-Israeli and Nigerian wars, and written five books.

Rounding out the Canadian contingent is Allan Gotlieb. A former Canadian ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Gotlieb has written widely on international law and diplomacy. He is the former Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and head of the department's Legal Bureau. Currently, Mr. Gotlieb serves on the governing council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, England.

Renowned British author and journalist Phillip Knightley will also be joining this select group. As a two-time winner of the British Journalist of the Year Award and winner of the Overseas Press Club of America for the best book on foreign affairs in 1975, Mr. Knightley is well versed in world politics.

Charles A. Kupchan will be representing the U.S.. Dr. Kupchan is the Senior Fellow for Europe at the Council on Foreign Relations and an associate professor of international relations at Georgetown University. He is the former Director for European Affairs on the U.S. National Security Council. He is also the author of three works of non-fiction in the field of politics, and numerous articles on international and strategic affairs.

In 1989, Lionel Gelber, a former special envoy to the Canadian government and longtime advocate of improved international relations created the Lionel Gelber Prize as a means of promoting excellence in the study of international affairs. The Prize seeks to widen the readership for important works pertaining to global issues, and to generate enlightened discussion and debate on foreign affairs.

Please note that this year the deadline for submissions is May 31, 1997. The short list for the Prize is to be announced by the jury in mid-August, and the winner in

mid-September. The subsequent presentation of the Prize to this year's winner will take place at an Award Dinner at the Art Gallery of Ontario on October 9, 1997.

For further information, please contact The Prize Manager: (416) 652-1947 or (416) 656-3722

**HSSFC - COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND
INFORMATION CROSSROADS /
FCSHS - LES CARREFOURS DE RECHERCHES
ET D'INFORMATION COMMUNAUTAIRES**

The Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada announced in January, 1997 an innovative new proposal to tap university expertise in addressing social, economic and cultural problems. It recommended greater collaboration and knowledge transfer between universities and communities through the creation of 25 Community Research and Information Crossroads.

Through these centres, to be known as "CRICs", faculty and student teams would be set up to respond to research requests from community-based groups on issues as diverse as child poverty, literacy and the changing workplace, violence, and an aging population. The organisations could tap local university expertise to help address their problems, while providing faculty and students with the tremendous opportunity to become more directly involved in the design of responses to challenges faced by the community.

The Federation's proposal calls for federal funding of \$15 million over five years to establish 25 CRICs in universities across Canada.

A report on the research and the recommendation for the Community Research and Information Crossroads is available upon request or on the Federation's Website at <http://www.hssfc.ca>.

Information:

Thérèse De Groote, Public Affairs Officer
Phone: (613) 238-6112, ext. 306
e-mail: degroote@hssfc.ca
Fax: (613) 238-6114

La Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales a annoncé en janvier, 1997 une stratégie innovatrice d'appliquer les connaissances des universités canadiennes à la compréhension et à la résolution de questions sociales, économiques et culturelles. La Fédération veut promouvoir une plus grande

collaboration et un meilleur partage des connaissances entre les universités et les communautés par le biais de la création 25 Carrefours de recherche et d'information communautaires.

Par l'entremise de ces centres, appelés CRIC, des équipes de professeurs et d'étudiants seraient créées pour répondre aux demandes provenant des organismes communautaires sur des questions aussi variées que la pauvreté chez les enfants, la littératie dans le nouveau milieu de travail, la violence et le vieillissement de la population. D'une part, les organismes auraient accès aux expertises universitaires pour les aider à affronter les problèmes auxquels ils sont confrontés. Et d'autre part, les professeurs et les étudiants auraient l'occasion extraordinaire de pouvoir participer d'une façon plus directe à la résolution de problèmes auxquels font face les communautés dans lesquels ils vivent et travaillent.

La proposition de la Fédération recommande un investissement fédéral de l'ordre de 15 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour établir 25 CRIC partout au Canada.

Le rapport sur la recherche et les recommandations concernant les Carrefours de recherche et d'information communautaires est disponible sur demande et sur le site Web de la Fédération au <http://www.hssfc.ca>.

Information:

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**THE CANADA FOUNDATION FOR
INNOVATION**

The federal government announced in February 1997 the creation of the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI). This initiative aims to support the research infrastructure of Canada's universities, colleges and research hospitals. The Foundation is being established by legislation and should be operational by this fall. The full text of the CFI document is available on the Internet at <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pubs/1997e.html>.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada anticipates that the social sciences and humanities will have particularly strong contributions to make in the areas of health, environment and science, which have been targeted for support from the Foundation. Each area is broadly defined and intended to be inclusive of all research disciplines.

The Council encourages universities and researchers to work together to develop strong proposals for obtaining Foundation support aimed at the needs of the social sciences and humanities community.

Le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé en février 1997 la création de la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation (FCI). Cette initiative vise à moderniser les infrastructures de recherches dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur et les hôpitaux de recherches canadiennes. La Fondation sera créée en vertu d'une loi et devrait amorcer ses opérations dès l'automne. Le document de la FCI est disponible en entier à l'adresse Internet suivante: <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pubs/1997e.html>.

La Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales croit que la communauté de chercheurs en sciences humaines peut en tirer partie, et de façon importante, puisqu'elle a une contribution appréciable à faire à la recherche en santé et sur l'environnement et sur l'activité scientifique en général -- autant de domaines relevant du mandat de la Fondation. Chaque domaine est défini de façon assez large pour englober la recherche dans les trois grands secteurs du savoir.

Le Conseil encourage les universités et les chercheurs à travailler de concert pour présenter de bonnes propositions de recherches à la FCI et obtenir ainsi une part du financement de cet organisme pouvant répondre aux besoins de la communauté des chercheurs en sciences humaines.

**DÉCLARATION ÉLECTORALE DU
CONSORTIUM CANADIEN POUR LA
RECHERCHE / ELECTION STATEMENT FROM
THE CANADIAN CONSORTIUM FOR
RESEARCH**

Le Consortium canadien pour la recherche (CCR) regroupe 22 organismes qui représentent 50 000 scientifiques et chercheurs et 400 000 étudiants universitaires dans tout le Canada. Bien que la majorité des scientifiques et des chercheurs soient rattachés à des universités, les organismes faisant partie du CCR comptent de nombreux membres dans les laboratoires et les organismes gouvernementaux, les hôpitaux et autres établissements de soins de santé et les centres de recherche du secteur privé. Le CCR s'intéresse surtout au développement et au financement de la recherche dans tous les secteurs et au soutien de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

La recherche en sciences naturelles, en sciences sociales, en médecine et en sciences humaines est essentielle à l'avenir du Canada, et elle est garante des perspectives et des emplois à long terme et de haute qualité dont nous avons besoin.

De plus en plus, la collectivité des chercheurs conjugue ses efforts afin d'identifier les écarts à combler et de conseiller le gouvernement de façon cohérente - ces messages sont entendus et on commence à accorder davantage d'attention à la science et la recherche.

Cette déclaration renferme des messages clairs que vous expliquerez à vos candidats et candidates locaux. Étant donné les nombreuses demandes en concurrence pour l'obtention de fonds gouvernementaux, il faut convaincre les candidats et candidates que développer les sciences et la recherche canadiennes grâce à un meilleur soutien sert les intérêts supérieurs du pays. Ce message, ils doivent l'entendre du plus grand nombre possible parmi vous.

MESURES POSITIVES

Grâce aux mesures suivantes, qui figuraient dans le budget fédéral de février 1997, le gouvernement a manifesté son engagement envers l'enseignement postsecondaire et l'investissement dans la capacité de recherche et les initiatives scientifiques et technologiques canadiennes:

- La création de la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation, un fonds pour le renouvellement de l'infrastructure de recherche des universités, des hôpitaux et des instituts de recherche.
- Le soutien actuel au Programme des réseaux de centres d'excellence, qui rapproche les chercheurs universitaires et ceux du secteur privé.
- La poursuite du financement du Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle, conçu pour rendre l'expertise des laboratoires gouvernementaux et universitaires accessible aux petites et moyennes entreprises.
- Les modifications fiscales et les modifications au remboursement des prêts afin d'aider les étudiants -- qui représentent un investissement dans les ressources humaines.

MESURES NÉGATIVES

Depuis 1994-1995, des réductions de transferts aux provinces supérieures à 4 milliards de dollars ont plongé les universités dans une situation difficile au point de vue du paiement de leurs coûts de fonctionnement. Cette situation a eu un impact négatif sur la capacité des universités à conserver les meilleurs membres de leur corps enseignant, à entretenir leurs installations, à soutenir leurs bibliothèques et à assurer le moindre

soutien technique à la recherche. Les réductions simultanées des budgets des conseils subventionnaires ont accentué les problèmes.

BESOINS FUTURS

La science éclaire la politique et la prise de décisions. Pour réaliser cet échange, le Canada doit dresser un plan complet en matière de sciences et de technologie afin d'étoffer la Stratégie fédérale en matière de sciences et de technologie, lancée en mars 1996. Les principales composantes de ce plan devraient comprendre les points suivants:

- Le Canada doit être un concurrent efficace dans l'économie mondiale. À cette fin, notre investissement en sciences et technologie, actuellement le plus faible de tous les pays du G-7, doit s'accroître considérablement.
- Le soutien direct des trois conseils subventionnaires à la recherche de base et appliquée dans les universités fait l'objet d'une forte baisse - on néglige ainsi un trop grand potentiel. Il faut plutôt accroître et stabiliser les niveaux de soutien à ce type de recherche.
- Les transferts aux provinces visant les coûts indirects des établissements postsecondaires ont subi des réductions draconiennes. Il faut trouver des moyens pour assumer ou absorber ces coûts indirects de la recherche universitaire.
- La recherche en sciences sociales et en sciences humaines est essentielle à notre compréhension des défis sociaux, culturels et économiques que devra relever le Canada. Ensemble avec les sciences naturelles et les sciences médicales, la recherche dans ces domaines permettra aux Canadiens de s'adapter aux exigences d'une société fondée sur les connaissances. Un soutien fort et stable aux sciences sociales et humaines permettra au Canada d'atteindre ces objectifs.
- L'enseignement postsecondaire doit être abordable. Le CCR appuie les mesures proposées en janvier 1997 par sept organismes nationaux qui représentent les universités, les collèges communautaires, les étudiants, le corps enseignant et les administrateurs de l'aide aux étudiants. Ces mesures comprennent des subventions pour initiatives spéciales, des subventions différées, un programme coopératif et des modifications fiscales.
- Les laboratoires gouvernementaux font partie intégrante de notre capacité en matière de sciences et de technologie. Les restrictions touchant les ministères fédéraux se traduisent par des réductions draconiennes des travaux de ces laboratoires sans qu'on semble se préoccuper des conséquences de ces modifications pour les universités, les autres ministères ou le secteur privé. Une évaluation exhaustive, comportant un apport externe, s'impose de toute urgence.

MEMBRES DU CONSORTIUM CANADIEN POUR LA RECHERCHE

Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
 Association canadienne des physiciens
 Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche universitaire
 Association canadienne des professeures et professeurs d'université
 Association canadienne des sciences neurologiques
 Association canadienne pour les études avancées
 Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
 Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur
 Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists
 Council of Canadian Departments of Psychology
 Conseil canadien des directeurs de départements de biologie
 Conseil canadien des directeurs de départements de chimie
 Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie
 Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales
 Fédération canadienne des étudiantes et étudiants
 L'Institut canadien de chimie
 Société mathématique du Canada
 Société canadienne de psychologie
 Statistical Society of Canada
 Société royale du Canada (Observateur)
 Coalition pour la recherche biomédicale et en santé (Observateur)
 Association des universités et collèges du Canada (Observateur)

The Canadian Consortium for Research (CCR) consists of 22 organizations that represent 50,000 scientists and researchers and 400,000 university students across Canada. While the majority of the scientists and researchers are based in universities, the constituent organizations have numerous members in government laboratories and agencies, hospitals and other health care institutions, and in private sector research centres. CCR's primary concerns are the development and funding of research in all sectors, and the support of post-secondary education.

Research in the natural and social sciences, in medicine and in the humanities are essential to the future of Canada, and provide the long-term, high quality opportunities and jobs that we need.

Increasingly, the research community is working together to identify gaps to be filled and to provide consistent

advice to government -- such messages are being heard and science and research are beginning to receive more attention.

This statement provides you with clear messages to impress upon your local candidates - with all the competing demands for government funding, they must be convinced that developing the Canadian science and research enterprise through increased support is in the country's best interests.

They must hear this from as many of you as possible.

POSITIVE STEPS

Through the following measures contained in the federal budget of February, 1997, the government has demonstrated a commitment to post-secondary education and to investing in Canadian research capacity and science and technology initiatives:

- The creation of the Canada Foundation for Innovation, a fund for the renewal of research infrastructure in universities, hospitals and research institutes
- On-going support for the Networks of Centres of Excellence program, which bring together university and private sector researchers
- Continued funding for the Industrial Research Assistance Program, designed to make expertise in government laboratories and universities available to small and medium-sized companies
- Tax and repayment changes to assist students - representing investments in people

NEGATIVE STEPS

Reductions of more than \$4 billion since 1994-95 in the transfers to the provinces have placed universities in dire straits with respect to paying for operating costs. This situation has negatively affected the ability of universities to retain their best faculty members, maintain their physical plant and facilities, sustain their libraries, and provide even minimal technical support for research. Concurrent reductions in granting council budgets have compounded the problems.

FUTURE NEEDS

Science informs policy and decision making. To realize this interchange, Canada needs a comprehensive S&T plan which expands on the federal S&T Strategy, launched in March, 1996. Major components should include:

- Canada must compete effectively in the global economy. To do so, our investment in S&T, currently at the bottom end of all G-7 countries, must be significantly increased.
- Direct support of basic and applied research in universities through the three research granting councils is dropping significantly - too much potential is being left by the wayside. Support of this research must be increased and stabilized at these new levels.
- Transfers to the provinces for indirect costs of post-secondary institutions have been drastically cut. The means of supporting or covering these indirect costs of research at universities must be devised.
- Research in the social sciences and humanities is critical to our understanding of the social, cultural and economic challenges facing Canada. Together with the medical and natural sciences, research in these fields will enable Canadians to adapt to the demands of a new knowledge-based society. Strong and stable support for the social sciences and humanities will enable Canada to meet these objectives.
- Post-secondary education must be affordable. The CCR supports the measures put forward in January, 1997 by seven national organizations representing universities, community colleges, students, faculty and student aid administrators. These measures include special opportunity grants, deferred grants, a work-study program and tax changes.
- Government laboratories are an integral part of our S&T capacity. Cuts to federal departments are resulting in drastic reductions to the work of these laboratories with little apparent regard given to the implications of the changes for universities, other government departments, or the private sector. A comprehensive assessment, with external input, is urgently needed.

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN CONSORTIUM FOR RESEARCH

Canadian Association for Graduate Studies (CAGS)
 Canadian Association for Neuroscience (CAN)
 Canadian Association of Physicists (CAP)
 Canadian Association of University Research Administrators (CAURA)
 Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT)
 Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE)
 Council of Canadian Departments of Psychology (CCDP)
 Canadian Council of University Biology Chairs (CCUBC)
 Canadian Federation of Biological Societies (CFBS)
 Canadian Federation of Students (CFS)
 Canadian Mathematical Society (CMS)
 Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists (COMP)
 Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)

Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education (CSSHE)
 Council of Canadian University Chemistry Chairs (CCUCC)
 Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada (HSSFC)
 Statistical Society of Canada (SSC)
 The Chemical Institute of Canada (CIC)
 Association Canadienne-Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences (ACFAS)
 The Royal Society of Canada (RSC) (Observer)
 Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) (Observer)
 Coalition for Biomedical & Health Research (CBHR) (Observer)

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