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Association canadienne de science politique

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Report on the Status of Women in the Discipline/ Rapport sur la condition féminine dans la discipline

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

The state of the field/ L'état de la discipline

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FROM THE EDITORS / UN MOT DE LA RÉDACTION

Another year is winding down, and this issue of the *Bulletin* reflects the extent to which it has been an exciting and yet contentious one. As Editors, our task is made much easier by the cooperation of countless colleagues across the country who respond so quickly to our e-mail messages, the expertise and patience of Michelle Hopkins at the CPSA office, and the efficiency and care of Marc Doucet, our graduate assistant. Marc, a PhD candidate in International Relations in the Department of Political Science at the University of Ottawa, worked tirelessly on the production of this issue *Bulletin* and we, on behalf of the Association, owe him our thanks. We are also thankful to our Department for the financial support which has made it possible to compensate Marc for his work.

This issue of the *Bulletin* includes the Report on the Status of Women in the discipline of Political Science by Diane Lamoureux (Laval), Linda Trimble (Alberta) and Miriam Koene (Alberta). The Report's message, which raises serious questions about the experience of women -- our colleagues -- in our field, should give us all pause, and then should move us to action. Equally, we include a thought-provoking article by Don Desserud of the University of New Brunswick (Saint John) on the downsizing -- and upsizing -- of a small department. Don's piece speaks to the challenges we all too often must face.

Careful readers of the *Bulletin* will notice that we too have been the victims of downsizing -- literally. Yes, indeed, the font in this issue is slightly smaller, as we remain ever vigilant of the cost of producing the *Bulletin*. Si jamais nous devons réduire davantage le texte, nous vous promettons de vous envoyer une loupe!

À signaler également dans ce numéro: un rapport de Stephen Tomblin, de l'Université Memorial, concernant le congrès des Sociétés savantes en 1997 à St. John's. Par ailleurs, Claire aimerait aussi attirer votre attention sur l'article de son co-directeur, Gilles Labelle, sur l'étude de la pensée politique. Gilles nous fait part de ses réflexions personnelles à l'égard de l'état de sa discipline.

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
Gilles Labelle
Université d'Ottawa

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**FROM THE PRESIDENT /
LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT**

Approximately 430 people registered for the CPSA section of the Learned's in St. John's. We are grateful to Stephen Tomblin, the programme chair, his committee, Christopher Dunn, responsible for local arrangements and all the student volunteers for a most successful conference at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Professor François Houle, as chair, has assembled a most impressive programme committee for the 1998 meeting in Ottawa, May 31, June 1 and 2. Our thanks to all of them for their willingness to serve.

Organization of the IPSA World Congress is proceeding well. It will be held in Quebec City on July 30 - August 4, 2000. The CPSA will hold its annual conference jointly with the SQSP during the IPSA Congress. A programme chair for the CPSA/SQSP conference will be announced soon.

At the 1997 Annual General Meeting a constitutional amendment was approved to add a graduate student position to the Board of Directors. Please keep in mind the importance of this position when you receive your ballot.

When you vote, please bear in mind Nietzsche's famous remark about the need for proactive transparent governance in the world community as we approach the new millennium.

We owe thanks to Diane Lamoureux (Laval) and Linda Trimble and Miriam Koene (Alberta), for the report of their survey on the status of women in the discipline. This report has been given full consideration by the Board of Directors and will be considered further at the Chairs meeting, January 31 -February 1, 1998.

The response rate to the questionnaires I sent to department chairs has been most gratifying. The responses are currently being analyzed, and a useful profile of Canadian political science departments will be available for the 1998 Chairs meeting and for the May edition of the Bulletin.

The deadline is December 10, 1997 for submission of books for two prizes administered by the CPSA:

1) the C.B. Macpherson Prize is awarded biennially to the author (who must be a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant who resides in Canada) of the best book published in English or French in political theory;

2) the Smiley Prize is awarded biennially to the author or authors of the best book published in English or French in a field relating to the study of government and politics in Canada. Books should be submitted to the Macpherson Prize Jury or the Smiley Prize Jury. Please contact the CPSA secretariat at 613-564-4026 or at cpsa@csse.ca for further information. The winners will be announced at the 1998 Annual General Meeting in Ottawa.

Lastly, I am pleased to announce that the Board of Directors, at its June 1997 meeting, established the Lemieux Prize for the

best Ph.D. thesis, to be determined through a biennial competition. The criteria for awarding the prize, as established by the Board, are the following: that the thesis is judged eminently worthy of publication in the form of a book or articles; that the thesis was completed and defended at a Canadian university during the previous two years. Theses in any subfield of political science and written in either English or French are eligible. The prize will be awarded for the first time in June 1999, for theses defended in 1997 and 1998. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank the Presses de l'Université de Montréal for its financial contribution toward this prize and Professor Alain-G. Gagnon who, with Professor Jane Jensen, formed the ad-hoc committee to establish this prize.

Environ 430 personnes se sont inscrites à la section ACSP du Congrès des Sociétés savantes à St. John's. Nous remercions Stephen Tomblin, président du comité du programme; son comité; Christopher Dunn, le responsable des arrangements locaux; et tous les étudiants bénévoles pour la conférence couronnée de succès à la Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Le professeur François Houle, à titre de président, a mis sur pied un comité du programme fort impressionnant pour la réunion qui se tiendra à Ottawa le 31 mai et les 1er et 2 juin 1998. Nous remercions toutes ces personnes de leur empressement à servir.

L'organisation du Congrès mondial de l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) va bon train. Le congrès aura lieu dans la ville de Québec du 30 juillet au 4 août 2000. L'ACSP tiendra sa conférence annuelle conjointement avec la Société québécoise de science politique pendant le Congrès de l'AISP. On annoncera bientôt le nom du président du programme pour le congrès ACSP-SQSP.

À la réunion générale annuelle de 1997, on a approuvé une modification constitutionnelle consistant à ajouter un poste d'étudiant du deuxième ou troisième cycle au conseil d'administration. Veuillez garder à l'esprit l'importance de ce poste quand vous recevrez votre bulletin de vote.

Quand vous voterez, n'oubliez pas la célèbre remarque de Nietzsche au sujet de la nécessité de gérer les affaires publiques de façon proactive et transparente dans la communauté mondiale, alors que nous nous rapprochons du nouveau millénaire.

Nous remercions Diane Lamoureux (Laval) ainsi que Linda Trimble et Miriam Koene (Alberta) de leur rapport relatif au sondage sur la situation de la femme dans la discipline. Ce rapport a été examiné de près par le conseil d'administration, et il sera étudié pendant la réunion des directeurs, qui se tiendra les 31 janvier et 1er février 1998.

Le taux de réponse aux questionnaires que j'ai envoyés aux directeurs de département a été très satisfaisant. Les réponses sont en cours d'analyse, et un profil utile des départements de science politique au Canada sera disponible pour la réunion des directeurs en 1998, ainsi que pour l'édition de mai du Bulletin.

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Un ancien stagiaire

La date limite est le 10 décembre 1997 pour la présentation des livres en ce qui concerne les deux prix administrés par l'ACSP

1.) le prix C.B. Macpherson, décerné à chaque deux ans à l'auteur ou l'auteure (qui doit être citoyen canadien /citoyenne canadienne ou résidant permanent/résidente permanente au Canada) du meilleur livre publié en anglais ou en français dans le domaine de la théorie politique;

2.) le prix Smiley, décerné à l'auteur, l'auteure ou aux auteurs du meilleur livre publié en anglais ou en français sur un sujet traitant de la politique ou du gouvernement au Canada. Les livres doivent être présentés au jury du prix Macpherson ou au jury du prix Smiley. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec le secrétariat de l'ACSP au (613) 564-4026 ou à l'adresse électronique cpsa@csse.ca. Les lauréats seront annoncés à la réunion générale annuelle de 1998, à Ottawa.

Enfin, j'ai le plaisir d'annoncer que le conseil d'administration, lors de la réunion de juin 1997, a créé le prix Lemieux pour la meilleure thèse de doctorat. Celle-ci sera déterminée par un concours tous les deux ans. Voici les critères établis pour décerner le prix :

- La thèse doit être jugée comme éminemment méritant d'être publiée sous forme de livre ou d'articles;

- La thèse doit avoir été rédigée et soutenue à une université canadienne pendant les deux années précédentes.

Les thèses dans n'importe quel sous-domaine des sciences politiques, rédigées en anglais ou en français sont admissibles. Le prix sera décerné pour la première fois en juin 1999 à l'une des thèses soutenues en 1997 et 1998. Au nom du conseil d'administration, je voudrais remercier les Presses de l'Université de Montréal pour leur contribution financière à ce prix, ainsi que le professeur Alain-G. Gagnon qui, de concert avec la professeure Jane Jenson, a formé le comité spécial pour établir ce prix.

**MEMO FROM THE CPSA
PRESIDENT/
NOTE DE SERVICE DU
PRÉSIDENT DE L'ACSP**

CPSA 1998 Elections/ élections 1998, ACSP

I write to ask your help in convincing colleagues whom you think would be good candidates for the 1998 election to agree to allow you, or other members of your department, to place their names in nomination: five places on the Board of Directors, as well as the post of President-Elect, must be filled. Also, as the result of a recent constitutional amendment, there is now an additional place on the Board for a graduate student member.

The composition of the Board of Directors should of course reflect the Association's concerns for electing both men and women, and for encouraging representation from the various regions of Canada and the different sectors of the discipline.

Could I ask you to refresh your memory about the process by referring to the "Call for Nominations" found in the June issue of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*?

Je vous écris dans le but d'obtenir votre collaboration pour convaincre, s'il y a lieu, l'un ou l'une de vos collègues d'être candidat ou candidate aux cinq postes à combler au Conseil d'administration de l'Association ou encore au poste de président-élu. De plus, suite à une récente modification constitutionnelle, il y a maintenant une place supplémentaire au sein du Conseil pour un étudiant de deuxième ou troisième cycle.

La composition du Conseil devrait bien sûr refléter la préoccupation de l'Association d'élire des hommes et des femmes et de représenter les diverses régions du Canada ainsi que les diverses facettes de la discipline. Pour proposer le nom d'un candidat ou d'une candidate, il suffit que la personne proposée rencontre les exigences décrites dans le numéro de juin de la *Revue canadienne de science politique*.

**REPORT ON THE 1997 CPSA PROGRAMME AT
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY JUNE 8-10**

**Stephen Tomblin (Memorial)
Chair Program Committee**

This year the CPSA annual meetings were held at Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's as part of the Learned Societies Conference. One of the most remarkable things about the conference was that the weather cleared up for the three days. Instead of fog and cold, the 429 registered CPSA delegates enjoyed three days of sunshine. The primary objective of this report is to review and discuss the 1997 conference.

The 1997 Organizing Committee

A few months before the CPSA 1996 meetings at Brock, I put together a distinguished group of scholars who were willing to take on the job of organizing the conference. It made my job easier having such a dedicated group to work with. The members of the committee included:

Vice-Chair	François Houle (Ottawa)
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Provincial Politics	Thérèse Arseneau (St. Mary's)
Public Administration	Susan McCorquodale (Memorial)
Law and Public Policy	Katherine Fierbeck (Dalhousie)
Plenary Sessions	Herman Bavis (Dalhousie) Stephen Tomblin (Memorial)

Format

At its first meeting at Brock, the 1997 committee agreed that the new format would again be used at Memorial. It seemed to work well in 1996, and we agreed to plan for four morning sessions that lasted fifty minutes each. These single-paper sessions provide more variety and even though there were some problems, it is clear that the new format is working well. We also continued the practice of holding two longer afternoon sessions that either featured multi-paper presentations, round tables, or workshops. These sessions were scheduled for 90 minutes on Sunday and Tuesday. Monday afternoon featured the Presidential Address and the Plenary session: *Federalism and Social Policy in an Era of Decentralization*.

What was the experience in 1997 and how did people feel about the new format? There was a clear consensus that the new format is working well. We were very pleased that so many people felt this way. Indeed, most of the comments received were very positive and there is strong support for keeping the new format. However, in order to prepare for the 1998 conference, it is important that we focus on problems and things that can be improved.

One major problem was the early morning session. There were not very many people attending these sessions and it might be a good idea to make a change. Another problem was that the sessions were far apart. Given the number of sections and requirements of the new format, it is not easy getting all the rooms we wanted (especially on the first day). This scheduling problem came about because a number of societies were here at the same time. This may or may not be a problem in the future, but it is something that future conference organizers need to think about.

Attendance

Over the three days, 429 registered delegates of whom 99 were students discussed and debated a wide variety of topics. There was also evidence that a number of people attending the conference did so without registering.

Plenaries and other sessions

This year the CPSA annual conference featured two plenary sessions. The panels on Cross-Border Regionalism and

Federalism and Social Policy in an Era of Decentralization were well attended and a number of people stated that they found these sessions to be interesting and beneficial. There were also a number of joint sessions co-sponsored by the Canadian Historical Association, European Community Studies, the Canadian Society for the Study of Greek Political Thought, the Canadian Association of Slavists, the Society for Socialist Studies, and the Canadian Study of Parliament Group. These sessions were lively and presenters and audience members alike gained much from the experience.

These Joint and Special sessions were supported by the Humanities Social Science Federation of Canada, and New/Tel. We were also fortunate to receive financial support from the Canadian Foundation for the Americas and this made it possible to organize special sessions in the Comparative (developing) section of the programme. These partnerships added a great deal to the programme and we were grateful for all of the support and encouragement offered by these various outside agencies and organizations.

Student Monitors

Having graduate students and undergraduate volunteers on hand to help delegates get around was a big help. A number of people indicated that having people stationed in different locations was a good idea. Indeed, we were very proud of our students and how hard they worked to make sure that people did not get lost. They contributed in a number of different ways and this added much to the conference.

Cabot Scuff and the CPSA Dinner

The organizers also put a lot of effort into organizing other events that would give delegates an opportunity to sample some of the Newfoundland local culture. With the financial support of New/Tel Communications, we were able to sponsor other events and to hire some local talent. The "Cabot Scuff" featured local performers and we used the opportunity to raise money for our graduate students. In addition, 125 people journeyed out by bus to the Woodstock Inn for the CPSA dinner. It was a beautiful clear night and people enjoyed seeing Bell Island and Ice-bergs on the way out. Greg Malone, a well known comedian and one of the original members of CODCO appeared at the dinner. From all accounts it was one of the highlights of the conference.

As Programme Chair, I thoroughly enjoyed working with the other members of the committee. They were a great team of professionals that served the CPSA well. Chris Dunn was an outstanding local organizer and I greatly appreciated his diligent work. Michelle Hopkins from the start made sure everything was done and she has excellent organizational skills. I am glad it is over but look forward to the 1998 conference in Ottawa.

**REPORT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
IN THE DISCIPLINE/
RAPPORT SUR LA CONDITION FÉMININE
DANS LA DISCIPLINE**

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Introduction

In March 1996, the Canadian Political Science Association mailed a questionnaire to all female members of the association, including graduate students, sessional instructors and faculty members. Approximately 250 questionnaires were mailed and 135 were returned, for a response rate of 54%, which is a very high response rate for a mail survey. The questionnaire asked female members of the CPSA a variety of demographic questions as well as questions about their education, career paths, and gender-related experiences within the discipline. The results are summarized in Part I of this document. Part II analyzes the findings.

As well, in March 1996, Chairs of all of the Political Science/Political Studies departments received a questionnaire which asked for information about the gender distribution of male and female staff and students, the availability of gender politics/women and politics courses, research and thesis work conducted on gender-related topics, and the existence of equity committees or equity plans within the department. Only eighteen departments responded, out of approximately 50 departments which are members of the Canadian Political Science Association. Results from this questionnaire are, therefore, partial and potentially misleading, and as a result have not been analyzed.

PART I

RESULTS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE CPSA

Demographic Profile

Language

Most of the respondents (105, or 78%) are English-speaking. Thirty (22%) identify French as their language of usage. English was the first language learned for 71% of the sample, and French was the first language learned for 20% of the sample; the remainder (9%) learned another language.

Residency/Citizenship status

Seventy percent were born in Canada and 92% are Canadian citizens. Most of the non-citizens have been residents of Canada for 11 or more years (30, or 75%). Respondents who were not born in Canada moved here for a variety of reasons: because their parents moved here (40%); to study (25%); because their husbands re-located in Canada (12.5%); to work (12.5%); and for political or other reasons (7.5%).

Age

Forty percent of the respondents range from age 26 to 35; 32% from age 36 to 45; and 26% are 46 years old or older. Only 2 percent of the respondents are under age 25.

Family Status

The majority of the respondents (57%) do not have children. Of those who do have children (43%), the vast majority have one (43%) or two (47%); 8.5% have three children, and 1.5% have four. Most of these children are older than six. Nineteen percent are between the ages of 1 and 6; 29.5% are between 7 and 12; 22% are between 13 and 17; and 29.5% are eighteen and older.

The fact that many female members have grown children or no children is reflected in living arrangements; 22% live alone, and 42% live with other adults. Four percent are single parents, and 32% live with children and adults. Of those who have children living with them, the majority (54%) have one child, 36% live with two children, and 10% live with three.

Education

Degrees Granted

Most respondents have a Ph.D. (59%); 37% have Master's degrees; and 4% have BA's. Most (63%) reported that their studies had not been interrupted for any reason. Of the 37% who did have to interrupt their studies, 82% did so for a short period of time (1-5 years). Seventy percent of the interruptions were due to work responsibilities. Only 15% resulted from child care responsibilities or family matters. Thirteen percent were for other reasons.

Scholarships

Eighty four percent of respondents have been granted scholarships. Eighteen percent of those who received scholarships were granted a post-doctoral scholarship (15% of the total sample).

Gender and Education

One quarter of the respondents attended single-sex schools, but most (61%) attended the single-sex educational institution for five or fewer years. As well, the vast majority (75%) who attended a single-sex school did so at the high school level.

The majority (64%) did not attend any classes on women or gender issues at any level. Of the 45 respondents (35%) who did attend such classes, more took gender-related courses at the graduate level (35) than at the undergraduate level (29). Most had only one women-related course at either level.

Thirty four respondents (27%) completed a dissertation on women or gender issues. Twenty one wrote their MA thesis on women/gender (15.5% of the total sample), and 25 completed a gender-related Ph.D. dissertation (18.5% of sample).

Discrimination

One fifth of the sample (20%) reported that they experienced discrimination in Teaching Assistant appointments. Close to half of the sample (45%) said they had been discriminated against as students.

English-speaking respondents were slightly more likely than French-speaking respondents to report that they experienced discrimination in TA appointments, or discriminatory treatment when they were students. However, this result may reflect the small number of French-speaking respondents.

Respondents over the age of 35 were significantly more likely to say they were discriminated against in TA appointments than respondents under the age of 35. However, this was not the case with overall experiences of discrimination as a student. The age groups most likely to say they had been discriminated against were: 20-25 (67%); 51+ (61%); and 36-40 (55%).

"Do you think that you have ever been the object of discrimination in appointments (TA or RA) because of your gender?"

Many of those who reported discrimination in TA/RA appointments said that they had been denied appointments or given less suitable appointments because of their gender. The most prevalent reason for this was the attitude of particular male professors toward women.

One respondent reported: "My first Ph.D. supervisor began by telling me jokes about rape. Given this attitude to women, it was not surprising that none were hired as research assistants." Another woman noted that she was not assigned to a professor in her area of specialty because the professor "had a problem with a female TA before I arrived." It was also reported that a "male professor with a history of sexual misconduct was allowed to only hire male RAs despite their having no background in the area of politics the professor was researching." Yet another respondent noted that a "male professor preferred a male TA for a statistics course."

One woman stated that she received an unsuitable appointment as a consequence of the fact that the department was being charged with systemic gender discrimination and: "...I was asked to TA a course which I was not comfortable TAing (stats course) because the department needed a female TA and all other possibilities were male."

Other comments regarding discrimination in appointments included the fact that fewer courses are offered in the area of women and politics therefore there are fewer TA/RA opportunities, as well as the complaint that a woman TA was paid at a lower rate than a less qualified male TA.

A few respondents thought gender may have worked in their favour in TA/RA appointments.

"Do you think that you have ever been the object of discrimination while a student because of your gender?"

The most common forms of discrimination noted by the respondents included: sexual harassment; devaluation of gender

scholarship; a hostile climate and attitude toward women; and differential treatment due to gender. Other comments included concerns about how seminars are conducted and issues surrounding maternity leave. Many of the respondents cited more than one instance of discrimination. One woman noted that the instances of discriminatory treatment were "too many to specify". A few respondents noted that racism and age discrimination are problems as well.

Sexual harassment: Respondents noted they had experienced sexual harassment both from professors and graduate students. One woman stated; "A professor agreed to sponsor a post-doctoral fellowship at his university *only* if I slept with him". A respondent wrote that "a professor tried to arrange a date when I was taking his course - I politely declined and he gave me a lower mark than many of my equally competent male colleagues." Others reported "unwelcome advances from a professor" and sexual harassment by fellow graduate students. One respondent noted "I was asked out a lot by profs at the MA level, called at home (calls were not regarding academic endeavors), and comments [were made] about how I looked." Another stated that she had "lost marks because I refused to date the TA."

Gender scholarship devalued: Many respondents indicated that they have experienced a general hostility toward gender-related scholarship and noted that such scholarship is often belittled in courses both by male professors and male graduate students. One respondent said, "I believe that my focus on gender has been dismissed more than I have been discriminated against as a woman." Other comments pointed to the general "lack of interest" in feminist scholarship. "The lack of theoretical knowledge of feminism by many professors" was remarked on by one respondent. Others reported difficulty in getting together a competent committee when pursuing non-mainstream topics. As well, "feminism or women in politics was not considered a legitimate subfield for comprehensive Ph.D. exams at our department." Another woman commented on "marginalization in seminars by male students and faculty as a consequence of analytical/ideological differences concerning gender" and "racism in the classroom". She said, "It's okay so long as one's analysis doesn't challenge or irritate the proponents of a gender-race neutral mythology."

Attitudes toward women: Respondents also found the attitude of some male professors toward women to be discriminatory. One woman reported, "it was once suggested to me by a professor that women who undertook academic careers wouldn't have a 'full' life." Another student noted that "a professor agreed to support my application to graduate school, then destroyed my credibility in his letter of recommendation; he later commented to a male colleague that women have no place in political science." A respondent also wrote of a time when "a professor refused to provide a letter of recommendation for graduate school and suggested that I would be happier in a career as a mother." One woman recalled this: "I was told by a professor I was working with in an independent study [using quantitative methods] that I was 'quite clever for a woman'." Another stated that "the reason for a grade and the only comment on a paper was 'because I wrote like a woman'." Yet another reported that she was "told women have less deliberative faculties than men. Told I should use my education to teach my male children." One woman reported having

received a comment on a paper referring to her "brains and beauty". Other women noted sexist comments made by male professors and students. A respondent said that during an interview for a Canada Council Fellowship she was asked "whether any unforeseen circumstances (e.g. pregnancy) would interrupt my doctoral studies."

Differential treatment of women: Respondents commented on their exclusion and marginalization in departments, noting the persistence of "old boy's clubs". One woman said she was "never invited to lunch or for a coffee by male professors, while male Ph.D. students were frequently invited to such functions. Hence I was never part of the (old) boys network." Others wrote about a general lack of support and being left on their own: "a lack of support for female graduate students in an all male environment was certainly an added burden, if not discrimination." Another reported that in a mostly male class, male students could consult the professor at his house or at any time in his office, whereas female students only had access in the office during business hours.

Several respondents commented about either being ignored or having their point of view discounted in classes. For example, one woman wrote of "being taken less seriously than males in class, being ignored or having a point dismissed in favour of a male's opinion." Another woman discussed the expectation that a woman would necessarily raise gender issues in class. The manner in which classes were conducted was also discussed in the comments. For example, one respondent noted that "some male political science professors encourage a combative, free-for-all type graduate seminar where the person (usually always male) with the loudest and most aggressive voice wins speaking time; with participation being graded, most women and international students with less English suffer."

Maternity leave: one woman commented that "I was amongst the first in the department ever to have taken maternity leave from tutorialship. This raised eyebrows in certain quarters and while I couldn't point to specific instances of discrimination, I suspect it did not help in ranking me for awards, etc."

Career History

Note: this section of the survey was completed by faculty members and sessional instructors only (N=86).

Rank

Just over three quarters of the respondents (76%) are in continuing positions, while 24% are Teaching Assistants, Lecturers or Sessional Instructors. Slightly over half of the 86 respondents (53.5%) have tenure. Of those with tenure, 35% have had tenure for five years or fewer, 28% have had tenure for between 6 and 10 years, and 37% have been tenured for 11 years or more.

Research Areas

Respondents were asked to list their primary research area, as well as their second and third choices of research field.

Research field	1st area	2nd area	3rd area
Women and Politics	21.1%	17.7%	9.8%
Canadian Politics	18.6%	16.5%	9.8%
International Relations	14.9%	10.1%	11.5%
Comparative Politics	10.5%	11.4%	9.8%
Political Philosophy/Theory	14.0%	3.8%	4.9%
Political Economy	7.0%	13.9%	11.5%
Policy Analysis	4.7%	6.3%	9.8%
Methodology	3.5%	3.8%	4.9%
Public Administration	3.5%	6.3%	8.2%
Political Sociology	1.2%	8.9%	16.4%
Local Government	1.2%	-	3.3%
Environmental Politics	-	1.3%	-

Interruptions in Career Path

Almost three quarters of the professors/instructors have never been unemployed (72%). Of the 23% who have been unemployed, over half were unemployed only once and for under five years. Sixty-seven percent of those who have been unemployed said it was not voluntary, and 63% said the interruption hurt their career.

Teaching and Administrative Duties

Of the 65 respondents who are teaching, most teach between 4 and 9 hours per week: 40% between 4 and 6 hours and 34% between 7 and 9 hours. Just over 18 percent of this group teach for three or fewer hours per week, and 8 percent teach ten to twelve hours per week.

Twenty one have supervised between 1 and 5 MA theses, 13 have supervised between 6 and 10 MA dissertations, and 2 have supervised more than 11 theses at the MA level. Sixteen of the professors have supervised between 1 and 5 Ph.D. dissertations, and 1 person has supervised more than 11 Ph.D. theses.

Of the 65 respondents who identified themselves as professors, 38 hold or have held administrative positions (58.5%).

Publications, Journal Refereeing, Conference Presentations

Out of this group of 86 instructors/professors, 76 have published articles or book chapters in the last five years. Of these, 45 (59%) published between 1 and 5 articles; 18 (24%) published between 6 and 10 articles; 7 (9%) published between 11 and 15 articles or chapters; and six (8%) women had published over 16 articles in the last five years. The majority of the articles/chapters (45) were single-authored publications; 15 were co-authored; and 23 were multi-authored.

Half (50%) of this group of 86 has published at least one book in the last 5 years; 2 have published six or more books.

Thirty seven (43%) have served as a referee for a journal between 1 and 5 times; 12 (14%) have served as a referee more than 6 times. Sixteen (19%) are members of a journal editorial board.

The majority of this group of respondents attended more than one conference in the last two years; 11 attended one conference (13%); 24 attended two conferences (28%); and 37 attended three or more conferences (43%). Thirty two of the respondents served as a chair for one or more conference sessions (37%).

Most have presented papers at one conference or more; 14 presented one paper (16%); 27 presented two papers (31%) and 24 presented three or more papers at conferences over the last two years (28%).

Gender Discrimination

Of the 86 women who filled out this section of the survey, 30 said they had been the object of discrimination in job appointments (35%). Yet only 9 made a formal complaint (only 30% of those who felt discrimination had occurred).

Thirty three respondents reported that they had experienced discrimination in their jobs (38%). Only three made a formal complaint (9% of those who encountered discrimination).

French-speaking respondents were slightly more likely to report that they were the object of discrimination in professional appointments than English-speaking respondents.

Older respondents were significantly more likely to agree that they were the object of discrimination in job appointments than younger respondents;

Age by Object of Discrimination in Appointments

Age	Yes	No	N/A
20-25	0	0	0
26-30	0	3	3
31-35	2	14	2
36-40	10	9	1
41-45	2	7	0
46-50	6	6	0
51+	10	6	0

The age groups most likely to report being the object of discriminatory actions were 36-40 and 46-50:

Age by Object of Discriminatory Actions

Age	Yes	No	N/A
20-25	0	0	0
26-30	1	2	3
31-35	7	10	2
36-40	10	8	1
41-45	3	6	0
46-50	7	6	0
51+	5	10	0

"Do you think that you have ever been the object of discrimination in appointments or promotions due to your gender?"

The respondents who noted discrimination in appointments or promotions pointed most often to negative attitudes toward feminist or gender scholarship and a generally hostile and sexist climate. A few respondents noted racism as well as gender discrimination.

Gender scholarship: Respondents said that because scholarship on gender and/or feminism is often devalued, appointments and promotions are affected. Some respondents faced difficulties in the tenure process because they were "not mainstream enough". One woman, who works in the area of women and politics, reported that a male colleague commented during the tenure process, "that I needed to think about what it means to do 'serious' research." Another noted that "...with respect to research interests - it is here where I have felt 'passed over' despite my record. 'Too narrow' etc. are terms reserved for those who do research in gender issues." One respondent believed that there was "a complex interaction between my gender and my interest in women and politics and the job decision."

Climate/attitudes toward women: At a job interview one respondent "was asked a lot of questions about my political views, etc.; 'was I a feminist'; 'do you blame men', etc." One woman reported, "I initially received a limited-term appointment due probably to concern about my ability to 'fit into' an all-male department." Others noted a general climate problem but did not detail how this influenced appointments or promotion.

Many commented on inappropriate questions and comments regarding marital status and/or children. For example, one respondent said, "I have been asked illegal questions about my personal relationship ('my husband's intentions') in job interviews." Another believed her initial salary and promotion were influenced because "they knew my husband had a tenure-track job in the same city." Another stated she had experienced discrimination not due to gender "but status of wife of faculty in department." One woman reported discrimination on the basis of her pregnancy, as she did not receive maternity leave.

Others believed that discrimination had been a factor in appointment, promotion, and salary but did not supply details. Some respondents noted that it is difficult to prove that refusal for appointments was due to gender discrimination. A couple of respondents stated that their gender may have helped them obtain appointments.

"Do you think that you have ever been the object of any other discriminatory action due to your gender and related to your career?"

Here comments focussed on a hostile climate and negative attitudes toward women; on differential treatment of women, particularly differential workloads; and on issues surrounding childcare.

Climate/Attitudes toward women: One respondent said, "students are sometimes dismissive because of my gender." Another noted that "I feel it is very difficult to be taken seriously as a woman in political science. The reasons are often subtle. Lack of eye contact, unwillingness to listen, aggressive or dominating responses from male colleagues and students." Another reported a "chilly climate and views not taken seriously. Sexual advances particularly at conferences." One woman wrote, "when I first joined the department, one of my male colleagues said, at a social gathering, 'I hear you don't have any trouble getting your male students to come to class'." Many reported sexist comments made by male colleagues.

Differential treatment: Many of the respondents commented on differential workloads: "Clearly I am expected to do more service work because I am a woman and I am asked more often about what the feminist perspective is in every area"; "Generally assigned more difficult work and less attractive courses at lower levels"; "Assigned many large section undergrad. courses each year; made to teach extra courses at night"; "Appointment to many committees. Asked to teach gender and politics (when it is not my area); "I am on many more committees than my male colleagues."

One respondent said, "I have never been asked to serve on an MA thesis committee by my colleagues; I have never been asked to take on any key administrative role in my department. I have never been nominated for any faculty or university elected position." Another believed that she received only 10-month contracts at least partly because of her gender.

Some of the respondents also noted the persistence of the "old boy's club". For example: "My department relies on informal channels (lunch) for decisions to be made and only men go on these regular lunches." Another stated, "It is still very much an 'old boy's' network so while there are no specific discriminatory actions, I have been working in a culture which tends to exclude or make invisible women's concerns."

Childcare: Several respondents focused on issues surrounding childcare. One woman commented, "I think the structure of work in universities penalises those (not just women but more likely women) who take years off for childraising and who choose part-time employment." Another said, "it is not so much specific discriminatory action but rather a clear inability by senior older male colleagues to understand the challenges and responsibilities of having young children." One respondent

write, "I am convinced that my topic, or length of time it took to complete my Ph.D. (due to having a child) were in part the reasons for not receiving a post doc."

Some respondents simply noted discrimination without providing details. One woman emphasized this point: "I don't have two weeks to spend writing this out."

"Did you make a formal complaint?"

The reasons for not making a formal complaint included: the fear that complaints would affect future appointments and would make it difficult to obtain good recommendations; the lack of adequate channels and processes; and the belief that complaints would not be taken seriously.

PARTIE II/PART II

UN CLIMAT ENCORE FRISQUET

Du questionnaire que nous avons fait circuler auprès des membres féminins de la CPSA/ACSP, il est possible de déduire que le milieu académique de la science politique apparaît encore largement inhospitalier aux femmes politologues. On peut regrouper les commentaires qui nous ont été faits sur les questionnaires dans les catégories suivantes:

- a) une hostilité plus ou moins larvée à la présence des femmes dans la discipline;
- b) un contenu des cours et des programmes qui ne tient pas compte de la présence des femmes;
- c) un traitement différentiel dans les salles de cours et la vie départementale;
- d) des problèmes liés à l'embauche et à la promotion dans le corps professoral.

Sans partir en croisade, il semble que la situation soit assez alarmante pour qu'il devienne nécessaire d'envisager des actions. Nous avons bien sûr en mémoire, ce qui s'est passé à l'Université de Victoria ou encore à UBC (quoique, dans ce dernier cas, le sexisme n'était pas seul en cause), on peut aussi évoquer le département de l'Université du Manitoba. Ce document se veut une tentative de sérier un certain nombre de problèmes identifiés par les membres féminins de l'association, afin que le comité de direction, en association avec le caucus des femmes, puisse entrevoir des moyens d'action.

L'objectif qui nous guide est double. D'une part, nous estimons que le milieu académique de la science politique devrait prendre en compte, combattre et tenter d'éradiquer le problème du sexisme dans la science politique; cette tâche devrait être prise à coeur par l'ensemble des membres de la CPSA/ACSP et non seulement par les femmes ou par les féministes de l'association. D'autre part, il est temps de comprendre qu'il ne suffit pas d'augmenter le nombre d'étudiantes ou d'enseignantes, de développer les cours concernant les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe, pour que, magiquement le milieu de la science politique mette fin à une exclusion pluri-séculaire des femmes des domaines de l'action et de la réflexion politiques.

Prendre en compte, c'est analyser, de façon beaucoup plus nuancée que nous ne pouvons le faire à partir de notre questionnaire, les diverses dimensions du problème. Pour cela, il serait utile d'organiser des forums de discussion auprès des étudiantes, des étudiants, des membres du corps professoral et du personnel de soutien. Il serait probablement pertinent également que cette question fasse l'objet de réflexions régulières (et non pas une fois tous les cinq ou dix ans, de préférence après une crise majeure) dans les réunions et les publications de l'association. Prendre en compte, c'est aussi essayer de trouver des solutions qui ne peuvent être de l'ordre des déclarations d'intention ou des vœux pieux venant de l'association sans avoir d'effet sur la vie des départements. Usuellement, tout le monde est pour la vertu ... tant qu'il ne s'agit pas de la pratiquer.

Combattre, c'est se dire que l'évolution «naturelle» des choses n'entraînera pas de mutations décisives à cet égard. Nous sommes professionnellement très bien placés pour savoir que les institutions politiques et les rapports sociaux ne relèvent pas de la nature mais de la culture, qu'ils sont les produits de l'action humaine et sont donc susceptibles d'être transformés par celle-ci. Par nos pratiques professionnelles, nous contribuons à façonner les mentalités et, parfois même, les institutions. En outre, le milieu académique est beaucoup plus proche que d'autres milieux de travail de certains principes d'autogestion et il serait ridicule - et pervers - d'invoquer les obstacles administratifs ou institutionnels pour justifier l'inaction. Si beaucoup de problèmes persistent, ce n'est pas tant que nous n'y pouvons rien que parce que nous ne voulons rien faire.

Tenter d'éradiquer, c'est adopter une attitude «réaliste». Le milieu académique de la science politique ne vit pas en vase clos et est tributaire de la société dans laquelle il évolue. Mais, en identifiant les problèmes et en essayant sérieusement d'y trouver des solutions, nous augmentons nos possibilités de faire en sorte que notre milieu devienne plus hospitalier pour les femmes. Tout ne deviendra pas parfait du jour au lendemain et il est fort probable qu'en essayant de résoudre certains problèmes nous en faisons émerger de nouveaux. En outre, il est plus que probable que le sexisme, le racisme et l'homophobie partagent des traits communs et reposent sur des bases similaires, sans se confondre mais en s'entrecroisant.

Enfin, il est temps de s'apercevoir que le nombre est loin de constituer le seul enjeu. Au premier cycle, il y a eu une progression importante des effectifs féminins, mais la féminisation est beaucoup moins marquée dans les départements de science politique que dans d'autres disciplines des sciences sociales ou encore en droit. En ce qui concerne les études supérieures la proportion de femmes laisse encore largement à désirer et l'on doit s'interroger sur la tendance à considérer les femmes plus souvent pour des positions subalternes que dans un rapport égalitaire dans les domaines de l'enseignement et de la recherche. Quant au corps professoral, la proportion de femmes, même si elle s'est améliorée, reste ridiculement basse. Et le climat actuel de compressions budgétaires qui ont pour effet de stopper ou de ralentir l'embauche ne laisse rien augurer de bon à cet égard. Le seul secteur où l'on retrouve à peu près uniquement des femmes est celui du personnel de soutien; c'est loin d'être le plus valorisé.

Au-delà du nombre, il y a un problème de contenu. Peut-on se permettre de n'avoir qu'un petit nombre de cours portant sur les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe et taire cette question dans les cours plus «centraux» (*mainstream*) portant sur les institutions, la politique étrangère, la théorie politique ou la méthodologie? Peut-on faire semblant que les femmes n'ont rien produit d'important dans la discipline et se permettre des bibliographies, des recueils de texte et des lectures obligatoires qui ne comportent aucun texte de femmes. Peut-on réduire le féminisme à un mouvement social ou un courant idéologique ou le relativiser en tant qu'opinion? Bref, peut-on aujourd'hui pratiquer la science politique de la même façon qu'on la pratiquait à l'époque de l'exclusion des femmes?

Ces quelques remarques préliminaires faites, passons maintenant à l'analyse de certaines tendances qui se dégagent des questionnaires que nous avons fait circuler.

a) une hostilité à la présence des femmes

Cette hostilité, que plusieurs rapports dans certaines universités ont qualifiés de «chilly climate» se manifeste de plusieurs façons. De façon générale, elle est plus remarquée par les étudiantes que par les professeurs, ce qui s'explique probablement par le fait que les étudiantes ne sont pas encore complètement sûres de leurs choix académiques et qu'elles attendent des départements dans lesquels elles étudient des mesures d'encouragement ou à tout le moins de confirmation de leur volonté de poursuivre éventuellement une carrière dans les domaines de la science politique. Pour beaucoup, cet appui semble absent des départements.

Certaines se sont carrément fait dire de renoncer à chercher un poste de professeure de science politique, puisque la carrière académique n'était pas faite pour les femmes. Mais, de façon générale, cette hostilité prend des formes moins ouvertes. Plusieurs se plaignent du fait qu'on les prend moins au sérieux que leurs collègues masculins, qu'on les encourage moins à poursuivre leurs études ou à postuler des bourses alors qu'elles en ont les capacités, comme en témoignent leurs résultats académiques. Certaines parlent de paternalisme ou de condescendance de la part de professeurs. D'autres mentionnent qu'elles ont dû demander des révisions de notes - qu'elles ont obtenues - cause de l'attitude de correcteurs ou de professeurs masculins.

Du côté de celles qui ont accédé à des postes de professeurs, cette hostilité prend des formes différentes. Certaines ont l'impression que leur compétence n'est pas prise pour acquies et qu'elles doivent constamment en faire la preuve. D'autres, surtout celles dont les recherches portent sur les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe, se plaignent de ne pas être prises au sérieux par leur collègues, quand ce n'est pas carrément ignorées. Le revers en est que certaines ont l'impression d'être devenue la «féministe de service», à savoir celle à qui on peut demander à brûle-pourpoint toutes sortes de références concernant les femmes, peu importe le champ de la science politique dans lequel elles sont spécialisées, ou encore à qui il est possible de référer les étudiantes et étudiants qui s'intéressent à la question des femmes ou des rapports sociaux de sexe, pour éviter d'avoir à les encadrer.

L'attitude ou le comportement qui cristallise cette hostilité est soit l'ignorance qui peut aller jusqu'à la ségrégation sociale, soit le harcèlement sexuel ou, plus banalement, la drague à sens unique. Plusieurs ont fait part de propositions sexuelles non-souhaitées liées à des situations d'autorité (professeur ou assistant de cours masculin faisant des avances à une étudiante du cours), entraînant éventuellement des sanctions concernant les notes attribuées; certaines ont également vu leur contrat d'assistantat de recherche remis en cause pour avoir refusé les avances de leur directeur. Une seule mentionne avoir reçu le soutien de son département lorsqu'un prof l'a harcelé sexuellement.

Certaines professeures ont également soulevé le problème des réunions informelles où se prennent souvent autant de décisions que dans les réunions formelles du département. Plusieurs de ces «lunchs» s'organisent selon le principe du «old boys network», ce qui a pour effet d'exclure les femmes de tout un pan de la vie départementale.

b) un contenu de cours et des programmes qui ne tiennent pas compte de la présence des femmes

Un deuxième point qui a été soulevé, principalement par les étudiantes, concerne les cours et les programmes d'études. De façon générale, elles déplorent que les études sur les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe ne semblent pas prises au sérieux, ni par les profs, ni par les étudiants.

Ainsi, l'apport des féministes au questionnement en science politique est souvent minimisé puisque la plupart des profs l'ignorent ou ne jugent pas important de s'en informer. Il est en outre souvent difficile de soulever des questions concernant les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe dans les cours qui ne sont pas étiquetés «étude des femmes». Certaines ont également souligné que le champ «étude des femmes» n'existait pas aux fins des examens de synthèse de doctorat.

Plusieurs se sont également fait conseiller de s'intéresser à autre chose puisque leur sujet apparaissait aux professeurs comme trop marginal par rapport à la discipline. La conséquence de cette marginalité/ marginalisation étant que celles qui veulent travailler sur les questions des femmes ou des rapports sociaux de sexe ont plus de difficulté à trouver des boulots dans des équipes de recherche proches de leurs intérêts.

Enfin, les femmes et les sujets reliés aux problématiques féministes font souvent figure de têtes de turc dans les salles de cours. C'est le sujet idéal pour une blague ou pour de l'ironie, autre façon de dénigrer cette forme de questionnement.

c) un traitement différentiel dans les salles de cours et dans la vie départementale

Certaines idées de cette section recoupent celles déjà énoncées dans la première section mais méritent d'être traitées à part parce qu'on voit très bien que les hommes (autant étudiants que professeurs) veulent pouvoir traiter les femmes (professeures et étudiantes) comme sont traitées les femmes dans une société sexiste tout en leur demandant, en même temps, de se comporter comme des hommes, comme «tout le monde» quoi!, sur le plan professionnel. C'est ce qu'on peut qualifier de double standard.

L'élément qui revient le plus souvent est celui de la ségrégation sociale. Autant les professeures que les étudiantes sont sensibles au fait qu'elles sont souvent exclues des réseaux de discussion informels et qu'elles ont l'impression d'être laissées à l'extérieur de la «gang». Cette ségrégation sociale joue évidemment sur le plan des embauches pour les postes d'assistantats pour les étudiantes, quoique, à cet égard, les avis sont partagés: certaines estiment que le fait d'être une femme a plutôt constitué un atout dans la recherche d'assistantats alors que d'autres l'ont perçu comme un handicap. De plus, il faudrait probablement distinguer entre les assistantats de cours et les assistantats de recherche, ces derniers faisant plus souvent appel à des qualités définies socialement comme féminines, alors que les premiers font aussi appel à des qualités socialement définies comme masculines.

Le double standard joue dans les comportements que l'on valorise chez les étudiantes et les étudiants. Alors qu'on encourage fortement ces derniers à se mettre en valeur, à faire preuve de curiosité, à prendre la parole, même si ce qu'ils ont à dire est incertain ou encore mal élaboré, les étudiantes ont souvent l'impression que le même comportement de leur part est perçu négativement: elles sont trop «pushy» et sortent des rôles traditionnellement associés aux femmes.

Quant aux professeures, elles ont fait mention des difficultés qu'elles rencontraient parfois dans des classes lorsqu'elles étaient composées majoritairement d'étudiants. Elles sentaient qu'elles devaient en faire plus, qu'on les prenait moins au sérieux dans leur rôle d'enseignantes que leurs collègues masculins, qu'elles étaient également discriminées en ce qui concerne les assistantats de cours.

Certaines professeures soulèvent également que la façon de composer les jurys de thèse ou de mémoire relève encore largement du «old boys network» et qu'on leur demandait moins souvent qu'à leurs collègues masculins d'en faire partie. De façon plus générale, les jeunes professeures ont l'impression qu'il est plus facile pour les jeunes professeurs de s'intégrer que pour elles. Il en va de même pour les charges administratives où l'on a plus tendance à pressentir les hommes que les femmes. En tout état de cause, la proportion de femmes directrices de département est encore moins importante que la proportion de femmes professeures.

d) des problèmes reliés à l'embauche et à la promotion chez les professeurs

Plusieurs professeures ont soutenu avoir eu de la difficulté à se faire embaucher dans un département de science politique. Certaines se font lourdement rappeler qu'elles ne doivent leur emploi qu'aux politiques d'action positive. D'autres se sont vu proposer d'abord des postes de professeurs substitués afin de vérifier si elles pouvaient véritablement s'insérer dans le département, alors que leurs jeunes collègues masculins n'ont pas eu à fournir les mêmes preuves. D'autres encore, qui travaillaient sur des sujets concernant les femmes ou les rapports sociaux de sexe, se sont fait dire que leur dossier était trop pointu ou qu'elles ne publiaient pas dans les «bonnes» revues. D'autres, enfin, mentionnent que les féministes semblent encore être un sujet d'effroi dans un département de science politique.

Les problèmes ne s'arrêtent pas une fois embauchées dans un poste menant à la permanence. Plusieurs soulignent que leur charge d'enseignement est plus lourde que celle de leurs collègues masculins au même stade dans leur carrière ou encore font part de la difficulté qu'elles rencontrent à négocier une charge de travail qui leur apparaisse équitable.

Certaines mentionnent qu'elles ont eu de la difficulté à retourner au travail après avoir pris un congé de maternité. Soit, on ne tenait pas compte de leurs nouvelles contraintes dans l'établissement des horaires de cours ou de réunion. Soit leur carrière plafonnait quand elles décidaient de retourner au travail à temps partiel lorsque leurs enfants étaient en très bas âge. Les plus âgées, quant à elles, ont rappelé que les congés de maternité existaient depuis peu et qu'elles avaient souvent dû planifier la naissance de leurs enfants au cours de la session d'été, sinon prendre des congés sans solde, ce qui les a pénalisés et sur le plan de la carrière, et sur le plan salarial.

Sur le plan salarial, certaines mentionnent qu'elles ont eu plus de difficulté que leurs collègues masculins à se voir intégrées au bon échelon dans l'échelle salariale.

Ces résultats sont relativement impressionnistes mais ils soulèvent à tout le moins un problème qu'il importe de mieux comprendre, dans un premier temps, et pour lequel il faut envisager des solutions assez rapidement.

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

UNBSJ POLITICAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME: FIGHTING BACK

by Don Desserud

It was not the way I'd imagined my sabbatical would end. I'd just returned from an extraordinary year in Europe to find out that my university was not convinced replacing my colleague, who'd resigned over the summer, was warranted. Given that my only other colleague was planning his retirement, this meant that the Politics programme at UNBSJ would be closed down. I'd be a department of one. Perhaps you could teach in the History or Philosophy programme? ventured the Vice-President, without a visible trace of irony.

We had, the VP informed me, suffered an enrollment crash. And he thought it a bad one. The numbers were not good: the year prior to my sabbatical (1994), we had close to three hundred students (1) enrolled in our political science courses. I alone had over 120 students a term (divided among three courses). Now I had less than thirty, and our total enrollment had been cut in half. Three of our stipend courses had no students whatsoever. Worse, we had no students who had listed political science as their major. Political Science at UNBSJ seemed doomed.

Now, little more than a year later, Political Science is doing just fine, thank you. I wouldn't say just yet that it was booming. And

we still have some serious obstacles to overcome. But we're growing, and our numbers are moving back up. We have one new colleague and we're advertising for a second. There's even talk about hiring a third. What follows is the story of how we turned things around. Some of our success was luck, some was hard work, some was inspiration, or maybe desperation. But so far, it's worked.

Background

The University of New Brunswick (Saint John) is the sister-campus of the older and much larger University of New Brunswick (Fredericton). Together, the two campuses have a combined enrollment of 11,500 students, of which 2,600 can be found on the Saint John campus (2). UNBSJ is divided into three faculties: Arts, Business, and Science. The Arts faculty, with 780 students, houses four departments: Language and Humanities, Social Sciences, Psychology, and History and Politics. These departments carry such programmes as Languages (French, German and Spanish), Philosophy, English Literature, History, Psychology, Sociology, Economics, and of course, Politics.

The Saint John campus began operations in 1964. For much of our history, UNBSJ served as a feeder campus for UNBF. Most of our programmes only covered the first two years. Students then transferred 'up-river' to complete their degree. But this changed during the eighties. The campus grew, the faculty complement doubled and then doubled again, and now only a few programmes, such as engineering, are restricted to two years.

I was part of the last big expansion in 1989, when the faculty complement jumped from around sixty members to more than ninety. I became the third member of a small politics programme that was finally able to offer a four-year, general major.

Our enrollments grew by leaps and bounds. From 130 students in 1988, we went up to 225 the next year. A year later we were at 330, and then a year later again (1991), 425. We were the darlings of the Arts faculty; we had loyal students, and large upper-year and introductory classes. It seemed we could do no wrong. Even one term, when a combination of a sick leave and a sabbatical meant that we had five courses taught by part-time instructors (none of whom had advanced degrees in political science), and only three taught by a full-time faculty member (me), our enrolments stayed high (375). It seems remarkable now, but in programme meetings back then in those good old days, we talked about the need for enrollment caps and tighter prerequisites. Maybe success went to our heads. Pride, as they say, goes before a fall.

The 'crash'

And what a fall it was, the Fall of 1996. Our peak year was 1991, when we had 425 students. The next year, we saw a slight dip to 375, but that, we assumed, was explainable by unusual circumstances. Yet a year later, we were still slipping, now down to 330 students, followed in 1994 by 300 students. In 1995 we really dropped: down to 175. We hit bottom in 1996 with 150. In just five years our enrolments had dropped to one

third of their peak level. In two years, they'd been halved. How come? Several things happened at the same time.

First, the same factors which have led to a general decline in political science enrollments across North America hit us too, exaggerated by the fact we have such a small faculty complement and small course offerings. Why students have lost interest in political science, I don't know. Perhaps students have been over-exposed to political events. In New Brunswick, students in the last six years alone have witnessed two provincial elections, two federal elections, the Charlottetown referendum, and the Quebec referendum. Eventually a saturation point is reached, and students tune out. Coupled with the general distrust and dislike of politicians, this has convinced students that politics is boring and distasteful, and so is political science.

Second, students' strategies towards their higher education have also undergone a shift. Programmes which give the impression they will lead to gainful employment do well. The old argument, that a liberal arts education is a wonderful preparation for other careers, doesn't seem to work anymore. Higher education is just too expensive, and student loan debts too crippling. Students just aren't buying the argument that a four-year arts degree would actually serve them better in the long run. Today's students aren't in it for the long run.

We also have, in Saint John, our own idiosyncratic problems. Students at small campuses like ours tend to choose courses according to professor. They develop favourites, perhaps taking comfort in familiarity. This has two results. New faculty members typically begin with very small classes, slowly building up their following, but over a few years. This means even a minor shift in staffing at a small campus can have profound results. A sabbatical can mean a whole cohort of students is missed, with ripple effects for the next three years. In our case, 1995 proved an unfortunate year: we had one faculty member moving towards retirement, another who inexplicably believed Montreal would be a more nurturing city for his soul than Saint John (go figure), and a third, myself, who went away on sabbatical. Confounding this problem, teaching reductions due to administrative duties meant that we had several years in a row where first-year students did not get to bond with a permanent faculty member. Worse, all students were given the impression, not unfounded, that our political science programme had neither stability nor predictability. Our students just didn't see much point in choosing political science courses when they were so unpredictable. Would they still be there next year? Who would be teaching them?

Added to this were some programme decisions that had unforeseen results. When our enrollments were booming, we were troubled by third and fourth-year seminar courses with fifty and sixty students. Too many students were entering the programme in their third year without adequate preparation at the first year level. In response, we had revamped our lower level programme, scrapping the omnibus Politics 1000 and replacing it with four introductory courses in Canadian Politics, Comparative Politics, Political Theory and International Relations. These four courses, of which students were expected to take any three over their first two years, were to serve as prerequisites for all save a few specially designated upper year courses.

Well, it worked; we got our small seminar classes back. But at a considerable and unwelcome cost. Students coming into their third year who hadn't had the foresight to pick up the necessary prerequisites simply chose other electives altogether. Besides, few upper-level students want, even if they have room in their programme, to go back and take lower-level courses. Besides, the prerequisite system we'd put in place, with different streams and concentrations, was too complicated. Many students just assumed they were being shut out of all upper level classes, and didn't bother to check. A new, and somewhat troublesome on-line registration system exacerbated the problem. Students could sign up for courses through remote-access computers, and didn't necessarily need to speak to a political science faculty member to have the rules properly explained, or given the necessary exemptions.

The rescue

When my Vice-President first speculated that, in the wake of my colleague's resignation, politics at UNBSJ was probably over, I knew we had to re-invent our programme, and quickly. It was clear that the programmes being supported by the university had an entrepreneurial component: electronic commerce (selling over the Internet) and tourism and hospitality management being the two newest ones. For some time, I had been toying with the idea of adding polling studies to our programme, in the context of a concentration in public policy. As we all know, public opinion polls are playing an increasingly powerful roll in political campaigns and government policy formulation. But there seems to be quite a bit of misunderstanding about exactly what this role is, how they affect policy and decision-making and indeed what the polls themselves reveal.

So we put together a proposal which called for the creation of an institute of polling and policy studies. We emphasized how this would give the university a 'market-niche' and would present opportunities for business tie-ins and co-op programmes. Such a programme could also tap into existing infrastructures, we assured them, and would take advantage of expertise in other departments and faculties.

This would move (and has moved) our programme away from our more traditional sub-fields in political science, particularly my own research and teaching areas in political theory. However, our immediate goal was to convince the senior administration we had a plan and knew how our programme could fit into their vision of the universe. Time, here, was of the essence. The decision whether or not to advertise for a permanent replacement had to be made in the next few weeks.

Gambling we'd get support from the other faculties, we decided to make our presentation to the Vice-President and the three deans together, rather than stay just within our own faculty. This seemed to work: the Business School recognized the connection with their own marketing programme, and the Science faculty saw implications for their statistics programme, data analysis and computer science. They thought it new, different, and easy to promote. The administration liked it, and agreed to go ahead with the first replacement.

Publicity and public events

Then it was time to take our new programme to the public. One advantage of being at a small campus is that you can develop strong ties with the outside community. They know us well, and like to come out for public events, like visiting guest speakers. Furthermore, being the only political scientists around means that we get lots of media calls. Most of us in the profession find these interviews a chore. But in this context, they proved very useful. We took advantage of every opportunity to promote our department and the new programme. We made very sure media and business leaders knew what we were up to. This helped reinforce the idea that we were on the move, and building something interesting. And when this also generated positive feedback, which was picked up by our senior administration, this further helped establish that we had something popular and sellable here.

Good luck

We also benefited by some good fortune. A local benefactor asked if she could donate money for a scholarship to help political science students, and to finance a guest speaker's forum. This was a godsend. Not only did it generate plenty of positive publicity, but it also gave the administration cause to reconsider. Obviously political science at UNBSJ had attracted important supporters.

Good hiring

Another piece of good fortune came when we interviewed candidates for the first replacement. Both were stellar, and made a powerful impression on the senior administration. One in particular, Dr. Joanna Everitt (who we eventually hired), took the idea of the polling and policy studies to heights I didn't even imagine. I recall listening to her presentation on how she thought we could establish such a centre and thinking, «Wow, this wasn't such a bad idea after all!» I'd be remiss if I didn't point out that in the transition year, we also were very lucky to be able to hire Carleton doctoral candidate Richard Nimijean on an eight-month contract. Richard contributed much to the revitalization of our programme, in particular attracting many new students.

Where we are now

Our problems are not over. Our numbers are good, but not great. Right now, we have 187 students, but we are only running seven courses (in our best year, we offered twice that number). Together, our two first-year classes have 86 students. We are offering five upper level courses this term, with a combined enrollment of 101. Two of these have just six and eight students, but the others are all in the 25 to 30 range. Still, this is a far cry from Sociology, which has 322 students divided among four first-year courses, and equally bursting upper-level classes.

A problem on the horizon is a new and rather draconian policy in our faculty of course cancellation for classes with student enrollments of less than fifteen. This policy, if our new dean is successful, will mean that all second-term courses with low numbers (not just stipend courses taught by part-time faculty) could be cancelled right up to the beginning of second term.

About half our students at UNBSJ are part-time, and don't usually pick their second term courses until they see what their work schedules will be. Hence, second-term numbers are traditionally low until the first week of classes second term. But if this policy is implemented, we might not have a chance to allow our numbers to grow. If second-term courses that students think are going to be offered get cancelled between Thanksgiving and Christmas (the evaluation period), then we stand a good chance of losing whatever credibility we've managed to recoup. At large universities with plenty of options, such policies may not have much of an impact. But our students are more easily spooked.

Still, we have some hope for the future. Our new colleague, Joanna, is already making her mark in the university. The provincial newspaper, the NB Telegraph Journal, recently featured her and her research in a two-page article, with pictures. This is not only wonderful publicity, but it demonstrates to the community that we have hard-working, interesting faculty members who aren't afraid to come out of the ivory tower. I also have every reason to believe, looking over the applications we've already received, that whoever we hire next will be equally dynamic and attract even more students. Enrollments, in these cynical times, mean everything.

Nevertheless, this is not the way I wish to run a political science programme. The reader will notice that we did not sell our programme revisions based on any sense or measure of student interest or need. And I certainly didn't try to re-organize our programme around faculty research or expertise (somehow, trying to sell my own work on the French Enlightenment just didn't seem like a good idea at the time). Instead, we tried to guess what the administration would see as viable and sellable, and re-work our programme accordingly. Even our presentation deliberately borrowed the language of the business school (marking the first time I've ever used 'market-niche' and 'business tie-ins' together in the same sentence). Having to sell our programme as a business proposal rather than as an academic programme was, to say the least, disturbing. But this is the trend today, one which I believe if left unchecked will eventually serve to undermine the academic integrity of university education.

Furthermore, I am not entirely convinced that we were the victim of anything more than just plain bad luck, and an unfortunate coincidence of trends. I realize that sounds self-serving, but still it was quite frustrating to be targeted the way we were, as though we were the weak members of the herd needing to be culled. But in times of severe budget restraints, cutbacks, and the like, university administrators will go after programmes they see as unable to defend themselves. Having 'good reasons' for low enrollments don't count for much.

Finally, I am suspicious of trying to pretend that political science can only be justified if it will lead to gainful employment. It may well do this, but surely there's more to what we do than provide job training. Universities today seem to have now two types of students. There are the pragmatists who want a short and quick means to getting a good job. And there are the purists who still want a traditional liberal arts education. Programmes that try to appeal to both groups may find themselves appealing to neither. One surprising result of the shifts in enrolment patterns at our university is that courses in

such esoteric subject areas as Classics or Music Appreciation are doing very well -- better than we are. I wonder what would have happened had we gone the other direction, and presented ourselves as a programme of political philosophy and the history of ideas. Would students have bought it? I like to think they would, but I don't know. I am sure, however, that our administration would not have.

But we did what we had to do. Right now, that means keeping our fingers crossed.

(1) None of these figures are corrected for FTE's, nor have I separated full-time from part time.

(2) UNB also has Nursing programmes on campuses in Moncton and Bathurst.

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

QUE VEUT DIRE ÉTUDIER LA «PENSÉE POLITIQUE»?

Par Gilles Labelle
Université d'Ottawa

Comme l'indique le titre qui coiffe cet article, je voudrais poser la question de la signification exacte des études qui se donnent la «pensée politique» pour objet. La question, à mon sens, mérite d'être posée non seulement parce que l'objet «pensée politique» paraît souvent flou ou mal défini, mais également parce que ceux et celles qui se spécialisent dans l'étude de la pensée politique sont parfois (souvent?) un peu mal à l'aise (ou un peu mal vus?) en science politique.

Commençons donc par proposer quelques définitions. On confond très souvent la «philosophie politique» et la «pensée politique». Je propose plutôt, comme Leo Strauss (1), de considérer la *pensée politique* comme une catégorie englobante, dont la philosophie politique fait partie. Dans la pensée politique, il faudrait inclure toute «idée» (en ce sens, la pensée politique et les «idées politiques» seraient des synonymes) ou même toute «représentation» liée de façon plus ou moins explicite au politique. Tant les institutions politiques que les forces qui les animent, les pratiques qui leur sont liées, etc., apparaissent indissociables de certaines représentations qui énoncent leur sens ou signification, qui expriment ce qu'elles «veulent dire». Ces représentations peuvent prendre différentes formes: il peut s'agir de discours, d'écrits, mais aussi de symboles et du «décor» dans lequel ils sont inscrits. Relèvent alors de la pensée politique aussi bien l'opinion exprimée par un ou des citoyens, les programmes des partis politiques, les rituels de couronnement du monarque ou ceux liés à la passation des pouvoirs, les écrits des philosophes politiques, etc. Bref, comme je l'ai mentionné, la pensée politique ainsi entendue constitue une catégorie englobante. À ce point qu'on voit assez mal comment il serait possible de s'engager dans des études ou des recherches de science politique sans faire également, en même temps, de la pensée politique. En somme, nous faisons tous de la pensée politique sans le savoir! Ce qui devrait reconforter

certaines collègues que je connais, qui enseignent les relations internationales, la politique canadienne, etc. et qui sont toujours un peu outrés (à juste titre) que la *pensée* se trouve en quelque sorte réservée à ceux qui étudient la pensée politique.

C'est justement parce que la pensée politique ainsi définie est aussi englobante qu'elle peut difficilement être considérée comme définissant un objet d'étude particulier. C'est pourquoi, à l'intérieur de la pensée politique, on peut chercher à faire quelques distinctions. Commençons avec la *philosophie politique*.

La philosophie politique, comme l'étymologie l'indique, désigne la recherche ou la quête, parce que celui ou celle qui s'y engage en est, littéralement, l'ami (c'est le sens du grec «philia»), de la sagesse concernant les choses politiques. Pour Platon, la sagesse consistait en la connaissance des idées (la justice par exemple) et, ultimement, du bien. Faire de la philosophie politique revient donc à chercher le bien en ce qui concerne les choses politiques (2). C'est pourquoi on dira, en termes plus «modernes», que la philosophie politique est une recherche qui, quoique préoccupée par la recherche de ce qui est, l'est également par ce qui *devrait-être*; autrement dit, elle considère non seulement légitime, mais même indispensable une recherche systématique et rigoureuse concernant la *normativité* (la recherche du bien, dans cette perspective, ne devant pas être confondue avec des «jugements de valeur», qui sont souvent présentés comme des «préférences» qu'il serait impossible de justifier). Suivant cette définition, le travail d'auteurs comme, disons, Platon, Kant, Claude Lefort ou Charles Taylor devrait être considéré comme relevant de la philosophie politique.

Mais cette définition nous oblige, immédiatement, à faire une autre distinction. N'est pas philosophe politique qui veut. Le plus souvent, les gens qui rattachent leurs études et recherches à la philosophie politique s'engagent, en réalité, dans des recherches qui relèvent de l'*histoire* de la philosophie politique. Autrement dit, on s'engage moins soi-même dans la recherche du bien que dans l'étude des auteurs ou écoles de pensée qui ont cherché ce qu'il pouvait être. Ce qui pose la question, sur laquelle je reviens plus loin, des méthodes d'interprétation les plus appropriées pour ce type de recherche.

En anglais, on confond souvent la philosophie politique (ou l'histoire de la philosophie politique) avec la «*théorie politique*» («political theory»). Ainsi, l'une des revues américaines les mieux cotées relevant, suivant les définitions que je propose ici, de la philosophie politique, s'intitule-t-elle *Political Theory*. Cependant, il me semble qu'on aurait tout avantage à opérer des distinctions, ici également. Je propose de désigner par théorie politique cette partie de la pensée politique constituée par les recherches qui visent l'élaboration de modèles abstraits, permettant de décrire les choses politiques telles qu'elles sont. Étymologiquement, théorie est liée à «voir» ou «contempler»: le théoricien politique «voit», «contemple» et cherche ensuite à «décrire» le plus objectivement ou d'un point de vue scientifique la réalité politique --sans vouloir énoncer, au contraire du philosophe politique, ce qui devrait-être (le plus souvent parce que le théoricien ne croit pas possible de se situer sur le terrain de la normativité sans tomber dans des jugements de valeur plus ou moins arbitraires ou, du moins, difficiles à justifier). Par exemple, les travaux de David Easton ou de Vincent Lemieux me semblent appartenir à la théorie politique définie de cette

façon. Il y a peu d'histoire de la théorie politique ainsi entendue, contrairement à ce qui est le cas de la philosophie politique. Cependant, l'ouvrage de Denis Monière, portant sur la *Critique épistémologique de l'analyse systémique* en serait un cas, illustrant fort bien le fait que l'histoire de la théorie politique penche surtout vers l'épistémologie.

Outre la philosophie politique et la théorie politique, je propose de distinguer également au sein de la pensée politique les «doctrines politiques». Au début de ce texte, j'ai proposé une définition très large de la pensée politique, qui incluait toute idée ou représentation politiques. Or, ces idées ou représentations sont, souvent, organisées de façon plus ou moins cohérente ou systématique. Quand c'est le cas, c'est-à-dire quand on se trouve devant un type de représentation globale qui énonce à la fois ce qui est et ce qui devrait-être sans cependant reposer ni sur une description en principe scientifique de ce qui est (ce qui est le propre de la théorie politique), ni sur une recherche rigoureuse et systématique de ce qui devrait-être (ce qui est le propre de la philosophie politique), on devrait parler de doctrine politique (3). Il y a quelques années, on aurait sûrement parlé, plutôt, d'«idéologie politique». Mais il faut se demander si ce terme n'est pas un peu anachronique dans le cas où il est appliqué à des ensembles de représentations qui appartiennent à des sociétés pré-modernes, par exemple aux religions ou à la mythologie (dont il est pourtant difficile de ne pas tenir compte si on veut comprendre l'évolution politique des sociétés). Le terme «doctrine politique», en ce sens, est plus «neutre» et peut inclure celle d'«idéologie». La notion de doctrine politique entendue en ce sens peut désigner tant des ensembles tels que le conservatisme ou le libéralisme que d'autres, plus «étroits», comme par exemple le sionisme, ou d'autres encore, beaucoup plus «larges», comme par exemple la politique inspirée du christianisme (même si dans ce dernier cas, il faudrait évidemment périodiser pour y comprendre quelque chose). Elle peut aussi désigner des ouvrages particuliers qui esquissent les contours d'une doctrine qui prend corps à partir d'eux ou qui proposent une inflexion en se situant à l'intérieur d'une autre, déjà constituée: par exemple les ouvrages de Herzl sur l'État juif ou de Galbraith sur le libéralisme.

Une grande part de la littérature qu'on associe généralement à la pensée politique relève, en fait, de l'étude des doctrines politiques ainsi entendues. La plus grande part de ces études, il faut le remarquer, sont historiques: plusieurs de ceux qui s'intéressent à la pensée politique s'engagent, en fait, dans des recherches dont l'objet est l'histoire des doctrines politiques. Les ouvrages de C.B. MacPherson ou ceux d'André Vachet sur le libéralisme, par exemple, me semblent appartenir à l'histoire des doctrines politiques (même si tous deux préfèrent parler de l'«idéologie» libérale).

Ce «déblayage» étant fait, il me semble qu'on peut conclure que ceux dont on dit généralement qu'ils se spécialisent dans la pensée politique, sont, en fait, surtout des historiens des doctrines politiques et de la philosophie politique (mais historiens doit ici s'entendre au sens large, comme dans «historiens du présent» par exemple: on peut tout aussi bien chercher à comprendre le libéralisme du XVIII^e siècle que l'actuel néo-libéralisme). Dans les cours de pensée ou d'idées politiques, généralement, on ne traite pas de la théorie politique; on ne fait pas, le plus souvent, directement de philosophie politique; et, il faut l'espérer, on n'est pas soi-même engagé

dans l'élaboration et la présentation d'une doctrine (ou d'une idéologie) politique.

Ce qui pose la question des méthodes d'interprétation dont on doit user pour s'engager dans des recherches qui sont donc surtout historiques. Un ouvrage récent propose un survol de certaines des méthodes les plus discutées dans ce domaine, qu'elles s'inspirent du marxisme (par exemple: MacPherson), de certains apports de la philosophie du langage (l'«École de Cambridge»: Dunn, Skinner, etc.) ou des réflexions de Leo Strauss sur l'«art d'écrire» (4). À quoi on pourrait certes ajouter d'autres perspectives, telles celles de Lefort sur le «travail de l'oeuvre», celles inspirées de l'herméneutique, celles de Foucault, etc. Je n'entrerai pas ici dans le détail des débats concernant cette question, mais me contenterai seulement de mentionner que comme le montre peut-être au mieux l'exemple de Machiavel, on peut arriver à des résultats assez différents en utilisant une approche plutôt qu'une autre. Qu'on compare le *Machiavel* de Skinner (Machiavel comme acteur inscrit dans une situation socio-linguistique particulière et contingente), les *Pensées sur Machiavel* de Strauss (Machiavel comme fondateur de la philosophie politique moderne), *Le travail de l'oeuvre Machiavel* de Lefort (Machiavel comme penseur de la division originaire et de la division sociale) ou encore, plus récemment, le *Machiavélisme et Raison d'État* de Senellart, et on verra tout ce qui peut séparer les représentations d'une figure pourtant censée être la même.

Est-ce la difficulté des interprètes d'en arriver à des résultats communs et probants qui explique la réputation souvent un peu discutée des chercheurs qui se spécialisent dans le domaine que j'essaie ici de circonscrire? Personnellement, j'ai renoncé à compter les fois où on m'a indiqué, parfois plus ou moins poliment, que le domaine de recherche que j'avais choisi, «c'est pas de la science politique». Je me rappelle, en outre, d'une ou deux présentations dans certains colloques, qui ne me semblaient pas tellement plus bêtes que celles que j'avais auparavant entendues et qui furent accueillies par un silence un peu glacial, je dois dire. Je ne peux rien trouver d'autre, au fond de cette «accusation» de ne pas faire de la «vraie science politique», qu'une sorte de positivisme assez mal digéré: les études qui ont affaire avec l'interprétation de textes, de discours, etc. seraient, par définition, floues, arbitraires, etc. Comme si l'évidence dite «empirique» (ou chiffrée, car on sait la tendance très forte à définir l'empirie par le quantifiable) pouvait elle-même s'épargner le moment de l'interprétation! Et surtout, comme si le sens ou la signification pouvait être dissocié du réel! Quel réel, devrait-on demander, peut-il «tenir» de lui-même, hors le sens qu'il a (ce qui ne nous ramène pas pour autant à un nominalisme radical suivant lequel l'être se confond avec le sens)? Le positivisme qui s'oppose au soi-disant flou des études dont je parle ici repose souvent sur un réalisme *naïf*.

S'il y a un «objet» qui soit indissociable du sens, de la signification, qui repose sur des ensembles d'évaluations, c'est bien le politique. «Ceci est juste», «ceci est injuste»; «ceci est légitime», «ceci est illégitime»: la vie politique, estimait Aristote, commence avec ces énoncés, avec les opinions (5), celles de simples citoyens, lesquelles se «coagulent» en doctrines, donnent sens et vie à des institutions, à des pratiques, sont interrogées par les philosophes politiques, etc. Que reste-t-il donc du politique une fois qu'on lui a retiré sa «chair», qu'on ne le conçoit plus que comme un ensemble de rapports *in-signifiants*,

au sens propre du terme? Or si le politique ne se conçoit pas sans sens, il faut bien se résoudre, dans l'incertitude il est vrai (mais ce n'est qu'illusoirement que la «science» brise avec l'incertitude), à comprendre, donc à interpréter.

Sans cette dimension je ne vois pas, franchement, ce que peut être (sans jeu de mots) le sens de ce qu'on appelle la science politique.

(1) Leo Strauss, *Qu'est-ce que la philosophie politique?*, Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1992, p.18 et suiv.

(2) Leo Strauss (*Ibid.*) ajoutait que cette activité (qu'il tenait pour un «mode de vie») était aussi politique en ceci que le philosophe politique devait apprendre à composer avec le monde de la Cité, qu'il interrogeait et critiquait sans relâche. Mais on peut laisser cette dimension de côté ici.

(3) Évidemment, par ailleurs, il faut relever que les doctrines politiques peuvent fort bien se nourrir des résultats obtenus par la philosophie politique et par la théorie politique.

(4) Jean-Guy Prévost, *De l'étude des idées politiques*, Sainte-Foy (Qué.), Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1995.

(5) *Politique*, 1253a.

**SSHRC RESEARCH GRANTS /
SUBVENTIONS DE RECHERCHE DU CRSH**

**Successful Projects in Political Science, Public
Administration and Law (1997-98)
Projets octroyés en science politique,
administration publique et droit (1997-98)**

Political Philosophy/ Philosophie politique

Gilbert Larochelle, Québec à Chicoutimi
Postmodernité et éthique: une stratégie de régulation sociale?
\$47,000

Law/Droit

David Dyzenhaus, Toronto
Democracy and the Rule of Law in the Era of Privatization
\$16,620

Alison Harvison Young, McGill
Reconceiving the Exclusive Family
\$42,000

Common Law/ Droit coutumier

Ernest Weinrib, Toronto
Restitution as Corrective Justice
\$41,000

Family Law/ Droit de la famille

Bartha Maria Knoppers, Montréal: Deidre Christine Davies, Alberta
Genetic Filial Identification Testing and its Effects on Canadian Family Law and Policy
\$99,000

International Law/ Droit international

François Crépeau, Québec à Montréal
Coopération migratoire transatlantique, état de droit et mondialisation
\$78,000

James Hathaway, York
Meeting the Challenge of Temporary Refugee Protection: A Rights-Regime Analysis
\$49,000

William Schabas, Québec à Montréal
The Law of Genocide
\$33,000

Jurisprudence/ Jurisprudence

Leon Trakman, Dalhousie
Human Rights, Human Responsibilities
\$56,000

Public Law/ Droit public

Ruth Sullivan, John Keyes, Ottawa
Legislation Drafting in a Multilingual, Multi-jural, Culturally Diverse World
\$73,000

Other Law/ Droit autre

Paul-André Crépeau, Madeleine Cantin Cumyn, McGill; Jean-Maurice Brisson, Montréal
Publication d'une 3e édition du Dictionnaire de droit privé et lexiques bilingues et du Private Law Dictionary and Bilingual Lexicons
\$121,000

Ysolde Gendreau, Montréal
Le droit d'auteur face au défi de la numérisation: l'impact sur le droit international, le droit supranational et le droit national
\$60,000

Sylvio Normand, Donald Fyson, Ella Marcou-Hermon, Jacques L'Heureux, Martine Dumais, Laval
Le droit romain dans la culture juridique québécoise, XIXe-XXe siècle
\$67,000

Public and Non-profit Administration/ Administration des organismes publiques et à buts non lucratifs

Lucie Rouillard, École nationale d'administration publique
Profit et impact d'une nouvelle gestion financière dans le secteur public
\$32,000

Political Science/ Sciences politiques

Peter Aucoin, Dalhousie

Public Accountability and the New Public Management: Canada in Comparative Perspective
\$32,000

Andrew Cooper, Waterloo

Diplomatic Puzzles: Canadian Issue-specific Activity in Comparative Perspective
\$36,000

Thomas Keating, Alberta

Assessing Canada's Good Governance Policy
\$44,330

Réjean Landry, Laval

L'utilisation des connaissances de sciences sociales dans les politiques publiques
\$61,111

Jacques Lévesque, Québec à Montréal

La reconfiguration géo-politique de l'ancien espace soviétique
\$71,000

Christopher Manfredi, McGill

Constitutional Litigation, Institutional Design and the Politics of Rights
\$32,900

T.V. Paul, McGill

Transitions without War: Strategies for Peaceful Change in the International System
\$33,000

Jean-Guy Prévost, Québec à Montréal

Science et fascisme: Corrado Gini et la gestion scientifique des populations
\$27,365

Robert Young, Western Ontario

Exploring Political Competition in Canadian Federalism, Voting Behaviour, and Interest Groups
\$33,000

Comparative Politics/ Politique comparée

Sylvia Bashevkin, Toronto

Comparing the Evolution of Anglo-American Welfare States
\$59,000

Judith Hellman, York

Reconceptualizing the Mexican Political System: Popular, Middle-class and Elite Perspectives on Political Change
\$57,000

Tareq Ismael, Jacqueline Ismael, Calgary

The Politics of Civil Society in the Arab World
\$55,000

Michal Keating, Western Ontario

Asymmetrical Territorial Government in Theory and Practice
\$32,000

Philip Oxhorn, McGill

Economic Change and Processes of Political Inclusion in Chile, El Salvador and Mexico
\$48,000

Government and Public Administration/ Gouvernement et l'administration publique

R. Cranford Pratt, Toronto

Canadian Development Assistance and Canadian Foreign Policy
\$15,300

Donald Savoie, Moncton

Empowerment and the Public Sector
\$30,197

Richard Schultz, McGill, Bruce Doern, Carleton

The Politics of Paradigm Shift: The Comparative Case of Telecommunications Regulation
\$36,140

International Relations/ Relations internationales

Louis Bélanger, Laval

Mondialisation et sécurité culturelle: la nouvelle politique étrangère canadienne
\$42,297

Mark Charlton, Trinity Western

Change and Adaption in International Organization: The Case of the World Food Program
\$24,745

Charles-Philippe David, Québec à Montréal

Le concept des casques blancs et sa contribution à la reconstruction et sécurité internationales
\$34,000

Ronald Delbert, Toronto

The Internet and the Transformation of World Political Order
\$62,000

Eric Helleiner, York

Currencies and the Nation-State: Territoriality, Sovereignty and Monetary Structures in Historical Perspective
\$33,520

Gordon Mace, Louis Bélanger, Laval; Andrew Cooper Waterloo

Middle States and Regionalism in the Americas
\$88,000

Jean-Philippe Thérien, Montréal

La globalisation de l'aide au développement: l'expérience canadienne
\$50,130

Political Economy/ Économie politique

Yves Bélanger, Québec à Montréal

L'État et la gestion de la décroissance des dépenses militaires
\$44,000

Paul Bowles, Northern British Columbia; Xiao-yuan Dong, Winnipeg
Chinese Industrial Labour in Transition
 \$66,000

J. Peter Clancy, St. Francis Xavier; L. Anders Sandberg, York
Canadian Forestry as Science, Profession and Ideology: A Comparative Political Analysis
 \$56,000

Stephen Clarkson, Toronto
An Examination of Canada's Present Position vis-à-vis the Emerging Continental and Global Levels of Governance
 \$41,925

Philippe Faucher, Montréal
A Comparative Analysis of Trade Policies in Brazil and Mexico
 \$53,000

Rianne Mahon, Carleton
Politics of Childcare in Canada and Sweden
 \$42,000

Jonathan Nitzan, Marianopolis College
Differential Accumulation: Toward a New Political Economy of Capital
 \$29,000

Lisa North, Louis Lefebvre, York
Community Development in the Context of Structural Adjustment Programs: The Case of Ecuador
 \$64,000

Political History/ Histoire politique

William Christian, Guelph
Biography of Sir George Parkin
 \$39,480

Political Thought and Political Theory/ Pensée et théories politiques

Janet Ajzenstat, McMaster
Retrieving Canadian Constitutionalism
 11,586

Barry Cooper, Calgary
Recollection and Impact of the Life and Work of Eric Voegelin on Contemporary Political Science
 \$31,000

James Crimmins, Huron College
The Impact of Utilitarian Ideas on Liberalism Over the Past 250 Years
 \$25,600

Douglas Moggach, Ottawa
Nation, State and Market
 \$33,926

Public Policy Studies/ Analyse de politique

Colin Bennett, Victoria
Personal Data and the Information Economy: The Conditions for Privacy Protection on the Information Highway
 \$54,360

Katherine Teghtsoonian, Victoria
Gender and the State: A Comparative Analysis of Women's Policy Agencies
 \$53,000

Urban Politics/ Politique urbaine

Jean-Pierre Collin, Institut national de recherche scientifique
La restructuration urbaine en Amérique du Nord: analyse comparative des stratégies de planification et de gestion métropolitaines
 \$72,000

AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS / DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY

Announcement

W. Andy Knight was awarded the Bishop's University Chancellor's Teaching Award (the William and Nancy Turner Award) as the university-wide most outstanding teacher for 1996-97.

Recent publications

W. Andy Knight, "Legal Issues", in John Tessitore & Susan Woolfson (eds.), *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the 52nd General Assembly of the United Nations*, (New York: United Press of America, 1997)

W. Andy Knight, "Engineering Space in Global Governance: The Emergence of Civil Society in Evolving Multilateralism" in Michael Schechter (ed.), *Future Multilateralism: The Political and Social Foundations*, (London: Macmillan Press, 1997)

W. Andy Knight, "Legal Issues", in John Tessitore & Susan Woolfson (eds.), *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the 51st General Assembly of the United Nations*, (New York: United Press of America, 1996)

W. Andy Knight, "Multilatéralisme ascendant et descendant: deux voies dans la quête d'une gouvernance globale", in Michel Fortmann, S. Neil MacFarlane & Stéphane Roussel (eds.), *Tous pour un ou chacun pour soi: promesses et limites de la coopération régionale en matière de sécurité* (Quebec: Institut Québécois des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Université Laval, 1996)

W. Andy Knight, "Reforming the United Nations: Achievements and Shortcomings", in Ingo Peters (ed.), *New Security Challenges: The Adaptation of International*

Institutions, (Berlin: Lit Verlag, 1996 and New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996)

W. Andy Knight, "Articulation of Global Interests in a Changing United Nations", in *Envisioning the United Nations in the 21st Century*, (Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 1996)

W. Andy Knight, "Foreign Policy: Coping with a Post-Cold War Environment", in Andrew Johnson & Andy Stritch (eds.), *Global Imperatives, National Interest and Public Policy in Canada*, (Toronto: Copp Clark, Ltd., 1996)

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Nick Baxter-Moore is the new Chair of the Department. He succeeds Dan Madar who completed his three-year term as Chair in June 1997. Ingrid Makus has been granted tenure and was promoted to Associate Professor, effective July 1, 1997. Professor Makus has also been appointed Undergraduate Student Advisor in the Department. Leah Bradshaw continues as Graduate Student Advisor. William Mathie has been appointed Director of Brock's Liberal Studies Program for a three-year term.

Dr Pierre Lizée has joined the Department in a nine-month sessional position in International Relations. Pierre received his Ph.D. from York University and has since completed post-doctoral fellowships at University of California, Berkeley and in the Université de Montreal-McGill University Joint Research Program in Security Studies.

On leave

Charles Burton is on full-year sabbatical leave, continuing his work with the Royal Society of Canada-CASS Democracy Project and conducting research on Chinese politics.

Dan Madar and Ken Kernaghan both begin half-year sabbaticals in January 1998.

Other news

Leah Bradshaw has been invited to join the editorial board of the Canadian Journal of Political Science.

Recent publications

Pierre Lizée, "Cambodia in 1996: Of Tigers, Crocodiles and Doves", *Asian Survey*, (vol. XXXVII, no. 1, January 1997, pp.65-71)

Pierre Lizée, "Sécurité et intégration en Asie-Pacifique: dynamiques et implications théoriques", *Études internationales*, (vol. XXVIII, no. 2, juin 1997, pp. 345-355)

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Two new members of the Department are expected early in the new year. Katherine Fierlbeck will become a mom, and David Black (just back from leave in Ottawa) will become a dad. The whole department (along with Gordon and Heather, of course) joins them in anticipation of a new generation of Political Scientists.

Peter Aucoin delivered the annual Timlin Lecture at the University of Saskatchewan on November 6. His topic is "Accountability: The Key to Restoring Public Confidence in Government".

On leave

Tim Shaw is on sabbatical leave this year, travelling the globe, writing, and contributing guest lectures. Tim has accepted reappointment as Director of our *Centre for Foreign Policy Studies*, with Peter Haydon and Katherine Orr serving this year as Acting Director and Assistant Director respectively.

Gil Winham has taken a leave of absence this term in order to complete a book on the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations.

Visitors

The Department, through the Centre, is enjoying two visiting appointments this year. Brian Buckley, a veteran member of the *Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade*, is here as our Foreign Service Visitor. Cmdr. Edward Tummers, a serving naval officer, takes up an appointment as Defence Studies Fellow.

Doctoral theses

Ann Griffiths defended her Ph.D. thesis on October 21. The title is "Creating Sustainable Democracy? Canadian Policy in the Visegrad Countries in the Post-Cold War Period."

Meetings

The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies will be hosted a one-day conference entitled "NATO Enlargement: Who Benefits?" on November 4. Canadian, American and Russian officials will speak along with Denis Stairs (Dal) and Dean Oliver (Carleton/Paterson).

Other News

Enrolment is up this year. Preliminary data indicate an increase of around 20% in 1st and 2nd year classes. This follows several years of declining enrolments. Upper year and graduate enrolment continues that trend, at least for another year. We have a new secretary in the Department. But can you believe it, with just two secretaries in a small department, both are named Paulette! Paulette Dunn is our new Administrative Secretary for the *Centre for Foreign Policy Studies*, joining Paulette Chaisson as the Administrative Secretary for the Department.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Dr. Robert Segsworth has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

On leave

Dr. Alan Shandro and Dr. Jean Angrand are on sabbatical leave for 1997-98

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Awards

Albert Agyeman-Duah has received a Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis (CHEPA) doctoral studentship award.

William D. Coleman, who received a Konrad Adenauer Research Award, spent much of 1997 as a visiting scholar at various German universities. He was also recently named as a recipient of an Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA) teaching award.

Joan Grace has received a Canadian International Labour Network (CILN) graduate fellowship.

Appointments

Henry Jacek has been elected vice-president of OCUFA. He has also been appointed to the Governing Council of the International Political Science Association for a three-year term, 1997-2000.

Tony Porter has been granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor.

Richard Stubbs has become Chair of the Department.

On leave

Howard Aster, William D. Coleman, Kim Richard Nossal, and Charlotte Yates (Winter Term) are currently on sabbatical.

Michael Atkinson has moved to the University of Saskatchewan to become Academic Vice-President.

Other news

Éric Montpetit is continuing his doctoral research during 1997-98 as a Fulbright Scholar at Duke University.

Charlotte Yates is a coinvestigator for a SSHRC strategic grant which will support research on "Labour Market Institutions and Labour Market Outcomes".

The Department is one of three Canadian political science departments (the other two are the Université de Montréal and the University of Toronto) that has been funded by Human Resources Development Canada and the European Commission to develop a *Transatlantic Masters Programme in Public Policy and the Global Economy*. This will allow graduate students in public policy to study and undertake research at partner Canadian and European universities. The European partners are: University of Tilburg, University of Bath, Université Paris VII and National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

Recent publications

Michael B. Stein, "Improving the Process of Constitutional Reform in Canada: Lessons from the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Constitutional Rounds", *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, (30 June 1997), pp. 307-38.

Michael M. Atkinson and Gerald Bierling, *Is There Convergence in Provincial Spending Priorities? Study (No.333 in Quantitative Studies in Economics and Population Research Reports. Hamilton, Ontario: Department of Economics, McMaster University, 1997), pp.31.*

Barbara Carroll and Terrance Carroll, "State and Ethnicity in Botswana and Mauritius: A Democratic Route to Development", *Journal of Development Studies* (33, No.4 April 1997), pp.464-86.

William D. Coleman, Michael Atkinson and Éric Montpetit, "Against the Odds: Retrenchment in Agriculture in France and the United States", *World Politics* (49 No.4 July 1997), pp.453-81.

William D. Coleman, Grace Skogstad and Michael Atkinson, "Paradigm Shifts and Policy Networks: Cumulative Change in Agriculture", *Journal of Public Policy*, (16, No.1 1997), pp.273-301.

Nicole Gallant and Richard Stubbs, "APEC's Dilemmas: Institution-Building Around the Pacific Rim", *Pacific Affairs*, (70, No.1, Summer 1997), pp.203-218.

Richard Higgott and Kim Richard Nossal, "The International Politics of Liminality: Relocating Australia in the Asia Pacific", *Australian Journal of Political Science*, (32 July 1997), pp.169-85.

Henry Jacek, "The New World of Interest-Group Politics in Ontario", in Graham White (Ed.), *The Government and Politics of Ontario*, (5th Ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997)

Kim Richard Nossal, "A High Degree of Ambiguity: Hong Kong as an International Actor After 1997", *The Pacific Review* 10 (No.1 1997), pp.84-103.

Kim Richard Nossal, *The Politics of Canadian Foreign Policy*, (3rd Ed. Scarborough: Prentice Hall Canada, 1997), pp.358.

Kim Richard Nossal and Carolynn Vivian, *A Brief Madness: Australia and the Resumption of French Nuclear Testing*,

(Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.121. Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, 1997), pp.65.

Paul B. Rich and Richard Stubbs, (Eds.), *The Counter-Insurgent State: Guerrilla Warfare and State Building in the Twentieth Century*, (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997), pp.235.

Richard Stubbs, "The Malayan Emergency and the Development of the Malaysian State", in Paul B. Rich and Richard Stubbs, (Eds.), *The Counter-Insurgent State: Guerrilla Warfare and State Building in the Twentieth Century*, (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997), pp.50-71.

Charlotte Yates and Peter Ewer, "Changing Strategic Capacities: Union Amalgamations in Canada and Australia", in M. Sverke, ed., *The Future of Trade Unionism: International Perspectives on Emerging Union Structures*, (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1997), pp.131-48.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

The Department is pleased to have Mr. Jeffrey Jackson continue his association with Memorial. He has a sessional appointment for the academic year and will teach introductory politics and Canadian politics and Government. The department also is fortunate to have Dr. Robert Ola of University of Benin as an academic visitor for the forthcoming winter and spring semesters. Dr Peter Boswell is on sabbatical for the fall semester this year during which time he completed his work as an appointee to a provincial government task force responsible for a report on regional municipalization.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

Appointments

Professor Bill Cross has been appointed to a tenure track position in Canadian and American politics in our Department. Prior to his appointment at Mount Allison, Bill held a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of British Columbia.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

On leave

On sabbatical leave for 1997-98 are Andrew Heard and Douglas Ross.

Promotion

Andrew Heard was promoted to Associate Professor Andrew Heard.

Recent publications

Michael Howlett [SFU] and Melodie Hessing, *Canadian Natural Resource and Environmental Policy: Political Economy and Public Policy*, (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press 1997)

Stephen McBride [SFU] and John Shields, *Dismantling a Nation*, (2nd edition, Halifax: Fernwood, 1997)

Nadene Rehnby and Stephen McBride[SFU], *Help Wanted: Economic Security for Youth*, (Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives 1997)

John Young [SFU Ph.D. 1994], *Peasant Revolution in Ethiopia: The Tigray People's Liberation Front, 1975-1991*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1997)

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Theses

Abiew, Francis , *Evolution of the Doctrine and Practice of Humanitarian Intervention*, 1997

Green, Joyce, *Exploring Identity and Citizenship: Aboriginal Women, Bill C-31 and the Twinn Case*, 1997

McCormick, Floyd, *Inherent Aboriginal Rights in Theory and Practice: The Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement*, 1997

Nesbitt, Darin, *A Liberal Theory of Virtue and the Good: The Moral and Political Thought of T.H. Green*, 1996

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

Congés sabbatiques

Tessilimi Bakary	1er septembre 1997- 31août 1998
Jean Crête	1er septembre 1997- 31 août 1998
Jean Mercier	15 juillet 1997- 14 juillet 1998
Max Nemni	1er juillet 1997- 31 décembre 1997
François Pétry	1er janvier 1997- 31 décembre 1997

Publications récentes

Pierre-Gerlier Forest, "Central Ministries of Health and their Functional Organization: A Case Study of Belgium, Canada and the UK", *Laboratoire d'études politiques* (Cahier 97-02, juin 1997)

Geneviève Tellier, Jean Crête, Louis M. Imbeau, François Pétry, "Les dépenses publiques et la mesure de leur croissance réelle" *Cahiers d'études politiques* (Cahiers 97-3, juin 1997)

Anne-Marie Gingras, "Les théories en communication politique, *Cahiers d'études politiques* (août 1997), 52 p.

Gerard Hervouet, "Le dialogue Chine-Vietnam dans un contexte de sécurité multilatérale en Asie orientale" (no. 12, juin 1997), 168 p.

Pauline Côté, "L'incorporation politique et religieuse", *Revue internationale de sociologie de la religion*, Social Compass (vol. 44, no. 1, mars 1997)

Maurice Pinard, Robert Bernier et Vincent Lemieux, *Un combat inachevé* (Sainte-Foy: Presses de l'Université du Québec 1997)

Vincent Lemieux, *La décentralisation* (Sainte-Foy: Presses de l'Université Laval, Collection Diagnostic, 1997)

Jean Mercier, *Downstream and Upstream Ecologists- The People, Organizations, and Ideas Behind the Movement* (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1997)

Thèses déposées récemment

Mambo Tabu Masinda, *Les réseaux d'innovation et la performance des entreprises dans un système national d'innovation: le cas de l'acquisition des services technologiques par les entreprises canadiennes*

Date de la soutenance: 1er mai 1997

Directeur: Réjean Landry

Réal Pelland, *Les politiques publiques et la coordination au contrat de recherche université-entreprise*

Date de la soutenance: 29 août 1997

Directeur: Réjean Landry

Daniel Bourgeois, *La genèse, la spécification et l'abandon des districts bilingues canadiens 1966-1976*

Date de la soutenance: 12 septembre 1997

Directeur: Jean Mercier

Annonces diverses:

Guy Laforest est le directeur du Département de science politique (juillet 1997 à juillet 2000). Guy Laforest est également le coordinateur du secteur des sciences sociales pour le Congrès de l'ACFAS, qui se tiendra à l'Université Laval du 11 au 15 mai 1998

Communiqué

Léon Dion professeur émérite au Département de science politique et à la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université Laval, est mort à Sillery à l'âge de 74 ans.

A sa femme Denise, à ses enfants et à tous ses proches, nous offrons au nom de tous nos collègues, nos plus sincères condoléances.

Pionnier des sciences sociales à l'Université Laval et au Québec, artisan du dialogue et de la modération dans les rapports entre le Québec et le Canada, il laisse une oeuvre riche, déterminante, dans les domaines de l'étude des forces politiques, des idéologies et de la vie intellectuelle dans notre

société. Il faudra en reparler, et très bientôt, dans tous les forums autorisés.

Fils spirituel d'André Laurendeau, Léon Dion aura été un grand savant, un humaniste et un patriote. Il n'a pas réalisé tous ses rêves, mais il a montré à chacun de ses concitoyens le sens de l'espoir et le goût de la persévérance.

Nous chérirons sa mémoire et nous essaierons d'être dignes de son exemple.

Lise Darveau-Fournier
Doyenne
Faculté des sciences sociales
Université Laval

Guy Laforest
Directeur
Département de science politique
Faculté des sciences sociales
Université Laval

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

Appointments

Dr. Brenda O'Neill (Ph.D. UBC) has been appointed for a two-year term, teaching political behavior and methodology.

On leave

Dr. Peter McCormick (Professor and Chair) is on a six-month sabbatical for the fall semester 1997.

Recent publications

Sikata Banerjee, "The Feminization of Violence in Bombay" *Asian Survey*, (Vol.36, 1996)

Sikata Banerjee, "Hindu Nationalism and the Construction of Woman" in Sarkar & Butalia (eds), *Women and the Hindu Right*, (Kali for Women, 1995)

Peter McCormick "The Supreme Court of Canada and American Citations 1949-1994: A Statistical Overview" *Supreme Court Law Review*, (2nd Series, Vol.8, 1997)

Ian Greene, Carl Baar & Peter McCormick "Law, Courts and Democracy in Canada", *International Social Sciences Journal*, (no.152 June 1997)

Peter McCormick, "Judicial Citation, the Supreme Court of Canada and the Lower Courts: The Case of Alberta", *Alberta Law Review*, (Vol.32, 1996)

Peter McCormick, "Judges, Journals and Exegesis: Judicial Free Speech in Academic Scholarship", *University of New Brunswick Law Journal*, (1996)

Peter McCormick & Tammy Praskach, "Judicial Citation, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Lower Courts: An Overview and the Influence of Manitoba", *Manitoba Law Journal*, (Vol.24, 1995)

David Elton & Peter McCormick, "The Alberta case: Intergovernmental relations", in J.Bourgault, C.Williams & M.Demers (eds) *Public Administration in Canada*, (Institute of Public Administration of Canada; 1997)

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

Congés sabbatiques

Guy Bouthillier (Automne 1997)
Jane Jenson (Hiver 1998)
Richard Nadeau (Hiver 1998)
Panayotis Soldatos (Hiver 1998)
Edouard Cloutier (du 1er juin 1997 au 31 mai 1998)
Laurent McFalls (du 1er juin 1997 au 31 mai 1998)
Alain Noël (du 1er juin 1997 au 31 mai 1998)

Retraites

Les professeurs Robert Boily et Guy Bourassa ont pris leur retraite le 31 mai 1997.

Prix

L'Institut d'administration publique du Grand Montréal a remis au mois d'octobre un certificat de mérite au professeur James Iain Gow de notre département pour souligner sa contribution exceptionnelle à l'administration publique ainsi qu'à l'Institut alors qu'il fut éditeur des Séries de monographies et de la Collection des publications au cours des six dernières années.

Publications récentes

Gérard Boismenu et Jane Jenson, "La réforme de la sécurité du revenu pour les sans-emploi et la dislocation du régime de citoyenneté canadien", *Politique et Sociétés*, (no. 30, 15e année, automne 1996)

Taïeb Hafsi, Philippe Faucher, "Compétitivité et gouvernabilité: vers une théorie de l'investissement direct étranger en situation de mondialisation", *Revue Politiques et Management Public*, (vol. 14, no. 4, décembre 1996)

Pierre Martin, Alain Noël et Brian J.R. Stevenson, dir., *Interpretaciones del Quebec contemporaneo* (Mexico: Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México & Grupo Editorial Miguel Ángel Porrúa, 1996)

Robert Dalpé et Frances Anderson, "Contracting out of Science and Technology Services", *Administration & Society*, (vol. 28, no. 4, February 1997, pp. 489-510)

Matthew Mendelsohn and Richard Nadeau, "The Magnification and Minimization of Social Cleavages by the Broadcast and

Narrowcast New Media", *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, (vol. 8, no. 4, 1997)

Matthew Mendelsohn and Richard Nadeau, "The Religious Cleavage and the Media in Canada", *Revue canadienne de science politique*, (XXX:1, mars 1997)

Gérard Boismenu, "Perspectives on Québec-Canada Relations in the 1990s: is the Reconciliation of Ethnicity, Nationality and Citizenship Possible?", *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism*, (XXIII, 1-2, 1996)

Alain Noël, "La contrepartie dans l'aide sociale au Québec", *Revue Française des Affaires Sociales*, (Ministère du Travail et des Affaires sociales, 50e année, no. 4, octobre-décembre 1996)

Pierre Martin, "When Nationalism Meets Continentalism: The Politics of Free Trade in Quebec", dans Michael Keating et John Loughlin, dir., *The Political Economy of Regionalism*, (Londres: Frank Cass, 1997, pp. 236-61)

Louis Massicotte, "Référendum: le « n'oui » des Québécois", dans *La réforme de l'État... et après? L'impact des débats institutionnels en Belgique et au Canada*, édité par Serge Jaumain, (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Centre d'Études Canadiennes, 1997)

Jane Jenson and Susan D. Phillips, "Regime Shift: New Citizenship Practices in Canada", *International Journal of Canadian Studies*, 14, Fall 1996.

Diane Éthier, "Los determinantes del liderazgo político en materia de ajuste económico: lecciones del sur de Europa", *Política y Gobierno*, (vol. IV, num. 1, México, primer semestre de 1997, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)

James Iain Gow, "L'État, le citoyen et l'industrie. Le cas de la MIUF", dans Mohamed Charih et Réjean Landry (dir.), *Politiques et Management publics, l'heure des remises en question*, (Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1997)

James Iain Gow, "La spécificité du Québec et son impact sur les institutions", dans Jacques Bourgault, Maurice Demers et Cynthia Williams (dir.), *Administration publique et management public. Expériences canadiennes*, (Les publications du Québec, 1997)

Robert Boily (dir.), *L'Année politique au Québec 1995-1996*, (Éditions Fides, 1997)

André Blais et Louis Massicotte, "Electoral Formulas: A Macroscopic Perspective", *European Journal of Political Research*, (32: 107-129, 1997)

Jane Jenson, "Die Reinstitutionalisierung der Staatsbürgerschaft Klasse, Geschlecht und Gleichheit im Fordismus und Postfordismus", dans Steffen Becker, Thomas Sablowski, Wilhelm Schumann (eds), *Jenseits der Nationalökonomie?* (Weltwirtschaft und Nationalstaat zwischen Globalisierung und Regionalisierung, 1997)

Michel Duquette, "The NAFTA Side-Agreement on the Environment: Domestic Politics in the Making of a Regional

Regime", *Canadian Review of American Studies*, (vol. 27, Number 1, 1997, pp. 119-142)

Richard Nadeau and Harold W. Stanley, "Age and Partisanship, 1952-1992", dans Robert P. Steed, Laurence W. Moreland and Tod A. Baker, *Southern Parties and Elections, Studies in Regional Political Change*, (The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa and London, 1997)

André Blais, Donald E. Blake and Stéphane Dion, *Governments, Parties, and Public Sector Employees*, (McGill-Queen's University Press and University of Pittsburgh Press, 1997)

Soutenances de thèses:

EL-AYOUBI, L'émir Walid
Titre: *Démocratie, État et Groupes: la réglementation des produits toxiques - les cas de la MIUF et de la MEME.*
Date de soutenance: le 17 décembre 1996
Directeur: James Iain Gow

NADON, Sylvia
Titre: *Émergence de l'administration publique comme spécialité: l'apport des universités canadiennes*
Date de soutenance: le 17 décembre 1996
Directeur: James Iain Gow

CARON, Carl
Titre: *Régulation des marchés par la norme et choix des technologies. Un cadre d'analyse appliqué à la construction de l'espace technologique européen.*
Date de soutenance: le 26 février 1997
Directeur: Philippe Faucher

SERRÉ, Pierre
Titre: *Mesure de l'impact électoral d'une minorité: le cas des non-francophones au Québec (1970-1994).*
Date de soutenance: le 8 septembre 1997
Directeurs: Robert Boily et Richard Nadeau

TEHAMI, Amine
Titre: *La construction sociale de l'islam politique au Najd (1739-86), en Iran (1963-79) et en Algérie (1954-95).*
Date de soutenance: le 1er octobre 1997
Directeur: Bahgat Korany

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Congés sabbatiques

Duncan Cameron du 1er juillet 1997 au 30 juin 1998
François-Pierre Gingras, du 1er juillet 1997 au 30 juin 1998
Jeanne K. Laux, du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1997
Manon Tremblay, du 1er janvier au 30 juin 1998

Engagement

Pour la période du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 1997, Luc Juillet a été engagé à titre de professeur remplaçant au rang de chargé

de cours. Monsieur Juillet complète actuellement un doctorat à l'Université Carleton.

Nous avons également engagé pour la période du 1er janvier au 31 juillet 1998, Pierre Coulombe à titre de professeur remplaçant au rang d'adjoint. Il détient un doctorat de l'University of Western Ontario depuis 1992.

Nomination

Madame Caroline Andrew a été nommée doyenne de la Faculté des sciences sociales. Son mandat sera d'une durée de 5 ans, c'est-à-dire jusqu'en 2002. Madame Andrew est connue du monde universitaire autant dans le domaine des études canadiennes (notamment sur les questions de politiques municipales et régionales, comme sur celles des femmes) que dans les milieux professionnels liés à la promotion de la recherche et de l'enseignement universitaire. Nous lui souhaitons bonne chance dans ses nouvelles fonctions.

Monsieur Douglas Moggach a été nommé directeur du Département de science politique pour la période du 1er mai 1997 au 30 juin 2000. Nous lui souhaitons beaucoup de succès dans son nouveau rôle de directeur.

Publications récentes

Alschuler, Lawrence, « Ce que nous apprennent les opprimés de l'Amérique latine : une méthode pour analyser leur conscientisation », dans *Modèles de développement, modèles de recherche* sous la direction de José Havet (à paraître).

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Jung and Politics", in Terence Dawson and Polly Young-Eisendrath (eds.), *The Cambridge Companion to Jung*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), pp. 281-295.

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Divergent Development: The Pursuit of Liberty, Equality and Growth in Argentina and the Republic of Korea", *Humanomics*, (13, 3/4 1997), pp. 61-109.

Alschuler, Lawrence, *Multinationales and Maldevelopment: Alternative Development Strategies in Argentina, the Ivory Coast and Korea* (2nd edition, London: Macmillan Press, 1997)

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Oppression, Liberation and Narcissism: A Jungian Psychopolitical Analysis of the Ideas of Albert Memmi", *Alternatives*, (21, 4, 1996), pp. 497-523.

Alschuler, Lawrence, "Yin, Yang and Jung", *International Journal of Comparative Religion and Philosophy* (1, 2, 1996).

Andrew, Caroline, « Les femmes et le local : les enjeux municipaux à l'ère de la mondialisation », dans *Femmes et représentation politique au Québec et au Canada*, sous la direction de Manon Tremblay et Caroline Andrew, (Montréal : Éditions du remue-ménage, 1997), pp. 179-194.

Andrew, Caroline et Sanda Rodgers, *Les femmes et l'État canadien/Women and the Canadian State* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1997)

- Andrew, Caroline, "Globalization and Local Action", in Timothy L. Thomas (ed.), *The Politics of the City: A Canadian Perspective* (ITP Nelson, 1997), pp. 139-150.
- Andrew, Caroline et Mythili Rajiva, « Qui peut exister? La construction des acteurs sur la scène politique municipale », dans *Femmes francophones et pluralisme en milieu minoritaire*, sous la direction de Dyane Adam (Ottawa : Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1996), pp. 31-40.
- Andrew, Caroline, « Femmes, communautés, services : trois mots-clés pour l'étude du CRBV », dans *A partir de notre expérience : femmes de la francophonie ontarienne*, sous la direction de Linda Cardinal (Cahiers réseau de recherches féministes, Université du Québec, 4, 1996), pp. 109-120.
- Andrew, Caroline and Anna Lenk, "Decentralization and the Municipal State: The Case of the Community-based Non-profit Sector in Ottawa", *Canadian Journal of Urban Research* (4, 2 1996), pp. 293-304.
- Axline, W. Andrew, "Regionalism latinamericano en la era de la globalización," in Lincoln Bizzozero and Marcel Vailland (eds.), *La inserción internacional del Mercosur. Mirando al Sur o mirando al Norte?* (Montevideo: Arca, 1997), pp. 77-98.
- Axline, W. Andrew, "External Forces, State Strategies and Regionalism in the Americas", in Gordon Mace and Jean-Philippe Thérien (eds.), *Foreign Policy and Regionalism in the Americas* (Boulder: Lynn Rienner Publishers, 1996)
- Cameron, Duncan, "Canada in the Global Casino", in *Language, Culture and Values in Canada at the Dawn of the 21st Century* (International Council for Canadian Studies, 1996)
- Cardinal, Linda, *La pensée de l'engagement. Écrire en milieu francophone hors Québec* (Ottawa : Le Nordir, 1997)
- Cardinal, Linda et Martine Perrault, « Féminisme et représentation; le discours sur le droit au choix et le jugement Morgentaler », dans *Les femmes et la représentation politique au Québec et au Canada* sous la direction de Manon Tremblay et Caroline Andrew, (Montréal : Éditions du remue-ménage, 1997), pp. 197-217.
- Cardinal, Linda, "The Praxis of Women's Rights as Human Rights with a Special Emphasis on the Right to Development", in Errol Mendes and Anne-Marie Trahoelt (eds.), *Human Rights. Chinese and Canadian Perspectives* (Ottawa: Human Rights Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa, 1997), pp. 487-519.
- Cardinal, Linda, « Un espace féministe en Ontario; vingt ans de développement », *Cahiers réseau de recherches féministes* (4, 1996), pp. 121-141.
- Cardinal, Linda and Claude Couture, "Liberalism, Nationalism and Pluralism in Canada Before and After the 1995 Québec Referendum", *Constitutional Forum Constitutionnel*, (7, 2 and 3, 1996), pp. 6-10.
- Cardinal, Linda, « Les minorités nationales ou linguistiques dans un nouveau rapport Québec-Canada », dans *Québec-Canada, défis et possibilités*, sous la direction de John Trent, Robert Young et Guy Lachapelle (Ottawa : Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1996), pp. 235-245.
- Denis, Serge, « La question nationale au Canada. Stanley B. Ryerson et le Québec contemporain, 1965-1993 », dans *Stanley Bréhaut Ryerson, un intellectuel de combat*, sous la direction de R. Comeau et R. Tremblay (Hull : Vent d'Ouest, 1996), pp. 157-208
- Dussault, Paul-Normand, « Perceptions et attitudes des nations riches à l'égard des PMA », CCDPE, diffusion électronique, septembre 1997, 23 pp.
- Frank, Joseph, *With Ballot and Bayonet: The Political Socialization of American Civil War Soldiers* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, Spring 1998)
- Gingras, François-Pierre, *Le nationalisme* (Montréal : Éditions Médiapaul (à paraître)
- Gingras, François-Pierre, Benoît Gauthier et Frank Graves, « La question du chômage et le caractère distinctif de l'électorat québécois au scrutin fédéral de 1993 », *Revue québécoise de science politique* (à paraître).
- Houle, François, « L'économie canadienne et le marché mondial : ouverture et dépendance », dans *Dislocation et permanence - l'invention du Canadien au quotidien*, sous la direction de Caroline Andrew, 29 p.
- Houle, François, « La pluralité des identités nationales et l'évolution du fédéralisme canadien », dans *Dislocation et permanence - l'invention du Canadien au quotidien*, sous la direction de Caroline Andrew, 40 p.
- Labelle, Gilles, Lawrence Olivier et Sylvain Vézina (sous la direction), *Introduction critique à la science politique* (Montréal-Toronto : Chenelière-McGraw Hill, 1996), 242 pp.
- Labelle, Gilles et J.-Yvon Thériault (sous la direction), « Philosophie politique et démocratie », *Carrefour* (18, 1 1996), 176 pp.
- Labelle, Gilles, « Révolution, temporalité et 'chair de l'histoire' », dans *La Construction sociale du temps*, sous la direction de Daniel Arsenault et France Piron (Sillery : Édition du Septentrion/ CELAT, 1996), p. 49-62.
- Mellos, Koula, "The Beauty and the Best: Foucault's Aesthetic of Existence 'Overtake Power'", *New Political Science* (24 pp. forthcoming).
- Mellos, Koula, "The postmodern challenge to community" in *History of European Idea*, (12 pp. forthcoming).
- Mellos, Koula, "Foucault's Turn to Subjectivity", in *Alternative Philosophy/Philosophie alternative*, 28 pp. forthcoming).
- Moggach, Douglas, "Nationhood and Freedom in Fichte's Political Thought" in Frank Brinkhuis and Sascha Talmor (eds.), *Memory, History and Critique. European Identity at the Millennium*, (Utrecht, Netherlands: International Society for the

Study of European Ideas, Accepted for publication 1997 CD-ROM publication).

Moggach, Douglas, "Hegel and Habermas", *The European Legacy*, (2, 3, 1997), pp. 548-554.

Moggach, Douglas und Winfried Schultze, *Bruno Bauer: Über die Prinzipien des Schönen. De pulchri principii. Eine Preisschrift*, (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1996)

Moggach, Douglas, "Reciprocità, invito, riconoscimento: Tematiche dell'intersoggettività nel primo Fichte", *Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa*, 1 (1996).

Moggach, Douglas, "Bruno Bauer's Political Critique, 1840-1841", *Owl of Minerva* (27, 2, 1996), pp. 137-154.

Moggach, Douglas, "The 1995 Congress of the Internationale Hegel-Vereinigung in Pisa", *Owl of Minerva* (27, 2, 1996), pp. 233-238.

Moggach, Douglas, "Fichte's Theories of Intersubjectivity", *The European Legacy* (1, 6, 1996), pp. 1948-1962.

Tremblay, Manon (sous la direction), *Les politiques publiques canadiennes* (Sainte-Foy : Presses de l'Université Laval, à paraître)

Tremblay, Manon and Caroline Andrew (eds.), *Women and Political Representation in Canada* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, forthcoming)

Tremblay, Manon, Évelyne Tardy et Ginette Legault, *Maires et mairesses. Les femmes et la politique municipale* (Montréal : Liber, 1997, 113 pp.)

Tremblay, Manon et Caroline Andrew (sous la direction), *Femmes et représentation politique au Québec et au Canada* (Montréal : Éditions du remue-ménage, 1997)

Tremblay, Manon et Nathalie Bélanger, « Femmes chefs de partis politiques et caricatures éditoriales: l'élection fédérale canadienne de 1993 », *Recherches féministes*, (10, 1, 1997), pp. 35-75.

Tremblay, Manon et Édith Garneau, « La représentation des femmes par la voie (x) d'une 'démasculinisation' du style parlementaire », dans *Femmes et représentation politique au Québec et au Canada* sous la direction de Manon Tremblay et Caroline Andrew, (Montréal : Éditions du remue-ménage, 1997), pp. 69-100.

Tremblay, Manon, "Quebec Women in Politics: An Examination of the Research", in Jane Arscott and Linda Trimble (eds.), *In the Presence of Women: Representation in Canadian Governments*, (Toronto : Harcourt Brace Canada, 1997), pp. 228-251 (texte republié dans Jim GUY (ed.), *Expanding Our Political Horizons: Readings in Canadian Politics and Government*, Toronto : Harcourt Brace Canada, 1997), pp. 224-232.

Tremblay, Manon, « Conscience de genre et représentation politique des femmes », *Politique et Sociétés* (29, 1996), pp. 93-137.

Tremblay, Manon, "Do Political Women Represent Women? Views of Discrimination and Representation Among Female and Male Mayors in Québec", *International Review of Women and Leadership* (2, 1, 1996), pp. 34-46.

Trent, John, "Post-Referendum Citizen Group Activity", in P. Fafard and D. Brown (eds.), *Canada: The State of the Federation 1996*, (Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1997)

Trent, John, Robert Young and Guy Lachapelle (eds.), *Québec-Canada: What is the Path Ahead?*, (Ottawa: Ottawa University Press, 1996)

Turenne Sjolander, Claire and Wayne S. Cox, "The Global Village and the Global Ghetto: Realism, Structural Materialism and Agency in Globalization", in Kurt Burch et Robert A. Danemark (eds.), *Constituting International Political Economy* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1997).

Turenne Sjolander, Claire, "International Trade and Foreign Policy 'Anything for a Buck' ", in Gene Swimmer (ed.), *How Ottawa Spends 1997-1998* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1997).

Turenne Sjolander, Claire, "The Rhetoric of Globalization: What's in a Wor(l)d?", *International Journal* (Autumn, 1996).

Turenne Sjolander, Claire, "Cashing in on the Peace Dividend: National Defence in the Post Cold-War World", in Gene Swimmer (ed.), *How Ottawa Spends 1996-97* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1996)

Vachet, André, « La crise et l'après-crise des idéologies : la question du travail » *Présentations* (Société royale du Canada, 1996)

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Appointments

Amy C Verdun was appointed Assistant Professor and Director, European Studies Program, effective July 1997.

On leave

Chair Jim Tully was on a six month study leave July 1-December 31 1997 while Norman Ruff became Acting Chair for that period.

Recent publications

R. Bedeski, Editor, *Confidence Building in the North Pacific: New Approaches to the Korean Peninsula in the Multilateral Context* (Victoria: University of Victoria, 1996).

- R. Bedeski, "The Application of Arms Control Monitoring and Verification Technology and Methodology to Non-Traditional Security", with Oh Kwan-Chi, in *Confidence Building in the North Pacific: New Approaches to the Korean Peninsula in the Multilateral Context* (Victoria: University of Victoria, 1996), pp. 215-238.
- R. Bedeski, *The Information Revolution: On the Politics of the New Electronic Technology* (Center for International Programs, Meiji University, Tokyo, December, 1997).
- C. Bennett, "Rules of the Road and Level Playing Fields: The Politics of Data Protection in Canada's Private Sector," *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (62, 1996), pp. 479-491.
- C. Bennett, "Taking the Measure of Privacy: Can Data Protection be Evaluated?" *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (62, 1996), pp. 535-556.
- C. Bennett and Charles D. Raab as co-author; "Protecting Privacy on the Canadian Information Highway: Policy Developments and Regulatory Options," *The Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science* (21, 1996), pp. 1-19.
- C. Bennett, "The Public Surveillance of Personal Data: A Cross-National Analysis," in David Lyon and Elia Zureik, *Computers, Surveillance and Privacy* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press), 1996.
- C. Bennett, "Comparative Policy Studies in Canada: What State? What Art?" in L. Dobuszinski, M. Howlett and D. Laycock, *Policy Studies in Canada: The State of the Art* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996)
- C. Bennett, *Regulating Privacy in Canada: A Report on Oversight and Enforcement in the Private Sector* (Report to Industry Canada, 1996)
- C. Bennett, "Canada Sets the Standard on Implementing Privacy Codes," *Privacy Laws and Business* (33, 1996), pp. 9-13.
- C. Bennett, "Privacy Standards: An Innovation in National and International Privacy Policy," *Privacy Laws and Business* (36, 1996), pp. 8-10.
- C. Bennett, "After the CSA Standard: An ISO Standard?" *Privacy Files* (1, 9, 1996)
- C. Cutler, "Artifice, Ideology, and Paradox: The Public/Private Distinction in International Trade Law," *Review of International Political Economy* (4, 2, 1997)
- R. Desai, "Politics and Economics in Globalization" in *Economic Globalization: What's at Stake?* (Division of Continuing Studies, Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Victoria, Fall 1996)
- W. Magnusson, *The Search for Political Space: Globalization, Social Movements, and the Urban Political Experience* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press)
- W. Magnusson, "Victoria Regina: Social Movements and Political Space," in Jon Caulfield and Linda Peake (eds.), *City Lives and City Forms: Critical Research and Canadian Urbanism* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press), pp. 324-47.
- T. Morley, "The Government of the Day: The Premier and Cabinet in British Columbia," in R. K. Carty (ed.) *Politics, Policy, and Government in British Columbia* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1996), pp. 143-163.
- T. Morley, "Administering Justice," in R. K. Carty (ed.) *Politics, Policy and Government in British Columbia* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1996), pp. 174-197.
- N. Ruff, "An Ambivalent Electorate: A review of the British Columbia General Election of 1996," *BC Studies* (Summer 1996), pp 5-23.
- N. Ruff, "The British Columbia Legislature and Parliamentary Framework, in K Carty" (ed.) *Politics, Policy and Government in British Columbia* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1996)
- N. Ruff, "Provincial Governance and the Public Service: Bureaucratic Transitions and Change", in K Carty (ed.) *Politics, Policy and Government in British Columbia* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1996)
- J. Tully, "Strange Multiplicity," *The Good Society* (6, 2, Spring 1996), pp. 28-31.
- J. Tully, "What is the constitution of The Spirit of Haida Gwaii?," *History and Anthropology* (March 1997), pp. 1-6.
- J. Tully, "Landscapes and Canadian identities," *Canadian Landscapes* (ed. Graduate Students in Canadian Studies, McGill University, October 1996)
- J. Tully, "The Principles of a Renewed Relationship," *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples* (Ottawa: Canadian Communication Group, 1996, vol. I), pp. 675-96.
- J. Tully, "Democratic constitutionalism in a diverse federation," *Essays in Honour of Peter Russell*, ed. J. Nedlesky and J. Carens (University of Toronto Press, 1997)
- A. Verdun, "Op weg naar een Economische en Monetaire Unie in Europa: waarom eigenlijk? Percepties van EMU in het Verenigd Koninkrijk, Frankrijk, en Duitsland," *Acta Politica* (31, 3, July, 1996), pp. 283-314.
- A. Verdun, "EMU - The Product of Policy Learning and Consensus Among Monetary Experts," *Human Capital and Mobility Occasional Paper Series* (1996 No 7), 30 p..
- R. Walker, "The Subject of Security" in Keith Krause and Michael C. Williams, eds., *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997)
- J. Wilson, "Learning and Change in the British Columbia Forest Policy Sector: A Consideration of Sabatier's Advocacy Coalition Framework," *Canadian Journal of Political Science* (XXIX:1 March 1996) (co-authored with Ken Lertzman and Jeremy Rayner).

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Appointments

Professor Sandra Burt will become Chair of the Department effective January 1st for the period 1 January to 31 December 1998. The current Chair, Professor Terry Downey, will be on sabbatical in 1998.

Professor John McGarry, current at King's College, University of Western Ontario, will join the Department at the rank of Professor on January 1st, 1999.

Professor Robert Williams has been re-appointed as Director, Ontario Legislature Internship Program for the period 1 July 1997 to 30 June 2000.

Professors Alan Cairns and Edwin Black have been appointed adjunct professors effective 1 July 1997.

Professor Mary Louise McAllister, Department of Environment and Resource Studies, University of Waterloo has been cross-appointed to the Department of Political Science.

YORK UNIVERSITY

Announcements

George Szablowski will be a visiting research scholar from October 15 to November 30 at the Centre for Research in Public Sector Management, University of Canberra. His research project is "Aboriginal Self-Government in the Context of Recent High Court Decisions: a Comparative Analysis of Recent Australian and Canadian Experiences".

Appointments

Ray Bazowski (Ph.D., Carleton) -- contractually-limited appointment in Canadian Politics through 2000.

Alexandra Dobrowolsky (Ph.D., Carleton) -- tenure-track appointment in Canadian Politics with a specialization in Women & Politics

Lorne Sossin (Ph.D., Toronto, LL.M., Columbia) -- contractually-limited appointment in Canadian Politics through 2000.

On leave

Robert Albritton (1997-98)
David V. J. Bell (1997-98)
Fred Fletcher (1997-98)
Kenneth McRoberts (1997-98)
Esteve Morera (1997-98)
Janice Newton (1997-98)

Recent publications

Amitav Acharya, edited with an introduction by Acharya, *The Quest for World Order: Perspectives of a Pragmatic Idealist* (Singapore: Times Academic Press, 1997).

Shannon Bell, co-author with Brenda Cossman, Lise Gotell & Becki Ross, *Bad Attitudes on Trial: Feminism, Pornography and the Butler Decision* (University of Toronto Press, 1997).

Robert W. Cox, ed., *The New Realism: Perspectives on Multilateralism and World Order* (Macmillan for the United Nations University Press, 1997).

Paul M. Evans, co-author with Navnita Chadha Behera, and Gowher Rizvi, *Beyond Boundaries: A Report On the State of Non-Official Dialogues in Peace, Security and Cooperation in South Asia* (Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies, 1997).

B. Michael Frolic, co-ed. with Timothy Brook, *Civil Society and China* (ME Sharpe, Armonk, NY, 1997).

Stephen Gill, ed. & contributor, *Globalization, Democratization and Multilateralism* (Macmillan and United Nations University Press, 1997).

Stephen Gill, co-ed., & contributor with James H. Mittelman, *Innovation and Transformation in International Studies* (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

Ian Greene and David P. Shugarman, *Honest Politics* (James Lorimer & Co., 1997).

Ian Greene, George J. Szablowski, and Martin Thomas, co-authors with Carl Baar and Peter McCormick, *Final Appeal: Decision-Making in Canadian Courts of Appeal* (James Lorimer Press, Toronto, forthcoming 1998).

David Leyton-Brown, *The Canadian Annual Review of Politics and Public Affairs, 1990* (edited) (University of Toronto Press, 1997).

Kenneth McRoberts, *Misconceiving Canada: The Struggle for National Unity* (Oxford University Press, 1997).

Leo Panitch, co-author with Colin Leys, *The End of Parliamentary Socialism: From New Left to New Labour* (London, Verso, 1997).

Leo Panitch, ed., *Ruthless Criticism of All that Exists: Socialist Register 1997* (Fernwood Publishing Halifax, 1997).

Harvey Simmons, *The French National Front: The Extremist Challenge to Democracy* (Westview Press, 1997).

Theses

Joanne Boucher: *The Patriarchal Household in English Political Thought: From Thomas More to John Locke* (Supervisor: Neal Wood).

Francois Fortier: *Civil Society Computer Networks: The Perilous Road of Cyber-Politics* (Supervisor: Liisa North).

Lois Harder: *The Politics of Domestication: Feminist Struggles with the Alberta State 1971-1996* (Supervisor: Isa Bakker).

Hongkuan Jiang: *Borders, Boundaries and Connections: The Political Economy of Transborder Cooperation in Northeast Asia* (Supervisor: Paul Evans).

Andrew Latham: *From the Armoury to Agile Manufacturing: Industrial Divides in the History of American Arms Production* (Supervisor: David Leyton-Brown).

Steve Patten: *The Rise of Reform: A Political Economy of Neo-Liberal Populism in the 1990s* (Supervisor: Janine Brodie).

Jean-François Prud'homme: *Party Strategies and Negotiations over the Rules for Electoral Competition (1988-1994)* (Supervisor: Judith Adler Hellman).

Melanie Randall: *Agency and (In)subordination: Theorizing Victimization, Resistance and Sexual Violence in Women's Lives* (Supervisor: Janine Brodie).

Byron Sheldrick: *The Political Activism of Community Legal Aid Clinics in Ontario: Democratic Representation and the Bridging of the Law-Politics Divide* (Supervisor: Leo Panitch).

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES/
OFFRES D'EMPLOI**

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE

Le département de science politique de l'Université Laurentienne sollicite des candidatures pour combler un poste de professeur remplaçant en administration publique et politique canadienne à compter du 1 juillet 1998 jusqu'au 30 juin 2000. La personne choisie devra enseigner trois cours sur la politique canadienne, la politique provinciale et l'administration publique. Le candidat doit être en mesure d'offrir ces cours dans les deux langues officielles. La préférence sera accordée aux personnes qui détiennent un doctorat et qui possèdent une expérience professionnelle pertinente ainsi qu'un dossier reconnu de publications à caractère savant.

En accord avec les exigences du ministère de l'immigration du Canada, cette offre est destinée en priorité aux citoyennes et citoyens canadiens et aux résidentes et résidents permanents du Canada. L'Université Laurentienne pratique une politique d'équité en matière d'emploi. Toute personne intéressée devra faire parvenir son curriculum vitae et les noms et adresses de trois répondants ou répondantes avant le 15 février 1998 à Osvaldo Croci, directeur, département de science politique, Université Laurentienne, Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2C6. Tél.: (705) 674-1151, loc. 4320 ou 4324; Télécopieur: (705) 675-4872; courrier électronique: ocroci@nickel.laurentian.ca

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

The Department of Political Science, University of Alberta, invites applications for three junior tenure-track appointments effective July 1, 1998. The positions sought are in the following area of specialization.

1. International Relations and/or International Political Economy
2. Theories of Comparative Politics;
3. Canadian Politics, with a specialization in Federalism and/or Canadian Political Economy.

The salary range for an assistant professor as of July 1/98 will be \$40,638-\$57,510. The successful applicants will have a completed Ph.D. and a record of teaching, research and publication in their respective areas of specialization.

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

The Department will be making two appointments in the Spring of 1998: a tenure track appointment (subject to budgetary considerations and final Board approval) in public policy/public administration; and a ten-month limited term appointment in international relations/international political economy. Details are available through our website at: <http://home.uleth.ca/pol/>

WILFRED LAURIER UNIVERSITY

The Department of Political Science of Wilfrid Laurier University invites applications for a one year limited-term appointment, subject to budgetary approval, commencing July 1, 1998. Applicants should be prepared to teach at the Introductory level in a large class environment. In addition, applicants should indicate the fields or subfields in which they might make additional teaching/research contributions to the Department. The Department has both undergraduate and graduate programs. The University is committed to employment equity and welcomes applications from all qualified women and men, including racial minorities, people with disabilities, and aboriginal people. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent by March 1, 1998 to:

Dr. Brian Tanguay, Chair
Department of Political Science
Wilfrid Laurier University,
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5

Telephone: (519) 884-1970, ext. 3663
Fax: (519) 746-7908
e-mail: btanguay@mach1.wlu.ca

YORK UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the advanced Assistant Professor level or tenured Associate Professor level in International Political Economy. Applicants are expected to demonstrate a general competence in International Political Economy. Appointment to commence July 1, 1998.

Requirements: Completed Ph.D. or equivalent. All candidates must have experience teaching and supervising graduate students. Candidates at the Assistant Professor level are expected to demonstrate the promise of excellence in research and scholarship as well as proven ability as a teacher. Candidates at the Associate Professor level should possess an international reputation reflecting a commitment to excellence in both teaching and research. 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 Stephen L. Newman, 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 of Canada.

Deadline for Applications: January 5, 1998.

YORK UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in International Relations. This appointment is in the area of International Security Studies; an emphasis on Multilateralism would be an asset. Applicants are expected to demonstrate strength in International Relations theory. Appointment to commence July 1, 1998.

Requirements: Completed Ph.D. or equivalent. Candidates should demonstrate the promise of excellence in both teaching and research. Candidates must also demonstrate an immediate ability to teach and supervise graduate students. 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 Stephen L. Newman, 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 of Canada.

Deadline for Applications: January 5, 1998.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenured or tenure-track position, at the junior Associate or Assistant Professor level, to commence on July 1, 1998. The position is subject to budgetary approval.

Applicants will have a Ph.D., with an excellent record in research and evidence of or potential for outstanding teaching.

Applications are invited from specialists in Political Philosophy. The approach to political theory is open, but the successful candidate will have a demonstrated interest in applying political theory to contemporary issues- to public policy, political economy, constitutional politics, social-science methodology, or European politics, for example.

As well, the Department intends to appoint a person with a proven commitment to innovative undergraduate teaching, and to interdisciplinary teaching and research.

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

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

The University of Western Ontario is committed to employment equity, welcomes diversity in the workplace, and encourages applications from qualified individuals, including women, members of visible minorities, aboriginal persons, and persons with disabilities.

Applications, together with a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference, should be directed to:

Dr. Robert Young
Chair, Department of Political Science
Social Science Centre
University of Western Ontario
London, ON
N6A 5C2

Deadline for receipt of applications: **January 15, 1998**

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The Departments of Political Science and History at the University of Western Ontario invite applications for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in the politics and history of Modern Russia/ Eastern Europe, beginning July 1, 1998. Since this is a joint appointment, the successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise graduate students in

both departments. Interdisciplinary experience would therefore be an asset.

A Ph.D. is required for this position. Teaching experience and publications are desirable. Candidates should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to:

Prof. T.F. Sea
Chair, Dept. of History
Social Science Centre
University of Western Ontario
London, ON
N6A 5C2
Tel: (519) 661-3647
Fax: (519) 661-3010

or

Prof. R.A. Young
Chair, Dept. of Political Science
Social Science Centre
University of Western Ontario
London, ON
N6A 5C2
Tel: (519) 661-4185
Fax: (519) 661-3904

Deadline for applications is **January 9, 1998**.

The position is subject to budgetary approval. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian Citizens and Permanent Residents of Canada. The University of Western Ontario is committed to employment equity, welcomes diversity in the workplace, and encourages applications from all qualified individuals including women, members of visible minorities, aboriginal persons, and persons with disabilities.

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

**Appel de communication/ Call for Papers
Quatrième Colloque des jeunes politologues/
4th Conference of Young Political Scientists**

**"Théories et pratiques de la science politique"/
"Political Science: Theories and
Practices"**

**20-21 mars 1998, Université d'Ottawa/
20-21 March 1998, University of Ottawa**

La fin du 20^e siècle peut, à bien des égards, être placée sous le signe d'une crise générale des théories et des pratiques politiques. Pensons par exemple à la crise de l'État-providence et au désinvestissement de l'État, à la résurgence et à la multiplication des identités, aux nombreuses interrogations sur les fondements de la modernité, aux bouleversements géopolitiques ainsi qu'à l'accentuation de la mondialisation, à la crise des représentations et à la remise en questions des

principales catégories qui nous permettraient jusqu'alors de penser notre environnement socio-politique. Non seulement les discours théoriques ne parviennent plus guère à véritablement éclairer la pratique des individus et des groupes, mais ces mêmes pratiques socio-politiques contribuent dans une large mesure à modifier et à redéfinir en profondeur les représentations et les conceptions que nous avons du politique. Nulle surprise dans ces circonstances à ce que la relation entre théorie et pratique s'offre finalement comme une relation qui soit sans cesse à refaire. C'est à des réflexions sur ce thème que sera consacré la quatrième édition du Colloque des jeunes politologues qui se tiendra les 20 et 21 mars 1998 sur le Campus de l'Université d'Ottawa. Parrainée par la Société québécoise de science politique (S.Q.S.P.), ce colloque s'adresse à l'ensemble des étudiants et étudiantes de deuxième et troisième cycles en science politique et vise à leur offrir une tribune scientifique leur permettant de présenter les résultats, préliminaires ou définitifs, de leurs travaux et recherches universitaires.

Les propositions de communication (résumé d'une page comprenant votre projet de communication, le titre de votre communication ainsi qu'une adresse et un numéro de téléphone où on peut vous joindre) devront parvenir **au plus tard le 1^{er} décembre 1997** à l'adresse suivante : A/S Colloque des jeunes politologues, Département de science politique, Faculté des sciences sociales, Université d'Ottawa, 75 ave. Laurier, Case postale 450, succursale A, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5. Télécopie : (613) 562-5106. Veuillez noter que l'organisation du Colloque des jeunes politologues dispose cette année de fonds destinés à couvrir, **en partie**, les frais (logement et transport) des étudiants et étudiantes **qui présenteront une communication** lors du colloque.

As we near the end of the 20th century, Western society is undergoing sweeping political changes that affect both theory and practice: the crisis of the Welfare State and government downsizing; the resurgence and diversification of identities; the growing challenge to the tenets of modernity; geo-political flux and increasing globalization; the crisis of representation and the calling into question of the chief categories that have hitherto allowed us to make sense of our socio-political environment. Not only do theories cease to shed light on individual or collective practices, but these same socio-political practices impact greatly on the ways in which we represent and conceive both polity and politics. These ever-changing social conditions perpetually forces political scientists to recast the relationship between theory and practice. The 4th Conference of Young Political Scientists welcomes proposals that address these topics.

Sponsored by the "Société québécoise de science politique" (SQSP), this Conference is open to all graduate students in political science, or related fields of study. Our aim is to provide a forum where both Master's and Doctoral candidates alike can present their completed dissertation or preliminary research. Although the proceedings and discussions will be held primarily in French, English papers will be accepted. Knowledge and comprehension of French would be an asset. This Conference is hosted by the University of Ottawa, and will be held March 20-21, 1998. Proposals (1 page abstract of your presentation, the title of your research, a return address and phone number)

must be received **no later than December 1, 1997** at the following address: c/o Colloque des jeunes politologues, Political Science Department, Faculty of Social sciences, University of Ottawa, 75 Laurier Ave, P.O. Box 450, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5. Fax : (613) 562-5106. Please note that limited funds are available to cover some of the travel and accomodation expenses for those who are presenting a paper.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, n'hésitez pas à contacter/ for more information contact :

Ricky G. Richard
Tél. : (613) 562-5800 poste 1496
Courrier électro. : s061452@aix1.uottawa.ca

ou

Céline Romanin
Tél. : (819) 595-2478
Courrier électro. : s655971@aix1.uottawa.ca

**Call for Abstracts
Third Annual Great Lakes Graduate Conference
In Political Economy**

**"Political and Economic Landscapes
at the Millennium:
Transformations in the Terrain of 21st-Century
Capitalism"**

**May 7-9, 1998
York University, Toronto**

The trend across the social sciences towards interdisciplinary analysis indicates a growing interest in integrated and comprehensive approaches to the study of social change. Reflecting this movement, the political economy tradition has also widened its scope to include a range of interests from across the disciplines. While retaining a focus on the broad processes of capitalist restructuring altering the social and natural world, the political economy critique has begun to grapple theoretically with the full complexity of relations and determinations shaping social and political change.

The need to establish a forum for students and faculty to discuss these developments lay behind the formation two years ago of the annual Great Lakes Graduate Conference in Political Economy. The conference aspires to diversify and deepen political economy as a critical and interdisciplinary alternative to conventional social science. While the traditional concerns of the political economy approach provide the guiding thread for the conference, emphasis is placed on developing an integrated treatment of, among other issues, social movements, the changing roles and representations of gender and ethnicity, globalization, the politics of cultural forms, regionalization and the urban process, and the politics of identity. The conference is organized by, and for, graduate students, with faculty at host and participating universities acting as discussants, and providing support.

The conference will be held at York University in Toronto, May 7-9, 1998. The event is sponsored by York University, in association with Binghamton University, Carleton University, Cornell University, McMaster University, Université de Montréal, University of Ottawa, Queen's University, and the University of Toronto. Graduate students interested in presenting papers, organizing panels, or participating in the conference should direct abstracts of papers and inquiries by e-mail or regular post to Chris Roberts (croberts@yorku.ca) or Alan Zuege (daz@yorku.ca), both through the Department of Political, York University, 4700 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario, M3J 1P3

The Deadline for proposals is December 15th, 1997. Panels will be decided by January 30th, 1998, and papers must be received by April 1, 1998.

**6th Annual International Conference
on Conflict Resolution**

**"Sharing Tools for Personal/Global Harmony"
May 8 - 18, 1998
St. Petersburg, Russia**

A multidisciplinary/multicultural conference endorsed by President Clinton, President Yeltsin, St. Petersburg Governor Jakovlev, and over 45 leading-edge organizations internationally - open to all. This joint US/Russian sponsored event focuses on all aspects of conflict resolution, from the intrapersonal -to the interpersonal - to relationships between groups, organizations, cultures, and societies - and ultimately between all forms of life. Presentations explore conflict resolution within diverse contexts, including: arts & creativity, cross-cultural, ecology, economics & business, education, gender, global conflict, health & healing arts, organizational/community, psychotherapy, and transpersonal.

Many opportunities are offered for hands-on training, intensive dialogues on theory and perceptions of conflict and resolution, networking and collaboration, and a powerful intentional community experience. The program attracts individuals in key positions in their respective societies who can model and teach these skills to many others. Six days of all-day institutes, workshops, round tables, and community meetings; over 50 program sessions, a full slate of evening activities, and a powerful intentional community experience; four days of pre-and post-conference professional visits and cultural events.

Deadline for proposals: March 5, 1998
Advanced submission recommended

For information, proposal and registration forms, Contact:
COMMON BOND INSTITUTE (USA),
Steve Olweean -or- Sandra Friedman
12170 S. Pine Ayr Drive, Climax, MI 49034
Ph/Fax: 616-665-9393
E-mail: solweean@aol.com
Common Bond Institute - Web S
<http://ahpweb.org/events/98russia.html>

**The Fourteenth Annual Political Studies
Students' Conference
University of Manitoba**

**"Conflict in a New World: Is War Obsolete?"
February 5-7, 1998**

"Conflict in a New World: Is War Obsolete?", the fourteenth annual Political Studies Students' Conference, will be held at the University of Manitoba, February 5-7, 1998. For more information contact the Conference Office at pssc-list@cc.umanitoba.ca

**Appel de communication/
call for papers**

**Réunion et table-ronde du Comité exécutif
de L'Association internationale de
science politique/
International Political Science Association
Executive Committee Meeting and Round
Table**

**"Intégration et désintégration:
des nouveaux partenariats dans l'ordre mondial"**

**"Integration and Disintegration: New Partnerships
in the World Order"**

**Hôtel Loew Le Concorde, Québec
12 et 13 février 1998/
February 12 and 13, 1998**

**Société hôtes:
Société québécoise de science politique
Association canadienne de science politique
Hosts:
Société québécoise de science politique
Canadian Political Science Association**

A l'approche d'un nouveau millénaire, le monde est entré dans une période effervescente de changements politiques. Alors que des États en sont encore au stade de l'édification et que, d'autres sont la proie de visées sécessionnistes, certains pays mettent en place des institutions supra nationales, pendant que le monde lui-même tantôt adopte et tantôt rejette des modèles d'organisation internationale.

Pendant ce temps, les citoyens sont confrontés aux défis: a) de maintenir un certain équilibre entre leurs loyautés multiples envers leurs sociétés locales, leurs régions et la communauté internationale; et b) de trouver des moyens de consolider le caractère démocratique de leurs institutions politique à chaque niveau.

La table ronde du comité exécutif de l'Association internationale de science politique a pour tâches:

- l'examen des pressions qui s'exercent sur ces divers processus;

- l'identification des tendances lourdes dans les changements politiques;
- l'étude de cas-types;
- la recherche de théories et de concepts susceptibles d'expliquer les modèles de partenariats dominants à l'aube du prochaine millénaire.

Les personnes qui sont intéressées à participer, devront faire parvenir un résumé (d'environ 15 lignes) au plus tard le **2 décembre 1997** à l'adresse suivante:

Guy Lachapelle et John Trent
Société québécoise de science politique
a/s du département de science politique
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P.8888, Succ. Centre-Ville
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3P8
Courrier électronique: sqsp@er.uqam.ca

As we near the millennium, the world is in an era of continuous political change. While some states are still in the process of nation-building and others are prey to disintegrative pressures, still others are working out novel techniques of supra-national integration, while the world itself alternately embraces and rejects various forms of international organization.

Citizens, meanwhile, have the double task of juggling conflicting appeals to their local, regional and global loyalties, at the same time as they consider means for retaining democratic accountability in their political institutions.

This executive Committee Round Table of the International Political Science Association:
- examines the influence (economic, commercial, cultural, communications) on these processes;
- attempts to elucidate major trends;
- analyses illustrative examples;
- and seeks theoretical explanations for established and emerging forms of political and economic partnership which are likely to predominate into the new millennia.

Those interested, please submit an abstract (approximately 15 lines) by **December 2, 1997** to:

Guy Lachapelle and John Trent
Société québécoise de science politique
c/o département de science politique
Université du Québec à Montréal
P.O. Box 8888, Succ. Centre-Ville
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3P8
email: sqsp@er.uqam.ca

**The 5th International Conference of
the International Boundaries Research Unit**

"Borderlands Under Stress"

July 15- 17, 1998
University of Durham

For all the talk of the emergence of a 'borderless world', problems associated with international boundaries continue to be a major source of friction between states. This conference will examine some of the key causes of stress in international borderlands and attempt to provide new and imaginative ideas for effective territorial management in an age of globalisation.

Potential speakers should prepare an abstract of 100-200 words and send it not later than December 12, 1997 to:

Ms. Michelle Speak
External Relations Officer
International Boundaries Research Unit
Suite 3P Mountjoy Research Centre
University of Durham
DH1 3UR, UK

tel: +44 (0)191 374 7705
fax: +44 (0)191 374 7702
email: michelle.speak@durham.ac.uk

**16th Annual Conference
The Center for Iranian Research
and Analysis (CIRA)**

**"Iran and the Region: Past, Present and
Future Relations with its Neighbors"**
April 24-25, 1998

The Center for Iranian Research and Analysis (CIRA) will hold its 16th Annual Conference in association with Portland State University's Middle East Studies Center on April 24-25, 1998 at Portland State University in Portland, Oregon. In addition to proposals dealing directly with the main theme of the conference, the Program Committee welcomes submission of paper abstracts and panel proposals on all social, political, historical, economical, literary and artistic issues related Iran, the Middle East, and Central Asia. Please submit an abstract (300-400 words) no later than January 12, 1998 to:

Dr. Nader Entessar
Dept. Political Science
Spring Hill College
Mobile, AL
36608 USA
phone: (334)380-3051
fax: (334) 460-2184
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The Retreat of the State and Long-Term Provision: Implications for Frail Elderly People, Unpaid Family Carers and Paid Home Care Workers

Jane Aronson and Sheila M. Neysmith

The New Infrastructure

Liora Salter and Rick Salter

Telework, Shadow Work: The Privatization of Work in the New Digital Economy

Heather Menzies

Ontario's "Days of Action" and Strategic Choices for the Left in Canada (comment)

Marcella Munro

**ANNOUNCEMENTS /
 ANNONCES DIVERSES**

**International Political Science Association (IPSA)
 XVIII World Congress**

The Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) has accepted the invitation of the Société québécoise de science politique (SQSP) and the Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA) to hold its XVIII World Congress in Québec City from July 30th to August 4th, 2000. Arrangements have been made to hold the Congress in Québec City's striking new Convention Centre and surrounding hotels, with the use of the residences and facilities of Laval University.

The International Political Science Association with some 40 country members and 50 research and study groups is the leading organization for international political science scholarship. It has consultative status with UNESCO and the United Nations. Canada was founding member of the International Association in 1949 and hosted its first congress outside Europe, in Montréal, in 1973.

The two Canadian associations have decided to hold their annual meetings that year in Québec City, immediately preceding the World Congress. With the three meetings, a total attendance around the 3,000 mark is expected. The two associations are in the process of setting up a representative Organizing Committee and an Honourary Committee to aid with contacts and finances.

Hosting the World Congress is an opportunity to demonstrate that political science is a field of important research both nationally and internationally. Of course, like all major, international conferences, the IPSA Congress will attract millions of 'tourist dollars' to Québec and other centres across the country which will be visited in post-Congress tours.

However, for political scientists, there are a number of other very pertinent objectives in addition to the simple honour of hosting this world event in Québec City in the year 2000. These include: to use the millennium to meditate the development of the discipline, here and around the world, in the 2000+ years since Aristotle; to enhance the international knowledge of our Departments of political science and of the discipline in Canada; to put more Canadian political scientists in touch with the IPSA research networks; and to use the occasion to make our field better known and accepted outside the academic world.

We hope Canadian political scientists will start scheduling Congress 2000 into their research plans. The IPSA is open to all researchers, including graduate students. In the next Bulletin we will tell you about the Congress themes and year 2000 reflections.

**John Trent and
 Guy Lachapelle**
 Co-Chairs, Organizing Committee

Some of IPSA's research committees include:

Political geography

Background: Recognised as research committee in 1978.

Objectives: the effect of spatial constraints on political systems and inversely the impact of political systems on spatial relationships is the area on which the work of this committee is concentrated. Particular themes of recent focus included capital cities, electoral geography, ethnicity and regionalism, freedom and boundaries, the pattern of international and internal migrations.

Activities: the committee brings together political scientists, geographers, and colleagues from related disciplines to participate in regular conference activity.

Membership: Current membership, 62; no membership fee; prospective members should contact committee co-chair:

Prof. Jean Laponce
University of British Columbia
Department of Political Science
C472-1866 Main Mall
Vancouver, BC
V6T 1Z1
Tel: (604) 822-2832
Fax: (604) 822-5540
Email: userlapo@mtsg.ubc.ca

Comparative federalism and federation

Background: recognised as study group in 1984; granted research committee status in 1987.

Objectives: dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and research on the concept of federalism and the "federal idea", including the decentralisation of the delivery of public services, fiscal relationships, ethnic and cultural diversity, and the structure and functioning of federal and federative institutions.

Activities: Exploration of intricate relationships within complex states; conferences book publication; close cooperation with editorial board of journal, *Publius*; planned directory of members and their qualifications which it is proposed will be circulated widely to governments and government agencies which may be interested in employing the expertise of research committee members; newsletter.

Membership: current membership, 51; membership fee, USD 45.00 for three years; prospective members should contact committee chair:

Prof. C. Lloyd Brown-John
Dept. of Political Science
University of Windsor
401 Sunset Avenue
Windsor, On.
N9B 3P4
Tel: (519) 253-4232
Fax: (519) 973-7094

The study of political science as a discipline

Background: recognised as study group in 1982; granted research committee status in 1989.

Objectives: promotes theoretical and research studies on the historiography and development of the discipline of political science, working with its permanent sub-committee, the International Committee for the Study of the Development of Political Science (ICS DPS). The committee's approach is a comparative and eclectic one; it is intended to include the theoretical concerns of philosophers of social science, sociological and anthropological views of disciplinary origins and evolution, historical and institutional studies.

Activities: Conferences; paper and book publication; Internet listserv; listing of recent works on political science as a discipline newsletter.

Membership: current membership, 174; membership fee, USD 10.00 per annum or USD 30.00 for the inter-congress period, 1994-1997; prospective members should contact committee chair:

Prof. Michael B. Stein
Dept. of Political Science
McMaster University
Hamilton, On
L8S 4M4
Tel: (905) 525-9140 ext.23704
Fax: (905) 527-3071
Email: steinm@mcmaster.ca

Rethinking political development

Background: recognised as study group in 1983; granted research committee status in 1991.

Objectives: from the evident focus on "rethinking political development" to implications of various national development experiences for theory construction; instead of depending on universal validity claiming theoretical models, the research committee looks to the growing knowledge of the complexities and actualities of historical legacies, cultures, visions of leaders, internal diversity and group dynamics of different societies and emphasises:

- sensitivity to development pluralism
- deeper understanding of social and cultural background which influences development
- incrementally building a body of theoretical knowledge which is sensitive to the actuality and complexity of the development process in different societies.

Activities: conferences; publications; newsletter.

Membership: current membership, 127; no membership fee; prospective members should contact committee chair:

Prof. AH Somjee
Dept. of Political Science
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby BC

V5A 1S6
Tel and fax: (604) 922-9759
Email: a_somjee@sfu.ca

Politics and business

Background: recognised as study group in 1985; granted research committee status in 1991.

Objectives: to encourage collaboration among scholars throughout the globe who are active in researching the interface between politics and business, in order to develop, promote and advance theoretical, comparative and empirical understanding of the study field. The committee has a number of special interests within this field:

- describing and understanding how state authority and public policy structures the activity of business
- the involvement of business in transnational, global and regional agreements.

The committee states that most analysts believe, with good reason, that business is a driving force behind the evolution of transnational political authority.

Activities: conferences; paper and book publication; journal, *Politics and Business*; discussion paper series; internet discussion list; WWW page; membership database; association with the Standing Group on European Level Interest Representation of the ECPR; subcommittees including Australasian, Canadian, American and Spanish-speaking chapters; paper and on-line newsletter.

Membership: current membership, 251; no membership fee; prospective members should contact committee secretary:

Professor Henry Jacek
Department of Political Science
McMaster University
Hamilton, On
L8S 4M4
Tel: (905) 525-9140
Fax: (905) 527-3071
Email: jacekh@mcmaster.cis.mcmaster.ca
<http://www.rgu.ac.uk/schools/pal/resgroup/polibus2.htm>

New world orders?

Background: recognised as study group in 1994.

Objectives: focus on some neglected, interrelated areas of international relations/international political economy such as globalisation, regionalism and internationalisation; encouragement of alternative, critical and radical approaches which are interdisciplinary and historical by a new generation of scholars; factors analysed include civil society, technology, flexibilisation/ feminisation, new security issues, peace keeping, etc.

Activities: conferences; newsletter.

Membership: current membership, 35; no membership fee; prospective members should contact group chair:

Prof. Timothy M Shaw
Centre for Foreign Policy Studies
Dalhousie University
Halifax NS
B3H 4H6
Tel: (902) 494-6630
Fax: (902) 494-3825
Email: centre@is.dal.ca

The Academic Council on the United Nations System

The Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) would like to encourage junior scholars who are studying the UN system and multilateralism to become members of ACUNS. The special student rate is U.S. \$35.00 per year which includes a free subscription to the journal *Global Governance*, which was named "best new journal for 1996" by the Association of American Publishers. Of special interest to graduate students is the Dissertation Awards Program of ACUNS. The Program provides students with a substantial amount of money to facilitate the completion of their Ph.D. dissertations. For junior professors and Ph.D. students, the summer teaching workshops sponsored by ACUNS and the American Society of International Law are excellent preparation for teaching in the field of International Organization and International Law.

For more information consult ACUNS web site:
<www.brown.edu/Departments/ACUNS>
Email: ACUNS@brown.edu

Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada/Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales

The Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada is pleased to announce the finalists for the Harold Adams Innis, Jean-Charles-Falardeau and Raymond Klibansky Scholarly Book Prizes.

These prizes, worth \$1,000 each, are designed to recognize excellence in research and writing in the humanities and social sciences, and to acknowledge the significant contribution that Canadian scholarly books make towards the advancement of knowledge.

A distinguished cross-Canada jury selected the finalists among all books subsidized by the Aid to Scholarly Publication Programme in 1996-1997.

The Book Prize winners will be announced at the Humanities and Social Science Federation of Canada's General Assembly meeting which will be held in Ottawa at the end of November. An official ceremony will take place at the 1998 Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities hosted by the University of Ottawa from 27 May to 6 June.

The finalists for the Harold Adams Innis Book Prize are:

Christie, Nancy and Gauvreau, Michael, *A Full-Orbed Christianity: The Protestant Churches and Social Welfare in Canada, 1900-1940* (Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996)

Duncan, Colin A.M., *The Centrality of Agriculture: Between Humankind and the Rest of Nature* (Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996)

Keshen, Jeffrey A. *Propaganda and Censorship during Canada's Great War* (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press 1996)

Marshall, Ingeborg, *A History and Ethnography of the Beothuk* (Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996)

Miller, J.R., *Shingwauk's Vision: A History of Native Residential Schools* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996)

Mitchell, Marybelle, *From Talking Chiefs to a Native Corporate Élite: The Birth of Class and Nationalism among Canadian Inuit* (Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996)

Theall, Donald F., *Beyond the Word: Reconstructing Sense in the Joyce Era of Technology, Culture and Communication* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995)

The finalists for the Jean-Charles-Falardeau Book Prize are:

Bouchard, Gérard, *Quelques arpents d'Amérique: population, économie, famille au Saguenay, 1838-1971* (Montréal: Les Éditions du Boréal, 1996)

Bourque, Gilles et Duchastel, Jules, avec la collaboration de Victor Armony, *L'identité fragmentée: nation et citoyenneté dans les débats constitutionnels canadiens, 1941-1992* (Saint Laurent: Les Éditions Fides, 1996)

Camu, Pierre, *Le Saint-Laurent et les Grands Lacs au temps de la voile, 1608-1850* (Montréal: Les Éditions Hurtubise HMH, 1996)

Hudon, Christine, *Prêtres et fidèles dans le diocèse de Saint-Hyacinthe, 1820-1875* (Sillery: Les Éditions du Septentrion, 1996)

Létourneau, Jocelyn, *Les Années sans guide: le Canada à l'ère de l'économie migrante* (Montréal: Les Éditions du Boréal, 1996)

The finalists for the Raymond Klibansky Book Prize (French) are:

Angenot, Marc, *La Propagande socialiste: six essais d'analyse du discours* (Montréal: Les Éditions Balzac, 1997)

Findel, Alain, *Le Bauhaus de Chicago: l'oeuvre pédagogique de Moholy-Nagy* (Sillery: Les Éditions du Septentrion, 1995)

Fortier, Frances, *Les stratégies textuelles de Michel Foucault: un enjeu de vérité* (Québec: Nuit Blanche Éditeur, 1996)

Melançon, Benoît, *Diderot épistolier: contribution à une poétique de la lettre familière au XVIIIe siècle* (Saint-Laurent: Les Éditions Fides, 1995)

Wall, Anthony, *Superposer: essais sur les métalangages littéraires* (Montréal: XYZ Éditeur, 1996)

The finalists for the Raymond Klibansky Book Prize (English) are:

Adams, Annmarie, *Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900* (Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996)

Englebretsen, George, *Something to Reckon With: The Logic of Terms* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1996)

Falkenstein, Lorne, *Kant's Intuitionism: A Commentary on the Transcendental Aesthetic* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995)

Kirkwood Walker, Stephanie, *This Woman in Particular: Contexts for the Biographical Image of Emily Carr* (Waterloo: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1996)

Lewis Gertrud Jaron, *By Women, for Women, about Women: The Sister-Books of Fourteenth-Century Germany* (Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1996)

The Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme is administered by the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada (HSSFC) and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

**Canadian Historical Association
"Sir John A. Macdonald Prize"**

The Canadian Historical Association is pleased to announce its twenty first Sir John A. Macdonald Prize competition. The prize in the amount of \$1,000 will be awarded by the Canadian Historical Association at its Annual Meeting in June 1998, for the non-fiction work of Canadian history "judged to have made the most significant contribution to an understanding of the Canadian past".

Publishers wishing to submit works with a 1997 imprint should forward one copy of each entry to each of the jury members listed below on or December 15, 1997. Authors of eligible books are encouraged to check with their publishers to ensure their work has been submitted. Diaries, textbooks, edited collections of essays, translations, or books of documents are not eligible for consideration.

La société historique du Canada est heureuse d'annoncer la tenue du vingtième concours du prix Macdonald. D'une valeur de 1,000\$ le prix sera décerné lors de l'assemblée annuelle de la Société en juin 1998, pour l'ouvrage en histoire du Canada «jugé comme apportant la contribution la plus significative à la compréhension du passé canadien».

Les éditeurs qui désirent soumettre des ouvrages publiés en 1997 doivent faire parvenir une copie de chaque livre à chacun des membres du jury suivant **au plus tard le 15 décembre 1997**. Nous invitons les auteurs de livres admissibles à vérifier auprès de leur éditeur que leur ouvrage a été présenté. Les journaux, traités, recueils d'essais publiés traductions et recueils de documents **ne sont pas** admissibles.

Prof. Sheila Andrew
Dept. Of History
St. Thomas Univ.
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5G3

Prof. Jean Barman (Chair)
Dept. Of Educational Studies
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC
V6T 1Z4

Prof. Gerald Friesen
St. Paul's College
Univ. of Manitoba
Winnipeg, MB
R3T 2M6

Prof. Allan Greer
University College
Univ. of Toronto
Toronto, ON
M5S 3H7

Dr. Luce Vermette
National Historic Sites
25 Eddy St., 5th Floor
Hull QC
K1A 0M5

Prof. Suzanne Zeller
Dep. of History
Wilfrid Laurier Univ.
Waterloo, ON
N2L 3C5

Canadian Historical Association "Wallace K. Ferguson Prize"

The Canadian Historical Association is pleased to announce its Ferguson Prize competition. The prize in the amount \$1,000 will be awarded to a Canadian citizen or Canadian landed immigrant who has published the outstanding scholarly book in a field of history **other than Canadian History** during the past year. The award will be given in June 1998 at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association.

Publishers wishing to submit works with a 1997 imprint should forward one copy of each entry to each of the jury members listed below **on or December 15, 1997**. Authors of eligible books are encouraged to check with their publishers to ensure their work has been submitted. Diaries, textbooks, edited collections of essays, translations, or books of documents are **not** eligible for consideration.

La société historique du Canada est heureuse d'annoncer le concours du prix Ferguson. D'une valeur de 1,000\$, le prix sera décerné à l'auteur d'une ouvrage scientifique en histoire paru durant l'année et portant sur un domaine **autre que l'histoire**

canadienne. Les candidats doivent être citoyens canadiens ou immigrants reçus. Le prix sera remis à l'assemblée annuelle de la Société, en juin 1998

Les éditeurs qui désirent soumettre des ouvrages publiés en 1997 doivent faire parvenir une copie de chaque livre à chacun des membres du jury suivant **au plus tard le 15 décembre 1997**. Nous invitons les auteurs de livres admissibles à vérifier auprès de leur éditeur que leur ouvrage a été présenté. Les journaux, traités, recueils d'essais publiés traductions et recueils de documents **ne sont pas** admissibles.

Prof. Christon Archer
(Chair)
Dept. of History
Univ. of Calgary
Calgary AB
T2N 1N4

Prof. Jean Barman
(CHA Council)
Dept. of Educational
Studies
Univ. of British Columbia
V6T 1Z4

Prof. J.M. Neeson
Dept. of History
York Univ.
Downsview, ON
M3J 1P3

Prof. Lise Roy
Dépt. d'histoire
UQAM
C.P. 8888, succ. Centre-ville
Montréal, QC
H3C 3P8

Canadian Historical Association "The Clio Awards"

The Regional History Committee of the Canadian Historical Association wishes to announce that it is soliciting nominations for its Clio Awards. These annual awards are given for meritorious publications, or for exceptional contributions by individuals or organizations to regional history. Nominations and supportive documentation for candidates who have made contributions to regional history should be submitted **before 31 December 1997** to the appropriate regional representative.

Le comité d'histoire régionale de la Société historique du Canada sollicite des mises en candidature pour ses prix Clio. Ces prix sont attribués à des oeuvres méritoires ou contributions exceptionnelles d'individus ou d'organismes à l'histoire régionale. Toute proposition accompagnée de documents à l'appui devra être soumise **avant le 31 décembre 1997** au représentant régional concerné:

1. **Atlantic/ atlantique:** Professor Dan Goodwin, Atlantic Baptist University, P.O. Box 6004, Moncton, New Brunswick, E1C 9L7

2. **Québec:** Professeur Camil Girard, Groupe de recherche sur l'histoire, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 555 blvd. Université, Chicoutimi, Québec, G7H 2B1

3. **Ontario:** Professor Karen Dubinsky, Department of History, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6

4. **The Prairies/ prairies:** Professor Jo-Anne Fiske, Women's Studies/ Gender Studies, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, British Columbia, V2N 4Z9

5 **British Columbia/ Colombie-Britannique:** Professor Mary-Ellen Kelm, History Programme, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, British Columbia, V2N 4Z9

6. **The North (Yukon and Northwest Territories)/ le Nord (Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-ouest):** Professor Kerry Abel, Department of History, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6

**Canadian Historical Association
"The Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History"**

The purpose of the Hilda Neatby Prize in Women's History, awarded since 1983 by the Canadian Committee on Women's History at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, is to encourage the publication of scholarly articles in women's history and gender's history as it relates to women in Canadian Journals and books. Two prizes are awarded, one for best article in English and the other one for best article in French. Any academic article published in Canada during 1997 and deemed to make an original and scholarly contribution to the field of women's history is eligible for nomination for the 1997 Neatby Prize.

Send nominations, and 3 copies of the nominated article, **before February 1, 1998** to the Canadian Historical Association, C/O the Hilda Neatby Prize Committee, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, On. K1A 0N3

L'objectif du Prix Hilda Neatby, décerné annuellement depuis 1983 par le Comité canadien d'histoire des femmes de la Société historique du Canada est d'encourager la publication d'articles scientifiques sur l'histoire des femmes et du genre, en relation avec les femmes, dans les revues et les livres canadiens. Deux prix sont décernés, un pour le meilleur article écrit en anglais et l'autre pour le meilleur article écrit en français. Tous les articles savants publiés au Canada en 1997 et apportant une contribution à la fois originale et importante à l'histoire des femmes sont admissibles au prix Hilda Neatby 1997.

Prière d'envoyer vos nominations, avec trois (3) exemplaires de l'article, **avant le 1er février 1998**, à la Société historique du Canada en mentionnant sur l'enveloppe Prix Hilda Neatby, à l'adresse suivante: S.H.C. 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario H3A 2T7.

**British Politics Group
Samuel H. Beer Prize**

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

We invite nominations for the 1998 award £200 (\$300) for the best doctoral dissertation in British politics completed during the calendar years 1995, 1996, or 1997. Either a supervising professor or a department's director of graduate studies may nominate a dissertation. No one person may nominate more than one dissertation. A copy of the nominated dissertation, along with a brief letter of nomination should be postmarked by March 1, 1998 and sent to:

Donley T. Studlar, Executive Secretary
of the British Politics Group
Dept. of Political Science
West Virginia University
P.O. Box 6317
Morgantown, WV
26506-6317

The principle criterion for awarding the Prize is the dissertation's contribution to the understanding of British politics, regardless of whether the study is exclusively British or comparative research. All nominees must be citizens of a North American country. The winner of the award will be announced at the BPG's annual business meeting at the 1998 APSA convention in September in Boston.

**British Politics Group
1998 Donald E. Stokes Dissertation Research
Fellowship of the British Political Group**

The British Politics Group is pleased to announce an award, the Donald E. Stokes Dissertation Research Fellowship, to enable a North American graduate student doing research on British politics for his/her dissertation at a North American University to conduct research in the United Kingdom. The award, in the amount of \$500 U.S. or £300 (choice of recipient), is to be used for Ph.D. dissertation research on British politics, broadly defined, including comparative and historical work as well as approaches more specifically focused on contemporary British politics. Application deadline for the 1998 competition is March 15, 1998. Applications should include a prospectus of 3-5 double-spaced typewritten pages which outlines the project and makes clear how the fellowship will aid the research, plus a brief C.V. of no more than three pages. A letter from the Chair of the Dissertation Committee concerning the research is also required. Research should be conducted in the United Kingdom sometime during the period June, 1998 through August 1999. The successful applicant is required to submit a brief (3-5 double-spaced pages) on the research financed by the Fellowship by September 30, 1999 including for what purposes expenses were incurred. Applications will be judged by an international committee of British politics scholars. Applicants will be notified of the committee's decision on their application by May 15, 1998. The fellowship honors Donald E. Stokes, a founding member of the British Politics Group, a member of its

Executive Committee, and co-author of the seminal book,
Political Change in Britain

All materials and/or inquiries should be directed to:

Donley T. Studlar, Executive Secretary
of the British Politics Group
Dept. of Political Science
West Virginia University
P.O. Box 6317
Morgantown, WV
26506-6317

Tel: (304) 293-3811, ext.5269
Fax: (304) 293-8644
Email: studlar@wvu.edu

**New President for the Social Sciences and
Humanities Research Council of Canada SSHRC**

On July 9, Industry Minister John Manley announced the appointment of Dr Marc Renaud as President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, effective September 2, 1997. A professor in the Department of Sociology at the Université de Montréal and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr Renaud was Director of the Groupe de recherche sur les aspects sociaux de la santé et de la prévention (GRASP) from 1984 to 1991. Former President of the Conseil québécois de la recherche sociale, he also served as Vice-President of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

Travel Seminars in Cuba

The Center for Development Studies is sponsoring two programs in Cuba.

(1) In conjunction with the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, a travel and research seminar from July 5 to July 28, 1998 for professors and graduate students in the social sciences and history.

(2) In conjunction with Presbyterian College, a six credit undergraduate course, including two weeks at Presbyterian College from May 17 to May 29 and four weeks in Cuba from May 31 to June 27, 1998.

Both programs will be conducted in English.

For more information concerning either program, contact Dr. Charles McKelvey, Center for Development Studies, 210 Belmont Stakes, Clinton, South Carolina, 29325

Phone: (864) 833-8385 or (864) 833-1018
Fax: 864-833-8481
Email: cemck@csi.presby.edu.

**Manchester Centre for Political
Thought (MANCEPT)
Working Papers**

The Manchester Centre for Political Thought, is pleased to announce the publication of a new series of working papers.

The papers currently available are:

Ian Carter, "Can Enlightenment Morality be Justified Teleologically?"

Norman Geras, "Marxists Before the Holocaust"

Peter Lamb, "Laski on Egalitarian Democracy and Freedom"

Geraint Parry, "Learning to be Liberals and Democrats"

Hillel Steiner, "Human Rights"

Garrath Williams, "Feminism and Liberalism: on the Fate of the Modern Liberation Movements"

Forthcoming papers:

Brian Barry, "Reflections on Rawls"

Timothy Kenyon, "Democratization and the Rule of Law: Evaluating Ethical Significance"

Timothy Kenyon, "The Mirage of a Choice-Based Education Service: A critical Re-appraisal of the Influence of Neo-Libertarianism Upon Education Policy in the UK"

Valeri G. Ledyayev, "Power and Conflict"

Dale Pyatt, "Lives, Liberties, Properties: Rights to Unlock Liberalism"

Papers are available via post, overseas orders will be invoiced for the cost of postage and packing. To obtain papers send your request together with a stamped, self addressed envelope, to:

Kay Green
Department of Government
University of Manchester
Oxford Road
Manchester
M13 9PL

The MANCEPT working paper series is supported by the University of Manchester Small Grants Fund.

**University of Alberta
Speakers Series**

November*Thurs. 6*

Doug Roche: "Dancing with Life, Not Death in the 21st Century"

Douglas Roche, an Officer of the Order of Canada, is a Visiting Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Alberta. He has a long and distinguished career as an author, parliamentarian and diplomat. He has, among many other activities, served as an MP between 1972 and 1984, as Canada's Ambassador for the U.N. Disarmament Committee and is currently Chairman of the Millennium Council of Canada. Among his 14 books, his most recent are: *Safe Passage into the Twenty-first Century* and *An Unacceptable Risk: Nuclear Weapons in a Volatile World*.

Location: Tory 10-4

Time: 3:30 p.m.

*Sat. 8***2ND ANNUAL POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURE****David Suzuki: "Making Sense of the Millennium"**

David Suzuki is an internationally renowned geneticist, environmentalist, broadcaster, and Professor. He has devoted his career to raising public awareness about science and the environment through, among other things, the award-winning T.V. series *The Nature of Things*. The author of countless popular books, his most recent is *The Sacred Balance: Rediscovering Our Place In Nature*.

Location: Myer Horowitz Theatre

Time: 7:00 p.m.

*Co-sponsored with Environmental Research and Studies Centre

Tues. 18

Georges Erasmus, Co-Chair, Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

Georges Erasmus has served in a leadership capacity as Co-Chair of the recently completed Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1991-1996). He has had a long and highly distinguished career as a leader of the Dene in the Northwest Territories and of the peoples of the First Nations. In his various roles as leader he has guided first the Dene and then First Nations through extremely turbulent time. A man of great integrity.

Location: 2-115 Education N (Multi-Media Room)

Time: 7:00 p.m.

*Co-sponsored by Native Student Services

Thurs. 20

Judy Garber: "Politics, Public Space, and the Postmodern Vision of the City"

Judith Garber is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Alberta. She has published in the areas of urban political economy and political theories of the city, and she is currently completing a book on politics and publicity in the postmodern city.

Location: Tory 10-4

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Thurs. 27

Tom Keating: "Defending Democracy Abroad: A New Era of Imperialism?"

Tom Keating is a Professor in the Department of Political Science. He teaches in the areas of Canadian foreign and defence policy and international politics. His published essays and books in these areas include *Canada and World Order* (1993). His current research interests are in the areas of humanitarian intervention and United Nations reform.

Location: Tory 10-4

Time: 3:30 p.m.

January, 1998*Wed. 14*

Yasmeen Abu-Laban: "(Re)interpreting 'the Political' at the Millennium: Borders, Transnational Communities and Identity"

Yasmeen Abu-Laban is a Grant Notley Memorial Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Political Science, at the University of Alberta. She specializes in Canadian and comparative politics. Her recent publications include articles on race/ethnicity and political representation, multiculturalism, the melting pot and immigration.

Location: Tory 10-4

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Wed. 21

L.J. Sharpe: "The Future of the European Union: Will It Last Into the Millennium?"

Professor L.J. Sharpe is a Fullbright Fellow and has taught for many years at Oxford University, Nuffield College. He is an internationally recognized scholar and consultant in the areas of metropolitan government and restructuring. His most recent book is *The Government of World Cities: The Future of the Metro World*.

Location: HCL #1 (Humanities Lecture Theatre)

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Thurs. 22

Panel Discussion

Title: "Federalism and Decentralization -- Views from Europe and Canada"

Moderator: L.J. Sharpe

Panelists: Paul Booth, Dept. of Economics and Gerard Boychuk, Killam Postdoctoral Fellow, Political Science

Location: Tory 10-4

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Thurs. 29

Dave Whitson: "The Globalization of Entertainment and Culture of the City"

Dave Whitson is a Professor in the Canadian Studies Program, Department of Political Science, University of Alberta. He is co-author (with Rick Gruneau) of *Hockey Night in Canada: Sport, Identities, and Cultural Politics* and is currently interested in the economic and cultural significance of professional sports in contemporary North American cities.
Location: Tory 10-4
Time: 3:30 p.m.

February, 1998

Thurs. 26

Malinda Smith: "Race(ing) the Millennium: On Racial Borders, Territories and Identities"

Malinda Smith is a Visiting Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Alberta. She has published in the areas of race, indigenous peoples, human rights and international political economy. Her most recent publications can be found in *African Link*.
Location: Tory 10-4
Time: 3:30 p.m.

March, 1998

Thurs. 5

Joyce Green: "Canaries in the Mines of Citizenship"

Joyce Green is a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Alberta. She has published in the areas of restructuring, gender equity and aboriginal decolonization. The most recent is "Political Toxins in the Environment: How Colonialism, Racism and Sexism Affect Aboriginal Government and Membership".
Location: Tory 10-4
Time: 3:30 p.m.

Wed. 11

Sunera Thobani: "Selling Women Short: How the Canadian Government is Undermining Women Globally"

Sunera Thobani is the Woodward Chair in Women's Studies at Simon Fraser University and former President of National Action Committee on the Status of Women.
Location: Tory Breezeway #2
Time: 7:00 p.m.

Thurs. 12

Panel Discussion

Title: "Immigration Policy at the Millennium"

Moderator: Malinda Smith

Panelists: Sunera Thobani, Christina Gabriel, Yasmeen Abu-Laban

Location: Tory 10-4, time: 3:30

Thurs. 19

Ian Urquhart: "Environmentalism: The Limits to Growth in the 21st Century"

Ian Urquhart is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Alberta. He teaches in the areas of public policy and Canadian politics. Currently, he is researching the politics of hazardous waste disposal, provincial forestry policies, and Alberta's ecological debates.
Location: Tory 10-4
Time: 3:30

Thurs. 26

Wenran Jiang: "International Human Rights at the Millennium"

Wenran Jiang is coordinator for East Asian Studies and Assistant Professor at the University of Alberta. His research and publications are in the areas of development, human rights, and East Asian international relations. He is also a regular contributor to the media for these issues.
Location: Tory 10-4
Time: 3:30

Nouvelle page internet

Les pages suivantes pourraient intéresser les lecteurs et lectrices du Bulletin:

Gingras, François-Pierre

« Comment citer des sources sur Internet dans un travail scientifique »

<http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/text/citation.html>

Gingras, François-Pierre

« L'utilisation des ressources d'Internet et les travaux scientifiques: questions d'appréciation »

<http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/text/sources.html>

Gingras, François-Pierre

« La préparation d'un projet de thèse en science politique »

<http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/text/projet.html>

Gingras, François-Pierre et Ricky G. Richard

« biblioPOL - Banque bibliographique pour l'enseignement en français de la science politique »

<http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/biblio/bibliopol.html>

Gingras, François-Pierre

« CyberSciencesPo » -- un guide de ressources en sciences sociales

<http://www.uottawa.ca/~fgingras/carnet.html>



NOTICE

Directory of Political Scientists in Canada 1996

The 1996 edition of the *Directory of Political Scientists in Canada* is still available. This publication includes the names and biographical information, including subject and geographical specializations, of the CPSA/SQSP members as of October 1, 1996, the list of departments of political science and the list of graduate programmes.

PRICE : \$20 including GST and postage

ORDERS:

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AVIS

Répertoire des politologues du Canada 1996

Le *Répertoire des politologues du Canada, 1996* est encore disponible. Cette publication comprend une liste des noms et des données biographiques (incluant les domaines de spécialisation ainsi que les régions géographiques d'intérêt) des membres de l'ACSP/SQSP au 1^{er} octobre 1996, la liste des départements de science politique et la liste des programmes de 2^e et 3^e cycles.

PRIX UNITAIRE : 20 \$ incluant la tps et les frais de manutention

COMMANDES :

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**Canadian Political Science Association/
Association canadienne de science politique
Ontario Legislature Internship Programme/
Stages parlementaires à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario
1998 - 1999**



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

PROGRAMME

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

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

OLIP has always been supported by a substantial annual grant from the Legislative Assembly through the all-party Board of Internal Economy. However, private donations have been an important element in OLIP financing. Recent sponsors include: Bell Ontario, Burstyn Jeffery Inc., Consumer's Gas, Co-operators, Coopers & Lybrand, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, Falconbridge, GlaxoWellcome Canada, G.P. Murray Research, Hill and Knowlton, Inco, Insurance Brokers Assoc. Of Ontario, Insurance Bureau of Canada, Imperial Oil, KPMG, Novartis, Ole Evinrude Foundation, Ontario Real Estate Association, PMAC, SAMCI and Union Gas. As well, OLIP has received donations from private individuals, including a number of former interns.

ELIGIBILITY

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

STIPEND

\$16,000 for the period from September 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999. We anticipate offering 8 Internships for 1998-99.

APPLICATION PROCESS

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

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Completed applications must be received no later than **January 30, 1998.**

DISCLAIMER

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, AND APPLICATION FORMS, WRITE:

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

PROGRAMME

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

Après une période durant laquelle les stagiaires prennent connaissance des rouages parlementaires, on leur confie des fonctions précises auprès d'un député de l'Assemblée ontarienne. L'élément académique du programme comprend la participation à une série de séminaires et la rédaction d'une analyse d'un aspect du parlementarisme ontarien.

Ce programme de stages a toujours bénéficié d'un octroi annuel de l'Assemblée législative par le biais de sa Commission de régie interne. Cependant, les dons privés ont toujours été un facteur important de son financement. Nos commanditaires récents comprennent Bell Ontario, Burstyn Jeffery, Consumer's Gas, Co-operators, Coopers & Lybrand, Dominion of Canada General Insurance, GlaxoWellcome Canada, G.P. Murray Research, Hill and Knowlton, Inco, Insurance Brokers Association of Ontario, Bureau d'assurance du Canada, Pétrolière Impériale, KPMG, Novartis, Ole Evinrude Foundation, Ontario Real Estate Association, PMAC, SAMCI et Union Gas. Nous avons aussi reçu des dons des particuliers, notamment de plusieurs ex-stagiaires.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Les candidats et candidates aux stages doivent détenir un diplôme récent d'une université canadienne, s'intéresser au système législatif et bien connaître celui-ci.

TRAITEMENT

16 000\$. Dix mois à compter 1 septembre 1998. Nous choisirons probablement 8 stagiaires en 1998-99.

CANDIDATURE

Il faut soumettre un formulaire de candidature et faire en sorte que les lettres de recommandation et les relevés de notes parviennent au directeur du Programme. Les demandes envoyées par télécopieur ne sont pas acceptées.

DATE LIMITE

Les candidatures doivent nous parvenir avant le **30 janvier 1998.**

DÉSAVEU

Ce programme dépend entièrement d'un financement échappant au contrôle de l'Association. Advenant le retrait de cet appui financier, il est possible que nous ne puissions pas maintenir ce programme dans sa totalité. L'Association ne sera responsable d'aucune perte ou dommage encouru dans cette éventualité.

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

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

e-mail: OLIP@watarts.uwaterloo.ca url: <http://arts.uwaterloo.ca/~olip/olip.html>