

Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

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The *Bulletin* is published twice yearly, in May and November, as a service to members of the Canadian Political Science Association. We welcome submissions of interest to the membership, such as notices of academic positions available, calls for papers for conferences and requests for submissions to academic journals. Material may be submitted to the editors (addresses below) or directly via electronic mail to: bulletin@trentu.ca. We would prefer that the material submitted be machine-readable, in either a WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or plain text file format.

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From the editors/un mot de la rédaction

This issue of the *Bulletin* leads off with an invitation to join our colleagues in Québec and political scientists from around the world in a joint meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, the Société québécoise de science politique and the International Political Science Association. John Trent, co-Chair of the Congress 2000 Local Organising Committee, and representatives from the CPSA and SQSP have created a unique opportunity to meet and share experiences and ideas with our colleagues from around the world. The better part of this issue, however, is devoted to insider accounts of the working lives of colleagues who have faced unusual challenges as they work to maintain the infrastructure of our professional lives.

It was difficult to avoid noticing the remarkable number of positions in the Faculty of Arts and Science at Concordia University that were advertised last Fall. Reeta Chowdhari Tremblay has written, from a Chair's perspective, an account of what it is like both to experience a sudden, and potentially dangerous, reduction in complement followed by opportunities to hire new faculty in numbers that would leave most of us green with envy.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ontario Legislative Internship Programme and Graham White and Robert Williams have contributed some reflections on their experiences as Interns and Directors of the Programme. Legislative internships, as Graham points out, have been a vitally important link between the world of politics and its academic observers for both us and our students.

Agar Adamson describes the experience of the Department of Political Science at Acadia University with the concept of a wired university. All of us are under some pressure, administratively and professionally, to integrate new information technologies into our teaching and research and Agar has what appears to be a cautionary tale to tell.

Dick Johnston has contributed some practical advice on the importance of grant applications to the professional integrity of the discipline as well as some reflections on the part that we can play in maintaining and, with luck, increasing our share of SSHRCC funding.

Finally, Kathy Brock reflects on the extraordinary level of opposition to the meetings of the World Trade Organisation in Seattle, what it reveals of changing relationships between governments and society, and how one university has attempted to deal with those changes in its research and teaching activities.

We close this issue with two reports from colleagues who have attempted to determine how gender issues and the quality of our graduate training have impacted on our students and the profession in Canada in recent years and a short piece by a student reporting from the front lines. Linda Trimble has assembled the data from a survey of Departments into a second report on the status of women in Canadian political science. Ross Finnie and Les Pal have drawn on StatsCan data which tracked graduates in political science between 1982 and 1995 and have compiled a fascinating account of how graduates perceive the value of their education and assess its practical impact on their lives.

This is Robert Campbell's last issue as co-editor of the *Bulletin*. Robert is leaving Trent University to become the new Dean of Arts at Wilfrid Laurier University. His co-editor and the Association executive wish to thank him for his work and wish him well in his new position, knowing full well that academic administrators have interesting challenges in Ontario these days. Our new co-editor will be Keith Brownsey of Mount Royal College. Keith is well known throughout the Canadian political science community for his work on political parties and provincial politics and we look forward to his bringing a fresh perspective to the *Bulletin*.

We would also like to apologise to our invited contributors and subscribers for the late delivery of this issue of the *Bulletin*. Steps will be taken (including the transfer of some *Bulletin* items to the CPSA web page) before publication of the next issue to ensure that our contributors and readers are not inconvenienced by late delivery of submissions and production delays.

President's Remarks

Roger Gibbins

In many respects, the past year has been a quiet one for the CPSA. At the same time, however, the decision to disengage our annual conference from the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities, and instead to meet in conjunction with the International Political Science Association in Quebec City, has raised a number of important issues that will ripple through the CPSA for some time to come.

The decision to meet apart from the Congress raised the question as to whether this precedent should be followed in the years to come. This question was explored at the annual meeting of political science department heads held in Calgary, and through a survey of CPSA members conducted by Lloyd Brown-John. The answer was an emphatic no; there is no significant support for stand-alone meetings within the CPSA membership or among department heads.

The resolution of this question, however, raises another question in its turn. How can we ensure the ongoing vitality of CPSA meetings within the Congress? Over the past few years it has been frequently observed that many sub-disciplines – International Relations comes most immediately to mind – find meetings outside the CPSA tend to be more attractive. This and similar defections could be only the tip of the proverbial iceberg unless the CPSA continues to act assertively to make our meetings more attractive to a broad cross-section of the profession. This year's Board, for example, provided program enrichment funding for under-represented areas of the discipline, and it appears that the IR representation at the upcoming Quebec City meetings will be the highest in years. On other fronts, the Canadian conference scene has come alive as the federal government and its funding agencies pump more money into conference activity. Given that this welcomed infusion of funds provides tightly focused agendas, a liberal sprinkling of international expertise, more pleasant settings than university classrooms, and frequently honoraria, it is not clear if the Congress format can continue to compete. On top of this, many of the persistent problems with the Congress continue, including the difficulty in luring established scholars onto the program. Thus the decision to remain attached to the Congress should not lead to any sense of complacency; the ongoing suc-

cess of the Congress meetings is not assured in an environment of increased national and international competition. Creative ideas will be in strong demand.

The upcoming CPSA meetings in Quebec City, to be held immediately before the IPSA meetings, bring into question the engagement of the Canadian political science community in the broader IPSA community. The incoming IPSA Secretary-General, Guy Lachapelle, is determined that the Canadian community should and can play a larger IPSA role. Certainly the headquartering of the IPSA secretariat in Montreal will provide a useful window on IPSA for the Canadian community. However, IPSA faces the same intensifying competition that confronts the Congress. As a community we face a welcome plethora of collegial opportunities, and IPSA's success in this competitive environment cannot be assumed. We owe it to Guy to give IPSA a close look; one that can start in Quebec City this August, but there are many suitors for our time and attention.

The upcoming Quebec City meetings will also bring together the annual meetings of the CPSA and the SQSP for the first time in 30 years, indeed for the first time ever. It will be interesting to see if this fortuitous event sows the seeds for more active interaction in the future. Here the verdict is still out, but the 2001 CPSA meetings in Quebec City at least open the door for sustained interplay.

As students of globalization, and of the rapid transformation of economic, social and political institutions around the world, we should hardly be surprised if our own professional association is challenged. And, of course, in part we are responding to this challenge in a creative fashion. The *Canadian Journal of Political Science* has gone on-line, and Cynthia Alexander has created a new, more vital website for the CPSA. At the same time, we cannot afford to stand still, or to rest on our well-deserved laurels. In particular, we must ask if the mechanisms that have brought us together as a community in the past will continue to do so.

In closing, I would like to express my personal thanks to two particular individuals among the scores of people who make CPSA work. First, John Armstrong has stood in for Michelle Hopkins in sometimes difficult circumstances, and has provided essential ongoing support. Second, Leslie Seidle has wrapped up his term as Secretary-Treasurer by providing thoughtful, indeed wise, strategic advice. His assistance has been of immeasurable help to me, and to the Association. I am in his debt.

Thanks to all.

Le mot du président

Roger Gibbins

À bien des égards, l'année qui vient de s'écouler a été une période plutôt tranquille pour l'ACSP. Par ailleurs, la décision de séparer notre colloque annuel de celui des sciences humaines et sociales et de le tenir plutôt en liaison avec le congrès de l'Association internationale de science politique à Québec a soulevé plusieurs questions importantes qui auront de retombées sur l'ACSP.

Cette décision nous a amenés, par exemple, à nous demander si nous donnerons suite au précédent ainsi créé dans les années à venir. La question a été posée lors de la réunion annuelle des directrices et directeurs de département de science politique à Calgary et dans le sondage effectué auprès des membres de l'ACSP par Lloyd Brown-John. La réponse est un non clair; des congrès autonomes ne suscitent manifestement pas un appui ni chez les membres de l'ACSP ni chez les directrices et directeurs de département.

Cette question en suscite toutefois une autre. Comment assurer la vitalité continuelle du congrès de l'ACSP dans le cadre du Congrès des sciences humaines et sociales? Au cours des quelques dernières années, on a remarqué à plus d'une reprise que, pour bien des sous-disciplines – les relations internationales viennent immédiatement à l'esprit – les congrès autres que celui de l'ACSP semblent plus intéressants. Cette défection et d'autres pourraient n'être que la pointe de l'iceberg à moins que l'ACSP ne continue à prendre résolument des moyens pour rendre son congrès plus attirant. Le conseil d'administration a fourni, par exemple, des fonds pour enrichir le programme dans le cas des sections sous-représentées de la discipline et il semble que la représentation des RI au prochain congrès de Québec n'aura jamais été aussi forte. Sur d'autres fronts, la scène des congrès canadiens s'anime à mesure que le gouvernement fédéral et ses agences subventionnaires injectent de plus en plus de fonds dans les activités des congrès. Comme cette injection très appréciée de fonds permet des programmes fortement thématiques, la présence de nombreux experts de réputation internationale, des cadres plus agréables que des salles de cours dans des universités et souvent le versement d'honoraires, il n'est pas évident que la formule du Congrès des sciences humaines et sociales puisse continuer à faire concurrence. Ajoutons à cela que ce congrès continue à poser bien des problèmes, souvent les mêmes, dont la difficulté

d'attirer des chercheurs établis pour le programme. La décision de rester lié au Congrès des sciences humaines et sociales ne devrait pas nous inciter à rester les bras croisés; son succès n'est pas assuré dans un contexte de compétition nationale et internationale accrue. Les idées novatrices seront en forte demande.

Le congrès de l'ACSP à Québec, qui aura lieu immédiatement avant celui de l'AISSP, nous amène à nous poser la question de l'engagement de la communauté des politologues canadiens au sein de communauté plus vaste de l'AISSP. Le nouveau secrétaire-général de l'AISSP, Guy Lachapelle, tient à ce que la communauté canadienne joue un rôle accru dans l'AISSP. Il est évident que l'installation du siège social de l'AISSP à Montréal fournira à l'ACSP une occasion de voir de près plus l'AISSP à l'oeuvre. Toutefois, l'AISSP est confrontée, tout comme le Congrès des sciences humaines et sociales, à une compétition de plus en plus grande. En tant que communauté, nous avons heureusement devant nous bien des avenues; le succès de l'AISSP dans cet environnement ne peut être tenu pour acquis. Nous devons bien à Guy de regarder l'AISSP de plus près, ce qui peut commencer à Québec en août, mais il y a en ce moment maints prétendants qui sollicitent notre attention.

Le rendez-vous à Québec sera aussi l'occasion du premier congrès conjoint de l'ACSP et de la SQSP en 30 ans, en fait le premier tout court. Il sera intéressant de voir si cet événement prometteur jettera les bases d'une interaction plus grande dans l'avenir. On n'en sait encore rien, mais le congrès de l'ACSP de 2001 à Québec ouvre au moins la porte à une action réciproque soutenue.

Comme observateurs de la mondialisation et de la transformation rapide des institutions sociales et politiques partout sur la planète, nous ne devrions pas être tellement surpris du fait que notre propre association doit faire face à des défis. Bien sûr, nous y répondons en partie d'une manière créative. La *Revue canadienne de science politique* est maintenant offerte en direct et Cynthia Alexander a créé un nouveau site Web plus dynamique pour l'ACSP. Nous ne pouvons toutefois nous permettre de nous croiser les bras ou de nous reposer sur nos lauriers. Il nous faut en particulier nous demander si les mécanismes qui nous ont réunis en tant que communauté dans le passé vont continuer à le faire dans l'avenir.

En terminant, je tiens à remercier vivement deux personnes, parmi toutes celles qui assurent le bon fonctionnement de l'ACSP. D'abord, John Armstrong, qui a remplacé Michelle Hopkins dans des

circonstances parfois difficiles et nous a fourni un soutien continu tout à fait essentiel. Ensuite, Leslie Seidle, qui a terminé son mandat de secrétaire-trésorier en nous donnant des conseils stratégiques

fort judicieux. L'association et moi-même sommes infiniment reconnaissants de l'aide précieuse qu'il nous a apportée.

Merci à tous.

* * * * *

Political Science For All Seasons

John E. Trent

Professional Development

A unique opportunity for personal professional development is offered by the twin Canadian and International political science conferences being held in Quebec City this August.

Paper-giver or participant-observer, professor or student, the highly significant joint meeting of the Société québécoise de science politique and the Canadian Political Science Association followed by the XVIII triennial World Congress of the International Political Science Association will offer a gamut of topics rarely before seen and of interest to most fields of specialization. Don't forget that a lot of the benefits come from the discussions and contacts we make after the sessions, in the corridors and the cafés.

Program Chairs, Réjean Landry (CPSA-SQSP) and William Lafferty (IPSA) and their program committees. have put together the most extensive programs yet seen. The World Congress is also an opportunity to interact with 2000 leading political scientists from some 75 countries so that we can all broaden our knowledge and contacts and gain a world vision of political science.

The World Congress has three major components: the 75 sessions within the Main Theme; the 100 sessions organized by IPSA's international Research Committees; and the 125 Special Sessions proposed by individual scholars and institutes from around the world. Most of us will find our fields of specialization and research interests covered from several angles. We believe the main theme, "World Capitalism, Governance and Community: Toward a Corporate Millennium?", is both broad enough to cover the current state of the world and focused enough to zero in on the key political-economy relationships of the moment. There is something there for main-liners and critical analysts alike.

This is a great opportunity to link ourselves to the IPSA's Research Committees which form interna-

tional networks of scholars in the various sub-disciplinary fields. You can become a member at their business meetings. In addition, to mark the Millennium, most of the Research Committees will be hosting special sessions analysing the state of the development of the discipline in their sub-field. There will also be a series of plenary sessions linking leading political scientists with important statesmen. Luncheon sessions entitled 'Authors Corner' will feature authors of major recent publications.

The Congress will also feature an international book exhibit, a rare opportunity, and the usual paper sales room for the nearly 1000 texts to be presented – for use in your courses next year. Social events will include the opening and closing ceremonies and special tours of Quebec.

Reasonable Costs

Since the offer to host the World Congress was issued in 1996 by the Canadian Political Science Association and the Société québécoise de science politique, a small team has raised some \$500,000 to help cover costs and to keep the expenses of political scientists as low as possible. At the present time, the IPSA Congress is one of the least expensive in the world.

For instance, the registration fees for the recent international sociological congress in Montreal were almost three times as great. Many organizations charge more than our fees just for a weekend seminar. Hotels and motels come in all price ranges and one can stay at the Laval University residences for \$35 a night including taxes and breakfast.

This Summer in Quebec

Why not make this your summer to take a tour of Quebec at the same time as participating in the two conferences? While we will be offering Congress participants a number of post-congress tours (a great way to meet other political scientists), Canadians can bring their cars and see the province.

If you haven't done it yet a visit to the auberges and manors of the fabled south shore of the St. Lawrence going to Rivière du Loup or the magnificent hills and artists villages of Charlevoix is well worth the trip. And this is not to mention 'l'ancien capital' itself, whale-watching in Tadoussac, a visit to the

magnificent Saguenay or holidays in the Laurentians, the Gatineau Hills or the Eastern Townships. If you are with your family, they will get rid of you for a few days and you will be happy to get back to them and not talk political science for another month!

To Summarize

This is truly a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet and discuss with 2000 of the leading political scientists from 75 countries – without having to pay the costs of international travel. For the first time in three decades, the Canadian, Quebec, and International Political Science Associations will meet together in one place at one time – Quebec City from 1 to 5 August 2000.

We cordially invite you to attend the World Congress and to consider taking your holidays in Quebec. If you are already giving a paper you are part of the largest, most varied, political science conference ever held at the international level. If you still want to participate, there is likely room for additional chairpersons and discussants. Consult the preliminary programme at www.prosus.uio.no/ipsa and propose your name to Programme Chair, Bill Lafferty.

But even if you just wish to observe, we think you will get your money's worth. This is the largest

programme in the history of IPSA. Your interests are sure to be covered in one or more of the three equal components: the Main Theme, the panels of IPSA's 50 Research Committees, and the myriad sessions proposed by scholars from around the world.

And, as the advertisers say, there is much, much more: the only international political science book exhibit and paper sales room; an analysis of the development of the discipline to celebrate IPSA's 50 Anniversary; a series of plenary sessions with leading politicians and political scientists; and all at the cheapest prices in international conventions. Come one, come all.

For Information

- Information on the program: www.prosus.uio.no/ipsa
- Information on local arrangements, hotels, registration, tourism: www.ipsa-aisp.org
- E-mail: gohel@ipsa-aisp.org
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Rebuilding a Department

Reeta Chowdhari Tremblay
Concordia University

As a primary response to the Quebec government's massive budget cuts in the mid '90s, Concordia University offered senior faculty attractive incentives for early retirement. The Political Science department was particularly hard hit when, during 1995 and 1996, the department's full-time faculty was reduced by a third, from 21 to 13. Although the department kept on serving approximately 1,000 program students, this was done through the offering of courses by part-time faculty. By the 1997-1998 academic year, the situation had become critical with 75% of our undergraduate courses being taught by part-time faculty and in larger size classes. The department's options were clear: we had to either resign ourselves to becoming a service department or undertake to rebuild the department and augment the

faculty. We chose the latter course. Under these circumstances, the first challenge was to convince the administration that, in view of our existing strengths and considerable potential, they should invest resources in the department. Very fortunately for us, the Dean recognized a potential for excellence and, as a part of a larger strategy to revitalize the Faculty of Arts and Science, agreed to rebuild the department by bringing the full-time faculty complement back to 21 and support our efforts to rebuild our department. In this way, an absolutely crucial precondition for rebuilding was met. It is in this context that our hiring process for the next three years has gotten underway. Within the next five years, half the department's faculty will be newly hired.

When Prof. Robert Campbell asked me to write this piece for the Bulletin, I agreed to do so because it provided me an excellent opportunity to reflect upon what we have been doing for past two years. It is often difficult to step outside the day-to-day decision making and become observer rather than active participant. While I am not free to share in all the

particulars of my experiences as chair because of the respect and confidentiality owed to the members of my department, the broader outlines of our experience are sufficiently typical to warrant some general observations regarding the challenges faced by a department such as ours in the process of rebuilding itself.

Rebuilding in an increasingly competitive academic environment presents us with three challenges: a) to attract and retain the best young faculty in the discipline who have the potential to be both excellent researchers and teachers; b) to ensure that the young scholars we take on board are able to integrate themselves into the organizational culture of the department as valued colleagues; and c) to attract and retain students who will value and take pride in their association with the department and ultimately recruit other students (there are no better recruiters than one's own students and alumni). Success in meeting this last challenge depends on many factors beyond the scope of this article, although it presupposes that the first two challenges have been successfully dealt with, and it is on these that I will focus my remarks. To begin with, a department needs to ascertain whether it wants to recruit equally and equitably in all areas of its discipline, hire on the basis of enrollment trends, or find some middle ground. We are witnessing, at least in our department, an already strong but still growing interest on the part of the students in both International and Comparative Politics, a declining interest in Canadian Politics and a relatively low but steady enrollment in Political Philosophy. Once a position becomes available, there is a natural tendency on the part of the existing faculty to wish to see their particular areas strengthened, rather than to emphasize the attaining of an overall balance. The discussions on hiring priorities in a consultative department can often be difficult given our individual, particularistic, perspectives and one can get bogged down by the same debates every time hiring decisions are made. In our case, we took the decision to have an equal number of faculty in the five areas of the discipline. Since it is in the areas of International and Comparative Politics where retirement claimed most of our faculty, and given that these are the areas with the largest enrollment, our choices were generally clear. But even after the major strategic area decisions have been taken, the hiring process itself is inherently difficult and, at times, excruciating. There are important issues of representation and transparency in the hiring process which can probably never be resolved to the full satisfaction of every

member of the department. The department at large's legitimate need to provide input and receive feedback has to fit with the collective agreement requirements which the personnel committee must follow. It is imperative that the department personnel committee invest energy and time in order to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the candidates' dossiers and to make recommendations consistent with the department's requirements. The process must be transparent and consultative, but, ultimately, principled and disinterested.

The department has benefited by the availability of large numbers of highly qualified young scholars in political science who are contending for relatively few positions. Unfortunately, only about 20% of these applicants are women. How does one meet the need for gender balance with such a low proportion of female applicants in the pool? One of the major difficulties our department has faced is that among the 230 applications we received for two to three positions in the areas of International Relations and Comparative Politics, fewer than 50 were from women. This numerically unfavourable situation is compounded by other factors. The most qualified women frequently have exceptional career opportunities both within academia and outside and are able to pick and choose among universities more easily than their male counterparts. Conversely, with the market so flooded with highly qualified candidates with post-docs, teaching experience and substantial publication records, female candidates straight out of the university find themselves at a disadvantage. In addition, among many able female candidates a high proportion choose to specialize in gender studies and to narrow their focus whereas in our department there is a definite need to hire faculty with disciplinary breadth who can teach our recently designed curriculum. Under these circumstances, our desire to hire more female faculty comes up against area competency and the need to hire the best possible candidate. Our men and women students deserve no less. In my opinion, Political Science departments in Canada which grant doctoral degrees must review their doctoral program so that even students who choose to specialize in gender issues are also able to cover the traditional areas of our discipline. I remain confident that there are outstanding women candidates who will be attracted to our program and in that, in the course of these five years, we will successfully recruit talented and able women. They will know, as will our colleagues and students, that they were the best available candidates and not an equity appointment. It remains true that most political sci-

ence departments in North America, ours included, remain largely male, but this will change, as more women with excellent credentials take their rightful place in the academy.

One of the most difficult situations in academic employment, which we are encountering with increasing frequency, and which is likely to remain a major challenge for the foreseeable future, is spousal hiring. Several candidates have spouses/partners who might have tenured/tenure track jobs in areas other than political science in other universities. If a job is offered to such a candidate and if the candidate opts to join the department, there is always the risk of losing the new faculty member if the partner is unable to find a suitable job in the same city. Our universities are not at all prepared to deal with this situation and not all collective agreements are forthcoming to spousal hiring. At a recent meeting of chairs of North American faculties of Arts and Science, the deans of two universities suggested, when the issue was raised, that department heads should actively engage in dialogue with other department chairs both within and outside their universities to propose the spouse as a potential hire. Are department chairs cognizant of the problem and willing to perform this additional duty? And even with all the good will in the world we cannot determine the academic priorities of other units. We are also seeing an increasing number of applications from couples in the same area and even from the same universities. What does one do under those circumstances? Our approach is to treat each applicant as an individual, even as we understand potential difficulties, sensitivities and complexities that are likely to follow. As the issue is contentious, it is crucial that the hiring decision be made and be perceived to be made, strictly on the academic merits of the case. This said, we realize that the spouses will want to be in reasonable proximity and this might lead to the departure of a valued colleague or the continued presence of one who is displeased with hiring developments.

The recruitment of a large number of new faculty in the department within a concentrated period of time presents us with our greatest challenge. It is the largely unacknowledged and unspoken challenge of maintaining, constructing, and redefining an organizational culture which is built on mutual trust and respect among the members of the department. How does one prevent the formation of aggrieved alliances and coalitions? Will some of the senior faculty who, despite feeling uneasy with developments, respond positively to the greater departmental need

to work with new faculty to help build departmental morale? How does one inculcate the value of respect among the junior faculty members with strong publication records and research funds for those senior faculty members who were hired under different conditions, with different expectations, and may therefore have different profiles which, however, may well include important contributions to the department and the university. It is a challenge for any chair to welcome and encourage newer faculty and to foster a mutual respect among all department colleagues for each other's strengths and contributions. All must feel welcome and contributing members to this dramatically changing unit and cooperate in presenting a strong positive image to other departments and to the university community. Personal goals, agendas and friendships need to be reconciled with the larger departmental needs. A department can only move ahead and flourish if its members are willing to recognize that one can always agree to disagree, but that once decisions have been made, they should receive the commitment and respect of all colleagues. Creative, even pronounced differences are necessary and desirable, but they need not become acrimonious or personally offensive.

As a part of our three-year plan to hire six to eight faculty members, we have just completed the hiring of two tenure-track faculty in the area of international politics. We will be hiring another six limited-term positions for the academic year 2000-2001. These limited term positions will be replaced with tenure-track positions in the course of the next two or three years, until we reach our full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty complement of 21. At that time, more than half our faculty will be in the junior ranks. It is essential that the department not only hire excellent women and men scholars and teachers (keeping gender balance as one of the top priorities) but that it invest as well in encouraging and sustaining collegiality in the ranks of the faculty members. It has become increasingly evident to me that we need to pay a great deal of attention now to the development of a conducive organizational culture, or risk paying an unacceptable price later in the form of a faction-ridden, demoralized and less-than optimally productive department. That is ultimately the challenge which lies ahead of us.

Memories of OLIP

Graham White
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto
(Ontario Legislative Intern 1976-77;
OLIP Director, 1988-94)

The slide show erased any lingering doubts . . .

September 1976: here we were, the first batch of Ontario Legislature Interns, eager beyond belief, determined to be the most helpful, best informed crew of parliamentary helpers possible. We had met all manner of Queen's Park worthies, political and bureaucratic, who told us how the place worked. We were now meeting with various governmental officials who could be of practical assistance in sorting out problems on behalf of our MPPs.

Hence we had gone to the Ministry of Health to learn how to help constituents who might encounter bureaucratic problems with the provincial health plan. Gosh, but they were helpful! And so accommodating! But they seemed nonplussed by our questions about resolving the kinds of problems we thought people would encounter with OHIP (this was in the bad old days of premiums, 'extra-billing', and patient reimbursement). The discussion got stranger and stranger... we began to suspect... Then they began the slide presentation – step by step instructions for newly graduated doctors to follow in setting up their billing systems. Yes, they had taken us for medical, not political, interns.

Life as an intern was like that; I expect it still is. Twenty-five years after that heady Fall, I retain fond memories of the intern programme, as well as an undiminished sense of its value. My recollections are not just of my all-too-brief time as an intern but also of my term as Director in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

For me, going to Queen's Park was literally a life-altering experience. Until the intriguing ad for the programme turned up on some notice board, I had been a library-bound grad student closing in on a Ph.D. but with little first-hand experience of the political world. My speciality was long-term aggregate data analysis; I knew little of institutions and what I knew left me pretty cold. I had never met a practising politician face-to-face. My job prospects seemed limited to the odd course here and there. I wasn't sure what an internship entailed, but it probably beat bouncing around as a part-time lecturer.

Did it ever. For one thing, the pay was a lot better (sadly this is much less true now than in days of old). And I quickly learned how energizing and enjoyable the hurly-burly of political life could be — it helped that I arrived at Queen's Park during the first Davis minority, when one literally never knew if the government would survive the week. I also came to understand how important and intellectually stimulating apparently fusty old institutions such as the Ontario Legislature could be, and what interesting people were to be found there. As well, I also realized how many stimulating non-academic jobs existed for political scientists interested in learning first-hand about the political universe. The internship prepared me for just such a job, at the Clerk's Office at the Legislature, where I worked for various legislative committees and also built up a store of insights, information and contacts that led to several books, numerous articles and book chapters on topics parliamentary, and a life-long fascination with institutions of governance.

Since the editor has graciously given me this opportunity to indulge myself, let me offer some thoughts on the early days of the programme, my stint as Director and the success the programme has enjoyed.

Early Days

We really did feel like pioneers. No one had ever done this before (at least in Ontario) and we were put on notice early on to perform well, stay out of trouble and make friends for the programme, lest the experiment come to a crashing halt after its first year. The notion of eager young (well, youngish) university grads coming to the legislature to help MPPs and to learn about the parliamentary process took some getting used to and a good deal of explaining, not just for mystified Ministry of Health officials, but also for members, political staff and other denizens of Queen's Park (one journalist called us 'trinkets'). Some were suspicious, others skeptical but in the end everyone proved extraordinarily supportive and helpful as we settled in and actually started doing useful things for our members.

In retrospect, and knowing how much effort it took running the programme once it was well established, I marvel at the investment of time and energy that the two principal figures put into getting OLIP up and running. Ron Blair, from UofT, and John Holtby, the First Clerk Assistant at the Legislature, who jointly oversaw the programme, quickly earned our respect and friendship; each was a remarkable character – no stereotypical academic or bureaucrat they.

The experience was a blur. We helped answer mail and phone calls (in those days, most MPPs had a secretary and no research or personal assistants; publicly funded constituency offices only came in midway through our term). We prepared speeches and researched issues for Question Period; we observed the House and its committees; we worked on our MPPs' pet policy projects; we attended meetings on the members' behalf; we visited their ridings whenever possible; we met weekly to compare notes and to discuss our activities with Ron and John. Some duties weren't easily classified: among other things, I found myself retrieving my MPP's car, which had stalled out in the middle of Queen's Park Crescent, and responding to an irate constituent demanding to know what the MPP was going to do about the dead cat on his neighbour's roof (answer: provide the Humane Society phone number!).

In addition to making ourselves useful around our members' offices, we observed the political process, met all manner of interesting people in and around politics, and absorbed an enormous amount from being able to wander freely about the place. Two or three nights a week the House sat until 10:30 or 11:00; these evening sittings were wonderful for their relaxed atmosphere and the plentiful opportunities to meet MPPs and political staff from all parties informally (with no TV, members had to come to the Chamber to find out what was going on). Security was not a big deal and we moved freely through the government and opposition lobbies, the press gallery and other such places.

As if to ensure we had a well-rounded experience, the Tories engineered their own defeat in the House at the end of April thus triggering an election and sending us out to the hustings for our final weeks. This too was an unparalleled learning experience — and quite possibly the hardest I ever worked in my life. One of our number, Frank Lowery, abandoned his non-partisan stance to run for the NDP against a senior minister. This led one shocked MPP's secretary, who had presumed that the polite, well turned out Frank was a 'tiny Tory', to proclaim: "It's like finding out your favourite nephew is shackled up with Margaret Trudeau!" Both the interns and the programme survived the election. Frank lost.

As might be expected, I learned much about the legislature. Significantly, some of the most important only a participant observer could have picked up. For instance, knowing the literature on Canadian politics I was not surprised by the extent to which the largely white male, middle class MPPs were un-

representative of their constituents, nor by the essentially powerless lot of the backbench MPP. What I was not prepared for, since few if any academics had written on it, was the human dimension of parliamentary politics: the extensive cross-party friendships and the deep concern MPPs showed for their colleagues' personal problems, regardless of political viewpoint. Nor had I realized how much the politicians' ambitions were leavened with genuine altruism, as reflected in the very high number of MPPs who were adoptive parents.

Not only did I learn a great deal about legislative politics, I developed some valuable skills. Perhaps the most useful was the capacity to meet short deadlines by writing quickly, if not always elegantly. As a grad student, my writing had been ponderous in tone and glacial in speed. The need to whip up press releases in an hour cured that in a hurry. Of course, I had some help: a young guy in the next office with some weekly newspaper experience took pity on my verbosity and showed me how it was done. No wonder my press releases sparkled: my tutor was none other than Dan Needles, later known as the creator of the award-winning 'Walt Wingfield' sagas.

Every day brought new experiences. Some were challenging (convincing the Chief Government Whip to find precious office space for government interns), some rewarding (helping win compensation benefits for an injured worker), some embarrassing ("tell me Senator X", one of us asked on a trip to Ottawa, "what do you do now that you're out of active politics?"). All were memorable.

Directorship: Former Inmate becomes Warden

In 1988, when Fred Fletcher decided to step down as Director, I was asked to take on the job. I already had a pretty good idea what it entailed, having acted as OLIP's "Legislative Coordinator" while still at the Clerk's Office and as Fred's semi-official deputy after I joined UofT. Still, I found myself learning almost as much as I had as an intern.

I learned — I think — diplomatic skills explaining to disappointed MPPs why they had failed (again!) to secure an intern placement (and explaining to determined interns that they couldn't all work for popular MPPs Sean Conway and Richard Johnston), cajoling money from the Legislature's Board of Internal Economy (while fending off occasional attempts by Queen's Park officials to downgrade the CPSA's role in the programme), and managing the group dynamics of various sets of high-powered, Type A interns. I learned — again, I think — to distinguish false alarms about potential crises from genuinely serious problems. I definitely learned the value

of delegating administrative tasks to interns, who in turn acquired quite useful skills organizing receptions and dinners, editing newsletters, schmoozing potential sponsors, working up programmes for visiting interns and seeing to the logistics of our own travel. I became adept at recognizing the administrative importance of the 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it' principle. Every year when I reported to the CPSA Board how swimmingly things were going at OLIP, I explained that much of my success lay in following ideas and processes that Fred had set in train; they thought I was being modest, whereas I was just being truthful. I also came to understand first-hand how I was just the front man for a terrifically supportive team: John Eichmanis, Doug Arnott and Ellen Schoenberger at the Legislature; Joan Pond, Michelle Hopkins and John Armstrong at the CPSA; and Rose Antonio, my assistant at Erindale.

I learned much about politics and institutions in Ontario and elsewhere in accompanying interns on their trips, even as I wondered what Parkinson would have made of the propensity of the number and variety of intern trips to expand to fill the time (and the budget) available. In 1976-77 our intern trips were limited to Ottawa and Quebec City; Fred added California, Washington and Alberta/British Columbia; during my time as Director, the itinerary might include Halifax, Boston, Yellowknife and Westminster, in addition to Ottawa and Quebec City (though not all in the same year!)

The trips, though great fun as well as good opportunities to get to know the interns on a more personal level, were no boondoggles. The programmes were full and highly informative, giving the interns valuable insights into politics and political systems beyond the confines of Queen's Park. Travel was notably lacking in luxury. We stayed in lots of what might charitably be described as low-budget hotels (sometimes three and four, Director included, to a room), cadged free billets whenever possible and, on one occasion unlikely to be duplicated by future interns or intern directors, slept in a tent at 40 below in the bush near the eastern arm of Great Slave Lake.

As this suggests, the best part of being Director was dealing with the interns. Each group had its own chemistry and brought diverse experiences and perspectives (including regional, since, as a CPSA programme, we recruited nationally and usually had two or three non-Ontario interns). As individuals they could be demanding, supportive, energizing, inquisitive, self-serving, idealistic, and occasionally annoying, but never dull. Many remain good friends.

Inevitably there were downsides. Unquestionably the worst was the selection process. Every year, with so few spots in the programme and so many top-notch candidates, we had to turn down all sorts of impressive and promising candidates (one at least retained her interest in politics, becoming an Ontario cabinet minister; happily, she held no grudges). What I truly dreaded was the annual endurance test of the weekend spent in a stuffy office interviewing would-be interns from early morning to late at night, followed by an agonizing ranking of candidates. The fact that we always seemed to be doing non-stop interviews when everyone else in the city was enjoying the first glorious Spring weather didn't help. Nor did the fact that I went through this ritual for sixteen straight years! (Little wonder Bob Williams has given up asking me to serve on the selection panel)

OLIP: A Quarter Century On

The programme has changed, as has Queen's Park. Yet OLIP's value continues undiminished. MPPs continue to receive first-rate, energetic staff support to help them with their duties – and at bargain basement rates. Elected and appointed officials at 'the Leg' find themselves stimulated and refreshed from their exposure to idealistic, questioning young people eager to make a contribution to public life and to learn first-hand about real-life politics. The CPSA enjoys the reflected glow of a successful and prestigious programme. (At the same time, the CPSA represents not just logistical support and sage advice for the programme. I lost count of the times I was able to reassure a skeptical MPP, donor or bureaucrat, suspicious that the programme was a thinly disguised exercise in party patronage, with the magic words, 'it's non-partisan; it's run by the Canadian Political Science Association').

In an intangible but important way, the legislature and indeed the larger society gains from the presence of scores of people in important bureaucratic, private sector, media and academic posts who understand and appreciate, from first-hand experience, our most central democratic institution. Some interns left Queen's Park more cynical about politics than when they came; others, like myself, though well aware of the system's many shortcomings, developed a strong sense of the positive contributions of those in public life. In an era when so much misinformation and mistrust is abroad about government and politics, it is good to have a growing cadre of people with a balanced, informed understanding of politics and politicians.

After a quarter century that cadre includes – as the programme creators hoped it would – a wide range of people in diverse and interesting posts, a great many of whom are in or directly linked to government. Any number of former interns have taken bureaucratic jobs, up to and including at the deputy minister level; many are in the private sector as lawyers or lobbyists (or both!) or in management positions; a smattering are in journalism, and some are academics (not all in political science, but several with a strong research interest in parliamentary institutions) such as David Taras at Calgary, Patrick Fafard at Regina, Dave Docherty at Laurier, Jonathan Lomas at McMaster, Gail Wood at Queen's and Jon Malloy, who's just taken up a tenure-track job at Carleton. More than a few former interns have taken a run for public office; two have come up winners: Bob Speller, who's been an MP since 1993 and Tim Murphy, who was an MPP a few years ago. Two of my fellow interns took the electoral plunge: Peter Reikai followed the aforementioned Frank Lowery, running for the Conservatives in the 1980s; Peter lost too. (Angela Longo, doubtless the shrewdest pol

in my year, went after real power: she's now an ADM)

As this account of post-internship activities suggests, the greatest benefits accrue to the interns themselves. They make life-long friends, broaden their horizons, develop useful skills, and learn directly about politics – and life – in a unique, enjoyable (if hectic) experience. They also find themselves hot commodities on the job market. When I was Director, even in the depths of the 90s recession I regularly had phone calls from trade associations, government relations firms and government ministries asking if I knew of interns who might be interested in the jobs they were looking to fill. And of course interns have long been prime recruits for all parties to take on political staff jobs at Queen's Park.

I suspect that Queen's Park interns are no longer mistaken for budding members of the medical profession, but I have no doubt that interns in the new millennium will continue to have amusing and enlightening experiences in the course of what they will likely look back on as one of the best years of their lives. Long may it be so.

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Reflections on OLIP

Robert J. Williams
Academic Director
Ontario Legislature Internship Programme

When I was appointed Academic Director of the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme in late 1992, it was a bit like a "homecoming". I found myself spending time in a place I had come to know fondly more than twenty years earlier: the Ontario Legislature Building in Queen's Park.

In those days, of course, there was no Internship Programme; in fact, the work of an MPP was, by comparison, decidedly amateur and the life much more casual. Members were lucky if they had a private office: most - even veteran government backbenchers - shared space with a colleague and a secretary. For many members, the "constituency office" was the kitchen table at home and the "executive assistant" was a spouse or child who took telephone messages! Only a few years earlier, as a naive MA student, I hand-delivered questionnaires for a thesis project to MPPs: I recall that the Liberal caucus office space featured about ten desks butted together in

the middle of a large room with perhaps three or four shared telephones! That was IT!

Today the demands on elected members are greater and the resources more elaborate. Members usually enjoy a suite of offices at Queen's Park as well as an office in the constituency, with assistants sporting titles like Executive Assistant or Legislative Assistant to field telephone calls, prepare letters and manage the other demands on the MPPs' time. Backbench Members also have the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme to call on for assistance in the office and beyond!

When an Ontario legislature internship was initially proposed in the Second Report of the Ontario Commission on the Legislature (Dalton K. Camp, Chairman, Douglas M. Fisher and Farquhar R. Oliver, Commissioners) in December 1973, two basic aims of such a program were anticipated:

- The first would be to provide those chosen as Interns with a greater knowledge of the legislative process as it occurs in Ontario. At a secondary level it would also help to educate the public, as some of those who had been Interns would hopefully communicate their first-hand experience in the course of pursuing extra-legislative careers.

- The second aim would be to provide those associated with the House, either as Members or staff, with valuable assistance in the form of interested and intelligent young university graduates (pp. 65 - 66).

I believe it is fair to say that these aims have been met but that these earnest expectations barely begin to convey the worth of OLIP to the Ontario Legislative Assembly and its members over the years. The Programme is now about to welcome its twenty-fifth group of Interns to Queen's Park. While the demands on Members have increased and the political climate in and around the Assembly has become more fractious, the Internship Programme has managed - in the eyes of most of those involved with it - to develop and maintain its status as a non-partisan, highly respected and vigorous part of the Queen's Park community.

This is not to say that everything runs smoothly all of the time or that there have not been challenges to face. As a rookie Director in 1994-95, it was hard to maintain the enthusiasm and intensity of the eight Interns when the Legislature itself sat for only about six weeks over the whole ten months - and not at all after Christmas! We chose, in part, to emphasize the academic component of the programme, including hosting a one-day conference for the Canadian Study of Parliament Group at Queen's Park. Fortunately, I "inherited" a Speaker, David Warner, who was a fervent believer in the Programme and an unabashed booster (as he remains to this day!) who hosted many events - both social and official - to which he invited Interns.

After the 1995 provincial election, we faced a new environment: a large number of neophyte Members who knew nothing about the Programme, a government "agenda" which placed us on the defensive as far as our financial future was concerned and a Speaker from "the old school" who was a reluctant "patron". The highlight of that year was our Twentieth Anniversary reception in the Spring of 1996 where Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor, Hal Jackman, and Premier Mike Harris (who had 'employed' at least three Interns in his office before becoming party leader - and therefore ineligible to participate in the Programme) and other friends of OLIP spoke warmly and enthusiastically about the Programme. It was a heady night for all, shared by several dozen OLIP graduates, their families, sponsors and other friends of the Programme.

Over the later 1990s, I became more comfortable with my role - I did not have to check so much with Graham any more ! - and we started developing our

own routine. For one thing, the Programme was allocated office space in the Whitney Block which gave us the chance to hold meetings in more privacy (but less comfort!) than the Speaker's boardroom and to begin to accumulate and display a record of our story (the walls are gradually getting filled with laminated OLIP posters from previous years, photos and other mementoes, now including, thanks to Kevin Machida, a gigantic Canadian flag which once flew on the Peace Tower). For another, we have sustained our links to several parts of the Assembly support community at Queen's Park (such as the Legislative Research Service and Committees Branch) though the members of our on-site Programme Committee: Ray McLellan and Doug Arnett, and later Donna Bryce. Most importantly, perhaps, we escaped the "downsizing" which affected all aspects of the Ontario public sector, thanks in no small part - I believe - to the job well-done by my predecessors and previous Interns and to the value placed on OLIP by the Board of Internal Economy.

In 1999, there was more "newness" to bring into the mix for OLIP: another freshly elected Parliament, with a number of rookie Members to be acquainted with the Programme and a new Speaker to serve as our "patron". We even have extensively refurbished public spaces and a "new look" chamber to enjoy. For those of us who were accustomed to the red carpets and draperies, the blue chairs and the strong colours of the Chamber, the softer 'Westminster' green of the carpets and chairs and the light streaming in the windows are, at times, breathtaking. In a way, those responsible for this restoration have demonstrated how to balance innovation with preservation.

I believe, of course, that the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme has become an integral part of life at Queen's Park, that it has become "an institution" in its own right. As we recruit our twenty-fifth "class" of Interns who will turn up in September 2000, it is appropriate to celebrate our worth - but not to be complacent about ourselves. We must take every opportunity to be innovative, to improve, to mature while we keep those qualities which have brought us success.

The Internship Programme operates within a set of practices and conventions which have been tested and improved and valued. That is, to me, one of my main responsibilities - to foster those things which have brought OLIP success and to improve those things which can be improved. However, even the routine is sometimes challenged - one year we conducted our selection interviews in a new location

because the Legislative Building - including the Clerk's Office where we normally put the candidates through their interview ordeal - was being used for a film production. We all managed to remain non-plussed as we passed the actor Jon Voight coming into the building to shoot a scene!

I have had the privilege of working with about 50 Interns during my years as Academic Director. Of course, the OLIP alumni/alumnae who came through Queen's Park during that time are only now making their way into positions of prominence on the Ontario public scene - with the possible exception of Graham Abbey who is already literally "on stage" at Stratford! I am confident that they, like their predecessors, will become as recognizable and esteemed as OLIP "graduates" from earlier years such as David Taras, Tim Murphy, Catherine Steele and John Wright.

It has also been my pleasure to become acquainted with a number of individuals from within the CPSA and the Assembly staff, representatives of various corporate sponsors and other interested groups and organizations. Almost without exception, they have attested to the wisdom of the initial plan for a programme of this kind at Queen's Park and offer support of many kinds to the Programme and the Interns themselves.

It is always amazing to me how so many people at Queen's Park enjoy explaining their responsibilities to the Interns - or sharing with them the "secrets" of the place. Last September, on only the sec-

ond day of the Programme, we all went on a special two-hour tour with Paul Tranquada - Director of the Building Management and Conservation Branch - into all kinds of hidden places: we traversed the attic above the Chamber, clambered up ladders into the east tower, and looked down at the legislative precinct from the "room with no purpose". After visiting the Building regularly for more than thirty years, I saw places that day which had always been just behind a locked door! In many ways, of course, this is what the Internship itself is about: "getting behind the scenes" and understanding how the Legislature "works".

In some ways, even as Director, I am still a bystander; every year, it seems, I learn things from Interns about the political process and about Ontario that I did not know before. It is the Interns who are "on the inside" - even for only a short time - and at times I envy them that special perspective. As I get older, of course, those very early morning departures from Waterloo to get to Toronto for 9:30 meetings do not get any easier! Nevertheless, when I hand on these duties to someone else, I will miss them - and all of the people who make OLIP the adventure that it is!

The Ontario Legislature Internship Programme is learning at its best and the Canadian Political Science Association can be proud of its role in nurturing this special success that is Ontario Legislature Internship Programme for the last twenty-five years.

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Is Technology Changing the Political Science Teaching Environment? A Look at Acadia University

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Is technology changing the political science teaching environment? The obvious answer is yes; but the real question is, are these positive changes?

Three years ago, Acadia University adopted a programme which has been marketed as "the Acadia Advantage." This programme is based upon a similar one at Wake Forest University. Participation is now mandatory for all Acadia students who must rent an IBM ThinkPad which has been "loaded" with

additional software developed at Acadia. The software is not specific to any single academic programme. One result is that Acadia now has the highest tuition in the country, \$5,200.00. A second, which follows from the first, is that the composition of the student body is changing--price does make a difference.

Wake Forest, as compared to Acadia, is a well-endowed institution. Thus, they were able to provide their faculty with a great deal of technical and teaching assistance. Acadia has not matched this assistance. Thus, Acadia faculty are spending a considerable amount of time on their course preparations and less time on their research. Certain members of faculty see this turn of events as one of the more significant, negative, aspects of the Acadia Advantage.

The class room atmosphere has also changed. In the good old days, five years ago, one was faced

with the usual assortment of enquiring minds in the lecture hall. There were those who were asleep, those who were doodling, those who were working on their Latin verbs, and those attentive few who were true students of political science and who wanted to learn. Things have not changed, except that now one is faced with a sea of black lids. Not only do these lids hide what the student is doing, but they also provide the students with a greater number of outlets to cure their boredom. To the Instructor, the question "am I getting through to them" is even more difficult to answer. In certain introductory classes, the TAs are seated at the back of the room and advise the Instructor after class as to what programmes were noted on the students' screens. This feedback has proven to be quite useful to members of the Department.

In order to obtain a student perspective on the Acadia Advantage, a short online survey was e-mailed to political science majors. Approximately half of the students replied and the demographics fit closely to those of the Department. However, one must classify this as a 'random' sample rather than as a scientific sample.

Three questions were asked:

1. Do you always have your computer turned on in class? Yes: 31% No: 69%
2. Do you find it helpful to have your computer in class? Yes: 23% No: 77%
3. Do you find the Acadia-developed software helpful? Yes: 41% No: 59%

For each of these three questions, there was an open-ended component which permitted the respondents to make brief comments, a sample of which follows:

1. "I find that if I turn it on I get distracted and do not concentrate; Class room lacks hooks; It only causes a distraction; It irritates me to watch other students playing on the network, checking e-mail during class, I'm sure it must annoy the professor [it does]."

2. "Yes, I find it helpful. It makes it much easier and faster to take notes; No, because it is a distraction; Sometimes, it depends on how interesting the class is . . . if it is a little boring get distracted . . . and I am more likely to be surfing the web or e-mailing; Yes when the Prof. uses power point . . . ; Certainly not. I find I learn more and I am more attuned to the professors lecture when I take notes manually."

3. "That is ludicrous. It is the student's own decision on how they want to use the technology, if at all. . . . Technology only furthers learning, it does

not replace it; I agree that the program must be implemented to give all students equal access to and quality of software; It evens the playing field so that differences in technology aren't an issue; . . . students should have greater control over picking the software that goes on their machines; This makes zero sense . . . ; I agree with this, however if the laptops were cheaper it would be much better."

A fourth, open-ended, question asked "How is technology changing the way you learn in the politics classroom at Acadia?" Herewith, several comments:

"It is not. Aside from a few exceptions, the professors generally use the technology for more graphically appealing presentations, and that is all. A majority of the benefits that derive from owning [sic] the laptop occur outside of the classroom . . . ; Technology is making it easier to learn and discuss politics with my professors and colleagues; The most useful aspect of the A.A. is the use of the computer outside of class; The access to the Internet, especially in a small community like Acadia with a less robust political science library section, is critical for a student. By providing the opportunity to explore the world from the cradle of Wolfville, the program adds real value to the degree. Further, I believe that as A.A. students enter the workforce or grad. schools, the reputation enjoyed by the program will likely increase exponentially [sic] over the next 4-5 years; It has not changed much at all in the two years that I have been here . . ."

Faculty comments are somewhat more muted than those of the students. One member, who is allergic to chalk, is, for obvious reasons, strongly in favour. Another is of the view that students are just fooling around in class and in future he will insist on more information-technology work in class. One student commented that the computer was not much use in political philosophy class, yet the instructor of this course has gone to great lengths to make the course material available to his students. Another is of the view that the Web not only makes students lazy, but that they have stopped using the library. Far too many essays lack vigorous political analysis. Plagiarism is a continual problem. However, these are not problems which are solely related to the Acadia programme.

It is disconcerting in a provincial politics seminar to be told that an MP is bolting the NDP for the

Conservatives, a fact which had nothing to do with the seminar in progress. Some time ago, a student of American politics was quite disappointed in the grade he receive for an essay on Clinton's health care proposal. Why, because it was in the present rather than the past tense. AA Students have yet to learn that once posted on the 'net, an item takes on a life of its own. This reliance on the Internet as well as the AA programme is in, one instructor's view, making the students lazy and they are so bound into the programme that they are not only not reading but they are not thinking for themselves and are not conducting critical analysis of the issue at hand. However, these are problems which are faced by all academics and not just those at Acadia.

The major issue which members of the Acadia Department face is the age-old one--am I getting

through to them? Acadia students now have the lids of their computers to hide behind and we know that not every machine is linked to the class in progress. Of course, this is not a new problem. Is it one about which we should be concerned or will the good student, like the cream, continue to rise to the top?

The more important issue is the amount of time the members of the Department must spend in course preparation at the expense of their research. This is the real issue, which has yet to be dealt with at Acadia. One suspects that as time goes on fewer instructors will permit computers to be turned on in the classroom. As one student stated, "the real use of the computer is outside of the class room." As students and faculty become more familiar with the AA programme, this comment may take on even more relevance.

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Political Science at SSHRCC A View from the Inside

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Political scientists in Canada enjoy a level of research support that is simply enviable, and SSHRCC is remarkably attuned to scholarly values. For all that, our links to the granting agency seem occasionally nettlesome, and many, if not most, of our colleagues know next to nothing about the Council. This is a fertile climate for rumour and misunderstanding. In this note I hope to fill some information gaps.

I begin by making a case for broadening the base of political science applications for SSHRCC funding, in short, for more proposals from our discipline. But this leads directly to a difficulty: inevitably, most proposals will not be funded. One issue, then, is how to diminish the likelihood that you in particular will be unsuccessful. The other is how the blow can be cushioned for those who do fall short, not least to encourage them to apply again. Finally I consider other, related issues.

SSHRCC and Political Science as a Discipline

Political science applications are routed to Committee 11, "Political Science, Public Administration, and Law." As its name implies, this committee has relative large caseload. The committee's disciplinary

complexity makes for nice issues in juggling responsibility, but it does not seem to leave political science at a disadvantage. Deliberations require a full week and are exhausting, though often also exhilarating.

Like all committees, it faces the disheartening task of mostly saying No. The exact numbers vary from year to year, but the rule of thumb for support seems to be that about one application in three will be funded and that less than 30% of the dollars requested will be granted. Successful applications are *not* gutted, as the committee has no incentive to do so (more on incentives in a moment). About one proposal in three is not recommended for funding, signalled by a score of less than 6.0 on either the scholarly record or the proposed research. Of proposals recommended for funding, about half get money.

The adjudication committee itself does not make the money decision, however. Rather it assigns a composite grade to each proposal. It gets to this grade first by assigning each application to members, who are expected to consider it privately. That way if the two readers submit the same grade, other committee members have some assurance that this is the product of independent judgement. No matter how closely they agree, the readers lead discussion of the file. One reader normally is close to the applicant's field, the other is fairly distant. The chair takes an active role in discussion only if no other member has comparable expertise, and is otherwise an agent of the whole committee.

Applications are graded separately on the record of past research (where teams apply, the committee attempts to make a weighted judgement) and the quality of the current proposal. For established scholars, these are combined at a 60:40 ratio. For new scholars, that ratio or the opposite is applied, whichever favours the applicant. At week's end, scores are ranked and ties broken to ensure an unambiguous order. All further decisions are made by Council staff.

This brings me to the discipline's interest in raising the application rate. No committee knows the success rate in advance. In any year, the rate will be the ratio of funds available to funds recommended. As this ratio is established for all committees and as funding wars with Treasury Board are still being fought even as the committees meet, the ratio is not known until after committees go home. It can even change after the original decisions are announced. Once calculated, the ratio is applied almost without variance to each committee. Council officers count from the top on each committee list until the cumulative money awarded equals the committee's "entitlement." The obvious incentive for a committee is to recommend (that is, give grades of 6.0 and over on each criterion) as much money as possible, to create cannon fodder in a war of attrition. Countering this tendency is committee members' scholarly self-respect and the knowledge that the distribution across committees is modestly truncated to offset just this moral hazard. Committee 11's rejection rate is usually right at the mean for all committees.

But the implication is clear. The larger the number of political scientists who apply and the more money they collectively request, the more money the discipline will have at its disposal. Relative to other disciplines, especially to those associated with Education faculties, we have shrunk. We do well as a discipline to ask how to become more aggressive.

All this presupposes that we can actually use the money. I think that most of us *can* use the money more than we imagine, not least our colleagues in political theory and the history of political thought. Universities with graduate programmes are commonly the most strapped for cash and yet have the greatest need for graduate student support. Deans increasingly insist that departments look outward for such resources. SSHRCC money can never be a substitute for base funding but it can play a critical role in keeping students engaged in scholarship, especially over the summer. I also believe strongly that applying for SSHRCC support forces us out of our caves, makes us ask how we can construct a schol-

arly life with an occasional social element and with real mentorship.

But the political science application rate is low and dropping. In recent three-year cycles, the percentage of the potential applicant pool that actually submits an application is in the low teens.

SSHRCC and the Individual Applicant

Those are fine words, but not all applicants can win. Indeed, the drop in the application rate may reflect discouragement. What can you do to move up the rank ordering? The basic instruction is, tell the committee *why* you need the money. This means:

- Say why your problem is important. This can combine practical relevance with theoretical links. But don't stop there.
- How does *your* particular programme advance knowledge in the area? What will you do, when will you do it, and where? If you have to go abroad, say why, including why these places and not others. What will your students actually do and what skills will they acquire? If you ask for equipment, why this equipment and not others? Pay attention to the time sequence of proposed activities and outlays.
- You will propose a budget. Make links between plan of work and budget elements as transparent as possible.
- An obvious implication is, do not pad the budget. The committee does *not* cut for the sake of cutting. Rather, it asks what resources does the applicant need to get the job done? Besides, the incentives outlined in the previous section argue against cutting for its own sake.
- Just as obviously, do not be afraid to ask for what you need. First of all, if you don't ask the Council can't give. But also a reasonable request is evidence that the applicant knows what he or she is doing. Applications that starve themselves in advance risk undermining their overall credibility.
- Asking for money to attend conferences is not padding. SSHRCC understands the nature of scholarly communication and, besides, it has a material interest in publicity. Just be reasonable.
- Make it easy for committee members to see the scholarly merit in your record of achievement. Do not raise suspicions of padding the record, but do not hide the key contributions. Committees are looking for evidence of personal credibility, that the applicant knows how to convert resources into scholarship and training. The committee does not make a fetish of refereed

publication but it still must look for evidence of third-party judgement on scholarly merit.

If you are coming back for more, make sure to tell the committee that you have used resources from previous grants productively. Consider waiting a year if you need to burnish the record.

Finally, some thoughts about re-application after a rejection. Do re-apply. Take the committee's suggestions seriously. Again, consider the discipline's interest, but also the Council's. Both are trying to create supply through encouraging demand. The staff person prods the committee to give specific reasons for its decision, both to ward off complaints and to encourage successful reapplication. There is no guarantee that if you make improvements to the application, they will be transparent as such to the committee. Indeed, the committee is specifically forbidden from discussing earlier versions of a current application. Only after the grade is assigned is the committee told what happened in previous years. My sense, however, is that the previous year's advice helps more often than it hurts.

Cushioning the Blow, Encouraging Applications

Here is a place for local lobbying. If your university does not already do so, encourage it to establish an incentive scheme. The simplest is to tie a modest research grant to the SSHRCC recommendation system: if the committee recommends support for proposal the university cuts the applicant a modest sum, on the order of the small grant that each university administers for SSHRCC. By withholding the money if the committee recommends against funding, frivolous applications are deterred. The committee is conscious of the fact that some universities use this system, and so is wary of hasty negative recommendations.

A more draconian approach would be to make application to SSHRCC a precondition for making small grants in the first place. Less drastic alternatives would be to set money aside as seed for SSHRCC proposals. Another would be to require small-grant applicants to say why a SSHRCC application is inappropriate. This might encourage applicants to rethink their ambitions.

SSHRCC paperwork seems to discourage prospective applicants. Even if this says as much about us as about SSHRCC, university administrators should be encouraged to heed the fact and to counteract it. A modest investment in administrative support, especially if accompanied by strategic advice, could overcome this understandable inertia.

Writing an Appraisal

Most of us are asked to appraise SSHRCC proposals sooner or later. It is vital to agree to do this. There is always a worry that certain kinds of proposals draw appraisals more readily than others do, promoting unconscious bias. For some proposals, appraisals arrive only at the last moment, even during adjudication week.

Try to write the appraisal according to the guidelines sent with the package, which mimic the committee's own decision. You are not being asked to appraise only the applicant; that is usually the easier of the committee's tasks. Failure to comment on the programme and the budget deprives the committee of the advice that comes at the higher premium.

Two Structural Issues

As an association, the CPSA might consider looking at basic questions in the committee's structure and functioning. The committee may already be approaching a personnel crisis as the pool of potential members approaches exhaustion. As presently constituted, the committee is functionally bilingual, and so at some level it must be. But we may be running out of persons comfortable in a setting where at least passive bilingualism is a necessity. If we succeed in raising the application rate, this will only worsen the pressure. It will not do to dismiss this concern as evidence of a backwoods mentality. Even if we continue to find persons to serve on the committee as presently constituted, an increased paper flow will overwhelm it. On both these grounds, then, it is time to ask if some of the work can be regionalized, with a smaller, fully bilingual committee making the final ranking and only after considerable winnowing.

SSHRCC needs to ask itself why anybody would accept this job. The Council counts on a certain moral equivalent from scholars it has supported. But given the problems outlined in the previous paragraph, it seems unwise to rely on moral suasion, especially as the years one serves on the committee are years one cannot apply for research support. The fact that both grants and committee memberships have three-year cycles makes for an awkward fit. Some player in the game -- members' own institutions or SSHRCC -- should consider making committee membership the basis for a small grant.

A Final Thought

For all that, I'm glad I did it. If serving on the committee was a burden, it was a small price to repay the Council's own generosity. And the time spent reading files and meeting in Ottawa was not

time lost. These activities give one valuable perspective on the discipline and on the Council. Last but not least is the peculiar camaraderie instilled by a week inside an Ottawa hotel. Committee members take this work very seriously, to the point of reread-

ing files in their rooms. All this is a drain, but most of us come away with respect and affection for our committee colleagues and impressed by the breadth and depth of the discipline's research enterprise.

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Was Seattle Significant? The Emerging Interest in the Third Sector*

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When the World Trade Organisation meetings in Seattle ground to a halt with demonstrators from various citizen organisations preventing the government representatives from conducting the planned negotiations, was it a mere hiatus in an ongoing process or a significant interlude in international trade relations? Did it reflect the growing power of nongovernmental organisations or did it reveal the frustration and exclusion of these organisations from high diplomacy? Did it unveil the growing impotence of governments in the face of transnational organisations in a global economy or merely perpetuate the myth of citizen engagement in international relations?

The past thirty years have witnessed a fundamental redefinition of the interaction between governments and society. The increasing disparity between economic growth and the growth of the welfare state, spiralling national debts and heightening north-south tensions all contributed to the revamping and streamlining of government in many western liberal democracies. At the same time, the information revolution, rising education levels, mobilization of citizens with a growing consciousness of rights and entitlement created higher expectations of states. These trends have prompted citizens, disillusioned by the impotence and unwillingness of their own governments to address certain needs or problems, to turn to representative nongovernmental organisations to defend their interests, promote their rights and deliver needed services. Besieged and belittled governments have attempted to balance tightening

fiscal constraints with growing citizen needs by establishing links and partnerships with private and nonprofit and voluntary organisations. While the third sector response has been mixed owing to serious resource constraints, the pressures from governments and citizen groups have raised the profile and influence of the sector as a whole.

Citizen organisations worldwide have existed for centuries but it is in the last decade of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first that nongovernmental (NGOs) and nonprofit (NPOs) organisations have flourished. Recent articles have conservatively estimated that the number of international NGOs rose from 6,000 in 1990 to over 29,000 in 1999; that over 100,000 NGOs were created in Eastern Europe between 1988 and 1995; that 70 per cent of the two million NGOs in the US developed in the past thirty years; and that over 65,000 NGOs have formed in Russia since the demise of communism. The international NGOs range from TINGOs (technical NGOs) to RINGOs (religious) to BIN-GOS (affiliated with business), to GRINGOs (close relationships with governments) and beyond. More prominent activities of NGOS have included the women's rights agenda at the 1993 UN Vienna conference on human rights, the movement for a world crimes court, the landmines campaign, development projects including enhancement of the water supply in Africa, lobbies to end child labour and poor labour conditions, relief efforts in war-torn or disaster afflicted areas, and anti-poverty and anti-hunger campaigns worldwide. NGOs worldwide are not just oppositional forces to government, they are increasingly assuming government functions or working in concert with governments to achieve state defined goals.

Canada has experienced a similar trend. While the nonprofit sector has always played an important role in the lives of Canadians, its increasing involvement in the policy process and all matters economic and social is captured by a few basic facts. The voluntary and nonprofit sector comprises over 175,000 organisations ranging from grassroots groups to highly sophisticated organisations like the United Way to universities and hospitals. Charities

* Thanks to Ed Broadbent, Steve Streeter, Michael Mehta and Keith Banting for their helpful comments on this article.

have been increasing at a rate of 3 per cent each year since the late 1980s. The nonprofit sector employs over 1,300,000 people and represents a growing portion of the GDP, currently estimated between 10 and 13 per cent. The National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating recorded that the number of Canadians participating in organised volunteer work rose from 26.4 per cent in 1987 to over 31 per cent in 1997. Over 66 per cent of Canadians have participated informally in the voluntary sector. Governments rely more than ever on these organisations for research, information, advice, communications and service design and delivery.

The embedding of third sector organisations in both the domestic and global policy worlds is fraught with tensions. Accountability and autonomy collide causing an uneasy relationship between states and these organisations. Governments are concerned that their equity and efficiency goals and particular political objectives be met when they enter into partnerships with third sector agencies for the delivery of programs and services. In their turn, third sector agencies are apprehensive about the impact of these accountability demands on their independence, mandates and identities. Although the sense of uneasiness regarding accountability to governments may depend upon an organisation's size and mandate, many worry that strict accountability measures might detract from an agency's goals or mission and yet the funding opportunities may be too tempting to dismiss particularly in areas where resources are very limited. Even when relationships forged between government and third sector agencies seem to be based on cooperation and respect, members of these agencies may worry about cooptation while members of the government agencies may fret about the possibility of being captured by particular interest organisations. These concerns, whether real or perceived, may ultimately undermine or delegitimise that relationship. While current research suggests that these concerns have been overstated in the past, relationships between the governing and third sectors remain problematic.

Various means of resolving the tensions in these relationships are being actively sought. In Britain, remedies include the establishment of a national Charity Commission and, most recently, a Compact on Relations between Government and the Voluntary and Community Sector in England. US solutions range from the Contract with America to the National Partnership for Reinventing Government to the White House Conference on Philanthropy held in October, 1999. In Canada, two of the most signifi-

cant recent examinations of the relationship between the third sector and government were undertaken by the Panel on Accountability and Governance in the Voluntary Sector and the Voluntary Sector Task Force. While the former was led by Ed Broadbent and created by national voluntary organisations, the latter was an initiative sponsored by the Canadian government's Privy Council Office and brought together representatives from the voluntary and government sectors. The two reports offered a number of recommendations to strengthen the capacity and accountability of the sector and to improve the regulatory framework. The recommendations identified a need for further thought on a national voluntary sector or charity commission and compact along the British lines and modernization of the definition of a charity and the taxation system, among other things. Both reports stressed the importance of maintaining ongoing dialogue between the governing and third sectors. These discussions are proceeding. The trend is clearly towards more involvement of the voluntary and nonprofit organisations in the policy process.

What do these developments portend for the third sector? The implications are manifold and range from technical or practical issues to philosophical dilemmas to political intrigues. Four important sets of interrelated questions in particular emerge for political scientists.

First, does the quest for more transparency and more efficient measures of accountability in the third sector reveal a significant cultural shift? Just as the public has become more cynical about government and subjected its actors and agencies to greater scrutiny, is the recent attention being paid to the third sector emblematic of a breakdown of civic trust? Are agencies, once thought of as altruistic, now viewed as self-interested organisations with little concern for the broader well-being of society? As organisations strive to meet the greater accountability requirements of governments, will many lose their appeal to locally involved citizens and increasingly be viewed as impersonal bureaucracies? Will standards set by governments replace the community bonds and limits that have defined these agencies? Will increasing partnerships between the third sector and government help restore legitimacy to government or will they just serve to tarnish the third sector and contribute to public cynicism?

Second, how may regulation of the third sector be improved as organisations become more involved in the policy process without compromising the rich diversity of the sector? Voluntary and nonprofit

agencies have arisen to serve particular needs and constituencies. What regulatory mechanisms can ensure that charities and nonprofit organisations are governed well and meet broader policy objectives while ensuring that the goals and objectives of these organisations are not adversely affected? How may tensions between organisation goals and citizen rights be resolved? As the organisations assume responsibilities and functions once belonging to governments while relying upon public funding, are they increasingly being drawn within the purview of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and subject to those standards? Can and should these organisations be expected to meet the broader social standards expected of governments? Are they the best vehicle for policy delivery in certain areas?

Third, the third sector has traditionally been home to voices of dissent within society. As governments reach out to these organisations and engage them in the policy process, to what extent will this critical perspective on government be suppressed, weakened or lost? As governments and third sector organisations become partners in policy development and service delivery, will third sector agencies lose the ability and desire to be critical of those services? If policies are publicly vetted, will critical voices become marginalized or silenced without any real improvements in policy occurring? To what extent is this process exacerbated by nonprofit and private sector alliances? Certainly participation in policy design and delivery creates new stakeholders with a vested interest in the status quo. At a minimum, this may create tension within the membership of third sector agencies operating in the field of particularly contentious policy issues like poverty and welfare, the environment, trade and human rights. If these voices are muted, then a process meant to enhance democracy may become the very means of stifling healthy democratic debate. What is the extent of the government's obligation to affirm and clarify the right of advocacy for third sector organisations?

A final area of interest for political scientists involves civic engagement. Should governments act as animators of civil society? Should governments fund programs to encourage the creation of nonprofit agencies that will assume government functions or serve as advocates for disempowered segments of society? Should governments directly participate in the founding of such organisations? Is it the responsibility of governments to require mandatory volunteer activity by particular segments of society such as social assistance recipients or youth to ensure a

future voluntary labour force? Or, do these government activities undermine public-spiritedness and volunteerism? What is the desirable mix of governance and civic engagement in a healthy democracy?

The Public Policy and Third Sector Specialization within the School of Policy Studies at Queen's University and my own research begin to address many of these tough questions. This new SPS initiative, which is funded by the Kahanoff Foundation, offers a critical appreciation of the third sector, including the problems and prospects for its relationships with governments and the private sector. The initiative has three broad objectives: (1) to educate current and future government officials about third sector issues; (2) to develop a national forum for researchers and practitioners interested in the third sector to explore issues in tandem; and, (3), to educate students to be future leaders in the third sector and create a new awareness of the sector.

To answer the question posed at the outset of this article: Was the WTO meeting in Seattle significant? Yes, I believe it was. The event was emblematic of the changing relationship between the governing, private and nonprofit sectors. As citizen organisations have multiplied and represent a greater array of voices, they have become more embedded in the policy world. While the consequences are not fully understood or anticipated as yet, these organisations promise a richer and more complex policy environment which may serve citizens better worldwide.

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Report on the Results of the Status of Women Survey, Part Two: Questionnaire for Political Science Chairs

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Introduction

In March, 1996, Diane Lamoureux and I conducted two surveys for the Canadian Political Science Association: the first, a questionnaire regarding career paths and experiences of discrimination within the academy, was sent to female members of the Association; and the second, a set of questions about the representation of women/gender amongst the professoriate, within research projects and through course offerings, was sent to the Chairs of departments. We received a good response rate to the former (54% replied), but only 18 out of ap-

proximately 47 department heads completed the questionnaire for Chairs.¹ At their meeting in February, 1999, Chairs decided that it was important to try again with the second part of the project.

I developed a pared-down version of the Chair's survey and the CPSA mailed and e-mailed the questionnaire to department heads in the spring of 1999. This time there was a good response rate, with 36 departments replying to the request. Eleven political science departments did not respond: Brock, Calgary, College of Cape Breton, Dalhousie, Lakehead, Laval, Mount Allison, UNBC, PEI, Saint Mary's and Saskatchewan.

The survey asked Chairs, or their designates, to answer three types of questions: first, to report the gender-distribution of faculty members by rank; secondly, to tabulate the gender distribution of students by degree program; and thirdly, to list any undergraduate and graduate course offerings related to women and politics or gender politics. The second set of questions proved difficult for some departments, as their universities do not provide a gender break-down of undergraduate enrollments. The data on undergraduate enrollments, as a result, do not have the same veracity as those regarding staff and courses.

1. Women Faculty Members

As Table 1 illustrates, the number of women faculty in political science departments is on the rise. On average, 24% of full-time permanent faculty are women. Not surprisingly, female faculty are concentrated in the lower ranks. Only 14% of full professors are women while 26% of Associate and 46% of Assistant professors are female.

These numbers represent significant progress in the past 20 years. In 1979, Naomi Black reported that, according to the CPSA Directory, 58 of 684 full-time political scientists teaching in 47 departments were women (8%).² At that time, 19 departments had no women on staff, including five large departments.³

Currently, only five departments report that they do not have any female permanent faculty. With the exception of RMC, these are very small depart-

ments, with five or fewer staff members. And RMC is a joint department of Economics and Politics which contains fewer than 10 political scientists. In 11 departments (Alberta, Carleton, McMaster, Memorial, NB Saint John, Ottawa, Queen's, Victoria, Western, Windsor and Winnipeg), 30% or more of the faculty are women. In all but two large departments, defined as those with more than 15 permanent faculty, women comprise at least one fifth (20%) of the faculty members (the exceptions are McGill and Université de Montréal).

Table 2 shows that women comprise a significantly higher percentage of junior faculty members (Assistant Professors, 46%) than part-time lecturers or sessionals (31%). Nearly three-quarters of sessionals are men--68% of part-time lecturers and 76% of full-time sessionals (it should be noted that very few departments employ full-time sessionals). This may be in part due to the relatively larger numbers of male Ph.D. candidates (61%) available for employment as part-time instructors. However, there remains a gap between the 31% women sessionals and 39% women Ph.D. students. It is likely that there is considerable variability in staffing of sessional instructors from year to year.

II. The Student Population

While the data regarding the sex of undergraduate students is incomplete, the information from those departments which were able to report this information indicated that almost half of the undergraduate students in Political Science are female. Table 3 indicates that, on average, 46% of undergraduates are women, and at 10 universities, women comprise more than half of the undergraduate population. I think it is likely that the number would be close to 50% if all departments were able to tabulate this information. It seems unlikely that there are more female M.A. students (at 47%) than undergraduate students (46%).

Female students are well represented in M.A. and MPA programs, at 47%. Here the numbers range from 10% to 68%. Women remain under-represented in Ph.D. programs, at 39% overall. The numbers vary greatly, from 15% at UBC to 69% at McMaster. And the percentage of women Ph.D. students has not increased significantly over the last 2 years: in 1996/97, 38% of students enrolled full-time in Political Science doctoral programs were women.⁴

¹ Diane Lamoureux, Linda Trimble and Miriam Koene, "Report: Status of Women in the Discipline Survey," *CPSA Bulletin*, 1997.

² Naomi Black, "A Further Note About Women in Canadian Political Science," *Resources for Feminist Research* 8:3 (November 1979), p. 5.

³ Defined by Black as those with at least 13 faculty members.

⁴ CAUT Status of Women Committee, "Women in Post-Secondary Education", *CAUT Bulletin*. Data are from Statistics Canada.

III. Courses on Women and Politics/Gender Politics

As Table 4 shows, all but 3 departments reporting have at least 1 undergraduate course on women and politics, and 22 departments feature 2 or more gender politics courses. The numbers drop off at the

graduate level, with the exceptions of York and University of Alberta, both of which offer gender and politics as a Ph.D. field. Many departments have senior undergraduate women and politics courses cross-listed as graduate sections.

Table 1: Tenured and Tenure-Track Faculty Members in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Sex, 1999

University	Rank-Professor		Rank-Associate		Rank-Assistant		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	No.	%
Acadia	4	0	0	1	1	0	1/6	17%
Alberta	7	1	8	4	0	3	8/23	35%
Bishop's	3	0	0	0	1	0	0/4	0%
British Columbia	11	1	5	3	1	1	5/22	23%
Brock	5	0	6	2	0	0	2/13	15%
Carleton	11	5	8	6	2	1	12/33	36%
Concordia	5	0	4	2	2	1	3/14	21%
Guelph	6	0	2	1	1	1	2/11	18%
Laurentian	2	0	3	2	2	0	2/9	22%
Lethbridge	2	0	0	0	2	1	1/5	20%
Manitoba	3	0	8	0	2	2	2/15	13%
McGill	6	0	10	3	2	0	3/21	14%
McMaster	8	1	4	3	2	2	6/20	30%
Memorial	2	0	7	1	0	0	1/10	10%
Moncton	3	1	0	0	0	0	1/4	25%
Montréal	11	1	10	2	0	0	3/24	13%
Mount St. Vincent	.3	0	2	0	0	0	0/2.3	0%
New Brunswick	2	0	3	0	0	0	0/5	0%
NB-Saint John	0	0	1	0	0	2	2/3	67%
Ottawa	3	3	6	3	1	2	8/18	44%
Québec à Montréal	17	5	8	2	0	0	7/32	22%
Queen's	8	2	3	1	3	3	6/20	30%
Regina	6	0	1	1	0	1	2/9	22%
RMC*	8	0	5	0	2	0	0/15	0%
Ryerson	6	1	0	0	2	2	3/11	27%
St. Francis Xavier	3	0	4	1	0	0	1/8	13%
St.Thomas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
Simon Fraser	6	3	5	1	2	0	4/17	24%
Toronto	30	7	9	2	4	2	11/54	20%
Trent	1.8	0	4	0	0	1	1/6.8	15%
Victoria	4	0	5	2	0	2	4/13	31%
Waterloo	3	0	4	3	2	0	3/12	25%
Western	6	2	6	1	2	4	7/21	33%
Wilfrid Laurier	4	0	3	1	3	1	2/12	17%
Windsor	8	0	1	2	0	3	5/14	36%
Winnipeg	4	1	2	2	1	1	4/11	36%
York	17	3	14	5	5	2	10/46	22%
TOTALS	226.1	37	163	57	45	38	132/	24%
	(86%)	(14%)	(74%)	(26%)	(54%)	(46%)	556.1	

* Department of Economics and Politics

Table 2: Sessionals in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Sex, 1999

University	Part-Time Lecturer		Full-time Sessional		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	No.	%
Acadia	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Alberta	5	5	1	1	6/12	50%
Bishop's	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
British Columbia	5	2	2	0	2/9	22%
Brock	4	6	1	3	9/14	64%
Carleton	13	9	0	0	9/22	41%
Concordia	23	6	0	0	6/29	21%
Guelph	0	2	0	0	2/2	100%
Laurentian	2	0	1	1	1/4	25%
Lethbridge	3	1	1	0	1/5	20%
Manitoba	2	3	0	0	3/5	60%
McGill	5	0	1	0	0/6	0%
McMaster	4	2	0	0	2/6	33%
Memorial	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
Moncton	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
Montréal	7	1	0	0	1/8	13%
Mount St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0/2	0%
New Brunswick	1	0	1	0	0/2	0%
NB-Saint John	1	0	0	1	1/2	50%
Ottawa	15	2	0	0	2/17	12%
Québec à Montréal	22	9	0	0	9/31	29%
Queen's	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Regina	5	1	0	0	1/6	17%
RMC	0	3	5	0	3/8	38%
Ryerson	4	4	3	0	4/11	36%
St. Francis Xavier	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
St. Thomas	3	4	1	0	4/8	50%
Simon Fraser	6	2	0	0	2/8	25%
Toronto	20	6	0	0	6/26	23%
Trent	0	0	1	0	0/1	0%
Victoria	0	0	2	2	2/4	50%
Waterloo	3	3	0	0	3/6	50%
Western	14	3	0	0	3/17	18%
Wilfrid Laurier	2	3	0	0	3/5	60%
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0/0	N/A
Winnipeg	5	2	1	0	2/8	25%
York	18	13	3	0	13/34	38%
TOTALS	196 (68%)	92 (32%)	26 (76%)	8 (24%)	100/322	31%

Table 3: Political Science Students in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Program of Study and Sex, 1999

University	Undergraduate (all)			Master's			Doctoral		
	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%	Men	Women	%
Acadia	46	42	49%	1	2	67%	-	-	-
Alberta	267	278	51%	24	14	37%	16	17	52%
Bishop's	49	67	58%	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia	142	126	47%	16	16	50%	23	4	15%
Brock	110	80	42%	8	5	38%	-	-	-
Carleton	206	132	39%	16	23	59%	42	17	29%
Concordia	587	405	41%	63	50	44%	-	-	-
Guelph*	96	68	41%	9	8	47%	-	-	-
Laurentian**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethbridge	44	52	54%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba	145	90	38%	37	53	59%	1	0	0%
McGill	272	305	53%	33	15	31%	35	24	41%
McMaster**	-	-	-	14	12	46%	4	9	69%
Memorial**	-	-	43%	-	-	100	-	-	-
Moncton	23	20	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montréal**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. St. Vincent	8	9	53%	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	2	3	60%	5	4	44%	-	-	-
NB-Saint John	11	4	27%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa	306	251	45%	31	13	30%	10	3	23%
Québec à Montréal	574	367	39%	70	60	46%	42	20	32%
Queen's	222	114	34%	8	8	50%	34	21	38%
Regina*	62	62	50%	8	8	50%	-	-	-
RMC	25	9	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryerson*	100	150	60%	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	12	15	56%	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simon Fraser**	-	-	-	44	35	44%	4	1	25%
Toronto	237	303	56%	34	35	51%	58	56	49%
Trent	91	89	49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	65	94	59%	9	1	10%	-	-	-
Western**	-	-	-	35	31	47%	13	7	35%
Wilfrid Laurier	186	134	42%	8	5	38%	-	-	-
Windsor	137	129	47%	17	18	51%	-	-	-
Winnipeg	52	42	45%	19	41	68%	-	-	-
York**	-	-	-	47	28	37%	57	39	41%
TOTALS	4077	3440	46%	556	485	47%	339	218	39%

* Approximate.

** Information not available.

Table 4: Courses on Women and Politics/Gender Politics in Canadian Political Science Departments, by Program Level, 1999

University	Number of Courses on Women/Gender		Comments
	Undergraduate	Graduate	
Acadia	2	0	
Alberta	4	4*	*2 cross-listed with undergraduate
Bishop's	0	0	
British Columbia	2	1	
Brock	2	0*	*sections on women, gender, feminist theory in undergraduate and graduate courses
Carleton	2	1	
Concordia	4	4	
Guelph	1	1*	*via electronic classroom
Laurentian	2	N/A	
Lethbridge	3	N/A	
Manitoba	1	1*	*topics course
McGill	1*	0*	*several courses that deal with women/gender
McMaster	0*	0*	*several courses that cover women/gender
Memorial	2	2*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
Moncton	2	N/A	
Montréal	1	0	
Mount Saint Vincent	1	N/A	
New Brunswick	3	3*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
NB-Saint John	3*	N/A	*2 topics courses offered 98/99
Ottawa	2	0	
Québec à Montréal	3	1	
Queen's	3	3	
Regina	1	0	
RMC	0	N/A	
Ryerson	2*	N/A	*1 an issues/rights course
St. Francis Xavier	1	N/A	
St. Thomas	2*	N/A	*1 taught by sessional; not a regular offering
Simon Fraser	3	0	
Toronto	6*	2	*3 on women and politics; 3 gender-related
Trent	3	N/A	
Victoria	3	1	
Waterloo	2	2*	*cross-listed with undergraduate
Western	1*	0*	*1 full-year undergraduate course plus courses offered by political scientists in the Centre for Women's Studies; gender components in core graduate courses
Wilfrid Laurier	1	0	
Windsor	1	0	
Winnipeg	5	1	
York	5	8*	*1 full core course, 7 half-courses

Rather than construct separate courses on women and politics, some departments have chosen to make gender a significant component of all core courses. Other departments offer a variety of topics courses in which gender is a key element.

Conclusions

The status of women in the profession has improved significantly over the last 20 years, and will likely continue to improve. Women comprise almost half of all undergraduate and M.A. students, and almost 40% of doctoral students. Women form close to half of the recent hirings in political science at 46% of Assistant Professors. The past 20 years have not been a period of growth for Canadian Political Science departments, and Assistant Professors form just 14% of the permanent faculty. However, this is likely to change as the large cohort of full professors, who now constitute 46% of all faculty members in political science, retire and are replaced by

junior faculty members. Hopefully, the continued imbalance between the number of female undergraduate students (46%) and the percentage of women faculty members (24%), will be addressed as departments replace retiring faculty. Still, it is unlikely that women will reach the 50% mark in the near future unless more work is done to recruit women into Ph.D. programs.

Our students now have women professors at all ranks to serve as role models, as well as women teaching assistants leading their seminar groups. In most departments, they can take courses on women and politics or choose from core courses which stress gender as a key variable in political life. These are positive signs, perhaps encouraging a more hospitable working and learning environment than that reported by women political scientists in our 1996 survey.

SSHRC/CRSH Thème Stratégique/Strategic Initiative

Le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH) est heureux d'annoncer le lancement d'un nouveau Thème stratégique intitulé «Repenser la productivité». Ce programme a pour objectif général d'encourager et d'appuyer la recherche interdisciplinaire concertée sur les liens entre le développement économique, le développement social et le développement culturel ainsi que la formation dans ce domaine. Deux types de financement sont offerts: des Subventions de recherche stratégique en équipes; et des Subventions de conférences interdisciplinaires. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter la description du programme sur le site Web du CRSH:

<http://www.sshrc.ca/francais/renseignements/guidesubventions/productivite.html>

Nous vous invitons à transmettre cette annonce à tout chercheur ou à tout partenaire éventuel que ce thème pourrait intéresser.

* * * * *

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is pleased to announce our launch of a new Strategic Theme, "Rethinking Productivity." The goal of this program is to encourage and support interdisciplinary and collaborative research and training on relationships among economic, social and cultural development. Two types of funding are available under this program: Strategic Team Research Grants; and Interdisciplinary Conference Grants. For complete details, please consult the program description on SSHRC's Web site at this address:

<http://www.sshrc.ca/english/programinfo/grantsguide/productivity.html>

Please feel free to forward this announcement to researchers and potential partners who may be interested in this theme.

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A Mirror to the Discipline: The Feelings and Fortunes of Graduates in Political Science, 1982-1995¹

Ross Finnie² and Leslie A. Pal³

Introduction:

Universities and their programmes are currently under unprecedented scrutiny, and a central question for any discipline is how intellectually satisfying its programmes of instruction are and how well it prepares its graduates for the world of work. Surprisingly, very little of this type of analysis actually takes place, principally due to the lack of sufficiently large representative samples of graduates.

In political science, for example, we have had to rely primarily on anecdotal surveys,⁴ or broad government analyses such as *Job Futures*, which are highly aggregate and neglect crucial questions such as earnings and job satisfaction. However, the Canadian Political Science Association publication *Careers for Political Scientists*⁵ was able to draw upon the *Job Futures* data to identify some troubling results. For example, Bachelor's graduates in political science had unemployment rates more than twice the average for all graduates at this level, while political science graduates at the Master's level had rates three times the national average (based on 1990 figures and projected to 1995).

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⁴ For example, Keith Archer, "Political Science B.A. Graduates from the University of Calgary: Education and Career Paths," *The Canadian Journal of Higher Education* 16 (1986): 65-76.

⁵ Leslie A. Pal, *Careers for Political Scientists*, 2nd ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Political Science Association, 1995).

These are sobering statistics, but without further information, relevant comparisons, or longitudinal series, it is difficult to put these results in a useful context. Recently, however, Statistics Canada has developed a rich, but surprisingly under-utilised, series of databases called the National Graduates Surveys (NGS) and Follow-Ups which for the first time allow detailed comparisons across three cohorts of graduates who successfully completed programmes at Canadian universities and colleges in 1982, 1986, and 1990. Interviews were conducted with each cohort two and five years after graduation, thus adding an additional dynamic element to the data.

The NGS databases offer a unique insight into graduates' educational experiences, employment profiles (with questions about earnings, job satisfaction and skills use), and even their overall evaluations of their education programmes ("Would you enrol in the same programme again?"). Some data drawn from these surveys was reported in *Careers for Political Scientists*, but this paper contains a more detailed and complete analysis. It provides a mirror to our discipline and how it is serving our students, both while they are in school and afterwards.

Be warned. The results show that in some important respects, political science graduates are less satisfied with their programmes, less employable, and less materially well off once employed than others. There are also some silver linings, but in our view the data invite serious reflection regarding the performance of political science programmes across the country.

The Data:

The NGS databases comprise representative samples of those who successfully completed programmes at Canadian universities and colleges in 1982, 1986 and 1990, with information gathered during interviews conducted two and five years after graduation for each cohort. Samples were stratified by province, level of education, and field of study. Response rates were around 80 percent for the first round of interviews, and in the order of 90 percent of those were successfully interviewed for a second time in the first two cohorts (second round interview data are not yet available for the third cohort). While the samples probably over-represent more successful graduates, these response rates are considered quite good for surveys of this type. The sample sizes are large, on the order of 30,000 - 35,000 graduates per cohort (including those at the trade school and college levels).

The NGS data include information on the feelings and fortunes of graduates regarding their

schooling experiences and the jobs held as of the interview dates. The databases are also powerful in three other respects. First, the two interviews provide a dynamic portrait of career paths and outcomes over the five-year period following graduation. Second, the three separate databases allow us to compare the experiences of cohorts who left school at different points in time from the early-1980s to the early-1990s, a period alleged to contain substantial change in labour market structures and outcomes. Third, because the NGS files are so large, they permit both comparative analysis across disciplines, and quite detailed analysis within a single discipline, in this case political science.⁶

Samples chosen for this study include Bachelor's, M.A. and Ph.D. students. The 1982 and 1986 samples were limited to those who had participated in both interviews, ensuring that any longitudinal patterns that emerged were "true" and not artifacts of different sample compositions as of the two interviews conducted for each of the cohorts. We also made separate calculations for men and women in all cases. Finally, in order to provide relevant benchmarks, political science graduates were compared with graduates in commerce, economics, history, and sociology, as well as a baseline category of all non-political science social scientists (including those just listed).

Results

Male/Female Distributions of Graduates:

Table 1, *The Distribution of Post-Secondary Graduates by Level of Education*,⁷ suggests that there has been a remarkable stability in the distribution of post-secondary graduates by level of education. Those at the Bachelor's level accounted for 86-87 percent of all graduates, M.A.s for 12-13 percent, and Ph.D.s for 1 percent.

⁶ Finnie has published analyses roughly similar in nature to this one for other specific disciplines. See, for example, "Is it Worth Doing a Science or Technology Degree in Canada? Empirical Evidence and Policy Implications", *Canadian Public Policy*, Vol. XXV (1999), No. 1, pp. 101-21 (with Marie Lavoie); and "Fields of Plenty, Fields of Lean: the Early Labour Market Outcomes of Canadian University Graduates by Discipline", forthcoming Human Resources Development Canada (Applied Research Branch) working paper.

⁷ Percentages do not necessarily sum to 100 in this and other tables due to rounding. The 100% figure is only meant to indicate the direction in which the percentages are summed.

Table 1

Level of Education	1982 Cohort	1986 Cohort	1990 Cohort
Bachelor's	86	87	86
Master's	13	12	13
Doctorate	1	1	1
	100%	100%	100%

There have, however, been important shifts with respect to the gender distribution of graduates. Table 2, *The Percentage of Female Graduates by Level of Education*, demonstrates that the proportion of women graduates at all three degree levels grew, in the case of Bachelor's to over half, and in the case of M.A.s and Ph.D.'s, significantly closer to parity.

Table 2

Level of Education	1982 Cohort	1986 Cohort	1990 Cohort
Bachelor's	48	54	55
Master's	37	41	45
Doctorate	36	39	45

Table 3 contains data on graduates by discipline, and indicates that the proportion of female graduates in political science at the Bachelor's level was lower in 1990 than in 1982, whereas for all the comparison disciplines (except history) it was higher, rising from 54 to 61 percent for all social science graduates taken together.

The story at the M.A. level is quite different, however. Here, there was a significant increase in the percentage of women in political science, rising from 28 percent in 1928 to 40 percent in 1990. Despite this increase, however, the percentage of women in political science lagged behind the other social sciences comparison group (where the female share also surged) and only managed to keep ahead of commerce and economics in terms of comparisons with other specific disciplines. At the Ph.D. level, there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates for the earlier years, but the 27 percent which women made up in the 1990 cohort represents a lower share than all of the comparison disciplines except, again, history.

Table 3: The Percentage of Female Graduates by Discipline¹**Bachelor's**

Discipline	1982 Cohort	1986 Cohort	1990 Cohort
	%	%	%
Political Science	42	46	40
Commerce	37	46	49
Economics	21	34	26
History	51	44	47
Sociology	73	79	79
Other Social Science	54	62	61

Master's

Discipline	1982 Cohort	1986 Cohort	1990 Cohort
	%	%	%
Political Science	28	34	40
Commerce	29	27	33
Economics	27	28	35
History	44	51	45
Sociology	59	54	63
Other Social Science	46	52	59

Doctorate

Discipline	1982 Cohort	1986 Cohort	1990 Cohort
	%	%	%
Political Science	-	-	27
Commerce	-	-	40
Economics	-	-	20
History	-	-	35
Sociology	-	52	-
Other Social Science	38	43	50

¹ In this and other tables, the dashes indicate cells with too few observations to analyse.

The rest of this article will compare the experiences of men and women across cohorts and disciplines, but it is worth pausing here to reflect on the preceding data. In particular, they suggest a significant surge of females into political science at the M.A. level in the late 1980s and early 1990s from a low baseline level.¹ The increased presence of women in graduate programmes in the early 1990s may, therefore, have posed a greater challenge for political science than it did for other disciplines because ours was a more traditionally "male" discipline, and remains so at the level of the professoriate. Some of the data below support this inference.

Programme Experiences:

Table 4, *Index of the Overall Evaluation of the Education Programme by Level of Education and Sex*² shows the overall evaluation of graduates' educational programmes by level of education and sex, with higher scores indicating more favourable evaluations of the programme.³ What is striking is that contrary to the conventional wisdom about declining standards and corroding institutions, looking at the responses as of the first interview for all three cohorts, the overall level of satisfaction actually increased over the decade in all cases, especially among M.A. and Ph.D. graduates. Interestingly, the highest proportional increase in satisfaction occurred among women.

Table 4

Level of Education and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
BACHELOR'S					
Male	70	70	68	69	71
Female	65	63	67	68	68
MASTER'S					
Male	85	85	84	83	88
Female	80	78	81	81	86
DOCTORATE					
Male	79	88	80	84	85
Female	68	85	75	77	88

¹ This is consistent with Archer's, *op. cit.*, findings

² The index is on a scale 0-100, with a higher score indicating a more favourable evaluation of the programme. See the text for further description.

³ The reported measure is based on questions which asked if the graduate would have selected the same programme again, with the categorical responses then ordered on a scale running from 0 to 100. The same sort of construction underlies the other subjective variables reported below: the job-education skill match and job satisfaction.

The picture shifts slightly when we examine the patterns across specific disciplines (Table 5). At the Bachelor's level, other social science graduates taken as a group – both male and female – expressed greater satisfaction with their programmes in 1992 than in 1984. For political science graduates, however, while men followed the general pattern, women gave considerably lower overall evaluations of their programmes than did female graduates in the other social sciences, with a decline in their overall evaluations over the decade in question. Only in economics was the pattern at all similar: there, women were even less happy with their programmes.

The comparisons across M.A. programmes show that while the evaluations by women in political science were generally similar to those in the other social sciences in 1992, those levels represented a substantial decrease from earlier levels – albeit from a very high starting score in 1984. Male political science graduates were more satisfied than others as a whole in 1992 (while lagging behind commerce and history graduates), but were not quite as far ahead on this count as they had been in 1984.

Finally, when we look at the 1992 interview results for Ph.D. political science graduates (there are not enough observations to make reliable calculations for the earlier periods), the levels of satisfaction among men and women were high and virtually identical to the other social sciences average.

Employment and Unemployment Rates:

Labour force activity rates for Bachelor's level graduates (Table 6) show that in 1984, male political science graduates had lower than average unemployment rates as compared to those in the other social sciences (there are too few observations to report the results for women). However, they also had a higher proportion of part-time workers, and thus the percentage with full-time work was actually less than the other social sciences average and considerably below commerce, economics and sociology.

The situation deteriorated sharply for the next cohort, with the unemployment rate among male political scientists increasing to 29 percent in 1988 (the comparable two-year interview date), paralleled by a much higher than average rate for their female counterparts (21 percent). These rates fell significantly by 1991 – the second interview for this cohort – but in the case of men still remained considerably above the rates of the comparison groups.

Table 5: Index of the Overall Evaluation of the Programme by Discipline

Bachelor's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
Political Science					
Male	64	63	52	58	67
Female	59	45	56	69	58
Commerce					
Male	80	78	75	78	79
Female	72	70	74	52	73
Economics					
Male	57	58	55	52	62
Female	56	43	43	48	41
History					
Male	69	68	72	70	63
Female	69	68	76	71	69
Sociology					
Male	58	44	54	40	50
Female	50	60	56	54	63
Other Social Science					
Male	63	65	64	62	67
Female	62	61	63	64	67

Master's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
Political Science					
Male	86	81	81	77	86
Female	94	77	75	76	80
Commerce					
Male	90	91	91	91	92
Female	90	87	89	89	93
Economics					
Male	84	81	67	63	85
Female	52	62	63	70	76
History					
Male	66	88	70	74	91
Female	85	86	83	80	88
Sociology					
Male	74	81	81	73	68
Female	71	83	67	70	69
Other Social Science					
Male	79	78	75	75	82
Female	73	73	78	78	82

Table 5: Index of the Overall Evaluation of the Programme by Discipline

Doctorate					
Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
Political Science					
Male	-	-	-	-	89
Female	-	-	-	-	89
Commerce					
Male	-	*-	-	-	89
Female	-	-	-	-	86
Economics					
Male	-	-	-	-	93
Female	-	-	-	-	85
History					
Male	-	-	-	-	71
Female	-	-	-	-	86
Sociology					
Male	-	-	80	75	-
Female	-	-	73	57	-
Other Social Science					
Male	77	89	78	81	87
Female	69	83	75	76	89

Table 6: Activity Rates (% Distribution) by Discipline, Bachelor's Graduates

1982 Cohort

Discipline and Sex	1984				NLF ¹	1987				NLF
	Employed					Employed				
	Full	Part	Unemp.		Full	Part	Unemp.			
Political Science										
Male	74	16	10	100%	6	76	-	-	100%	-
Female	69	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Commerce										
Male	91	2	7	100%	2	95	2	3	100%	2
Female	87	3	10	100%	6	91	6	4	100%	6
Economics										
Male	80	6	14	100%	6	94	1	6	100%	3
Female	93	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
History										
Male	70	16	15	100%	10	76	-	-	100%	-
Female	76	17	7	100%	22	79	-	-	100%	-
Sociology										
Male	83	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Female	77	15	8	100%	8	80	14	6	100%	16
Other Social Science										
Male	81	7	12	100%	7	91	3	6	100%	4
Female	80	11	9	100%	9	84	13	3	100%	12

¹ Not in the Labour Force.

Table 6: Activity Rates (% Distribution) by Discipline, Bachelor's Graduates

1986 Cohort

Discipline and Sex	1988					1991				
	Employed			NLF	Employed			NLF		
	Full	Part	Unemp.		Full	Part	Unemp.			
Political Science										
Male	64	7	29	100%	15	86	2	12	100%	7
Female	65	14	21	100%	13	73	17	11	100%	7
Commerce										
Male	90	3	7	100%	2	90	2	8	100%	2
Female	90	3	7	100%	5	87	7	7	100%	9
Economics										
Male	82	6	13	100%	10	87	2	10	100%	9
Female	85	9	6	100%	6	86	-	-	100%	-
History										
Male	57	18	25	100%	14	81	-	-	100%	-
Female	59	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Sociology										
Male	80	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Female	79	12	12	100%	12	70	20	11	100%	13
Other Social Science										
Male	83	5	12	100%	8	87	4	7	100%	4
Female	79	11	10	100%	10	81	12	7	100%	8

Table 6: Activity Rates (% Distribution) by Discipline, Bachelor's Graduates

1990 Cohort

Discipline and Sex	1992			
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	NLF
Political Science				
Male	82	7	11	100% 13
Female	79	6	16	100% 11
Commerce				
Male	88	3	9	100% 2
Female	86	5	9	100% 4
Economics				
Male	84	5	11	100% 4
Female	76	-	-	100% -
History				
Male	81	9	10	100% 6
Female	81	15	5	100% 16
Sociology				
Male	82	6	12	100% 9
Female	80	12	9	100% 5
Other Social Science				
Male	82	6	11	100% 7
Female	73	16	11	100% 9

For the final cohort, the two-year unemployment rate was about average for male political science graduates, but at 16 percent was the highest of any of the reference disciplines and much higher than average for women.

Furthermore, the proportion of political science graduates not in the labour force (NLF) was also higher than average in most periods. Thus, if we presume that some of those NLF and working part-time were discouraged job seekers or under-employed, the general employment record among political science graduates over the three cohorts was never better than average and at times significantly worse.

What explains these patterns? While some of the news is good (*i.e.*, the lower than average unemployment rates in some years) perhaps the most worrisome potential explanation is that we have not been preparing our graduates adequately for the world of work. Some further evidence below supports this hypothesis.

Another explanation is probably rooted in labour market developments themselves. *Careers for Political Scientists*, for example, notes that in 1992 "about 35% were in management and administration, and another 23% were in clerical and related occupations"¹, while Novek noted that Canadian university graduates have tended to gravitate to the public sector.² The late 1980s saw the first wave of cuts in the public sector, and thus it seems plausible that as those sectors contracted (and continue to contract), those with political science degrees suffered (and will continue to suffer) disproportionately.

Unfortunately, there are too few observations to carry out a comparably detailed analysis of employment and unemployment rates at the M.A. or Ph.D. levels.

Earnings Levels:

Table 7 shifts from a portrait of employment patterns to mean earnings outcomes for those who managed to find (full-time) jobs. Starting at the Bachelor's level, on the one hand, while the level of earnings for all the social sciences was actually lower in 1992 than in 1984, for political science graduates, both men and women, it was higher. On the other, despite these gains, political science graduates – male and female – continued to earn less than the social science average, and less than gradu-

ates in commerce, economics and sociology in particular.

At the M.A. level, political science graduates experienced sharp declines in their average earnings levels from 1984 to 1992 (although the latter year represented a recovery from 1988 levels). These decreases were in contrast to the small declines posted by all other male social science graduates taken together and the moderate gains posted by other social graduates – as well as the rather more substantial gains enjoyed by graduates in certain specific disciplines, such as commerce and economics (male only). The net effect of these shifts was to leave male political science graduates in 1992 with average earnings almost five thousand dollars below those of the other social sciences mean, while female graduates had average earnings about fifteen hundred dollars below the other social science mean.³

There are again too few observations to analyse earnings patterns at the Ph.D. level.

The Job-Education Skill Match:

As Table 8 shows, the reported job-skill match among Bachelor's graduates was almost everywhere significantly lower for political science graduates than for the graduates of all other disciplines (except history) as well as for the other social sciences as a whole. At the Master's level, political science graduates were considerably closer to the average across the other social science disciplines, but the scores were still generally below those of others – except the surprisingly high rates among female graduates in 1984 and 1987, which are possibly the result of random processes producing enough outlier observations to generate such anomalous results.

Overall Job Satisfaction:

Given the data on labour force activity and earnings, we would anticipate that overall job satisfaction levels would generally be lower for political science graduates than others, and to some degree this is indeed the case. The patterns reported in Table 9 are, however, not as clear cut as one might have expected. Thus, at the bachelor's level, male political science graduates had below average job satisfaction scores in three of the five periods of time, about average in one other, and an above average score in the remaining period. For women, the job evaluations offered by political science graduates were not far from average in four of the five years, and below average in the other.

¹ Leslie A. Pal, *op. cit.*, 11.

² Joel Novek, "University Graduates, Jobs, and University-Industry Linkages," *Canadian Public Policy* 9 (1985): 180-195.

³ There are too few observations to report these results at the Ph.D. level.

Table 7: Mean Earnings (1990 Constant Dollars) by Discipline, Full-Time Workers

Bachelor's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	26 300 (475)	46 500 (1552)	25 500 (463)	33 700 (415)	28 200 (354)
Female	25 800 (602)	34 600 (789)	28 400 (821)	35 200 (1031)	27 300 (341)
Commerce					
Male	33 200 (602)	42 000 (247)	34 600 (218)	41 300 (287)	32 700 (333)
Female	27 500 (144)	35 500 (229)	29 400 (120)	36 300 (165)	29 900 (257)
Economics					
Male	33 300 (493)	46 100 (843)	30 600 (471)	36 200 (369)	30 600 (334)
Female	27 400 (448)	32 600 (456)	27 200 (304)	32 500 (339)	27 500 (614)
History					
Male	25 500 (565)	37 900 (800)	30 800 (868)	36 200 (1074)	23 600 (442)
Female	26 000 (565)	30 300 (595)	25 500 (458)	29 800 (603)	25 600 (550)
Sociology					
Male	27 800 (509)	32 700 (544)	29 500 (550)	31 900 (521)	29 000 (381)
Female	28 100 (402)	33 900 (468)	26 400 (329)	29 600 (377)	27 400 (312)
Other Social Science					
Male	32 500 (225)	43 100 (374)	33 600 (264)	40 200 (243)	31 800 (235)
Female	28 100 (149)	35 000 (184)	29 100 (116)	33 800 (162)	27 900 (146)

Master's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	40 900 (1357)	48 800 (1378)	34 300 (1238)	41 700 (1356)	36 800 (1593)
Female	43 500 (1730)	49 900 (2336)	33 400 (1245)	38 800 (1069)	37 500 (1790)
Commerce					
Male	47 600 (470)	57 100 (562)	52 800 (521)	62 900 (710)	53 100 (540)
Female	40 800 (565)	47 900 (746)	44 500 (731)	50 800 (787)	44 900 (554)
Economics					
Male	37 700 (1093)	44 400 (1038)	38 000 (838)	43 300 (837)	41 200 (1103)
Female	34 200 (1558)	54 100 (2601)	35 900 (949)	47 500 (835)	30 100 (928)
History					
Male	36 900 (1960)	-	38 300 (1347)	41 500 (1382)	36 100 (1343)
Female	31 200 (1315)	-	35 500 (1493)	35 300 (1544)	27 100 (1263)
Sociology					
Male	-	-	34 500 (1747)	35 700 (1196)	36 800 (1436)
Female	-	-	37 800 (1273)	40 400 (1975)	37 900 (678)
Other Social Science					
Male	42 300 (603)	48 200 (702)	41 000 (504)	44 500 (450)	41 400 (569)
Female	36 300 (401)	42 800 (496)	37 600 (350)	42 600 (472)	38 900 (385)

Table 8: Index of the Job-Education Skill Match by Discipline¹

Bachelor's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	26	33	28	64	40
Female	33	48	32	49	44
Commerce					
Male	72	82	70	81	73
Female	70	82	69	81	72
Economics					
Male	46	66	45	56	46
Female	39	48	34	63	40
History					
Male	30	44	40	51	35
Female	39	45	46	60	43
Sociology					
Male	39	58	35	63	50
Female	35	47	46	63	71
Other Social Science					
Male	57	71	54	63	58
Female	51	67	56	66	65

Master's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	65	80	45	68	71
Female	83	89	56	57	57
Commerce					
Male	67	85	67	81	80
Female	67	76	63	78	82
Economics					
Male	71	89	68	73	75
Female	63	74	66	94	84
History					
Male	36	-	50	64	52
Female	47	-	65	73	73
Sociology					
Male	-	-	62	76	58
Female	-	-	66	64	92
Other Social Science					
Male	69	85	71	79	79
Female	78	88	77	86	85

¹ The index is on a scale 0-100, with a higher score indicating a closer job-education skill match. See the text for further description.

Table 9: Index of Overall Job Satisfaction¹

Bachelor's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	62	76	70	82	79
Female	75	80	75	79	65
Commerce					
Male	78	81	76	82	78
Female	74	78	76	79	75
Economics					
Male	80	80	77	79	79
Female	71	80	75	75	72
History					
Male	64	75	81	84	72
Female	68	72	72	75	75
Sociology					
Male	72	76	74	68	76
Female	68	76	70	79	76
Other Social Science					
Male	79	83	78	78	80
Female	76	78	76	79	85

Master's

Discipline and Sex	1982 Cohort		1986 Cohort		1990 Cohort
	1984	1987	1988	1991	1992
	Political Science				
Male	80	79	70	85	86
Female	75	67	82	78	87
Commerce					
Male	79	82	82	85	81
Female	79	81	78	80	79
Economics					
Male	84	80	78	85	82
Female	86	88	76	77	88
History					
Male	71	-	89	81	92
Female	84	-	89	87	83
Sociology					
Male	-	-	72	77	90
Female	-	-	86	93	84
Other Social Science					
Male	79	82	81	85	85
Female	81	83	82	84	84

¹ The index is on a scale 0-100, with a higher score indicating greater job satisfaction. See the text for further description.

Among Master's graduates there is an even more mixed pattern – even as the overall assessment is "below average".

Discussion:

The NGS data reported in this article provide a mirror of our discipline. No mirror provides perfect reflections, of course, and the data have various limitations that may distort the resulting image. However, there are consistent patterns in what we see, patterns that might cause concern. The data suggest that taking a Bachelor's or M.A. in political science has, on average, mixed results. Political science graduates have been more likely than others to be under- and unemployed. While entry level wages for political science graduates with full-time jobs increased between 1984 and 1992, they still remained lower in 1992 than the social science average. As for the job-education skill match and the overall evaluation of their programmes, political science graduates generally reported lower levels than the reference disciplines.

The key question about all this is "Why"? It may be that political science recruits less qualified students, or ones more prone to feel dissatisfaction with their programmes and their careers. While we think this is unlikely, we will leave these possibilities to others to investigate. In our view, the most immediate factor that may underlie our findings is the discipline itself. In particular, we would raise two key issues.

First, to what extent has political science been a hospitable discipline for women? Our data show that female political scientists were significantly less happy with their discipline and their careers than were other social scientists (except economists). Presumably the situation should change over time as

more women enter the professoriate, but the transition period could be turbulent. The apparent prevalence of "chilly climate" cases in political science departments across the country may have deeper roots than just the particular personalities – or departments – involved.

Second, the employment prospects for political science graduates have generally been less encouraging than those for graduates in other social science disciplines. This may be due in part to the fact that political science graduates historically gravitated to the public sector, which is obviously in a general state of decline these days. But if that is the case, to what extent is political science as a discipline responding and adapting to these new labour market conditions? To what degree is the discipline thinking strategically about the job skills-education match? Do political science graduates receive distinct training that will help them compete in the marketplace?

There are many who would argue that the role of an academic discipline like political science is not to "train" for the marketplace, but to shape perceptions and reflective capacities in a humanist tradition. We should not be producing mere workers for the capitalist labour market, but fully rounded individuals ready to engage in democratic deliberation. Education is not the same as training. This is true, and it is important not to forget these deep traditions in the discipline.

However, men and women take political science and graduate with degrees in the discipline for more than pure intellectual satisfaction. They want to build lives and careers, and we should do what we can to contribute to those goals. The NGS data reported here suggest that we perhaps need to do a better job.

* * * * *

Whither the University?

Les observations d'un doctorant désabusé

Nemer H. Ramadan¹

Dans un ouvrage qui a suscité des débats (pour le moins parmi ceux qui lisent l'arabe), le penseur libanais, Ali Harb, appelle ses pairs à l'humilité quant à la portée et l'importance de ce qu'ils font. Selon lui,

*«les gens de la culture et de la pensée ne sont ni l'élite de la société ni la crème de la nation, mais plutôt des gens de métier comme le reste du monde».*²

De prime abord, il semble qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de trop réfléchir pour aboutir à une telle conclusion. Mais dans le monde académique, peu de personnes s'en rendent compte. Quoi qu'il en soit, l'observation de Ali Harb est d'une grande pertinence

¹ Candidat au Ph.D. en science politique, Université du Québec à Montréal.

² Ali Harb, *Les illusions de l'élite ou la critique de l'intellectuel*, Le Centre culturel arabe, Beyrouth-Casablanca, 1996, p. 81 (en arabe. C'est nous qui traduisons et soulignons).

alors qu'on est toujours bombardé par des discours sur la «mission sociale» de l'Université et le «rôle» de l'intellectuel.³

Or, ce qui est frappant, dans un contexte budgétaire nous dit-on difficile, c'est le *retour*—pour utiliser une terminologie en vogue—des discours d'auto-justification de l'Université *administratrice*: il faut avoir des mesures pour aider les étudiants dans leur cheminement, améliorer leur encadrement, les intégrer aux différents groupes de recherche, etc.

Rien n'est plus loin de la réalité que ces vœux mesquins: 1) les étudiants vivent dans une situation précaire, 2) une fine minorité de professeur-e-s font de l'encadrement, alors qu'on passe des heures dans des cours—appelés séminaires—à discuter du sexe des anges et 3) beaucoup de groupes de recherche et chaires d'étude ne font que propager les idées de leurs titulaires, de ceux qui pensent comme eux et, surtout, de leurs «sponsors».⁴ Et ce qui est encore plus frappant, c'est que plus les portes de l'Université s'ouvrent aux bailleurs de fonds privés, plus on insiste sur la pseudo-objectivité et la pseudo-scientificité des différentes disciplines, en particulier les sciences humaines et sociales.

Mais les secteurs, qui semblent échapper aux compressions budgétaires, sont l'Administration et le Service de sécurité, et pour une bonne cause. Alors que la première administre des *usagers*, le second surveille une *clientèle* universitaire affamée qui ne s'empêche pas de voler un ouvrage ou d'en arracher certaines pages pour sauver quelques sous.

Dans un pareil état que fait le «mouvement» étudiant? C'est juste qu'elles poussent comme des champignons, mais les associations étudiantes font tout sauf défendre les bonnes causes et, dans bien des cas, elles s'apparentent à du «crétinisme parlementaire»⁵. C'est louable de s'opposer à toute hausse des frais de scolarité—et il faut le faire—et c'est beau militer pour un tarif étudiant de transport en commun; mais il y a des choses plus importantes qui se font à l'intérieur de l'Université et passent «inaperçues», donc non contestées. Certains nous diront—ce qui est en soi une idéologie—que c'est le reflet de notre temps: chute des idéologies, fin des utopies et des thèmes fédérateurs, domination du néo-libéralisme, etc., comme quoi il faut attendre—d'après la constatation un peu cynique d'un des mes collègues—

³ Certains prétendent que tous ceux qui détiennent des Ph.D. sont des «intellectuels».

⁴ Edward W. Said, *Des intellectuels et du pouvoir*, traduit de l'anglais par Paul Chemla, Paris, Seuil, 1994.

⁵ Expression de Karl Marx.

l'éclatement d'une autre affaire de cul, prélude à un «mai 68», pour redonner vie à la vie étudiante.

Ce qu'il faut réclamer, c'est plus de transparence, plus d'ouverture et plus d'honnêteté intellectuelle. Que les administrateurs parlent ouvertement des problèmes de l'Université au lieu de seulement gérer la «crise» en se cachant derrière des discours boiteux sur le «nouveau virage universitaire» et je ne sais quoi encore. Que les professeur-e-s prennent, entre autres, l'argent de l'entreprise privée et du gouvernement—qu'on appelle abusivement *subventions*—mais qu'ils acceptent d'être critiqués pour les analyses-recettes qu'ils nous livrent parfois. Que les étudiants fabriquent et président des associations pour des fins de *curriculum building*, ce n'est pas un crime, mais qu'ils cessent de prétendre qu'ils ont à coeur les intérêts de leurs confrères et consoeurs. Comme l'a dit si éloquemment Edward W. Said,

Universities cannot afford to become just a platform for a narcissistic Moliere-like specialization. What you need is regard for the product of the human mind [...] Even inside universities, the prevalence of norms based upon domination and coercion is so strong because the idea of authority is so strong [...] It is so powerful that it's gone relatively unchallenged even in the very disciplines that we are engaged in.⁶

* * * * *

Programme de stage parlementaire Rapport 1999-2000

Leslie A. Pal, directeur
Carleton University

C'est avec plaisir que je remets mon deuxième rapport annuel sur le Programme de stage parlementaire.

Je tiens à remercier le greffier de la Chambre des communes de l'appui qu'il accorde à notre programme. Il a eu la bonté de nous fournir les services de l'un des membres de son personnel, Mme JoAnne Cartwright, qui remplit les fonctions d'administratrice du programme. M. Camille Monpetit, ancien greffier adjoint, et M. William Corbett, greffier adjoint actuel, ont eux aussi généreusement donné de leur temps non seulement pour choisir les nouveaux stagiaires, mais aussi pour les familiariser avec la procédure à leur arrivée à Ottawa.

⁶ Entrevue avec Edward W. Said, «The Intellectual and the War», *Middle East Report*, July-August 1991, p. 20.

Les nouveaux commanditaires et amis du programme ont également contribué d'innombrables façons, financièrement ou autrement, et je tiens à leur exprimer ici toute ma gratitude.

Stagiaires:

Le 21 janvier 2000, 87 candidats ou candidates nous avons fait parvenir leur formulaire de demande dûment rempli, ce qui représentait une diminution par rapport à l'année précédente (114) et ce, pour la troisième année consécutive en dépit d'une nouvelle affiche (généreusement commanditée par la Banque de Montréal), un site Web et d'autres efforts visant à donner une plus grande visibilité au programme. Voici les stagiaires pour 1999-2000:

Nancy L. Beattie

Nancy Beattie a grandi dans les Cantons de l'Est, au Québec. Diplômée récemment de Bishop's University (histoire et anthropologie), elle a toujours participé activement aux activités hors-programme et communautaires. Elle a pris part à des échanges d'étudiants en Suisse et en Allemagne, au Pilgrimage Program des Nations Unies et au Battle of Normandy Study Tour. Journalisme, théâtre d'été, organisation d'un programme d'anglais langue seconde et coordination d'un programme pilote d'échange national figurent sur sa fiche d'antécédents professionnels. Elle a l'intention de poursuivre ses études après le Programme de stage parlementaire.

David Cashaback

David Cashaback est né à Ottawa, en Ontario. Il est titulaire d'un baccalauréat en science politique et en études russes de l'Université d'Ottawa et d'une maîtrise en science politique et en administration démocratique de York University. David a vécu et voyagé en Suisse et en Russie. Ses principaux intérêts de recherche sont la politique russe et les questions ayant trait à la citoyenneté et à la communauté politique. Parmi ses projets futurs, il compte aller en Chine et faire son doctorat à l'University of Cambridge.

Ed Gillis

Ed Gillis est né à North York et a été élevé à St. Catharines, en Ontario. Il a récemment obtenu, avec une mention très honorable, un baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en études internationales à York University à Toronto, où ses pairs l'ont choisi pour prononcer le discours d'adieu et où il s'est vu décerner le Bourse de compétence bilingue Escott Reid. Après son année de travail auprès des députés en vue de mieux se familiariser avec le système parlementaire et politique canadien, il entreprendra une maî-

trise ès arts en droit et diplomatie à la Fletcher School de Tufts University à Medford, au Massachusetts. Au cours des deux dernières années, il s'est beaucoup occupé de Libérons les enfants, un organisme de bienfaisance international, à Thornhill, en Ontario.

Marie-Josée Lafond

Marie-Josée Lafond est originaire de la région de la capitale nationale. Elle a obtenu à l'Université d'Ottawa un baccalauréat en sciences sociales avec spécialisation en science politique et une mineure en communications. Marie-Josée a travaillé à la Chambre des communes comme page, chez Lévesque Beaubien Geoffrion comme assistante et à la résidence du Gouverneur général comme guide touristique. Au cours des trois dernières années, elle a aussi passé plusieurs mois en Europe pour le ministère des Anciens Combattants, d'abord comme guide, puis à deux reprises comme guide en chef au Monument et Parc commémoratif du Canada à Vimy. L'an prochain, elle devrait commencer sa maîtrise en communications à l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), où elle a été acceptée.

Julie Normand

Née au Québec, Julie Normand est titulaire d'un baccalauréat en histoire et en communications de l'Université d'Ottawa; elle a en outre terminé plus récemment une maîtrise en politique internationale à La Sorbonne à Paris. Tout au long de ses études, elle a acquis une précieuse expérience professionnelle, que ce soit comme professeure de français en Saskatchewan ou comme chargée de compte chez Cossette Communication. Julie a aussi travaillé comme guide au Parlement, pour le maire de Clichy (en France), comme professeure adjointe et, plus récemment, pour l'Ambassade du Canada à Paris. Passionnée des voyages ethnoculturels, elle a participé à de nombreux programmes à l'étranger. Avec Jeunesse Canada Monde, elle a découvert la Thaïlande et ses études l'ont amenée en Russie, en Hollande et en France. Elle a profité d'autres occasions pour visiter le Mexique, les États-Unis et l'Europe.

Amy Nugent

Amy Nugent est née en République dominicaine de parents irlandais, mais elle a surtout vécu en Alberta. Elle a obtenu son baccalauréat ès arts avec distinction à l'University of Alberta et elle terminera sa maîtrise en science politique à l'University of Calgary. Son mémoire de maîtrise, intitulé «Prairie Populism and the Dysfunctional Myth of the Good Farm Wife» s'inspire d'une culture politique, à la fois conservatrice et radicale, dans les Prairies. Amy a pré-

senté sa recherche à la British Columbia Political Studies Association et à l'Organization for the History of Canada. Son étude sera publiée dans *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Great Plains Institute, University of Nebraska). Elle a effectué des recherches quantitatives et qualitatives dans les domaines de la politique publique, des affaires autochtones, du financement politique et des femmes en politique. Bien que ses recherches portent sur l'expérience canadienne, elle s'intéresse aussi au fonctionnement des systèmes fédéraux en général et à la politique de l'Irlande du Nord.

Nancy Peckford

Nancy Delene Peckford vient de Grand Falls, à Terre-Neuve. Elle a suivi des cours en science politique, en études françaises et en économie au Smith College, un collège privé pour femmes à Northampton, au Massachusetts. Au cours de la troisième année de ses études de premier cycle, elle est allée à Queen's University à Kingston, en Ontario, comme étudiante invitée afin de mieux se familiariser avec la théorie politique au Canada. Après avoir obtenu son diplôme au Smith College en 1994, elle s'est installée à St. John's, à Terre-Neuve, où elle a travaillé pour une société de placement. À l'automne de 1996, elle a commencé sa maîtrise en étude des femmes à Memorial University. Souvent invitée à prononcer des conférences et activiste locale, Nancy a été présidente de la Graduate Students' Union à Memorial d'octobre 1997 à mars 1999. À titre de membre d'un groupe local de femmes, elle a cofondé et dirigé G.U.T.S., Girls Unite to Succeed, un camp éducatif pour adolescentes en août 1997. Sujet de ses nombreux exposés, G.U.T.S. reflète l'engagement de Nancy envers des initiatives communautaires dans lesquelles des personnes, jeunes et moins jeunes, partagent leur expérience, leurs connaissances et leurs idées. Outre le féminisme, Nancy s'intéresse à l'économie politique au Canada, au rôle du sexe dans la musique populaire et, dans ses temps libres, au rugby.

Yves Yvon J. Pelletier

Né en 1973, Yves Yvon J. Pelletier a des liens avec les communautés acadienne et franco-ontarienne. Yves a obtenu son baccalauréat ès sciences en biologie à l'Université Laurentienne. Après avoir travaillé comme guide au Parlement à Ottawa, il a commencé à s'intéresser à l'histoire et au système politique du Canada. En 1998, il a terminé son baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en histoire à l'Université d'Ottawa. Il est en train de rédiger son mémoire, dernière étape avant l'obtention d'une

maîtrise ès arts à cette même université. Il s'intéresse aux divers aspects de l'histoire politique et militaire du Canada, tout spécialement du Canada français, et au rôle des aumôniers au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Sur le plan communautaire, il a fait du travail humanitaire dans des pays en développement et du travail bénévole au sein de l'Association canadienne des paraplégiques et de nombreux groupes confessionnels. Yves parle couramment le français, l'anglais et l'espagnol.

Jasbir K. Uppal

Jasbir Uppal est originaire de Surrey, en Colombie-Britannique; elle a grandi dans la banlieue de North Delta. Elle est titulaire d'un baccalauréat en science politique et en études françaises de l'University of British Columbia. Pendant ses études à UBC, Jasbir a travaillé comme monitrice auprès de ses pairs au Women Students' Office où elle a élaboré et animé des ateliers sur des questions comme les médias et l'image corporelle, l'antiracisme et l'agression sexuelle par une connaissance sur le campus. Elle a aussi passé la dernière année à AIDS Vancouver. Jasbir parle couramment l'anglais, le français, le hindi et le punjabi. Dans ses temps libres, elle aime faire du bénévolat et lire des biographies. Après le stage, elle a l'intention de faire carrière dans la fonction publique.

Justin Vaive

Justin Vaive vient de Victoria, en Colombie-Britannique. Tout au long de ses études, il a privilégié la politique canadienne. Il est titulaire d'un B.A. avec spécialisation en science politique et une concentration en études canadiennes de l'Université d'Ottawa. Justin est sur le point d'obtenir sa maîtrise en science politique à l'University of Victoria. Avant de devenir stagiaire, il a travaillé au Parlement et au sein d'autres programmes gouvernementaux, fédéraux et provinciaux. Au cours de sa première année à l'université, il a été page au Parlement, ce qui lui a permis de se familiariser d'une manière unique avec la démocratie parlementaire au Canada. Parmi ses autres antécédents professionnels, Justin a eu le privilège de travailler comme guide-interprète et guide en chef au Monuments aux Morts sur le Plateau de Vimy en France. Il a aussi eu la chance d'enseigner l'anglais, comme moniteur de langue seconde auprès de jeunes francophones et comme adjoint culturel à l'English Language Centre de l'University of Victoria. Plus tard, il espère être en mesure de contribuer d'une manière valable au processus des politiques publiques dans sa province, la Colombie-Britannique.

Les stagiaires sont arrivés à Ottawa à la fin d'août; la séance d'orientation de deux semaines a été suivie d'une période de deux autres semaines pour les entrevues avec les députés et la sélection en vue de la session d'automne. Les stagiaires ont commencé leur travail plus tard qu'à l'accoutumée, la session parlementaire n'ayant repris que le 12 octobre 1999.

Commanditaires

In 1998-1999, Stentor Ltd, l'un des principaux commanditaires du programme, a cessé d'exister, ce qui explique le déficit qu'a accusé le programme au cours de cette période. Cette année, nous avons perdu Canadian Airlines, qui contribuait dans le passé des billets d'avion (habituellement dix) afin de permettre aux candidats et candidates de venir passer une entrevue à Ottawa, et Consumers Gas (1 500 \$)

Le Comité de collecte de fonds, regroupant les commanditaires sous la présidence de M. Mark Yakabuski (Bureau d'assurance du Canada), s'est réuni à plusieurs reprises au cours de l'année et a conçu une trousse d'information à remettre aux commanditaires éventuels. Le comité poursuivra son travail au cours de l'année qui vient et je suis convaincu que nous réussirons à attirer plusieurs nouveaux commanditaires importants.

Fait à noter: les discussions entre le directeur du programme et la Banque de Montréal au cours de l'été ont amené cette institution à augmenter sa contribution – de 2 000 \$ à 40 000 \$ pour chacune des trois années.

Niveau I:

- Bank of Montreal/Banque de Montréal
- Social Sciences et Humanities Research Council of Canada / Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

Niveau II:

- Canadian Bankers' Association / Association des banquiers canadiens
- Canadian Cable Television Association / Association canadienne de télévision par câble
- Canadian Life et Health Insurance Association / Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurances de personnes
- Insurance Bureau of Canada / Bureau d'assurance du Canada
- The Co-operators / Les Co-operators

Niveau III:

- Bell Canada
- Brewers Association of Canada / Association des brasseurs du Canada

- Canadian Real Estate Association / Association canadienne de l'immeuble
- Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
- Nortel Networks
- Dow Chemical Canada
- Toronto Dominion Bank / Banque Toronto-Dominion
- Union Gas Ltd.
- Via Rail Canada Inc

Programme d'étude

Le Programme de stage parlementaire vise principalement à permettre aux stagiaires d'observer directement les pratiques parlementaires canadiennes en travaillant avec des députés du parti au pouvoir ou des partis dans l'opposition. Le programme d'étude vient compléter cette expérience; en voici les points saillants pour la période 1999-2000:

- une séance d'orientation de deux semaines au début de septembre: un vaste éventail de conférenciers ont présenté aux stagiaires divers aspects du système parlementaire canadien;
- des séminaires hebdomadaires, animés par le directeur et axés sur un choix de lectures ayant trait au Parlement canadien et à d'autres législatures;
- des séminaires spéciaux tout au long de l'année, organisés par les stagiaires eux-mêmes, avec des conférenciers invités;
- des voyages d'étude (y compris des séances d'information spéciales avant les voyages) à l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario (novembre 1999) et à l'assemblée législative du Québec (avril 2000);
- des voyages d'étude (y compris des séances d'information spéciales avant les voyages) aux assemblées législatives du Royaume-Uni, de Belfast et l'Union européenne (commandités par le gouvernement du R.-U. et la Commission européenne; janvier 2000);
- un voyage d'étude ((y compris des séances d'information spéciales avant le voyage) au Congrès américain (avril 2000);
- un travail de recherche sur un aspect du système parlementaire canadien.

Structure de direction

Les principaux comités et leurs membres sont:

Comité de direction: P^r François Rocher (président), Leslie A. Pal (directeur du PSP), les whips des cinq partis fédéraux officiels, Luc Juillet (représentant des anciens stagiaires), William Corbett (greffier

adjoint), Marc Renaud (CRSH), Nick Masciantonio (ACTC), Andrew Casey (ACCAP) et Peggy Morgan (ABC).

Comité de collecte de fonds: Mark Yakabuski (BAC – président), Leslie A. Pal (directeur du PSP), Nick Masciantonio (ACTC), Andrew Casey (ACCAP), Peggy Morgan (ABC), Carol Anne Murphy (CRSH). Howard Collins (Association des brasseurs).

Comité de sélection: Leslie A. Pal, William Corbett, François Rocher, David Dymont, Robbin Tourangeau.

Autres initiatives

Le site Web du Programme a été officiellement lancé à l'automne de 1999; une lettre a été envoyée à tous les directeurs et directrices de départements de science politique au Canada pour l'annoncer. L'adresse est www.pip-psp.org. Il est possible de remplir une demande directement à partir du site.

Le premier Prix de recherche Hales, qui sera décerné chaque année, a été remis à David Gamache Hutchison en septembre 1999. Le Prix Hales a été créé en 1999 en hommage à Alf Hales, le député fédéral dont les efforts ont mené à la création du Programme il y a 30 ans. La bourse de 500 \$, qui accompagne le prix, est offerte par l'Institut sur la gouvernance; elle est remise au ou à la stagiaire qui a effectué le meilleur travail de recherche sur le régime parlementaire. Le travail de M. Hutchison portait sur le rôle des secrétaires parlementaires. Trois travaux sont choisis chaque année par le directeur du Programme et soumis au Comité des prix qui fait le choix final. Les finalistes cette année étaient Alexis Roy, avec un travail sur la mise en place de l'assemblée législative de Nunavut, et Gibran van Ert, dont la recherche portait sur le sens contemporain de la notion de gouvernement responsable. Le Comité des prix regroupait James Hurley (conseiller spécial, Bureau du Conseil privé), Tim Plumtre (président, Institut sur la gouvernance et président du Comité), David Dymont (professeur titulaire, Carleton University) et le directeur du Programme (sans droit de vote). Le travail de M. Hutchison été publié par l'Institut; une version de ce même travail a également été publiée dans le numéro du printemps de la *Revue parlementaire canadienne*.

Nous avons organisé, au début de septembre, une réception pour les commanditaires (avec le concours de l'Association canadienne de science politique) afin de donner aux commanditaires la chance de rencontrer les nouveaux stagiaires.

Une Association des anciens stagiaires a été lancée en juin 1999; elle offre un solide appui au Programme et aux nouveaux stagiaires. L'association organise un grand dîner en juin 2000 et souhaite en faire un événement annuel. Elle a aussi commandité une réception pour les stagiaires en février 2000.

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Canadian Parliamentary Internship Programme Report 1999-2000

Leslie A. Pal, Director
Carleton University

It is a pleasure to submit my second annual report on the Canadian Parliamentary Internship Programme.

I would like to thank the Clerk of the House of Commons for his support of the programme. He has kindly provided the services of one of his staff, Ms. JoAnne Cartwright, to act as the programme's administrator. Mr. Camille Monpetit, the former Deputy Clerk and Mr. William Corbett, the current Deputy Clerk, have also given generously of their time in selecting the new interns and advising them on procedure once they arrived in Ottawa.

The many sponsors and friends of the programme have contributed in innumerable ways as well, financially and otherwise, and I wish to express my gratitude for their efforts.

Interns:

The programme received 87 completed applications by January 31, 2000. This was once again a drop from last year (114) and represents the third consecutive year of declining applications. This was despite a new poster (generously sponsored by the Bank of Montreal), a web site, and other attempts to raise the programme's profile. The 1999-2000 Interns are:

Nancy L. Beattie

Nancy Beattie grew up in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. A recent graduate of Bishop's University (History and Anthropology) Nancy has long been active in extra-curricular and community activities. She has participated in student exchanges to Switzerland and Germany, the United Nations Pilgrimage Program and the Battle of Normandy Study Tour. Her employment history includes journalism, summer theatre, English Second Language program organization, and co-ordination of a national pilot

exchange program. Nancy intends to continue her studies following the Parliamentary Internship Programme.

David Cashaback

David Cashaback was born in Ottawa (Ontario). He holds a Baccalaureate in Political Science & Russian Language and Literature from the University of Ottawa as well as a Master's degree in Political Science & Democratic Administration from York University. David has lived and travelled in Switzerland and Russia. His main research interests focus on Russian politics and questions surrounding citizenship and political community. Future projects include travel to the People's Republic of China and doctoral studies at the University of Cambridge.

Ed Gillis

Ed Gillis was born in North York and raised in St. Catharines, Ontario. He recently graduated with First-Class Standing from an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree in International Studies at York University's bilingual faculty in Toronto, Glendon, where he was voted Class Valedictorian by his peers and was awarded the Escott Reid Scholarship for Bilingual Excellence. After the current year working for Members of Parliament to enhance his knowledge and understanding of the Canadian parliamentary and political system, Ed will begin a Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy (MALD) programme at the Fletcher School at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts. For the past two years, Ed has been heavily involved with Free the Children, an international charitable and children's issues organization in Thornhill, Ontario.

Marie-Josée Lafond

Marie-Josée Lafond is from the national capital region. She holds a Bachelor in Social Sciences with an honours in political science and a minor in communications from Ottawa University. In terms of employment, Marie-Josée has worked for the House of Commons, as a page; for Lévesque Beaubien Goeffrion as an assistant and for Rideau Hall as a tour guide. In the course of the last three years she has also spent several months in Europe for Veterans Affairs Canada, first as a tour guide, then twice as chief guide at the Canadian Memorial and Commemorative Park at Vimy. Next year, Marie-Josée should be starting her masters in communications at the Université du Québec in Montreal (UQAM) since she has been accepted in the program.

Julie Normand

Born in Quebec, Julie Normand has a bachelor degree in History and Communications from the University of Ottawa and more recently, has completed her Masters degree in International Politics at La Sorbonne in Paris. Throughout her studies, Julie has gained valuable work experience from teaching French in Saskatchewan to working as an account executive for Cossette Communication. Julie also worked as a Parliamentary Guide for the Mayor of Clichy (France), as an assistant professor and, most recently, for the Canadian Embassy in France. Passionate for ethnocultural trips, she has participated in many foreign programmes. With Canada World Youth, she discovered Thailand and her studies brought her to Russia, Holland and France. Other opportunities allowed her to visit Mexico, the United States and Europe.

Amy Nugent

Amy Nugent was born in the Dominican Republic to Irish parents, but has lived most of her life in Alberta. She earned a Bachelor of Arts with Distinction from the University of Alberta and will complete a Master of Arts in Political Science this year at the University of Calgary. Her MA thesis, "Prairie Populism and the Dysfunctional Myth of the Good Farm Wife," is inspired by a prairie political culture that is at once conservative and radical. Amy has presented her work at the British Columbia Political Studies Association and the Organization for the History of Canada. She will be published in the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains* (Great Plains Institute, University of Nebraska). Amy has conducted quantitative and qualitative research in the areas of public policy, Aboriginal affairs, political finance, and women in politics. Though her studies are based on the Canadian experience, she is also interested in the operation of federal systems generally and in the politics of Northern Ireland.

Nancy Peckford

Nancy Delene Peckford is from Grand Falls, Newfoundland. Nancy studied Government, French and Economics at Smith College, a private women's college in Northampton, Mass. During her third year as an undergraduate, she went to Queen's University in Kingston Ontario as a visiting student so that she could better familiarize herself with Canadian political theory. After graduating from Smith College in 1994, she moved to St. John's, Newfoundland to work for a local investment firm. In the fall of 1996 she began her Masters in Women's

Studies at Memorial University. A frequent public speaker and local activist, Nancy served as president of the Graduate Students' Union at Memorial from October 1997 to March 1999. As a member of the local women's community, she co-founded and ran G.U.T.S.: Girls Unite to Succeed, an educational camp for adolescent girls in August of 1997. The subject of numerous presentations, G.U.T.S. embodies Nancy's commitment to community initiatives in which individuals, young and old, come together to share experiences, knowledge and ideas. In addition to feminism, Nancy's interests include Canadian political economy, the role of gender in popular music and, in her spare time, rugby.

Yves Yvon J. Pelletier

Born in 1973, Yves Yvon J. Pelletier has ties to both the Acadian and Franco-Ontarian communities. Yves holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology from Laurentian University. After working as a Parliamentary tour guide in Ottawa, he developed an interest in Canada's history and political system. In 1998, Yves completed an Honours Bachelor of Arts Degree in History at the University of Ottawa. Presently, he is completing his thesis, the final requirement before receiving his Master of Arts Degree from the University of Ottawa. His academic interests lie with various elements of Canada's political and military history, especially French Canada and the role of chaplains during the Second World War. His community involvement has included humanitarian work in developing countries and volunteer work with the Canadian Paraplegic Association and many church groups. Yves is fluent in English, French and Spanish.

Jasbir K. Uppal

Jasbir Uppal was born in Surrey, British Columbia and grew up in the suburban neighbourhood of North Delta. She holds a B.A. in Political Science and French Language from the University of British Columbia. While at UBC, Jasbir worked as a peer educator at the Women Students' Office developing and conducting workshops on issues including media and body image, antiracism, and acquaintance sexual assault on campus. She also spent the past year at AIDS Vancouver. Jasbir is fluent in English, French, Hindi and Punjabi. In her spare time, she enjoys doing volunteer work and reading biographies. After the internship, she plans to pursue a career in the Public Service.

Justin Vaive

Justin Vaive hails from Victoria, British Columbia. His academic career has heavily focused on the

study of Canadian politics. He holds an Honours BA in political science with a concentration in Canadian Studies from the University of Ottawa. Justin is nearing completion of his political science MA degree from the University of Victoria. Before becoming an intern, Justin has enjoyed previous experience working in parliament and for other federal and provincial government programs. In his first year of university, Justin was a parliamentary page which permitted him to gain a unique appreciation of Canada's parliamentary democracy from the 'inside'. Among other employment experiences, Justin has had the privilege of working as an interpretive guide and chief guide at the Canadian war memorial at Vimy Ridge in France. Finally, Justin has also had the opportunity to teach English, participating both as a second-language monitor for young francophones, and working as a Cultural Assistant at the University of Victoria English Language Centre. In the future, he hopes to be able to meaningfully contribute to the public policy process in his home province of British Columbia.

The Interns arrived in Ottawa in late August, and had a two-week Orientation, followed by two weeks of interviews with MPs and selection for the fall session. Assignments began later than usual because Parliament was prorogued and re-commenced October 12, 1999.

Sponsors:

In 1998-99, Stentor Ltd, which had been a major sponsor of the programme, ceased to exist and so the programme ran a deficit that year. This year we lost Canadian Airlines (whose contribution in the past had been the provision of airline tickets, usually around ten, to enable candidates who had to fly to Ottawa to come for interviews) and Consumers Gas (\$1,500).

A Fundraising Committee consisting of sponsors and with Mr. Mark Yakabuski (Insurance Bureau of Canada) as Chair met several times throughout the year and designed an information package with which to approach new sponsors. This will be pursued over the next year, and I am confident that we will attract several significant new sponsors.

Happily, discussions between the Director and the Bank of Montreal over the summer led the Bank to increase its contribution from \$2000 to \$40,000 (for each of three years).

Level I:

- Bank of Montreal/Banque de Montréal

- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/Conseil de recherches en sciences Humaines du Canada

Level II:

- Canadian Bankers' Association/Association des banquiers canadiens
- Canadian Cable Television Association/Association canadienne de télévision par câble
- Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association/Association canadienne des compagnies d'assurances de personnes
- Insurance Bureau of Canada/Bureau d'assurance du Canada
- The Co-operators/Les Co-operators

Level III:

- Bell Canada
- Brewers Association of Canada/Association des Brasseurs du Canada
- Canadian Real Estate Association/Association canadienne de l'immeuble
- Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
- Nortel Networks
- Dow Chemical Canada
- Toronto Dominion Bank/Banque Toronto Dominion
- Union Gas Ltd.
- Via Rail Canada Inc

Study Programme:

The main purpose of the programme is to permit the Interns to observe Canadian parliamentary practice first hand through working with government and opposition MPs. The Study Programme supplements this experience. The 1999-2000 Study Programme consisted of:

- a two-week orientation session in early September with a wide variety of speakers that introduced various aspects of the Canadian parliamentary system to them
- weekly seminars with the Director to discuss a specially selected set of readings dealing with the Canadian parliament and comparative legislatures
- special seminars throughout the year, organized by the Interns themselves, with special guest speakers
- study tour (including special pre-tour briefings) of the legislatures of Ontario (November 1999) and Quebec (April 2000)

- study tour (including special pre-tour briefings) of the legislatures of the United Kingdom, Belfast, and the European Union (sponsored by the UK government and the European Commission; January 2000)
- study tour (including special pre-tour briefings) of the American Congress (April 2000)
- research paper on some aspect of the Canadian parliamentary system

Governance:

The key committees and their members are:

Governance Committee: Prof. François Rocher (Chair), Leslie A. Pal (PIP Director), the Whips of the five official federal parties, Luc Juillet (Alumni Representative), William Corbett (Deputy Clerk), Marc Renaud (SSHRC), Nick Masciantonio (CCTA), Andrew Casey (CLHIA), Peggy Morgan (CBA).

Fundraising Committee: Mark Yakabuski (IBC-Chair), Leslie A. Pal (PIP Director), Nick Masciantonio (CCTA), Andrew Casey (CLHIA), Peggy Morgan (CBA), Carol Anne Murphy (SSHRC), Howard Collins (Brewers' Association)

Selection Committee: Leslie A. Pal, William Corbett, François Rocher, David Dymont, Robbin Tourangeau

Other Initiatives:

The Programme's web site was officially launched in the fall of 1999, and all chairs of departments of political science in Canada were sent a letter with the announcement. The address is www.pip-psp.org. The site has on-line application capabilities.

The first annual Hales Research Award was granted to David Gamache Hutchison in September 1999. The Hales Award was established in 1999 to honour Alf Hales, the federal MP whose efforts led to the creation of the Programme 30 years ago. The \$500 annual award is donated by the Institute on Governance, and goes to the best paper on parliamentary governance submitted by an intern. Mr. Hutchison's paper was on the role of Parliamentary Secretaries. Three papers are selected each year by the Director and submitted to the Awards Committee, which makes the final selection. The runners-up this year were Alexis Roy, with a paper on the establishment of Nunavut's legislature, and Gibran van Ert, with a paper on the contemporary meaning of responsible government. The Awards Committee

comprised James Hurley (Special Advisor, Privy Council Office), Tim Plumptre (President, Institute on Governance, and Chair of the Committee), David Dymont (Professor, Carleton University), and the Director (non-voting). Mr. Hutchison's paper was published by the Institute, and a version was also published in the spring issue of *Canadian Parliamentary Review*.

We have instituted a Sponsors Reception in early September (hosted by the Canadian Political Science Association) to give sponsors an early opportunity to meet the new Interns.

An Alumni Association was launched in June, 1999, and has provided strong support for the Programme and the new Interns. The Association is organizing a major dinner for June 2000 which it hopes will become an annual event. It also sponsored a reception for the Interns in February, 2000.

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Ontario Legislature Internship Programme Annual Report 2000

Robert J. Williams
University of Waterloo
Academic Director

The 1998-99 Interns were involved in the 1999 Ontario provincial election as part of their placement. This is always a challenging time for the Programme since partisan loyalties are high and when the writ is dropped Interns may not actually be placed with MPPs they would personally prefer to support in a campaign. After careful evaluation of the opportunities which various placements might provide during the campaign, all Interns ended up working in the election, adding new areas of expertise to their resumé!

The 1998-99 Interns also traveled to the United Kingdom in late June with members of our Programme Committee at Queen's Park, Donna Bryce and Ray McLellan (who was in the UK on a private visit), for an extensive programme involving MPs and staff at Westminster, party officials and others, including the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. This year, the group also traveled to Edinburgh to study the newly-created Scottish Assembly. Prof David Docherty, of Wilfrid Laurier University, a former Ontario Intern and member of our selection committee, joined in the Westminster portion of the visit. I wish to thank most sincerely Melanie Mar-

shall of the British Consulate General in Toronto and the Overseas Visitors Section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London who handled the arrangements for that visit.

OLIP's Class of '99 was selected from a strong applicant pool. Its members are:

- Emily Bain, BA (Wilfrid Laurier)
- Jennifer Harrington, BA (McMaster)
- Stephanie Lu, BA (Toronto)
- Kevin Machida, BA (Alberta - Faculté St. Jean)
- Brandy Miller, BA (Carleton), MA (Windsor)
- Chris Morley, BA (Guelph)
- Andrew Owen, BA (Queen's)
- Priya Suagh, BA (Toronto)

After the initial briefings with officers of the House and other public figures in Ontario, the Interns have been heavily involved in the work of the House and its committees. They have also carried out a round of meetings with Cabinet ministers, senior members of the public service, OLIP sponsors, other public figures and members of the media. The Interns paid an 'official' visit to the Parliamentary Interns in November and hosted a reciprocal visit to Queen's Park by their counterparts from Ottawa which involved meetings with prominent political figures, as well as providing opportunities to explore policy developments and political affairs in the two jurisdictions. In the spring, the Interns traveled to Victoria and Regina and were introduced to the dynamics of provincial politics in British Columbia and Saskatchewan by a number of helpful people (including Betsi Curdie and the BC Interns, Paul Tennant, Gordon Barnhardt and our own Donna Bryce, who was on secondment at the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly when the Interns visited). While BC politics has its share of absorbing developments, this was the first time Interns had visited Saskatchewan and they were able to meet many interesting people, including academic colleagues, cabinet ministers, party leaders and the Lieutenant Governor. Interns also made a trip to Quebec City and in June hosted a reciprocal visit from their Quebec counterparts.

As is the case with the Parliamentary programme, Ontario Interns spend time on both sides of the House. In 1999-2000, this was an additional challenge since, as many will know, the number of seats in the Ontario Assembly was reduced from 130 to 103, thereby diminishing the number of potential MPP sponsors. After some anxious days and extra efforts to educate Members about the Programme,

all Interns eventually found valuable placements. Over the year, eight worked for PC MPPs, six worked for Liberals and two for New Democrats. The placements were:

Emily Bain	Dominic Agostino (Lib-Hamilton East) David Tilson (PC - Dufferin-Peel-Wellington-Grey)
Jenn Harrington	Sandra Pupatello (Lib - Windsor West) Joe Tascona (PC - Barrie-Simcoe-Bradford)
Stephanie Lu	Brenda Elliott (PC - Guelph-Wellington) Lyn McLeod (Lib - Thunder Bay-Atikokan)
Kevin Machida	Gary Stewart (PC - Peterborough) George Smitherman (Lib - Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
Brandy Miller	Ted Chudleigh (PC - Halton) Frances Lankin (NDP - Beaches-East York)
Chris Morley	Michael Bryant (Lib - St. Paul's) Doug Galt (PC - Northumberland)
Andrew Owen	Marilyn Churley (NDP - Broadview - Greenwood) John O'Toole (PC - Durham)
Priya Suagh	Raminder Gill (PC - Bramalea-Gore-Malton-Springdale) Dwight Duncan (Lib - Windsor-St. Clair)

We are most appreciative of the support for the Programme which these Members have shown by offering places in their offices to Interns. We will, however, be seeking to modify our placement process to reduce the anxiety which seems to accompany the allocation of assignments. Despite these complications, I believe that the Programme continues to be viewed in positive terms by well-nigh all members who participate.

OLIP is, as most CPSA members know, primarily dependent upon the Board of Internal Economy of the Ontario Legislative Assembly for financial support. For more years than I have been involved, the allocation was \$166,000. I am happy to report that we have obtained a slight budgetary increase for 2000 - 2001 to support our efforts to promote the Programme more effectively.

OLIP has, however, a number of private sector partners whose financial support allows Interns to travel to their Member's constituency or to accompany the Member on committee or other official business and to visit other jurisdictions, as well as permitting other Programme educational activities. In 1999- 2000, our sponsors include

- Bell Canada
- The Co-operators Insurance
- Dominion of Canada General Insurance
- Eli Lilly
- Enbridge
- Environics Research Group Limited
- G.P. Murray Research Limited
- Glaxo Wellcome Canada
- Inco
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario
- Insurance Brokers Association of Ontario
- Insurance Bureau of Canada
- The Jeffrey Group
- National Public Relations
- Novartis Pharmaceuticals
- Ontario Pork
- Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation
- The Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation
- Public Perspectives
- Rx&D
- Union Gas

This year, I am pleased to welcome three new sponsors, who were "recruited" by the Interns themselves: Credit Union Central of Ontario, Labatt Breweries Ontario and the Angus Reid group. We are constantly seeking other new sponsors but look forward to a happy and mutually beneficial relationship with these organizations, as well as those who have been with us for some time!

I would also like to recognize the interest and enthusiastic support of the members of the Churchill Society for Parliamentary Democracy, who invited the Interns to their annual dinner and other Society events and who are working with us on further sponsorship opportunities. In addition, Interns have visited several of our sponsors (such as OSSTF, Eli Lilly and G.P. Murray Research) to discuss their work and their perspectives on public affairs in Ontario.

As I did last year, I must report that the applicant pool for OLIP has declined precipitously; the only consolation is that PIP had a similar experience! We

are putting in place some steps to publicize the Programme more effectively and to enhance the Intern experience as ways to build up the number of good students who apply. We try to select Interns with care, but we are not seeking only to those with the highest grades. The work which Interns do is varied and often collaborative. The best Interns are repeatedly students who have been active, personable, responsible and industrious, not necessarily those who are the best researchers and writers. I urge fellow CPSA members to continue to support the Ontario Legislature Internship Programme by encouraging these kinds of students to apply.

Despite this discouraging pattern regarding the overall size of the applicant pool, I believe that we have an excellent group of Interns who will constitute the 25th OLIP Class in September:

- Ted Flett (BA, McMaster), Dundas, ON
- Amy Dickieson (BA, Guelph), Palmerston, ON
- Rebecca Gosevitz (BA, Toronto), Toronto, ON
- Tyler Langlois (BA, Laurentian), Rutherglen, ON
- Michelle MacDonald (BA, WLU; MA, McMaster), Elmvale, ON
- Daniel Malik (BA, York; MPA Carleton), Toronto, ON
- Nande Parandare (BA, MA, Toronto), Toronto, ON
- Rachel Sheer (BA, Trent), Toronto, ON

I very much look forward to working with them, especially as we plan to observe this special anniversary of the Programme.

OLIP has many supporters and friends at Queen's Park and among them I would like to acknowledge the Hon. Gary Carr who has become a friend to the Programme since he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the fall of 1999 and Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House, who is another important patron. Thanks are also extended to innumerable individual staff members in the Office of the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker's Office, the Clerk's Office, the Committees Branch and other facilities and offices who provide help of various kinds.

Serving as Director from a distance poses occasional problems, but I am able to call on a Programme Committee at Queen's Park consisting of Donna Bryce of the Committees Branch and Ray McLellan of the Legislative Research Service when problems or questions arise. I sincerely appreciate their labour and counsel on behalf of the programme

this past year. I also appreciate the assistance of David Docherty in the selection process.

Finally, at Waterloo, I want to thank Sue DeAngelis, the Programme Secretary, who looks after the many details of the Programme. Sue learned the job quickly - and very well - and has already made my efforts more effective. OLIP has developed a resourceful working arrangement with CJPS since Sue will handle work for both of these CPSA endeavours while they are based at the University of Waterloo.

It continues to be a great honour to serve the CPSA in my capacity as Academic Director of OLIP. I would be pleased to hear from all members who have advice to give or questions to ask. We must have been doing some things right to survive for twenty-five years, but OLIP will never be immune to improvement!

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Programme de stage de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario

Rapport annuel 2000

Robert J. Williams
University of Waterloo
Directeur du programme

Les stagiaires de 1998-1999 ont eu à s'occuper des élections provinciales 1999 en Ontario. C'est toujours pour le Programme une période exaltante, car les passions partisans battent alors leur plein et que, lorsque le bref d'élection est émis, les stagiaires ne se retrouvent pas nécessairement avec les députés qu'ils soutiendraient personnellement dans une campagne. Après une évaluation soignée des possibilités offertes par la campagne, tous les stagiaires ont été placés et ont ainsi pu ajouter de nouveaux domaines d'expérience dans leur CV!

Les stagiaires de 1998-99 se sont aussi rendus au Royaume-Uni à la fin de juin en compagnie de certains membres de notre Comité du programme à Queen's Park, à savoir Donna Bryce et Ray McLellan (qui était au R.-U. pour une visite personnelle), pour une tournée complète: rencontres de députés et de membres du personnel à Westminster, de représentants officiels de partis et d'autres personnes, dont des membres de l'Association parlementaire du Commonwealth. Cette année, le groupe est également allé à Édimbourg pour étudier l'assemblée écossaise qui venait d'être créée. Le P^r David Do-

cherty, de Wilfrid Laurier University, ancien stagiaire du PSALO et membre de notre Comité de sélection, a participé à la portion de la visite à Westminster. Je tiens à remercier vivement Melanie Marshall du Consulat général d'Angleterre à Toronto et de l'Overseas Visitors Section du ministère des Affaires étrangères du Royaume-Uni qui s'est occupée des préparatifs pour cette visite.

Le groupe de stagiaires du PSALO en 1999 ont été choisis parmi un contingent de candidats fort intéressants. Ces stagiaires sont:

- Emily Bain, B.A. (Wilfrid Laurier)
- Jennifer Harrington, B.A. (McMaster)
- Stephanie Lu, B.A. (Toronto)
- Kevin Machida, B.A. (Alberta - Faculté St. Jean)
- Brandy Miller, B.A. (Carleton), M.A. (Windsor)
- Chris Morley, B.A. (Guelph)
- Andrew Owen, B.A. (Queen's)
- Priya Suagh, B.A. (Toronto)

Après les premières séances d'information avec les dirigeants de la Chambre et d'autres personnes connues en Ontario, les stagiaires ont été mêlés de près aux travaux de la Chambre et des comités. Ils ont aussi rencontré les ministres du Cabinet, certains des principaux fonctionnaires, les commanditaires du PSALO, d'autres personnalités et des membres des médias. Nos stagiaires ont rendu visite aux stagiaires de la Colline du Parlement en novembre et ont accueilli à Queen's Park leurs homologues d'Ottawa, ce qui a été l'occasion de rencontres avec des personnalités politiques et de discussions sur l'élaboration de politiques et autres affaires politiques dans les deux juridictions. Au printemps, les stagiaires sont allés à Victoria et à Regina et ils furent initiés à la dynamique de la politique provinciale de la Colombie-Britannique et de la Saskatchewan par plusieurs personnes dont l'aide a été fort utile (notamment Betsie Curdie et les stagiaires de la C.-B., Paul Tennant, Gordon Barnhardt et notre Donna Bryce, qui était détachée à l'assemblée législative de la Saskatchewan lors de la visite des stagiaires). Bien que la politique de la Colombie-Britannique offre son lot d'événements intéressants, c'était la première fois que les stagiaires venaient en Saskatchewan, ce qui leur a donné l'occasion de rencontrer un grand nombre de personnes passionnantes, y compris des collègues étudiants, des ministres, des chefs de parti et le lieutenant-gouverneur.

Comme dans le cas du Programme de stage parlementaire, nos stagiaires ont passé du temps des deux côtés de la Chambre. En 1999-2000, cela fut

un défi supplémentaire puisque, comme plusieurs d'entre vous le savent, le nombre de sièges à l'Assemblée législative d'Ontario est passé de 130 à 103, ce qui diminuait le nombre de députés pouvant accueillir un stagiaire. Après quelques jours d'anxiété et grâce aux efforts supplémentaires qui ont été déployés en vue de familiariser les députés avec le programme, tous les stagiaires ont trouvé un endroit intéressant où aller. Au cours de l'année, huit stagiaires ont travaillé pour députés du PC, six ont travaillé pour des Libéraux et deux pour des Néo-démocrates. Voici les stages qu'ils ont effectués:

Emily Bain	David Tilson (PC - Dufferin-Peel-Wellington-Grey) Dominic Agostino (Lib - Hamilton East)
Jenn Harrington	Sandra Papatello (Lib - Windsor West) Joe Tascona (PC - Barrie-Simcoe-Bradford)
Stephanie Lu	Brenda Elliott (PC - Guelph-Wellington) Lyn McLeod (Lib - Thunder Bay-Atikokan)
Kevin Machida	Gary Stewart (PC - Peterborough) George Smitherman (Lib - Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
Brandy Miller	Ted Chudleigh (PC - Halton) Frances Lankin (NPD - Beaches-East York)
Chris Morley	Michael Bryant (Lib - St. Paul's) Doug Galt (PC - Northumberland)
Andrew Owen	Marilyn Churley (NPD - Broadview - Greenwood) John O'Toole (PC - Durham)
Priya Suagh	Raminder Gill (PC - Bramalea-Gore-Malton-Springdale) Dwight Duncan (Lib - Windsor-St. Clair)

Nous sommes très reconnaissants envers ces députés qui appuient notre programme en accueillant nos stagiaires dans leurs bureaux. Nous essaierons toutefois de modifier le processus de placement afin de réduire l'anxiété que semble générer l'attribution des affectations. En dépit de ces complications, je crois que ce programme continue d'être vu positivement par presque tous les intéressés.

Comme la plupart des membres de l'ACSP le savent, le PSALO est financé en majeure partie par

la Commission de régie interne de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario. Pendant de nombreuses années et ce, bien avant mon entrée en fonction, l'allocation a été de 166 000 \$. Je suis heureux de signaler que nous avons obtenu une légère augmentation pour la période 2000 - 2001, ce qui nous permettra de promouvoir le programme avec une plus grande efficacité.

Le PSALO compte toutefois un grand nombre de partenaires issus du secteur privé dont l'appui financier permet, outre la tenue de diverses activités éducatives prévues dans le Programme, aux stagiaires de se rendre dans la circonscription de leur député, d'accompagner leur député lors de rencontres de comité ou d'autres affaires officielles, ou encore d'aller visiter d'autres territoires. En 1999- 2000, nos commanditaires sont:

- Bell Canada
- Bureau d'assurance du Canada
- The Co-operators Insurance
- Dominion of Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Générale
- Eli Lilly
- Enbridge
- Environics Research Group Limited
- Fédération des enseignantes - enseignants des écoles secondaires de l'Ontario
- Glaxo-Wellcome Canada
- G.P. Murray Research Limited
- Inco
- Institut des comptables agréés de l'Ontario
- Insurance Brokers Association of Ontario
- The Jeffrey Group
- National Public Relations
- Novartis Pharma Canada
- Ontario Pork
- Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation
- Public Perspectives
- Rx&D
- Union Gas

Cette année, j'ai le plaisir d'accueillir trois nouveaux commanditaires, qui ont été «recrutés» par les stagiaires eux-mêmes: Credit Union Central of Ontario, Labatt Breweries Ontario et The Angus Reid Group. Nous sommes constamment à la recherche de nouveaux commanditaires et espérons avoir des relations mutuellement satisfaisantes avec ces organismes comme avec ceux qui nous parrainent depuis quelque temps.

Je tiens aussi à souligner l'intérêt et le soutien enthousiaste des membres de la Churchill Society for Parliamentary Democracy, qui ont invité les stagiaires à leur dîner annuel et à certaines de leurs autres activités et qui travaillent en collaboration avec nous sur d'autres possibilités de commandite. En outre, les stagiaires sont allés visiter plusieurs de nos commanditaires (par ex., la Fédération des enseignantes - enseignants des écoles secondaires de l'Ontario, Eli Lilly et G.P. Murray Research) afin de discuter de leur travail et de leurs points de vue sur les affaires publiques en Ontario.

Comme je l'ai fait l'an dernier, je dois signaler que le nombre de candidates et candidats pour le PSALO a diminué abruptement; la seule consolation, c'est qu'il en est de même pour le PSP! Nous prenons les mesures nécessaires pour pouvoir annoncer le programme plus efficacement, pour bonifier l'expérience des stagiaires et pour multiplier le nombre d'étudiantes et d'étudiants qui présenteront une demande. Nous essayons de choisir les stagiaires soigneusement, mais nous ne sommes pas seulement à la recherche des étudiants qui ont les meilleures notes. Le travail qu'effectuent les stagiaires est varié et il se fait souvent en collaboration. Les meilleurs stagiaires sont toujours les étudiantes et étudiants actifs et sérieux qui se présentent bien et qui sont de bons travailleurs, et pas nécessairement celles et ceux qui sont les meilleurs chercheurs et rédacteurs. Je prie donc les membres de l'ACSP à continuer à accorder leur appui au Programme de stage de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario en encourageant ces genres d'étudiants à soumettre leur candidature.

En dépit de la baisse marquée du nombre de candidats, je crois que nous avons un excellent 25^e groupe de stagiaires pour septembre:

- Ted Flett (B.A. , McMaster), Dundas, ON
- Amy Dickieson (B.A., Guelph), Palmerston, ON
- Rebecca Gosevitz (B.A., Toronto), Toronto, ON
- Tyler Langlois (B.A., Laurentienne), Rutherglen, ON
- Michelle MacDonald (B.A., WLU; MA, McMaster), Elmvale, ON
- Daniel Malik (B.A., York; MPA Carleton), Toronto, ON
- Nande Parandare (B.A., MA, Toronto), Toronto, ON
- Rachel Sheer (B.A., Trent), Toronto, ON

J'envisage avec plaisir la perspective de travailler avec eux, d'autant que nous célébrerons un anniversaire spécial.

Le PSALO compte de nombreux amis à Queen's Park; parmi eux, je veux nommer plus particulièrement l'Hon. Gary Carr, qui accorde son appui à notre programme depuis qu'il a été élu président de l'Assemblée législative à l'automne de 1999, et Claude DesRosiers, greffier de l'Assemblée législative, qui est un autre de nos patrons importants. Nous devons aussi adresser nos remerciements à tous les membres du personnel du bureau de l'Assemblée législative, du bureau de la Présidence, du bureau du greffier, de la Division des comités et d'autres bureaux qui nous ont aidés à plus d'un titre.

La direction à distance d'un programme comme le PSALO peut parfois poser des problèmes, mais je peux faire appel au Comité du programme à Queen's Park, lequel est composé de Donna Bryce, de la Division des comités, et de Ray McLellan, du Service de recherches de l'Assemblée législative, s'il y a des problèmes ou des questions. Je tiens à souligner combien j'ai apprécié ce qu'ils ont fait pour notre programme au cours de la dernière année. Je veux aussi remercier David Docherty qui a pris part au processus de sélection des stagiaires.

Je tiens enfin à remercier, à Waterloo, Sue DeAngelis, secrétaire du PSALO, qui s'occupe de tous les nombreux détails du programme. Sue a appris rapidement ce qu'il y avait à faire, le fait très bien et m'épaule dans mes efforts en vue d'être plus efficace. Le PSALO a mis au point une entente avec la Rcps puisque Sue s'occupera de ces deux activités de l'ACSP pendant qu'elles sont basées à l'University of Waterloo.

C'est toujours un grand honneur pour moi d'assumer la direction du PSALO pour l'ACSP. J'invite tous les membres qui ont des conseils à donner ou des questions à poser à se manifester. Nous devons certainement être sur la bonne voie si nous avons réussi à survivre pendant 25 ans, mais il y a toujours matière à amélioration!

* * * * *

**Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue
canadienne de science politique
Annual Report 1999 / Rapport annuel 1999**

Sandra Burt, Andrew Cooper, Diane Ethier,
Margaret Moore, Lawrence Olivier

Le 1er juillet 1999, deux nouvelles équipes éditoriales sont entrées en fonction. L'équipe francophone est composée de Diane Ethier (Université de Mon-

tréal), co-directrice, et de Laurence Olivier (UQAM), responsable des recensions. L'équipe anglophone, dont les membres sont rattachés à l'Université de Waterloo, est constituée de Sandra Burt (co-directrice), d'Andrew Cooper (co-directeur adjoint) et de Margaret Moore, responsable des recensions. John McMenemy (Université Wilfrid Laurier) a continué d'assumer la fonction de directeur administratif de la revue. Grâce à lui, la transition entre les équipes éditoriales précédentes et actuelles s'est faite en douceur et les nouveaux responsables ont bénéficié d'un appui administratif précieux et constant durant l'année 1999. Penelope Lister a assuré, comme dans le passé, l'édition des textes anglais, contribuant par son travail à préserver le haut niveau de qualité des manuscrits publiés dans la revue.

Durant la première année de leur mandat, les membres de l'équipe éditoriale anglophone ont soumis à l'évaluation des pairs tous les manuscrits qui répondaient aux critères scientifiques de la revue; les manuscrits jugés non conformes à ces critères ont tous été transmis au Conseil consultatif de la revue afin d'obtenir un second avis. En 1999, 74 manuscrits anglais ont été reçus par la revue. De ce nombre, quatre n'ont pas été soumis à l'évaluation des pairs par l'équipe Manfredi/Paul, et quatre par Burt/Cooper.

Cette façon de procéder a suscité deux problèmes. Premièrement, l'éventail des sujets abordés par les auteurs étant très large, certains d'entre eux, très spécialisés, sont susceptibles de n'intéresser qu'un très petit nombre de lecteurs de la revue. Faudrait-il, dès lors, envisager une révision du mandat traditionnel de la revue ? Le premier objectif de cette dernière a toujours été de publier les manuscrits d'un très haut niveau scientifique dans tous les champs de la science politique - l'histoire des idées politiques, les théories politiques contemporaines, les relations internationales et la politique étrangère, les processus et les institutions gouvernementales, les comportements politiques, l'administration et les politiques publiques. Le second objectif de la revue était d'être un lieu de publication privilégié des recherches innovatrices sur tous les aspects de la vie politique canadienne. **La revue devrait-elle conserver son mandat de revue omnibus? Les directeurs devraient-ils planifier la parution de numéros thématiques de temps à autre?** Les directeurs vous invite à réfléchir à ces questions et à communiquer vos opinions aux membres des équipes éditoriales ou du Conseil consultatif. A partir du 1er juillet 2000, ce dernier sera constitué de Caroline Andrew, Edwin R. Black, Leah Bradshaw, Avigail Eisenberg, Tom

Flanagan, Michèle Lamont, Chantal Maillé, Kim Richard Nossal, Leslie A. Pal, François Petry, Jean-Guy Prévost, Mildred Schwartz, Jean-Philippe Thérien et Linda Trimble.

Le second problème, relié au premier, est l'augmentation de la tâche de travail de l'équipe éditoriale anglophone, suite à la décision de soumettre la plupart des manuscrits reçus au processus d'évaluation, et l'allongement subséquent du délai entre la réception d'un manuscrit et la décision de le publier ou non. En 1998, la précédente équipe éditoriale anglophone a envoyé 54 manuscrits en évaluation. La durée moyenne du processus d'évaluation a été de 98 jours. En 1999, 67 manuscrits ont été transmis à des évaluateurs. Depuis l'entrée en fonction de la nouvelle équipe éditoriale, le 1er juillet 1999, 61 manuscrits ont été envoyés en évaluation. Au cours de cette période de six mois, la durée moyenne de la procédure d'évaluation a été de 122 jours. Nous souhaitons raccourcir ce délai au cours de l'année 2000. Toutefois, l'atteinte de cet objectif dépendra de l'empressement des collègues à réaliser les évaluations. En 1998, 60% des personnes contactées ont accepté de procéder à l'évaluation du manuscrit qui leur était soumis contre 50% seulement depuis le 1er juillet 1999. La proportion des collègues qui ont accepté de faire une évaluation a été, durant la même période, nettement plus élevée du côté francophone: 52 sur 62 ou 84% (voir tableau 1). **Nous avons préparé un sondage qui sera distribué à tous les membres des départements de science politique au Canada. Dans ce dernier, nous vous demandons d'indiquer les champs de spécialisation pour lesquels vous possédez une expertise d'évaluation et le nombre de manuscrits ou d'ouvrages que vous accepteriez d'évaluer ou de recenser au cours d'une année. Nous vous demandons également de suggérer les noms de personnes, extérieures aux départements de science politique, qui selon vous devraient être sollicitées pour des évaluations.**

La problématique, du côté francophone, est évidemment différente. Le nombre de manuscrits reçus est beaucoup moins important; les manuscrits sont très largement concentrés dans certains champs de la discipline - comportement et institutions politiques canadiennes et québécoises, théorie politique, administration publique, femmes et politiques; les auteurs proviennent presque exclusivement du Québec ou des universités francophones ou bilingues situées à la frontière du Québec. Nous souhaitons en l'occurrence que les collègues francophones de tous les champs de la discipline et de toutes les universités canadiennes perçoivent davantage la revue comme

un lieu prioritaire de diffusion de leurs recherches et de celles de leurs meilleurs étudiants de doctorat. Il faut également signaler que 27% (6 sur 22) des manuscrits soumis depuis le 1er juillet 1999 provenaient de d'autres disciplines que la science politique. Dans certains cas, les sujets traités étaient très spécialisés et étrangers aux problématiques de la science politique. **Faut-il d'emblée les rejeter, afin de respecter la vocation disciplinaire de la revue? La politique éditoriale devrait être clarifiée à cet égard.** En ce qui a trait à la collaboration des évaluateurs sollicités, la situation est moins problématique du côté francophone qu'anglophone. Comme l'indique le rapport ci-dessus, 83% des personnes contactées ont effectivement accepté d'évaluer le manuscrit qui leur avait été soumis, mais après de nombreux rappels, dans la plupart des cas.

En 1999, nous n'avons apporté que quelques changements aux pratiques de la revue. Nous avons réduit de 35 à 25 pages la longueur maximale d'un manuscrit. Nous espérons, grâce à ce changement, pouvoir ajouter un article par numéro. Nous avons également réitéré l'intérêt de la revue à recevoir des manuscrits provenant de tous les champs de la discipline. Si vous souhaitez que d'autres changements soient envisagés, n'hésitez pas à nous le faire savoir.

Les tableaux ci-dessous indiquent la région d'origine et le sexe des auteurs et des évaluateurs de tous les manuscrits reçus et publiés. Bien que nous ayons eu une première année occupée, nous avons fait en sorte que l'évaluation des manuscrits et la recension des ouvrages soient les plus équitables et rapides possible.

* * * * *

Canadian Journal of Political Science Annual Report 1999

Sandra Burt, Andrew Cooper, Diane Ethier,
Margaret Moore, and Lawrence Olivier

On July 1, 1999 two new teams assumed the editorial functions of the Journal. Diane Ethier (University of Montreal) is the French-language editor, and Lawrence Olivier (UQAM) is the French-language book review editor. The English-language editorial team is located at the University of Waterloo, and includes Sandra Burt (editor), Andrew Cooper (assistant editor), and Margaret Moore (book review editor). John McMenemy, (Wilfrid Laurier University) is the Administrative Editor of the Jour-

nal. John ensured a smooth transition of editorial teams, and provided superb administrative support and advice throughout the year. In 1999, Penelope Lister continued to serve as the English-language copy editor. Her work has contributed significantly to maintaining the high quality of the published manuscripts in the Journal.

In this first year of their mandate, the English-language editorial team was committed to sending all manuscripts for peer review that met the scholarly standards of the Journal. In addition, the editors sent all manuscripts that they considered rejecting without peer review to a member of the Editorial Advisory Board for a second opinion. In 1999, 74 new manuscripts were submitted to the Journal. Of these, four were rejected without peer review by the previous editorial team, and four by Sandra Burt and Andrew Cooper.

The practice of sending most manuscripts for review gave rise to two issues. First, a wide range of topics is addressed by the authors of these submitted manuscripts. Some topics are highly specialized and may be of interest to only a small number of Journal readers. The editors are asking the members of the Association to review the Journal mandate. Historically, the Journal has had as its first objective the publication of outstanding scholarly manuscripts in all areas of political science, including manuscripts in the history of political thought, contemporary political theory, international relations and foreign policy, governmental institutions and processes, political behaviour, public administration and public policy. Its second objective is to serve as the primary publishing outlet for innovative research on all facets of Canadian politics and government. **Should the Journal continue to function as an omnibus journal? Should the editors prepare thematic issues from time to time?** The editors invite you to review the Journal's objectives, and communicate your views to members of the editorial board, or members of the larger advisory board. Effective July 1, 2000 the editorial advisory board will include Caroline Andrew, Edwin R. Black, Leah Bradshaw, Avigail Eisenberg, Tom Flanagan, Michèle Lamont, Chantal Maillé, Kim Richard Nossal, Leslie A. Pal. François Petry, Jean-Guy Prévost, Mildred Schwartz, Jean-Philippe Thérien, and Linda Trimble.

The second issue, which is related to the first, is that the volume of English-language editorial work increased in 1999 with the decision to send most submissions for review. This has resulted in an increase in the length of time between submission and decision. In 1998, the previous English-language

editors sent 54 manuscripts for review. The average review time was 98 days. In 1999, the editors sent 67 manuscripts for review. Since July 1, when the new editors assumed their responsibilities, we have sent 61 manuscripts for review. During this six month period, the average review time was 122 days. We are working to reduce that time in 2000. However, average review time is affected by several factors, including the willingness of our colleagues to carry out reviews. In 1998, 60 per cent of individuals contacted agreed to carry out a manuscript review. Since July 1, 1999 that proportion has dropped to 50 per cent. The rate of acceptance by French-language reviewers is much better. Of the 62 people contacted, 52 or 84% agreed to carry out the manuscript review (see Table 1). **We have prepared a survey for distribution to members of all political science departments in Canada. In this survey, we ask you to indicate your areas of reviewing expertise, and the number of manuscript and/or book reviews you are prepared to carry out in one calendar year. We are asking you as well to suggest the names of other people outside political science departments whom we might contact to solicit reviews.**

In 1999, we made a few changes to Journal practice. We have reduced the maximum length for submitted manuscripts from 35 to 30 pages, all material included. We hope to be able to include one additional manuscript in each issue, as a result of this change. In addition, we have revived the practice of encouraging the submission of field analyses. Please let us know if you would like us to consider other changes.

In the tables that follow, we have indicated the geographical location and sex of the authors of submitted and accepted manuscripts, and of the manuscript assessors. We have had a busy first year, and have tried to ensure fair and timely reviews of manuscripts and books. We look forward to working with you for the next two years, to continue the long tradition of publishing a strong Journal.

English Language Book Reviews

The book review editor has tried to give priority to books about Canada, or written by Canadian authors. This has not resulted in a large number of reviews of books on Canadian politics, in part because some of the people who write on Canadian politics do so in a comparative context (and hence their book is included as a Comparative book) and in part because the book review section does not include textbooks.

It appears (in Table 6) that the *Journal* is reviewing a large number of >comparative politics= books. However, it is important to note that this category includes a wide range of books, including case studies (on Indonesia, Brazil, Africa, democratization in the European Union) as well as books covering a range of cases, such as the recent book *Blood Feuds: AIDS, Blood and the Politics of Medical Disaster*.

Theory also appears to be a large category. It includes books dealing with historical political theory and contemporary political philosophy, as well as a large number of conceptual books that do not fit

into the other categories B such as Beck=s *World Risk Society*, or books on gender and the state, or women and work or the principle of sovereignty.

The book review editor is trying to increase the number of international relations books that are reviewed, but publishers rarely send international relations books to the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, and they must be requested. Also, there is a much higher rate of rejection of requests to review a book by international relations scholars.

Table 1 / Tableau 1

Geographical Location of Authors and Assessors / New Manuscripts
Répartition géographique des auteurs et des évaluateurs / Nouveaux Manuscrits*
January 1 - December 31, 1999 / 1^{er} janvier - 31 décembre 1999

	Authors Auteurs		Assessors Requested Évaluateurs à qui on a demandé		Assessors Who Agreed Évaluateurs qui ont accepté	
	English Anglais	French Français*	English Anglais	French Français	English Anglais	French Français
British Columbia Colombie-Britannique	7		21	2	11	2
Prairies	13		30	1	13	1
Ontario	21	4	105	19	57	15
Québec	5	16	35	35	12	29
Atlantic/Atlantique	8		12	4	11	4
USA/É.-U.	16		37		18	
Europe	5	2	12	1	3	1
Other/Autre	6		2		1	
TOTAL	81	22	254	62	126	52

* Les données portent sur les manuscrits soumis pour la 1^{ère} ou la 2^{ième} fois en 1999. Pour deux des manuscrits soumis, les informations sur les évaluateurs n'étaient pas disponibles.

Table 2 / Tableau 2
Manuscripts Published by Field / Manuscrits publiés par domaine
January 1 - December 31, 1999 / 1^{er} janvier - 31 décembre 1999
Volume XXXII

	English/Anglais	French/Français
Canadian Federal Politics and Institutions Politique et institutions fédérales canadiennes	4	1
Québec Politics and Institutions Politique et institutions québécoises	1*	1
Canadian Provincial Politics and Institutions Politique et institutions provinciales canadiennes	3*	0
Canadian Political Behaviour Comportement politique canadien	3	1
Historical Political Theory Théorie politique historique	3	0
Contemporary Political Theory Théorie politique contemporaine	2	0
International Relations and Canadian Foreign Policy Relations internationales et politique étrangère canadienne	1	0
Comparative Politics and Institutions Politique et institutions comparées	3	1
Public Law Droit public	1	0
Political Economy Économique politique	1	0
TOTAL	22	4

* One article is counted twice. The author focuses on Ontario and Québec.

Table 3 / Tableau 3
Summary Assessment of New English Manuscripts / Résumé des évaluations des nouveaux manuscrits en anglais
Submitted January 1 - December 31, 1999 / Soumis entre le 1^{er} janvier et le 31 décembre 1999
Volume XXXII

Manuscripts Submitted / Manuscrits soumis	74
Rejected without review / Rejetés sans évaluation	8
Rejected by assessors / Rejetés après évaluation	24
Accepted by assessors / Acceptés par les évaluateurs	9
Revise and resubmit / Reviser et resoumettre	29
Withdrawn by authors / Tirés par auteurs	4
Manuscripts resubmitted in 1999 / Manuscrits resoumis en 1999	19
- revised manuscript accepted / manuscrits révisés acceptés	17
- revised manuscript rejected / manuscrits révisés refusés	2

Table 4 / Tableau 4

**Summary Assessment of New French Manuscripts / Résumé des évaluations des nouveaux manuscrits en français
January 1 - December 31, 1999 / 1^{er} janvier 1999 - 31 décembre 1999**

Manuscripts submitted/ Manuscrits soumis	20*
Rejected without review / Rejetés sans évaluation	2
Rejected by assessors / Rejetés après évaluation	9
Accepted by assessors / Acceptés par les évaluateurs	5
Revise and resubmit / Reviser et resoumettre	4

* Ce chiffre est inférieur au nombre d'auteurs (tableaux 1) car certains manuscrits sont signés par plus d'un auteur.

Table 5 / Tableau 5

**Gender Distribution of Authors and Assessors/Répartition des auteurs et des évaluateurs selon les sexes
English and French Manuscripts / Manuscrits en anglais et en français (1999)**

	Authors / Auteurs*		Assessors / Évaluateurs	
	English/Anglais	French/Français	English/Anglais	French/Français
Female / Femme	25	6	38	12
Male / Homme	56	19	88	37
TOTAL	81	25	126	49

* Some manuscripts have several authors. / Certain manuscrits sont signés par plus d'un auteur.

Table 6 / Tableau 6

1999 English Book Reviews - Fields / Recensions de livres en anglais en 1999 - Domaines (Volume XXXII)

Canadian politics / Politique canadienne	12
Political theory / Théorie politique	28
Comparative politics / Politiques comparées	42
International relations / Relations internationales	9
TOTAL	91

Table 7 / Tableau 7

1999 French Book Reviews - Fields / Recensions de livres en français en 1999 - Domaines (Volume XXXII)

Politique canadienne / Canadian politics	4
Politique comparée (pays industrialisés) / Comparative politics (industrialized)	3
Politique comparée (pays en développement) / Comparative politics (developing)	4
Relations internationales / International relations	2
Théorie politique / Political theory	5
Administration publique / Public Administration	2
Droit et politique / Law and politics	0
Politiques publiques / Public policy	0
Femmes et la politique / Women and politics	1
Union européenne / European Union	3
Autres (méthodologie) / Other (methodology)	1
TOTAL	25

Table 8 / Tableau 8
Geographical Distribution of Reviewers, 1999 / Répartition géographique des critiques, 1999
Volume XXXII

	English / Anglais	French / Français	Total
British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	4	0	4
Alberta	2	0	2
Saskatchewan	3	0	3
Manitoba	1	0	1
Ontario	27	0	27
Québec	13	22	35
New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	0	0	0
Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	3	0	3
PEI / Î.-P.-É.	0	0	0
Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve	2	0	2
United States / États-Unis	14	0	14
Europe	9	3	12
South America / Amérique du sud	1	0	1
Other / Autre	3	0	3
TOTAL	82	25	107

Table 9 / Tableau 9
Gender Distribution of Reviewers, 1999 / Répartition des critiques selon le sexe, 1999
Volume XXXII

	English / Anglais	French / Français	Total
Male / Homme	61	18	79
Female / Femme	21	7	28
TOTAL	82	25	107

Around the Departments/Les nouvelles des départements

Brock University

Appointments:

Pierre Lizee was appointed to a tenure-stream position as Assistant Professor effective July 1, 2000. He will teach in the field of international relations.

James Kelly was appointed to a two-year limited term position as Assistant Professor effective July 1, 2000. He will teach in the field of law and politics.

The Departmental Scene:

The name of the department has been officially changed from Department of Politics to Department of Political Science, effective July 1, 2000.

A new concentration in International Political Economy will be offered in co-operation with the Department of Economics, beginning in September 2000.

Members' Activities:

Carl Baar began a five-year faculty renewal leave prior to his retirement in 2005. In the fall of 1999 he was appointed to the National Advisory Board of the Canadian Forum on Civil Justice. In the winter term of 2000 he was a visiting professor in the Department of Political Science at York University. He also holds, with Bob Hann of Toronto, a contract to evaluate Ontario's Mandatory Mediation Pilot Project. He has published several articles and given a number of public lectures during the academic year.

Leah Bradshaw will take over as Chair of the department effective July 1, 2000. She was also appointed to the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* for a second three-year term.

Charles Burton's leave of absence from the department will end July 1, 2000. He has been serving as Counsellor on Chinese domestic politics and human rights at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing and was the only Canadian academic seconded to work in the political section of a Canadian embassy. In the fall of 1999 he delivered three public lectures in Chinese at Chinese post-secondary institutions.

Ken Kernaghan has been appointed to a fourth three-year term as editor of the *International Review of Administrative Sciences*. He has also been re-appointed as a Senior Research Fellow of the Canadian Centre for Management Development. He continues to serve as Chair of the Amethyst Awards Selection Committee for excellence in the Ontario

public service. The fourth edition of his textbook, *Public Administration in Canada*, co-authored with David Siegel, was published in 1999.

Pierre Lizee's book, *Peace, Power and Resistance in Cambodia: Global Governance and the Failure of International Conflict Resolution*, was published by St. Martin's Press and by Macmillan (U.K.) in 1999.

Dan Madar's textbook, *Canadian International Relations*, was published by Prentice-Hall Canada in 1999. His other book, *Heavy Traffic: Deregulation, Trade and Transformation in North American Trucking*, will be published by the University of British Columbia Press and by Michigan State University Press in the spring of 2000.

Ingrid Makus was on sabbatical leave in 1999-2000. She is writing a book on the subject of identity politics and intergenerational justice.

William Mathie is director of the Great Books/Liberal Studies program at Brock. He presented a co-authored paper, "Newman's Idea of the University and Ours" to the Maritain Society of Canada in October. Another paper, "Tocqueville and Liberal Education" was recently published in an edited volume by the University Press of America.

David Siegel returned to full-time teaching in the winter term of 2000, after serving for several years as Associate Vice-President Academic. The fourth edition of his textbook *Public Administration in Canada*, co-authored with Ken Kernaghan, was published in 1999.

Garth Stevenson's book *Community Besieged: The Anglophone Minority and the Politics of Quebec*, was published in 1999. He was on sabbatical leave in the fall term of 1999 and began a new project, funded by SSHRC, on the evolution of nationalism in Ireland and Quebec. He returns to Ireland for another visit in May 2000.

Sarah Wayland is conducting research on the civic participation and homeland ties of Croatians and Sri Lankan Tamils in the greater Toronto area, funded by the Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement. She presented three conference papers based on the research during the academic year 1999-2000.

University of Calgary

New Appointments:

The Department is pleased to announce that Dr. Katrin Froese has moved from a limited-term appointment to a tenure-stream appointment. Dr. Froese will greatly add to the department's strength in

political theory and she has already made a contribution to the redesign of our 200 level offerings.

Department Activities:

On March 11-13, 1999 the Department was heavily involved in a special conference honouring Dr. Mildred Schwartz, "Regionalism and Party Politics in Canada." Also in March, the Department co-hosted Richard Falk's (Princeton University) series of lectures, "Humane Governance and Globalization," "Is There a Middle East Peace Process?" and "International Law versus Indiscriminate Sanctions: the Case of Iraq." From September 24-26 1999, the Department's graduate students played a leading role in organizing a University international conference, "Globalization: Convergence or Divergence?" The Conference brought graduates and faculty to Calgary from Canada, Europe, the US, South America and South Africa. On February 18, 2000, the Department co-hosted a talk by Dr. John Hamre, US Deputy Secretary of Defence, on "American Security in the 21st Century".

Over this winter and the coming fall the Department, together with the faculty's Research Unit on Public Policy, is co-hosting a series of lectures, "Human Rights and Human Security Policy Studies in the 21st Century," which will include scholars such as Jack Donnelly (University of Denver) on Kosovo and human security, Roger Southall (Rhodes University) on human rights in Malaysia and South Africa, and Peter Newman (Murdoch University) on sustainable cities. Currently the Department, together with the Department of History, is co-hosting for one year Dr. Kwang-shick Kang, an authority on Neoconfucianism and the cultural relationship between North and South Korea. The graduate student based journal, *Innovations: A Journal of Politics* is about to come out with its second issue.

The Department was pleased to co-host with the CPSA the January 2000 meeting of the Heads/Chairs of Canada's Political Science Departments.

Members' Activities:

Dr. Don Ray has brought together a SSHRC Research Grant and SSHRC Research and Development Initiative Grant with a major IDRC grant to launch his multifaceted, multi-country Traditional Authority Applied Research Network, which creates new conventional and electronic platforms for collaborative research into traditional authority, local governance and social policy in Africa.

Also in 1999 Drs. Anthony Perl and Lisa Young received SSHRC standard research grants, Drs. Shadia Drury and Kimie Hara received internal Kil-

lam fellowships, and Dr. Barry Cooper received a Donner Foundation grant.

Those coming up for sabbatical include: Dr. Kimie Hara, July 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000, "The San Francisco System and Regional Conflicts in the Asia Pacific"; Dr. Bodhan Harasymiw, July 1, 2000-June 2001, "Russia as a Criminal State"; Dr. Jim Keeley, July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001, "Nuclear Non-Proliferation and the Theory of International Regimes"; Dr. Carol Prager, Jan. 1, 2001-June 30, 2001, "John Stuart Mill on Non-Intervention"; Dr. Lisa Young, Jan. 1, 2001-June 30, 2001, "Analysis of Survey Data on Canadian Party Members".

For a departmental cohort of 21, the selected gross departmental publication figures for 1999 are 7 books, 12 peer-reviewed book chapters, 9 peer-reviewed journal articles and 2 peer-reviewed proceedings. In 1999, Dr. Jim Keeley received the Faculty of Social Sciences Teaching Award and Dr. Kimie Hara received the Faculty of Social Sciences Research Award. For 2000, Dr. Robert Huebert received the Faculty of Social Sciences Teaching Award, and Dr. Anthony Parel (emeritus) received the Faculty of Social Sciences Research Award.

The Teaching Program:

In response to the University's strategic transformation, the current undergraduate curriculum is undergoing a major overhaul which will hopefully result in more choice of offerings and smaller class sizes. There was in 1999-2000 a 7% enrolment increase in our first year (i.e., 200 level) offerings and a 6.5 % increase in our 3rd year (i.e. 400 level) offerings and a 5 % decrease in our 2nd year (i.e. 300 level) offerings. The Department participates heavily in the new BA in International Relations which has, over some eighteen months, acquired 100 majors. Currently there are 35 graduate students (9 PhD, 25 MA and 1 PPLA). Since the beginning of 1999 one PhD student, David Ding, who has since taken a tenure stream position at Okanagan University, and 6 MA students have convocated. The interests of our current PhD students include: Bill Ardiel on the management of organization and human relations and Canadian politics; Axel Hulsemyer on globalization and the institutional adjustment of federal states; Kari Jobin on US influence on Russian foreign policy and domestic politics; Trace Raney on rethinking citizenship, women's movement case studies of NAC and FAFIA; Theodore Kamena on populism and federalism in Canada, Australia, Switzerland and the US; Jennifer Stewart on comparative social policy in Canada and the UK; Lydia Miljan on the background and ideology of the Canadian media

elite; Pedro Marquez on Mexican reform and social policy.

University College of Cape Breton

Over the past year the Department of Political Science at the University College of Cape Breton has witnessed impressive growth. We have two new tenure-track faculty members - Dr. Lee-Anne Broadhead in International Relations and Dr. Andrew Molloy in Canadian Public Administration and Business-Government Relations.

Dr. David Johnson will be finishing his two-year term as Chair of the Department and will be going on a 12 month sabbatical. He will be spending part of his leave at Queen's University - Belfast studying both the Northern Irish Peace Process and regional development policy in Northern Ireland in comparison with Cape Breton. Sabbatical research will also involve work on a text in Canadian Public Sector Management (Broadview Press).

Dr. David Johnson attended the 2000 meeting of the Association of Canadian Studies in Ireland, held in Killiney, Ireland, May, 2000. There he presented a paper on "Representing the Political: Electoral Boundaries Policy in Canada and the Charter".

Dr. David Johnson has been retained by Stewart McKelvey Stirling Scales as an expert witness with respect to Canadian electoral boundaries policy and administration with respect to on-going litigation in New Brunswick.

Dr. Brian Howe will begin his two year term as Chair of the Department in July 2000.

Brian Howe begins the second year of a SSHRC Standard Research Grant on children's rights education and the impact of children's rights education on moral education and political socialization. He is completing his final year of a Canadian Race Relations Foundation Grant on children's rights education as anti-racism education.

Dr. James Guy was visiting professor at Mansfield University, Pennsylvania, in October, 1999. There he presented nine lectures on Canadian Government and Politics and the comparative analysis of political cultures in Canada and the US.

Dr. Andrew Molloy attended the 2000 University Seminar of the Canadian Centre for Management Development, Ottawa.

Recent Publications:

R. Brian Howe and David Johnson, *Restraining Equality: Human Rights Commissions in Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000)

David Johnson and Susan Hodgett, "Troubles, Partnerships and Possibilities: The Work of Making Belfast Work". (At the review stage with Public Administration and Development).

Katherine Covell and R. Brian Howe, *The Challenge of Children's Rights for Canada* (Waterloo: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, forthcoming)

R. Brian Howe and Katherine Covell, "Implementing Article 42 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child", in Anne B. Smith (ed.), *Children's Rights: National and International Perspectives* (Dunedin, N.Z.: University of Otago Press, 2000)

R. Brian Howe and Katherine Covell, "Schools and the Participation Rights of the Child", *Education and Law Journal* 10:1 (Fall 1999), 107-123

Katherine Covell and R. Brian Howe, "Working Adolescents in Economically Depressed Areas of Canada", *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science* 31:4 (October 1999), 229-239

James Guy, First Chapter submission entitled "Les fondements de la société politique canadienne" for a book by Manon Tremblay and Marcel Pelletier, Québec, Les Presses de L'Université Laval.

James Guy, preparation and completion of the 5th edition of *People, Politics, and Government* (Scarborough, Pearson Education, 2000).

James Guy, Preparation and completion of *A Manual for Political Science Instructors* (Scarborough, Pearson Education, 2000).

All members of the Department also supported and helped win an historic victory for the Faculty Association of University Teachers at UCCB during a bitter five week strike at the University College between February 11 - March 17th, 2000. The St. Patrick's Day Victory!

Université Laval

Congés sabbatiques 2000-2001:

Raymond Hudon: 1^{er} août 2000 au 31 juillet 2001

Diane Lamoureux: 1^{er} septembre 2000 au 31 août 2001

Albert Legault: 1^{er} juillet 2000 au 31 décembre 2000

Carol Levasseur: 1^{er} juillet 2000 au 31 décembre 2000

Réjean Pelletier: 1^{er} septembre 2000 au 31 août 2001

Louise Quesnel: 1^{er} janvier 2000 au 31 décembre 2000

Jacques Zylberberg: 1^{er} septembre 2000 au 31 août 2001

Prix et distinctions:

Alain Baccigalupo a reçu un doctorat en droit de l'Université de Paris 1 (Panthéon-Sorbonne).
Réjean Landry a été nommé membre à la Société royale du Canada.

Publications récentes et à venir:

Louis Balthazar et Alfred Héro, *Le Québec dans l'espace américain*, collection Débats.

Louis Bélanger, Article « Redefining Cultural Diplomacy: Cultural Security and Foreign Policy in Canada », *Political Psychology*, vol. 20, n° 4, 1999, pp. 677-699.

Anne-Marie-Gingras, *Médias et démocratie. Le grand malentendu*, Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1999, 237 p.

Anne-Marie Gingras (dir.), *Démocratie et réseaux de communication*, *Politique et sociétés*, vol. 18, n° 2, 1999, 174 p.

Albert Legault, publication du rapport annuel *Les Conflits dans le monde 1998-1999*, en codirection avec Michel Fortmann de l'Université de Montréal, IQHEI, 1999.

Vincent Lemieux, *Les réseaux d'acteurs sociaux*, Paris, Presses universitaires de France (collection Sociologies), 1999.

Gordon Mace et François Pétry, *Guide d'élaboration d'un projet de recherche*, 2^{ème} édition, revue et augmentée, Presses de l'Université Laval, août 2000.

Gordon Mace et Louis Bélanger, and contributors (dir.), *The Americas in Transition: The Contours of Regionalism*. Boulder CO, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999.

Louise Quesnel, *Urban democracy in Big Cities in Canada*, dans Oscar W. Gabriel, Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot, Hank V. Savitch (Dir) *Urban Democracy*, Leske+Budrich, Opladen. 2000, pp. 315-368.

Activités et rayonnement:

Sara Russo-Garrido a obtenu une bourse Rhodes pour étudier à Oxford à compter de l'automne 2000.

Raymond Hudon est le responsable de l'Accord de coopération entre Laval et Bordeaux, il contribue à l'élaboration et mise en œuvre d'un programme de rencontres biennales (Rencontres Champlain-Montaigne). La première Rencontre aura lieu à Québec à l'automne 2001. Les principaux partenaires sont la Ville de Québec, la Région de la Capitale nationale du Québec et l'Université Laval, d'une part, et la Ville de Bordeaux, la Région d'Aquitaine et les

établissements universitaires de Bordeaux, d'autre part.

Guy Laforest est président du comité scientifique au congrès de la Fédération des études sociales et humaines, Québec 2001.

Une équipe du Département de science politique, de la maîtrise en relations internationales et de droit, va représenter les Philippines lors de la simulation des Nations-Unies à New-York.

Subventions:

Albert Legault, subvention obtenue du CRSH (1999-2002) pour le projet : "The International Diffusion of Liberal-Democratic Norms: The Case of Civil-Military Relations" en collaboration avec des chercheurs de Queen's, Carleton, UBC, Collège militaire royal du Canada et Laval.

Albert Legault, subvention obtenue du ministère de la Défense nationale (1999) pour la création d'un site internet sur le maintien de la paix, en collaboration avec Manon Tessier, chargée de recherche à l'IQHEI.

Thèses soutenues récemment:

Louis Côté, *Le capital social. Examen de la notion à la lumière d'une étude empirique portant sur les conseils régionaux de développement du Québec*. Directeur: Vincent Lemieux

Jean-François Fortin, *L'État, les groupes d'intérêt et l'usage d'ententes de libre-échange dans la politique commerciale des États-Unis, 1980-1994*. Directeur: Gordon Mace, Co-directeur : Ivan Bernier

Hossein Pourahmadi-Meibodi, *L'intégration économique des Amériques : la consolidation de l'hégémonie hémisphérique des États-Unis?* Directeur: André Drainville

Jean-François Tremblay, *Analyse structurale des relations de pouvoir entre acteurs: le cas des Atikamekw, des Montagnais et des gouvernements*. Directeur: Vincent Lemieux

Université de Montréal

L'événement le plus marquant du premier trimestre de l'an 2000 a été l'embauche de trois nouveaux professeurs : Charles Blattberg (M.A. McGill, Ph.D. Oxford, post-doctorat Tel Aviv) en « idées politiques », Marie-Joëlle Zahar (M.A. McGill, Ph.D. McGill, post-doctorat Stanford) en « relations internationales » et Denis Saint-Martin (M.A. Montréal, Ph.D. Carleton, post-doctorat Harvard) en « administration et politiques publiques ». Les expertises de ces jeunes collègues, dans les do-

maines des idées politiques, des politiques publiques et des relations internationales, permettront de développer de nouveaux créneaux d'enseignement et de recherche dans chacun des champs concernés.

L'Université de Montréal ayant instauré, en 1989, un processus quinquennal d'évaluation de ses unités, le département a également procédé, durant le mois de janvier, à l'examen de ses ressources et de ses activités pour la période 1995-2000. Le bilan d'ensemble de cet exercice est très positif. Il démontre que, malgré les compressions budgétaires et la réduction du corps professoral, le nombre des inscriptions a connu une hausse spectaculaire; les études de premier cycle ont été l'objet d'innovations majeures avec la refonte du baccalauréat spécialisé et du majeur et la création de trois nouveaux programmes bidisciplinaires et pluridisciplinaires; la performance aux concours CRSH et FCAR a été très bonne; la qualité des recherches subventionnées et non subventionnées a été confirmée par la publication de nombreux articles dans les meilleures revues de la discipline; l'éventail de nos collaborations internationales s'est élargi.

Au plan de l'enseignement, la session hiver 2000 s'est distinguée, comme la précédente, par plusieurs innovations pédagogiques. De nouveaux programmes de stages en « communication et politique » et en « relations internationales » ont donné lieu à la création d'un poste permanent de coordonnateur des stages. Les cours obligatoires de première année, très fréquentés, ont fait l'objet d'une attention particulière : formation pédagogique sur le dynamisme des groupes-masse pour les professeurs et les moniteurs, recours plus systématique aux nouvelles technologies – logiciel PowerPoint, internet, serveur collectif, laboratoire informatique, etc. , création de nouveaux postes de moniteurs « seniors » en vue d'améliorer la coordination du travail des moniteurs et l'encadrement des étudiants. Une nouvelle expérience a consisté à offrir, pour un même cours « Analyse politique : théories et concepts », deux démarches pédagogiques différentes, cours magistral ou séminaire, les deux étant offertes par le professeur André-J. Bélanger.

Aux études supérieures, trois mémoires ont été soutenus avec succès depuis janvier 2000: Sébastien Dépelteau, *Le postmodernisme: une idéologie dé-mobilisatrice*; Monique Préfontaine, *Enjeux et décisions en médiation internationale: les accords de Camp David 1978* et Patrick Vanasse, *L'influence du niveau de décentralisation sur l'application du principe de partenariat dans les Fonds structurels européens*.

Souignons, en conclusion, que le professeur Laurence McFalls a été nommé directeur adjoint du Centre d'études allemandes et européennes.

Études et stages à l'étranger:

L'Université a mis à la disposition du Département dix bourses pour permettre à nos meilleurs étudiants de suivre un semestre d'études dans les Instituts d'études politiques de Lille et de Paris. Six autres étudiants pourront bénéficier des bourses d'études pour le Mexique, à la Universidad de las Americas à Puebla et au Centre de Investigaciones y Docencia Economicas.

Avec le concours de l'Office franco-québécois pour la jeunesse, le département a mis sur pied un programme de stage en France qui permet à six étudiants de se familiariser avec le fonctionnement des institutions politiques françaises. Ce stage comprend deux parcours : les deux premières semaines sont consacrées à la formation théorique par le biais de conférences, de rencontres avec des acteurs politiques et des visites; le deuxième parcours est pratique car durant quatre semaines les étudiants seront placés auprès de députés et pourront participer sur le terrain aux différentes fonctions du travail parlementaire.

Conférences:

Le cycle de conférences du bidisciplinaire communication et politique s'est poursuivi cette année. Après avoir reçu l'an dernier Jean Charest, Mario Dumont et le premier ministre du Nouveau-Brunswick, Bernard Lord, le Département a accueilli durant la session d'hiver 2000 trois autres conférenciers de prestige, soit Jean-François Lisée, Pierre-Karl Péladeau et Bernard Landry.

Pierre Martin et Richard Nadeau organisent par ailleurs une conférence à l'Université Harvard en mai prochain. Cette rencontre portera sur le thème des grands choix politiques et réunira plusieurs grands noms de la science politique tels James Alt, Kenneth Shepsle, Arthur Lupia, James Kuklinski, Donald Green, David Sanders, Dennis Chong, etc. Les communications présentées à cette conférence seront publiées par les Presses de l'Université de Chicago.

Mount Royal College

Mount Royal College will offer another applied degree - Bachelor of Applied Policy Studies - to begin in the fall of 2000. The new degree program has already attracted its first scholarship named for General John de Chastelain, who attended Mount Royal

in 1956, and, after a long and distinguished career in the Canadian military, plays a central part in the current political negotiations in Belfast.

"Policy Studies is the integration of politics and economics in both the public and private sectors at the level of policy determination," says Manuel Mertin, chair of the Department of Economics and Political Science. "Students who graduate from this degree program will be qualified for positions such as management and communications assistants, planning and co-ordination officers, and policy and economic analysts in private, public and not-for-profit sectors."

"Although Policy Studies is related to the disciplines of political science and economics, it is a field of study in its own right. Until recently, Policy Studies programs were available only at the graduate level," he adds. "Now, Mount Royal College joins a small number of universities in Canada who offer Policy Studies at the undergraduate level."

Mertin adds that several factors have contributed to a need for graduates with policy studies skills: projected attrition rates in existing policy-related positions; population growth and an increasing need for policy-related services; the increasing regulatory complexity of the new global economy. Statistics indicate that in Alberta alone positions available to Policy Studies graduates will increase 30 per cent by 2005.

President Tom Wood says the motivation to offer more applied degrees is coming from both students and the workplace. "MRC pioneered applied degrees to ensure our students have the skills and credentials to help them pursue successful careers. Where potential employers, the private sector and accrediting agencies tell us a degree is needed for entry into the field, then we will move toward applied degrees."

Mount Royal College now offers 14 applied degree programs in addition to diploma, certificate and university transfer programs: Bachelor of Applied Business and Entrepreneurship with streams in Information Systems, International Business and Small Business; Bachelor of Applied Child Studies; Bachelor of Applied Communications with streams in Electronic Publishing, Journalism, Public Relations and Technical Writing; Bachelor of Applied Interior Design; and a Bachelor of Applied Justice Studies. Another new degree, Bachelor of Applied Industrial Ecology, will begin in fall 2001.

University of New Brunswick at Saint John

New Appointments:

The Politics programme at the University of New Brunswick, Saint John Campus, continues to expand. We are now up to four full-time faculty members, our highest total ever. The newest addition to our expanding roster is Dr. Darin Barney. The former rugby player was born and raised in Burnaby, BC. He received his BA and MA from Simon Fraser University and his PhD from the University of Toronto. Darin's main research area is the politics and philosophy of technology and is currently working on the politics of digitally-mediated education.

Members' Activities:

We are also pleased to report that Dr. Leslie Jeffrey, who was hired in a tenure-stream position last year, successfully defended her PhD at York University last May (1999). Leslie's thesis was titled: "Sex and Borders: Gender, National Identity and Prostitution Policy in Thailand," and it was nominated for York Political Science Dissertation Award. She has also received a "new faculty" research grant from SSHRCC to study Thailand's foreign image.

All members of our department have been active this year. Darin's book, *Prometheus Wired: The Hope for Democracy in the Age of Network Technology* is being published in Canada and the United Kingdom by UBC Press, and in the USA by University of Chicago Press. Darin has also published, with David Laycock, "Right-populists and Plebiscitary Politics in Canada," *Party Politics*, 5:3 July 1999.

Dr. Joanna Everitt has published, with Elisabeth Gidengil, "Metaphors and Misrepresentation: Gendered Mediation in News Coverage of the 1993 Leaders' Debates," *Harvard Journal of Press / Politics*, 4:1 1999, 48-65.

Dr. Don Desserud has two articles appearing imminently. His "An Outpost's Response: The Language and Politics of Moderation in Eighteenth-Century Nova Scotia," will be published in *The American Review of Canadian Studies*, while his "Commerce and Political Participation in Montesquieu's Letter to Domville" is coming out in the *History of European Ideas*. He has also published "Montesquieu: French Studies: The Eighteenth Century," *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies* 1998, (1999), a survey of the literature on Montesquieu published in 1998. His current project is a study and translation of Montesquieu's *Travels*

in Venice. He also continues to publish a weekly column on Canadian politics in local newspapers.

University of Ottawa

New Appointments:

The Department is currently recruiting for a tenure-track and a replacement position in comparative politics and international relations. The Faculty of Social Science has also announced a tenure-track position in the new programme in governance, which the Department hopes will be awarded to a political scientist.

The Department Science:

We are pleased to welcome a visiting professor to the Department in winter term 2000. Teresa Gutiérrez Haces is a professor at the Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México. She is teaching a course on the geo-economic restructuring of Latin America & Canada (regional trade & economic integration).

Members' Activities:

Douglas Moggach is completing his term as Chair of the Department in June 2000. His replacement has not yet been named. He has been appointed Visiting Fellow at Clare Hall, Cambridge, during his sabbatical in 2000-2001, where he will be pursuing his research on Kantian and Hegelian theories of juridical relations, and on British idealism.

Members of the Department are also participating in two new interdisciplinary research centres established in the Faculty of Social Sciences. François Houle et Gilles Labelle are members of the Centre on Citizenship and Minorities, and Manon Tremblay is director of the Centre on Women and Politics.

The Teaching Programme:

The Department has created four new undergraduate courses under the new programme in governance, in English and French. These courses examine connections among public, non-governmental, and private sectors, and local implications.

University of Prince Edward Island

Members' Activities:

Professor Emeritus David Milne has published:

"Ten Lessons for Economic Development," in *Small Jurisdictions: The European Perspective*, to be published in March 2000, David Milne with Godfrey Baldacchino, eds,

"Lessons from the Political Economy of Small Islands: The Resourcefulness of Jurisdiction (London: Macmillan, 2000);

and delivered the following papers:

"What Malta can Learn from Other Small European States," presented to Victoria Business Club, Victoria Hotel, Sliema, Malta, October 1999

"European Trends and Canadian Federalism and Democracy," conference at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 13-15, 2000.

Dr. Barry Bartmann, Chair of the Department of Political Studies, who has been appointed Co-ordinator of the new Island Studies Programme at UPEI, delivered the following papers:

"Constitution Building in an Ancient State: the Case of Andorra" to the Commission on the Constitution in Torshavn, Faroe Islands.

"The Agony of East Timor: The Painful Birth of a Micro-state Towards a Strategy of Co-operation and Self-Reliance". The Small Islands of the North Atlantic.

"Options for Self-Government: the Aland Islands in the New Europe": paper presented in Mariehamn, Aland Islands.

Dr. Mark Yaniszewski holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Carleton University. His major doctoral fields were Comparative Politics and International Relations and included subfields in civil-military relations, comparative methodologies, and international conflict and conflict resolution.

Presently, Dr. Yaniszewski's research focuses on civil-military relations in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe. In this context, he has recently written a book chapter entitled: "Civil-Military Relations in Post Communist Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union" (in *The Evolution of Civil-Military Reforms in East-Central Europe and the Former Soviet Union*, eds. Natalie Mychajlysyn and Harald von Riekhoff (Westport: Praeger, forthcoming). Dr. Yaniszewski also presented a paper to the International Studies Association (ISA 2000) entitled "Civil Military Reform in Poland and Hungary: A Comparative Examination of the Effects of NATO Expansion" and contributed to a report on civil-military relations in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union on behalf of the Military Training Assistance Program/Democratic Civil-Military Relations Program (headed by Drs. Harald von Riekhoff and Natalie Mychajlysyn at Carleton University).

Future projects developing out of his doctoral research are also in preparation.

At the UPEI, Dr. Yaniszewski has taught: Introduction to Political Studies, War and Peace (half credit), Comparative Post-Communist Transitions in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union and, finally, Comparative Politics Methodology (half credit).

University of Saskatchewan

The Department Scene:

The Department of Political Studies is pleased to announce the appointment of Gordon Barnhart, Associate Director, University of Saskatchewan International and former Clerk of the Senate of Canada, and Andrew Hubbertz, Head of Government Publications/Maps and Microforms, University of Saskatchewan Main Library as professional affiliates in the Department.

Papers have been presented in the Department this academic year by Professor Melissa Williams (University of Toronto) on "Representing Equality: Women, Minorities and Fair Representation"; Roberta Cross (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade) on "Canada's Inter-American Agenda"; Professor Murray Fulton (Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Saskatchewan) on "Interdisciplinarity and Objects of Inquiry"; and Professor John Courtney on "Reforming Representational Building Blocks".

Jennifer Welsh (Hons '86 and Saskatchewan Rhodes Scholar) has published an article entitled "Is a North American Generation Emerging?" in the inaugural issue of *ISUMA, Canadian Journal of Policy Research*.

Sean Junor, President of the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union and an honours student in political studies, will be attending the Centre for the Study of the Presidency in Washington in March.

Jason Aebig (Hons '99 and former President of the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union) is the National Director of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations.

In early January 2000, the Department faculty assembled for a retreat at the Wanuskewin Heritage Park to discuss the political studies curriculum and forthcoming challenges for the Department.

The Department's M.A. program continues to be attractive to students looking for a one-year program in a smaller Department with a national reputation.

Members' Activities:

Professor John Courtney presented the Keynote Address to the Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Provinces' Political Science Association at Mount Allison University in October 1999. In November, at Pittsburgh, he gave a paper to the 15th Biennial Conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. Professor David Smith spoke on "Canada's Republican Silence" to a conference in December 1999 on "Constitutionalism and Society in Australia and Canada", organized by the Institute of Canadian Studies at the University of Ottawa.

Three term appointees in the Department, Paul Kopas, Cristine de Clercy and Peter Ferguson continue to be very active both inside and outside the Department. Kopas gave a paper on "Nationalism, Citizenship and National Identity" at a Mount Allison Conference in November 1999. De Clercy and Gordon Barnhart will be travelling to Vladivostok, Russia in April 2000 to present a series of university lectures on Canada's electoral system; the trip is organized by University of Saskatchewan International. De Clercy and Peter Ferguson received \$3500 from the University President's SSHRC Awards Committee for their project "Why the Polls were Wrong: Polling Interpretation, Methodology, and Reporting the 1999 Saskatchewan Election".

Kopas and de Clercy both completed their Ph.D. work this year at the University of Toronto and University of Western Ontario respectively. Kopas's area of research was Canada's national parks policy and de Clercy's was political leadership and innovative policy change.

Three of our colleagues will be returning to the Department on July 1, 2000 after leaves of absence. Professor John Courtney has been on a Killam Research Fellowship leave for the past two years; he has been conducting research on the future of electoral representation in Canada. Professor Joe Garcea has been on a one-year leave since July 1999 as Director of Saskatchewan's Task Force on Municipal Legislative Renewal. And Professor Kali Deonandan has been on a regular sabbatical leave.

Professor David Smith's term as Department Head will end on July 1, 2000 and he will then be on sabbatical leave.

The Teaching Program:

This year members of the Department have visited Saskatoon high schools to speak on three topics: terrorism, Quebec secession and why politicians are unpopular.

Ian Burgess and Jason King, two students in political studies, have been awarded inaugural intern-

ships with the Saskatchewan Department of Economic and Cooperative Development and the North Saskatoon Business Association.

In February 2000, Professor David Smith, Cris de Clercy and seven students in political studies attended the Social Union Framework Agreement conference at Regina organized by the Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy.

University of Victoria

The Department of Political Science at the University of Victoria has 13 regular faculty members, a DAAD Teaching Fellow in European Politics, Professor Oliver Schmidtke, and 6 Cross-listed and Adjunct faculty members. The Undergraduate program has been completely reformed to meet the needs of studying politics in the rapidly changing world of today, including a new stream to address political problems that cut across the traditional fields and disciplines, as well as enhancing the offerings in the four traditional fields of Canadian-BC, International Politics, Comparative, and Theory. The heart of the undergraduate experience is learning to think and write analytically and clearly. Each course has essay requirements of one kind or another and upper level seminars in each field emphasize speaking skills and team work. Under the direction of Professor Michael Webb, our students have won awards at the Model UN meetings.

The Department joined the Co-operative Education Program in 1999. Co-op students complete 4 alternating work terms during their 3rd and 4th years in addition to their academic program. Co-op work experience includes, among others, policy planning and administration with Foreign Affairs and International Trade Consular Affairs, the provincial Ministries of Children and Families and Education, and Elections Canada.

A new European Studies Program, directed by Professor Amy Verdun, a recent graduate of the European University in Florence, offers undergraduate and graduate concentrations in European Politics and is the center of an interdisciplinary network of courses on Europe across the Social Sciences and Humanities. The Program offers student exchanges with European universities, brings European scholars to teach and speak at the University of Victoria, and is involved in a number of research networks and projects.

The Department is associated with the Center for Asian-Pacific Initiatives, through Professor Robert

Bedeski, who is the Center's Program Professor in Human Security and Peace in the Asia-Pacific Region, and organizes student and professor exchanges with Asian universities. In addition, the Department is affiliated with the Center for Global Studies, directed by Professor Gordon Smith, Adjunct Professor of Political Science.

At the graduate level the Department has a unique and flourishing two-year, thesis MA Program, which attracts students from across North America in the four main fields. In addition, an interdisciplinary MA in Contemporary Social and Political Thought enables students to pursue theoretical research across Political Science, Sociology, English and History. The Department is also affiliated with the new MA in Indigenous Governance, directed by Professor Taiiaki Alfred, the first of its kind in Canada. Professor Alfred is a cross-listed Professor in the Department, as is Professor Frank Cassidy, who teaches Aboriginal politics. Although the Department does not have a formal PhD program, the University of Victoria offers an enlightened option called the PhD by Special Arrangement, with courses tailored to students specific research interests. Recent MA graduates have come from universities such as Laval and McGill and gone on to their PhD at Cambridge, Southampton and Hawaii.

Professor Avigail Eisenberg joined the Department in July 1999. She teaches Gender and Politics and Canadian politics; the latter along with Professors Ron Cheffins, Peter Meekison (Adjunct), Terry Morley, Norman Ruff and Jeremy Wilson. She also has interests in democratic theory and Canadian constitutionalism and is currently working on two projects, one concerned with trust in multicultural societies and the other with conflicts between the protection of minorities and fundamental individual rights.

Noteworthy faculty research and publication include Professor Colin Bennett, who is spending the 1999-2000 year at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard where he is the recipient of a Fellowship from the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. He is working on a book on the impact of globalization on the processing of personal information. This co-authored volume is a follow-up to *Visions of Privacy: Choices in a Digital Age* (1999). Professor Jeremy Wilson's book, *Talk and Log: Wilderness Politics in British Columbia, 1965-96* (1999) was short-listed for the inaugural Donner prize for the year's outstanding book on public policy. He continues to write about BC forest and environmental politics, and has launched a new project examining the impacts of transnational migratory

bird regimes on domestic policy priorities. And, Professor A. Claire Cutler will address the Copenhagen Business School on "Law in the Global Polity" in May 2000 and the Max Planck Institute on "Common Goods and the Role of Private Actors: Patterns

of Public-Private Interaction at the International Level" in June 2000.

Finally, the Department is the host of the BC Political Science Association Meetings, May 4-6, 2000. All are welcome!

Academic Positions Available/Offres d'emploi

Auburn University

The School of Forestry and Wildlife Science, Auburn University, is offering one or two graduate assistantship(s) in forest policy at the MS or PhD level. The start date will be in the summer or fall of 2000. Applicants should have academic research and/or field experience in some aspect of natural resource policy. A degree or expertise in political science, forestry, natural resources management, law, economics, political geography, or other related discipline is required.

The successful applicant(s) will join a multidisciplinary research team comparing forest certification policy and politics in select countries. Successful applicants will be required to research/study in one or more of the following areas:

- forest certification policy
- environmental forestry policy and politics
- international forest politics
- forest trade policy
- sustainable forestry initiatives

These stipends are supported by the School's Forest Policy Center and the Center for Forest Sustainability. Current annual stipend levels are \$13,100 for the MS and \$15,300 for the Ph.D. Out-of-state tuition will be waived for all successful applicants. In-state tuition of \$3,860 will also be waived for exceptional students. Additional funds are available on a competitive basis for very promising students. Please direct inquires to:

Dr. Ben Cashore, Assistant Professor, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences,
Auburn University, AL, USA 36849-5418;
tel: 334 844-1078; fax: 334 887-844-1084;
e-mail: cashore@forestry.auburn.edu

Interested parties may also visit web sites:
<http://www.forestry.auburn.edu/cashore/>
<http://www.forestry.auburn.edu/forestpolicycenter>
<http://www.forestry.auburn.edu/sustainability/>

The School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences has a strong research focus in a multidisciplinary setting. Faculty members are trained in political science, economics, ecology, and the biological sciences. Auburn University is a land grant institution. The combined collections of the Libraries contain over 2.2 million volumes as well as 1.4 million government documents. Auburn University is an EO/AA Employer; applications from minorities and women are encouraged. The award is conditional upon the student being admitted to graduate study at Auburn University.

Bishop's University

Bishop's University invites applications for a 10-month, limited-term, position in International Relations beginning September 1, 2000. Candidates should have a Ph.D. and a strong commitment to teaching. The ability to offer an additional area of specialization would be an asset. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Letters of application, along with a C.V. and the names of three referees should be sent to

Dr. Andrew F. Johnson,
Dean of Social Sciences,
Bishop's University,
Lennoxville, Quebec, J1M 1Z7
Email: ajohnson@ubishops.ca
Fax: (819) 822-9661

The University of Regina

The University of Regina, Department of Political Science, invites applications for a non-renewable, limited-term appointment to commence September 1, 2000. The areas of specialization are Canadian Politics and Public Policy. It is expected the appointment will be in the upper range of the Assistant Professor or lower range of the Associate

Professor level. A Ph.D. is required; publications and significant teaching experience would be an asset. Letters of application should be sent to:

Dr. Phillip Hansen, Head,
Department of Political Science,
University of Regina,
3737 Wascana Parkway,
Regina, SK Canada S4S 0A2.

Applications by email are also welcome at:
phillip.hansen@uregina.ca.

Closing date for applications: July 1, 2000. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements this advertisement is directed toward Canadian citizens and permanent residents. The University of Regina is committed to the principles of employment equity.

York University

The Department of Political Science in the Faculty of Arts of York University announces a one-year Contractually Limited Appointment in Canadian Politics to begin July 1, 2000. The successful applicant must demonstrate a commitment to excellence in undergraduate teaching and a record of scholarly achievement that will qualify her or him for admission to the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

The teaching load will consist of 2.5 full courses. The successful applicant must teach Comparative

Social and Political Movements: Latin America, Western Europe and North America (graduate seminar); Gender and the Construction of Global Markets (graduate seminar); and another 1.5 full course equivalents from among the following courses: The Political Economy of State Finance (honours undergraduate seminar); Topics in Canadian State Finance (honours undergraduate seminar); and Introduction to Canadian Politics (undergraduate lecture). Salary is commensurate with qualifications.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, appropriate samples of their scholarship and teaching evaluations and also arrange to have three letters of reference sent to:

Professor Stephen Newman, Chair,
Department of Political Science,
Room 669 Ross Building,
York University,
4700 Keele Street,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
(e-mail: sneyman@yorku.ca).

This appointment is subject to budgetary approval.

York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. The Department also encourages applications from visible racial minorities, aboriginal persons and persons with disabilities. In conformity with Canadian law, this advertisement is directed towards Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

Deadline for Applications: July 5, 2000

Announces diversives/Other Notices

New Journals

State Politics and Policy Quarterly, the new official journal of the State Politics and Policy organized section of the American Political Science Association, now has its website up and running. Visit it at: <http://www.uis.edu/~sppq>.

At our website, you will be able find out information about SPPQ on:

- Where and how to submit manuscripts for review,
- How to subscribe (very cheap- great value for your dollar...),
- The Texas A&M 2001 State Politics Conference, which is cosponsored by SPPQ,

- Our distinguished Editorial Board and Organizing Committee, and Special features of SPPQ.

In the future, you will also be able to access our Tables of Contents, electronic versions of the journal (for subscribers), and the Practical Researcher State Politics Data Archive, among other important information.

Please take a few minutes to check us out. I welcome comments, suggestions, manuscripts, and subscriptions!

Contact:

Christopher Z. Mooney, Editor
State Politics and Policy Quarterly
PAC 466
P.O. Box 19243

University of Illinois at Springfield
Springfield, IL 62794-9243
voice: 217-206-6574
fax: 217-206-6542
email: sppq@uis.edu
website: www.uis.edu/~sppq

An Invitation from Down Under

The Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand (ACSANZ) invites you to the conference "Renegotiating Identities: Canadian Studies in an Asia Pacific Context" at the University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia, July 1 to 4, 2000. This special conference brings together the 2nd Asia-Pacific Conference in Canadian Studies and the Biennial Conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand (ACSANZ).

ACSANZ will be celebrating twenty years of teaching, research and publications about Canada and comparative Canada - Australia - New Zealand topics. This conference will bring together many Canadianists and scholars working in the social sciences and humanities from around the world. Panel sessions will be organized around a variety of themes, which will include: national identities in a culturally changing space; comparative studies; the role of indigenous peoples in a globalized economy; the changing face of multiculturalism; gender, race and class; migration studies; and indigenous politics. The focal point of such analyses will be on the question of Canadian Studies in the context of a constantly evolving Asia Pacific region.

As well, there will be a number of cultural events including exhibitions, theatrical performances, film screenings and readings. There will be a special evening of celebrations for Canada Day on July 1st including fireworks by the beach. Wollongong is situated at only one hour's drive south from the centre of Sydney.

For further details, please contact Dr. Gerry Turcotte at the University of Wollongong:

Gerry_Turcotte@uow.edu.au/

And, don't forget to access the ACSANZ web site at:

<http://www.powerup.com.au/~acsanz/>

History of Canada's International Relations on the Web

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announces the establishment of its web page "The Department in History." The site features

recent volumes of Documents on Canadian External Relations and offers additional information on the history of Canadian foreign policy and of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Visit the site at www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/hist.

L'histoire des relations internationales du Canada sur le web

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international annonce la création de sa page Web « Le Ministère dans l'Histoire ». Le site met en vedette de récents volumes de la série Documents relatifs aux relations extérieures du Canada et offre des informations additionnelles sur l'histoire de la politique étrangère du Canada et du ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international. Rendez visite au site à l'adresse suivante:

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/hist.

University of Hawai'i

On behalf of the Department of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, I would like to extend a warm invitation to any academic who finds him/herself in Honolulu to participate in the Political Science Fall 2000/Spring 2001 Colloquium Speaker Series. The Political Science Colloquium is an open forum in which one can share his/her work. Presentations range from works in progress to forthcoming publications. Previous topics included: Environmentalism in the U.S., Native Hawaiian Self-Determination, The Politics of Music, Disability Rights, Asian Politics, Women in China and Vietnam, The Home Education Movement in the U.S., Gay Rights, Globalization and much more.

Unfortunately, the Department cannot offer a stipend for presentations, but we hope that people who are "passing through" Hawai'i would like to join us for an afternoon and discover what the University of Hawai'i has to offer.

For more information, please contact me or visit our webpage: <http://www2.soc.hawaii.edu/pols/>

Konrad Gar-Yeu Ng
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Social Sciences Building rm 640,
2424 Maile Way
Honolulu, HI
96822-2281
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email: konradn@hawaii.edu

Consider a Fulbright

The Fulbright Scholar Program for faculty and professionals is offering more than 131 awards in Political Science for lecturing and/or doing research abroad during the 2001-2002 academic year. A brief outline of these awards is listed below. For more complete information, visit our Web site at www.cies.org. The award listings and application materials are downloadable, or you can request printed versions from apprequest@cies.iie.org. U.S. citizenship is required. Non-U.S. citizens should contact the Fulbright agency or U.S. embassy in their home countries.

The Fulbright Scholar Program is sponsored by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES).

Council for International Exchange of Scholars
3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5L
Washington, DC 20008-3009
Tel.: 202.686.7877; Fax: 202.362.3442
www.cies.org

The Melbourne Journal of Politics

The Melbourne Journal of Politics, a refereed journal produced by the Department of Political Science, University of Melbourne, is seeking contributions for its 2001 issue, Vol 27, focusing on the centenary of Australia's Federation. The MJP seeks to present high quality work from established academics, advanced post-graduate students and practitioners.

Topics covered might include:

- political history
- the theory and comparative practice of federal structures
- implications of federalism for public policy and international relations
- state-centre relations
- national identity
- federation and indigenous politics.

Articles should not be longer than 7,000 words and must be received by the editors no later than 18 August 2000. It would be useful if authors sent in short abstracts by 21 July 2000, but this is by no means compulsory. Inquiries and manuscripts should be sent to the following address:

The Editors
Melbourne Journal of Politics

Department of Political Science
University of Melbourne
Victoria 3010
Australia

Email: g.corkeron@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au

The MJP requires two hard copies of manuscripts, with cover sheets listing the paper's title, names of the author(s), academic affiliation, a return mailing address and an e-mail address. Only the title should appear on the manuscript itself, followed by an abstract of no more than 130 words. The cover sheet will not be sent to referees. Following acceptance by the referees and the editors, the MJP will require one final hard copy and one electronic copy either in Microsoft Word for Windows version 7.0 or later or Rich-Text Format, either sent as an e-mail attachment or on a 3.5" disk formatted for MS-Windows. Ensure that hard copies and electronic versions are identical by printing the hard copies from the electronic version sent to the editors. Please keep a copy of all submitted material as neither manuscripts nor disks will be returned to authors.

Submission of manuscripts constitutes acceptance that authors vest copyright in their articles, including abstracts, in the Political Studies Department, University of Melbourne, in order to allow the editors to promote and distribute the journal as widely as possible. Authors may use the article elsewhere after publication providing they seek prior written permission from the editors.

AISP: Le Prix Francesco Kjellberg

XVIII Congrès mondial

Association internationale de science politique
Québec, du 1 au 5 août 2000

Le Prix Francesco Kjellberg pour le meilleur texte par un nouveau chercheur

Depuis longtemps, l'AISP accorde un prix pour le meilleur texte présenté lors de ses congrès mondiaux par un nouveau chercheur. Dorénavant, le prix sera décerné en l'honneur de Francesco Kjellberg, l'ancien Secrétaire général de l'AISP. Le prix défraie les coûts de participation au prochain congrès mondial de l'AISP en Afrique du Sud, en l'an 2003.

Ce prix vise à encourager de nouveaux chercheurs à rédiger et à présenter au congrès mondial à Québec des textes de qualité exceptionnelle. Ce prix est réservé aux chercheurs ayant complété leur doctorat ou amorcé une carrière universitaire à un niveau équivalent au cours des cinq (5) années précé-

dentes. Tout nouveau chercheur ayant rédigé un texte original pour le congrès, avec l'intention de le présenter au congrès, peut être nommé candidat pour ce prix soit par le responsable ou par le président de sa session.

Les responsables et les présidents de session pour le congrès mondial sont priés de soumettre les formulaires de nomination pour les candidats au prix Kjellberg. Chaque formulaire de nomination doit inclure (1) Une copie du texte (2) Une lettre de recommandation du responsable ou du président (3) Le curriculum vitae de l'auteur.

Tous les textes soumis seront évalués par le comité des prix de l'AISP.

Les nominations pour le prix Kjellberg doivent être reçues par le secrétariat de l'AISP au plus tard le 15 juillet 2000.

* * * * *

Le prix de l'AISP pour le meilleur texte dans la catégorie genre et politique

Le comité exécutif de l'AISP a créé un nouveau prix pour le meilleur texte dans la catégorie genre et politique. Le prix défraie les frais de participation au prochain congrès mondial de l'AISP en Afrique du Sud, en 2003.

Ce prix vise à encourager des chercheurs à rédiger et à présenter des textes de qualité exceptionnelle au congrès mondial à Québec. Les textes soumis devraient porter sur des questions qui ont rapport à la participation et la représentation des femmes en politique et en société. Notamment, les textes devraient identifier les limites à l'accès des femmes aux postes élevés, découlant de leur accès restreint au processus décisionnel. Tout auteur ayant rédigé un texte original pour le congrès, avec l'intention de le présenter au congrès, peut être nommé candidat pour ce prix soit par le de sa session.

Les responsable et les présidents de session pour le congrès mondial sont priés de soumettre les formulaires de nomination pour les candidats au prix du meilleur texte dans la catégorie genre et politique. Chaque formulaire de nomination doit inclure (1) Une copie du texte (2) Une lettre de recommandation du responsable ou du président.

Tous les textes soumis seront évalués par le comité des prix et le comité sur participation de l'AISP.

Les nominations pour le prix du meilleur texte dans la catégorie genre et politique doivent être reçues par le secrétariat de l'AISP au plus tard le 15 juillet 2000.

Les nominations doivent être envoyées à l'adresse suivante: C/O Dept. of Politics, University College, Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.

IPSA: Francesco Kjellberg award

XVIII World Congress

International Political Science Association

Quebec 1 - 5 August 2000

Prizes for Best Papers

Francesco Kjellberg award for the best paper by a new scholar

IPSA's long-standing award for the best paper presented at the world congress by a new scholar has been renamed the Francesco Kjellberg award in memory of the late secretary general of IPSA. The award covers the cost of participation in the next world congress in 2003.

The purpose of the award is to encourage new scholars to write and present excellent papers at the congress. The award is restricted to new scholars—those who are not more than five years after the completion of a PhD, or the beginning of an equivalent active academic career, at the time of presenting the paper. Any new scholar who has prepared a written, original paper for the congress, with the intention of presenting it personally, may be recommended for the award by the convener or chair of his or her panel.

Chairs and conveners of sessions at the IPSA world congress are invited to submit nominations of papers prepared for presentation at the world congress for consideration for the Kjellberg award for the best paper by a new scholar. Each nomination should be accompanied by (1) a copy of the paper, (2) a letter of recommendation from the nominating chair or convener and (3) the curriculum vitae of the scholar. Each paper nominated will be assessed by IPSA's committee on awards.

Nominations should be received by the IPSA secretariat by 15 July 2000.

* * * * *

IPSA award for the best paper on gender and politics

The IPSA executive committee has just initiated a new award for the best paper on gender and politics. The award covers the cost of participation in the next world congress in 2003.

The purpose of the award is to encourage scholars to write and present excellent papers at the congress. The subject matter of the paper should in-

clude aspects relating to issues of women's participation and representation in politics and society, especially the identification of entry barriers to decision making arenas that might help further their achievement of higher positions. Any scholar, male or female, who has prepared a written, original paper for the congress, with the intention of presenting it personally, may be recommended for the award by the convener or chair of his or her panel.

Chairs and conveners of sessions at the IPSA world congress are invited to submit nominations of papers prepared for presentation at the world congress for consideration for the award for the best paper on gender and politics. Each nomination should be accompanied by (1) a copy of the paper, and (2) a letter of recommendation from the nominating chair or convener. Each paper nominated will be assessed by a panel drawn from IPSA's committee on awards and its committee on participation.

Nominations should be received by the IPSA secretariat by 15 July 2000: C/O Dept. of Politics, University College, Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Competition 2001-2002

Application deadline: October 1, 2000

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars announces the opening of its 2001-2002 fellowship competition. The Center annually awards approximately 21 academic year, residential fellowships to scholars and practitioners with outstanding project proposals in the social sciences and humanities on national and/or international issues or topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows work from offices at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. where they interact with policymakers and with Wilson Center staff who are working on similar issues.

Length of Appointment:

Fellows are generally in residence for the entire U.S. academic year (September through May), although a few fellowships are available for shorter periods of time, with a minimum of four months.

Eligibility:

For academic applicants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level and, normally, to applicants with publications beyond the Ph.D. dissertation. For other applicants, an equivalent level of professional achievement is expected. The Center welcomes ap-

plications from a broad range of scholars, including women and minorities.

Citizenship:

Applications from any country are welcome. All applicants should have a good command of spoken English.

Stipend:

The Center tries to ensure that the stipend provided under the fellowship, together with other sources of support (e.g., grants or sabbatical allowances), approximates a Fellow's regular salary.

Facilities and Services:

Woodrow Wilson Fellows are assigned a private office and provided with an IBM-compatible computer and a part-time research assistant for the duration of their fellowship. Professional librarians assist with access to the Library of Congress and other research facilities.

Deadline and Information:

The application deadline is October 1, 2000. For further information and applications, please contact us by e-mail (fellowships@wwic.si.edu); telephone (202/691-4170), FAX (202/691-4001), or by writing to: Scholar Selection and Services Office, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027. The application can also be downloaded from the Wilson Center website at:

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org>

The Middle East Review of International Affairs

The Middle East Review of International Affairs is an e-mail journal and newsletter dealing with issues related to Middle Eastern studies. Based in Israel, it already reaches more than 8000 readers in over 70 countries. The monthly newsletter contains information concerning conference, lecture, and workshop announcements, new publications and works by scholars, relevant websites, funding, scholarship, and writing opportunities, and a forum for research queries. If you would like to subscribe to this valuable service, or have a publication, question, or announcement you would like to add to the newsletter, please contact the Canadian representative, Brent Sasley, at [<bsasle@po-box.mcgill.ca>](mailto:bsasle@po-box.mcgill.ca)

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Association canadienne de science politique
#204 - 260, rue Dalhousie
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7E4

TPS# 11883 S289 RT

CPSA Annual General Meeting
Réunion générale annuelle de l'ACSP

July 30, 2000 / 30 juillet 2000
Congress Centre, Québec City
Palais des congrès, Québec