



The Canadian Political Science Association

BULLETIN

Association canadienne de science politique

Volume XXI:1 (February / Février 1992)

The State of the Discipline / L'état de la discipline

Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes

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

Canada: L'avenir de la communauté / The Future of the Community

Canada-Latin America Forum / Le forum Canada-Amérique latine

De l'Irlande / From Ireland

Publisher / Editeur

**The Canadian Political Science Association
Association canadienne de science politique**

Directeur / Editor

**Gordon Mace
Département de science politique
Université Laval, Québec, G1K 7P4**

☎ 418-656-7232

Fax: 418-656-7861

Internet: SCPOL@VM1.ULAVAL.CA

Information / Renseignements: CPSA/ACSP ☎ 613-564-4026

LE MOT DU DIRECTEUR / FROM THE EDITOR

From my point of view, this issue starts very well the year 1992 of the *Bulletin*. We have very good papers from many colleagues plus additional useful information.

Our column on the State of the Discipline, written by Bob Segsworth and Mary Powell, deals this time with the field of Public Administration. Jane Jenson, for her part, has kindly accepted to write our column on Graduate Programmes at Carleton University.

Bob Young, avec la compétence qui le caractérise, a produit un texte fort intéressant pour la chronique sur l'avenir de la communauté canadienne. Enfin, Pierre-Gerlier Forest a gentiment accepté d'écrire la chronique sur la pratique de la science politique dans laquelle on retrouve un texte tout à fait original et corrosif à souhait. Un grand merci à tous ces collaborateurs de nos chroniques régulières.

In addition to our regular columns, this issue of the *Bulletin* includes papers by Edgar Dosman who presents the new Canada-Latin America Forum. Dick Johnston also presents the project on Federal Elections on which he and his colleagues have been working for sometime and Professor Michael Gallagher honors us by sending a paper dealing with the Irish Political Science Association. To all these contributors, a very sincere thanks.

Finalement, je voudrais encore souligner l'appui de Joan Pond et Vincent Lemieux ainsi que la collaboration toujours fort appréciée de **Marie-Pierre Ashby, Claude Goulet et Marie-France Kingsley** qui m'ont aidé à préparer ce numéro. Bonne lecture, et en terminant je voudrais souhaiter tout le succès possible à nos collègues de la SQSP qui viennent de lancer le nouveau Bulletin de la Société.

Gordon Mace

CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE

Le mot du président / From the President	p. 2
The State of the Discipline / L'état de la discipline	
Robert V. Segsworth and Mary Powell	p. 2
Les études supérieures / Graduate Programmes	
Jane Jenson	p. 6
The Practice of Political Science / La pratique de la science politique	
Pierre-Gerlier Forest	p. 9
Canada: L'avenir de la communauté / The Future of the Community	
Robert A. Young	p. 13
Canada-Latin America Forum / Le Forum Canada-Amérique latine	
Edgar Dosman	p. 20
De l'Irlande / From Ireland	
Michael Gallagher	p. 24
Election Study 1988 / Élections 1988	
Richard Johnston	p. 26
Du CRSH / From SSHRCC	
Bourses / Fellowships	p. 29
Around the Departments / Dans les départements	p. 34
In Memoriam	p. 35
Offres d'emploi / Job Opportunities	p. 36
Scientific meetings / Rencontres scientifiques	p. 37
Dans les revues / In the Journals	p. 39
Announcements / Annonces diverses	p. 43
La Fédération / The Federation	p. 53
Recent Theses / Thèses déposées récemment	p. 56
Publications récentes / Recent publications	p. 57

LE MOT DU PRÉSIDENT / FROM THE PRESIDENT

par Vincent Lemieux

Des professeurs et étudiants en science politique ont profité, dans le passé, du programme de stages à Essex visant à améliorer leurs compétences en méthodes quantitatives. Ce programme a dû être abandonné, malheureusement, lorsque le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada a décidé de ne plus le subventionner. Je tiens à remercier Richard Johnston, Réjean Landry et Charlotte Yates, les membres du comité d'évaluation, ainsi que le président sortant, Peter Russell. Ils se sont dévoués jusqu'à la fin pour assurer le bon fonctionnement du programme.

À sa dernière réunion, le Bureau de direction a décidé de lancer un nouveau programme, tel que des professeurs et étudiants pourraient faire un stage non seulement en Grande-Bretagne mais aussi aux États-Unis ou encore en France, dans des universités reconnues pour la qualité et la formation qu'elles donnent en méthodes quantitatives. Doug Williams, qui est membre du Bureau de direction, a accepté de présider le comité qui cherchera à obtenir du financement pour ce nouveau programme. André Blais et Larry LeDuc l'assisteront dans cette tâche. Comment ne pas espérer, avec un tel comité, qu'un nouveau programme de stages en méthodes quantitatives voie le jour bientôt.

Tom Flanagan was the first President of our Trust Fund. Last summer's Kingston setting for our Annual Meeting prompted me to say that he could, if he liked, assume the title of «Founding Father» of the Fund which he had worked so diligently to establish! Tom's successor as President of the Trust Fund is Fred Fletcher who has generously agreed to work to develop it over the next three years. I take advantage of this announcement to urge all members of the Association to subscribe to the Trust. We are looking forward to outside contributions but, in order for the Fund to become an institution with which each of us can identify, it is crucial that as many as possible of us contribute to it, no matter how small the amount. Wasn't it Réal Caouette who said that real attachment to a cause involves giving money without taking any?

Speaking of money, the Board of Directors studied the Association's financial situation. It has been better! For several years our focus has been on taking the initiatives and structuring the committees to enable us to provide better and better service to our members. All of this new activity has brought with it new expenses. And these have been not only questions of the costs of additional translation and of postage but also of increased activity at the Secretariat to the point where Joan, Michelle and Inge are joining us as volunteers

contributing time for which we do not pay them. Given that it is exceedingly difficult to increase our revenues in any significant degree, the main efforts of the Executive and of the Board of Directors will, over the next period, focus on finding ways to contain expenses while taking care to protect the services that are important to our membership.

Il n'y aura plus de numéro de février du *Bulletin* au cours des trois prochaines années. Deux numéros seulement seront publiés, l'un au printemps et l'autre à l'automne. Connaissant les talents du directeur Gordon Mace, qui est d'accord avec cette mesure d'économie, nous sommes convaincus qu'il réussira à fournir, en deux numéros par année, la qualité sinon la quantité d'information qu'il a jusqu'à maintenant fournie en trois numéros.

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

STATE OF THE ART: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Bob Segsworth and Mary Powell
Laurentian University

Reading the *Canadian Journal of Political Science* during the past five years, one might draw several conclusions regarding the state of public administration as a field of academic interest in this country. One impression is that relatively little research is being conducted because so little appears in the *Journal*. A second conclusion would be that the published research, at least, reflects a Canadian parochialism since very few articles deal with international developments in public administration or provide comparative treatments of the subject. Thirdly, Canadian interest in the subject appears to centre around older, traditional topics such as ministerial responsibility and minister-civil servant relationships. Finally, on the basis of the articles published in the *Journal*, one might draw the conclusion that Canada is virtually a unitary state and/or that provincial and municipal administration must be rather trivial in comparison to the national public sector.

Are these impressionistic conclusions valid?

1. Relatively little research?

Despite Pross' (1990) recent disclaimer about the rather small size of the public administration academic community, research in public administration is healthy and growing in Canada. The last *Supplement* (1990) of the *Canadian Public Administration Bibliography* contains more than 4,900 books, articles, cases and simulations which were published during the

1983-1985 period. Almost 1,700 of these treated topics which comprise the traditional core of the discipline as defined by the first eleven major subject headings of the *Bibliography Supplement 3*, (1980) which covered the period from 1976 - 1978, contained less than 1,900 entries. Of these, some 534 were included under the "traditional core" subject headings.

This productivity is reflected in the creation of newer journals such as the *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation* and *Canadian Public Policy* and magazines such as *Policy Options* and *Public Sector Management*. In at least one case, *Optimum*, a significant change in the editorial policy of this important public administration journal has taken place. These more recent and revised publications provide a significantly expanded source of material on public administration than was the case a decade or two ago. The reality is that academics and practitioners are engaged in research and publication in a far more significant manner than the volume of articles included in recent issues of the *Journal* would suggest.

2. Little interest in comparative or international issues?

On the whole, this conclusion seems accurate. One finds very few articles or books which devote themselves to discussions of public administration in other countries and even fewer studies which attempt to compare Canadian practices and laws with those of other states in any systematic fashion. A rather cursory review of the articles published in *Optimum*, *Canadian Public Administration* and *The Canadian Journal of Political Science* over the past five years indicates only seven articles which concentrated on international developments in public administration. Approximately the same number of studies provide a comparative perspective. The recent 1991 issue of *Optimum* which contained articles devoted to the equivalent of special operating agencies in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States is an exception to this rule. One can only hope that it is a harbinger of more to come.

In a federal state it is surprising that there are so few comparative treatments of administrative practices and developments between the provinces and between provincial and federal jurisdictions. Commonly, the few studies of this type in recent years have been examinations of budgeting and financial management practices.

In terms of course offerings in public administration, the undergraduate curriculum appears to offer little in either international or comparative public administration.¹ Only two entries in the 1991 *Compendium of*

Outlines of Public Administration Courses address these topics: the Université de Moncton's Administration publique comparée, and the University of Regina's course in the administration of international organizations.

3. Research focuses on older, traditional topics?

Much of what is written *does* reflect long-standing, traditional issues of concern in public administration. The excellent administrative history of Quebec by Iain Gow (1986) follows a tradition of scholarship exemplified over the years by Professor J. E. Hodgetts. Sharon Sutherland's (1991) work on the complex relationships between public servants, Parliament and the cabinet, Peter Aucoin and Herman Bakvis' (1988) analysis of the administrative and political forces which create the "centralization - decentralization conundrum" and Donald Savoie's (1990) concerns about expenditure management systems and the inherently incrementalist nature of budgeting in Canada are other fine examples in the contemporary literature. From the IPAC case program, the most popular case by far is Douglas Hartle's (1977) "Draft Memorandum to Cabinet," an excellent illustration of the continuing interest in fundamental political/administrative questions.

Increasingly, however, such topics are now less dominant as management theory, largely drawn from the U.S., has become central to much of the public administration literature in Canada. This change reflects the powerful management orientation which is prevalent throughout the public sector. Improved management productivity systems, leadership, organizational change, motivation, service-oriented management, TQM, MIS, VFM, IMAA, SMAs and SOAs and the rest of the alphabet soup of North American management "theory" and practice have become the foci of a large percentage of the publications in the academic journals and elsewhere. During the 1986 - 1991 period, for example, discussions, descriptions, analyses and applications of management theory comprised more than one-third of the articles published in the three journals surveyed. Not surprisingly, this emphasis is most evident in *Optimum*, a journal which concentrates on public sector management issues. It is also a trend that is obvious to those who have read *Canadian Public Administration* over the past decade.

This management orientation is also reflected in the national seminars of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada over the past several years and in a

canadienne des programmes en administration publique. His 1991 *Compendium of Outlines of Public Administration Courses* contains course outlines collected from 17 Canadian universities from University of Victoria to Memorial University of Newfoundland.

¹ The data we have used were prepared by David Seigel, President of the Canadian Association of Programs of Public Administration/Association

number of recent special issues of *Optimum* which have treated such topics as information management, special operating agencies, middle managers and innovations and trends in management learning. Graduate programs in public administration reflect the duality of a traditional focus or a management orientation.² Such programs tend to be offered either as a subspecialty within political science, focusing more on traditional political-administrative principles or as separate programs that focus on organizational development and behaviour, and encourage a second-year concentration on policy or management.

The importance of this duality lies in the difference between the "traditional" and "management" literature in Canada. The former reflects greater maturity in that it normally involves the application of theory, principles or concepts to contemporary practice. The conclusions such research generates tend to argue either that the practice requires improvement or that the theory should be revised. Sharon Sutherland's (1991) study of ministerial responsibility is an excellent recent example. In the case of the "management" literature, however, many of the articles are summaries, syntheses or descriptions of particular management approaches. Duncan's (1989/90) discussion of strategic planning theory, for example, outlines its basic elements, describes the management considerations involved, suggests that there are differences in strategic planning between the private and public sectors and offers a few comments about the future of this management function. The work is useful, but does not address fundamental theoretical questions. Given the relatively recent interest in public sector management, it is not surprising that many treatments of this subject reflect what Gow (1989) has called the "diffusion" stage while the older, traditional core of the discipline has long since entered a subsequent state of intellectual development.

4. Virtually exclusive focus on federal public sector?

If one were to apply Henry's (1989) notions of locus and focus as means to assess the development of public administration as a discipline, one could conclude that the locus of attention in English Canada continues to be the federal bureaucracy and that, to a large extent, federal interests have influenced the focus of research in recent years. Our review of the three journals over the past five years indicates that articles dealing with the federal public service outnumber studies of provincial public administration by a ratio of 2:1. In terms of undergraduate course offerings, the focus is

even more clearly federal: of 17 introductory or overview courses, only two focused on provincial rather than federal structures and processes.

Some qualifications to this statement, however, are appropriate. During the past five years more articles dealing with provincial topics such as expenditure management, regional economic development and the merit principle have been published, particularly in *Canadian Public Administration*. This is a helpful trend and may eventually result in a base from which more comparative studies within Canada may emerge. One can only hope that the more frequent studies of British Columbia and Ontario will continue to increase and that we shall begin to see badly needed studies of the public sectors of the other provinces more frequently than has been the case in the past.

For a much longer period of time, our colleagues in Quebec have been examining and commenting upon public administration in their province. The result is that there are more academic studies of the Quebec public service than for the other nine provinces combined. At the same time as the French-language public administration literature in Canada retains its interest in such important topics as administrative law, it too is expanding into the field of management. Our colleagues in Quebec are examining management theory actively and applying it to the Quebec public sector. The recent work of Germain Julien (1989:1991) provides an excellent example of this development and of the difference between the English-language and French-language literature in public administration in general. Julien examines management styles in terms of their application to the Quebec public service. Fricke's (1991) recent examination, in English, of quality assurance, program evaluation and auditing is based largely on the federal government's experience with these initiatives.

The third qualification emerges from the non-degree programs in public administration, the 16 certificate/diploma/citation programs that are generally oriented to the professional development needs of government officials. These programs do not concentrate on the federal public sector but address the relevant provincial or municipal context. Five programs, in fact, concentrate exclusively on local government administration. Given that, at a practical level, there is a strong appreciation for the importance of provincial and municipal jurisdictions, we need to encourage faculty and students involved in these programs to submit their research for publication in journals that are accessible to the broader public administration community. Such research may well be a resource that will enrich our understanding of administrative realities in various regions and localities throughout Canada.

Emerging Trends

Our impressionistic conclusions should not stand in the way of recognizing new developments that demon-

² There are at least 19 full and part-time graduate programs offered in Canada by 21 universities (McMaster and Guelph offer a joint program, as do University of Winnipeg and University of Manitoba).

strate the depth of Canadian public administration. One group of scholars has been examining the consequences of management reform for a number of fundamental issues. Sharon Sutherland (1990) has expressed concern about the ability of Parliament to exercise meaningful control over a federal public service which has experienced a series of "rationalist" reforms over the past twenty-five years. Osbaldeston's (1989) study indicated that major reforms were required to restore the accountability of senior officials. Some of Barbara Wake Carroll's (1991) recent work has suggested that the changes have been counter-productive. There is a growing body of serious, careful scholarship which evaluates the nature, direction and consequences of two decades of unceasing management reform in the federal public service. This research needs to be continued, to grapple not only with pressing practical questions but also with profound issues relating to democracy and accountability.

A second example is the increased importance of public sector ethics in the literature. The work of O. P. Dwivedi and Ken Kernaghan (1983) with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences has developed over time. The Institute of Public Administration of Canada has adopted a Statement of Principles which reflects ethical concerns. Special issues of *Canadian Public Administration* and *Optimum* have concentrated on this subject. Public sector ethics courses are more frequently part of public administration programs than was the case in the past. What these various trends indicate is that public administration is evolving into a mature discipline in Canada.

A third example, not yet well established in public administration journals, is found in the efforts to explore the nature and processes of democratic administration. This is a response to ethical concerns among public employees and a broadly political concern that administration not become captive of narrow managerial interests. The York University (April, 1991) conference emphasized the need for theoretical work to advance the field of democratic administration not only for public bureaucracies but also for a wide range of non-governmental, non-profit organizations.

Taken as a whole, we might argue that public administration increasingly conforms to Henry's description of "Paradigm 5" in which the discipline is neither management nor political science, although it contains elements of both. The locus is government bureaucracy, broadly defined. The focus includes "executive management, administrative ethics and all those questions that seek to explain what 'the public interest' is in a technobureaucratic 'Big Democracy'" (Henry 1989 p. 45). But there are at least two challenges facing Canadian public administration that emerge from but go beyond Henry's characterization: 1) the need to recognize organizational and administrative

work done outside the realm of academic public administration (in Faculties of Administration, Business Administration, Health Administration, Commerce, in conferences like Democratic Administration) and 2) the even more pressing need to look more seriously at international and comparative public administration in the light of the enormous political changes that are taking place. These two challenges are not only a question of "keeping up." Public administration must seek to understand these developments, to evaluate them in the light of fundamental values, and to recognize their implications and meaning.

References

- P. Aucoin and H. Bakvis, *The Centralization-Decentralization Conundrum: Organization and Management in the Canadian Government*, Halifax, Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1988.
- Canadian Association of Programs in Public Administration, *Handbook of Programs in Public Administration*, Toronto, CAPPA, 1990.
- B. Wake Carroll, «The Structure of the Canadian Bureaucratic Elite: Some Evidence of Change», *Canadian Public Administration*, 34 (2), 1991.
- H. Duncan, «Strategic Planning Theory Today», *Optimum*, 20 (4), 1989/90.
- O. P. Dwivedi and K. Kernaghan, eds., *Ethics in the Public Service: Comparative Perspectives*, Brussels, International Institute of Administrative Sciences, 1983.
- J. G. Fricke, «Quality Assurance, Program Evaluation and Auditing: Different Approaches to Program Management», *Canadian Public Administration*, 34 (3), 1991.
- J. I. Gow, *Histoire de l'Administration Publique Québécoise, 1867-1970*, Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1986.
- J. I. Gow, «Members' Survey on Theory, Practice and Innovation in Public Administration», *Canadian Public Administration*, 32 (3), 1989.
- W. E. Grasham and G. Julien, *Canadian Public Administration Bibliography: Supplement 3*, Toronto, IPAC, 1980.
- D. Hartle, *A Draft Memorandum to Cabinet*, Toronto, IPAC, 1977.
- N. Henry, *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, 4th edition, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1989.

- G. Julien, «L'intérêt pour le pouvoir et les styles de gestion: élaboration d'une typologie et application aux cadres de la fonction publique du Québec», *Canadian Public Administration*, 34 (2), 1991.
- G. Julien, «Les styles de gestion des cadres supérieurs vus par les professionnels de la fonction publique du Québec», *Canadian Public Administration*, 32 (3), 1989.
- G. F. Osbaldeston, *Keeping Deputy Ministers Accountable*, Scarborough, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1989.
- A. P. Pross, «Assessing Public Administration Education in Canada», *Canadian Public Administration*, 33 (4), 1990.
- D. Savoie, *The Politics of Public Spending in Canada*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1990.
- R. Segsworth and J. M. Alain, *Canadian Public Administration Bibliography: Supplement 5*, Toronto, IPAC, 1990.
- D. Siegel, *Compendium of Outlines of Public Administration Courses*, Toronto, CAPPA, 1991.
- S. Sutherland, «The Evolution of Ideas in Canada: Does Parliament Benefit from Estimates Reform», *Canadian Public Administration*, 33 (2), 1990.
- S. Sutherland, «Responsible Government and Ministerial Responsibility: Every Reform has its own Problem», *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 24 (1), 1991.

**LES ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES /
GRADUATE PROGRAMMES**

**THE GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL
SCIENCE AT CARLETON UNIVERSITY**

**Jane Jenson
Supervisor of Graduate Studies**

Carleton's graduate programme in Political Science, which awards both the MA and PhD, has a firmly established reputation as one of the largest and the best in Canada. It attracts Canadian and international students of the highest calibre. Its graduates go on to permanent teaching jobs in Political Science departments across the country and abroad, as well as to responsible positions in the public and private sectors.

The Department's long-term success and reputation for excellence in graduate education rests upon two factors: the quality of the faculty and the organisation of the programme.

Any flourishing graduate programme depends upon a strong teaching faculty. Carleton University is dedicated to supporting the Department's standards of excellence. As a result, graduate students enjoy the benefits of working with a large, diverse and active faculty, many of whom are recognised as being at the top of their field. New hirings in the last decade have also built a strong base for the maintenance of this quality programme into the future.

In addition to the Department's own large faculty, other programmes at Carleton — the Institute of Canadian Studies, the School of Public Administration, the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, and the Institute of Political Economy — house well-known political scientists. This extra-departmental faculty is available to Political Science students for course work and supervision, thereby broadening the established base of Political Science at Carleton.

The design of the programme maximises interaction between the teaching faculty and graduate students. Extensive student-faculty contact in courses, in tutorials for PhD comprehensive examinations, and during the preparation of both doctoral and Masters theses and research essays facilitates this exchange. The department strongly believes that such interaction is fruitful for faculty and students alike. Regular and frequent contact with graduate students rejuvenates the work of faculty members, linking their areas of specialised research to the broader concerns of the discipline. Therefore, Carleton faculty see their graduate teaching and supervision as a vehicle for generating and testing new research directions and results. In turn, MA and PhD students are exposed to the excitement of working on the research frontier.

The Department has two goals for its graduate education: to provide a solid introduction to the discipline of Political Science and to train research scholars. The programme is carefully designed to translate this commitment into practice.

Course work, comprehensive examinations, and research are organised around five major fields: Canadian politics, comparative politics, international relations, political theory and public administration. All graduate students take courses in at least two of these fields while the Doctoral programme is organised around in-depth study of two major fields. As part of their preparation PhD students take comprehensive examinations which test their mastery of the general literatures of their fields and of two specialised subfields related to their own areas of teaching and research interest.

This intense encounter with traditional literatures as well as the most important contemporary writings ensures that graduates of the Carleton PhD programme are equipped to teach a variety of courses at the undergraduate and graduate level while pursuing

their own research agenda. Employers — particularly university Departments of Political Science — recognise that a Carleton graduate is a broadly trained and well-rounded Political Scientist, rather than an excessively narrow area or field specialist.

Given the intensity of preparation and the normally high level of interaction among instructors and students, the PhD programme is, with very rare exceptions, a full-time one. Some MA students do pursue their studies on a part-time basis, although full-time status is the norm.

PhD students must take the equivalent of at least three full (ie, full-year) courses, normally completed in the first year of the programme. Tutorial courses preparing students for the comprehensive examination occupy most of the second year, with students usually completing their examinations by January or May of that year. Attention then turns to full-time work on the thesis, first to the proposal and then to research and writing. Although it is very unusual for a student to complete the PhD in less than four years, careful monitoring of progress by supervisors and instructors is designed to limit the time in programme and to encourage students to proceed expeditiously.

Students in the MA programme have a menu of choices for completing their studies. They may take five courses, followed by a comprehensive examination which encourages integration of their learning across courses. Alternatively, they may take four courses and write a research essay, in a detailed exploration of a topic of interest to them. The third choice is to complete three courses and write an MA thesis, which constitutes an original research project. None of these options is preferred by the department; the choice depends solely on students' interests and goals for the future.

In recognition of the costs of graduate studies and the desirability of pursuing them full-time, the department provides major support to many of its graduate students.

All full-time PhD students receive funding. This comes in two components: teaching assistantships and scholarships. Teaching assistantships are awarded to all doctoral students who are eligible for them (some scholarships limit the types of funding their recipients may receive). Teaching assistants at Carleton University are organised by the Canadian Union of Public Employees in CUPE local 2323. Wages and working conditions are established under the terms of the contract. Of particular note is the collective agreement's guarantee of at least ten terms of employment for all TA's in the Doctoral programme (MA students are guaranteed four).

The university's practice is to maintain the level of funding students receive on admission for at least three years into the Doctoral programme. Thus,

students awarded a financially interesting scholarship on admission do not risk having it reduced in subsequent years. In addition, Political Science students have been very successful in internal university scholarship competitions, which provide additional financial support as well as recognition of their academic excellence.

Of course, many Carleton graduate students seek and win the prestigious national and provincial scholarships available to them. The department supports this practice by providing workshops and detailed advice about applying for scholarships. In large part the success of our students follows from the admissions policy. The Department accepts only applicants with an A-level average to the PhD programme.

Our students are, then, among the most successful in external competitions. For example, of those currently enrolled in the graduate programme (1991-92), there are 4 Commonwealth Scholars, 9 recipients of the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) Doctoral Fellowships, 5 Ontario Graduate Scholars, 1 recipient of a scholarship from the Fonds pour la formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la Recherche (FCAR), and a winner of the Sir James Lougheed Award of Distinction from Alberta. Moreover, several Carleton PhD candidates, including one in 1991-92, have received the IDRC Young Researchers Award.

One particular source of long-standing pride for Carleton is the diversity of its graduate student body, which includes many women students and students from outside Ontario. In 1991-92, for example, Canadian students drawn from almost all provinces studied with students from, *inter alia*, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Iran, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe. The department considers that this gender and national diversity makes an important contribution to graduate education and is determined to maintain it. The university supports this commitment materially with fee waivers for those required to pay foreign-student fees.

In recognition of its location in Canada's capital, the department has long been dedicated to including francophones in the graduate programme. Students may, with the permission of their instructors and supervisors, submit written work in either official language. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the number of Québécois students studying Political Science at Carleton.

Long committed to including students in departmental decision-making, the Department includes graduate students elected by their peers on the major committees, including Appointments, Curriculum and Priorities, and Graduate Studies. Graduate students themselves have a departmental organisation, GAPS (Graduate Association of Political Science) which

provides a location for discussion of common concerns and organisation of activities for students and the whole department.

Such democratic practices as well as the design of the graduate programme itself contribute to the congenial and collegial environment for graduate studies found at Carleton. This intangible but important sense of community facilitates the intellectual and professional growth of the whole Department.

Given the size of the department of Political Science and the wide-ranging expertise of its faculty, graduate students undertake research in an impressive variety of fields. This expertise equips them for employment in an equally wide variety of institutions. Listed below are a very partial sample of the names of recently completed doctoral and Masters students. The selection is not intended to be fully representative but rather to demonstrate the range of work which might be undertaken in the department at Carleton and the kinds of employment to which it leads.

Ph.D.s

H.M.A. Herath

Assistant Professor
Department of Public Administration, University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Sri Lanka

Decentralization for Rural Development in Sri Lanka

Supervisor: Professor Donald Rowat
Date of defence: January 17, 1992

Louis Massicotte

Professeur adjoint
Science politique, Université de Montréal

Un Parlement provincial en transition: le cas du Québec (1867-1990)

Supervisor: Professor Robert J. Jackson
Date of defence: January 10, 1992

Mark Neufeld

Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science, Trent University

The Restructuring of International Relations Theory

Supervisor: Professor John Sigler
Date of defence: November 23, 1990

Jean-François Rioux

Research Associate,
Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security

La Politique canadienne de non-prolifération nucléaire, 1943-1991

Supervisor: Professor John Sigler
Date of defence: May 6, 1991

Mineko Sasaki-Smith

Head of Industrial Research
Crédit Suisse, Tokyo

Recent Trends in Japan's Political Economy: The Industrial Policy for the 1980s

Supervisor: Professor Lynn K. Mytelka
Date of defence: November 26, 1990

Richard Saunders

Freelance journalist, Zimbabwe

Information in the Interregnum: The Press, State and Civil Society in Struggles for Hegemony, Zimbabwe 1980-1990

Supervisor: Professor Lynn K. Mytelka
Date of defence: January 15, 1992

Brian Tanguay

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University

Rediscovering Politics: Organized Labour, Business, and the Provincial State in Quebec, 1960-1985

Supervisor: Professor Jane Jenson
Date of defence: July 25, 1990

Douglas West

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science, Lakehead University

Re-Searching the North: An Introduction to the Canadian Northern Discourse

Supervisor: Professor Peter Emberley
Date of defence: June 25, 1990

Sandra Whitworth

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science, York University

Feminism and International Relations: Gender in the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the International Labour Organization

Supervisor: Professor Jane Jenson
Date of defence: January 6, 1992

M.A.s

Byron Berry, M.A., 1991

Researcher,
Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

German Unification and Global Security

Supervisor: Professor Robert J. Jackson

Nicole Henderson, M.A., 1991

Director of Communications,
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Évolution et contraintes de l'aménagement linguistique au Québec

Supervisor: Professor François Rocher

