

**Political Science 2210**  
**THE DYNAMICS OF CANADIAN FEDERALISM**  
**Lectures Tuesdays and Thursdays: 10:05 to 11:25 am, Fall 2012**  
**Location: Arts Center, Room 406**

Instructor: Dr. Tamara A. Krawchenko  
Office: 360 Henry Hicks  
Telephone: (902) 494-6626

E-mail: T.Krawchenko@dal.ca  
Office Hours: Tues. & Thurs. 12-1 pm  
TA: Katie Harper, kt954842@dal.ca

### **Course Themes and Objectives**

Along with parliamentary government and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, federalism is one of the three constitutional pillars of governance in Canada. Federalism has been central to the Canada's political, economic, social and cultural development. This course examines federalism through three related conceptual angles. First, and most fundamentally, the course explores how federalism shapes the practice of democracy in Canada. Second, it examines how federalism facilitates and hinders the recognition, accommodation and inclusion of a variety of territorial and non-territorial identities. Third, it investigates how federalism influences the development and implementation of public policy. The course provides an overview of the institutional structures and evolution of Canadian federalism as well as the relationship between these structures and Canadian society. It engages with contemporary debates about the performance of Canada's federal institutions and explores possible reform options. Issues covered in the course include: the role of Quebec nationalism in the federation's evolution; the relationship between the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and federalism; debates concerning fiscal "imbalances" in the federation; and the place of emerging "orders of government" – including municipalities and of Aboriginal governments – in the federation.

*\* Note: This course was conceptualized and designed by Dr. Kristen Good who is presently on sabbatical. This syllabus has been modified to allow for all required resources (other than the textbook) to be posted on BBLearn (New OWL). Copyright considerations have required that some content be changed to facilitate this.*

### **Format**

This course is offered in a lecture format with some in-class discussion and debate.

### **Requirements**

Mid-term test (October 18)	20%
Term Paper (November 8)	40%
Final Exam (Exam Period)	40%

## Grading scale

Each assignment will receive a numerical grade. Final grades will be translated into letter grades using the following scale:

Letter Grd.	% Grade	GP Value	Definition
A+	90-100	4.30	Excellent: Considerable evidence of original thinking; demonstrated outstanding capacity to analyze and synthesize; outstanding grasp of subject matter; evidence of extensive knowledge base.
A	85-89	4.00	
A-	80-84	3.70	
B+	77-79	3.30	Good: Evidence of grasp of subject matter, some evidence of critical capacity and analytical ability; reasonable understanding of relevant issues; evidence of familiarity with the literature.
B	73-76	3.00	
B-	70-72	2.70	
C+	67-69	2.30	Satisfactory: Evidence of some understanding of the subject matter; ability to develop solutions to simple problems; benefitting from his/her university experience.
C	63-66	2.00	
C-	60-62	1.70	
D	50-59	1.00	Marginal Pass: Evidence of minimally acceptable familiarity with subject matter, critical and analytical skills (except in programs where a minimum grade of 'C' is required).
F	0-49	0.00	Insufficient evidence of understanding of the subject matter; weakness in critical and analytical skills; limited or irrelevant use of the literature.

## Test and exam

The mid-term exam will be held on October 18 in class. It will cover the lecture material and assigned readings up to October 18. The final exam will cover the material for the entire course and will be scheduled during the exam period in December.

## Required Textbook

Smith, Jennifer. 2004. *Federalism*. Vancouver: UBC Press (available at the Dalhousie Bookstore).

## Readings

All other mandatory readings have been placed in BBLearn (New OWL) as either pdf documents or are linked to library resources.

Several supplementary readings have been placed on reserve at the Killam Library. The loan period is 2 hours for both articles and books.

## COURSE AGENDA

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### **Week 1 (Sept. 6) – Canadian Federalism: An Introduction to the Course**

- Course expectations and themes.

### **Week 2 (Sept. 11 & 13) – Canadian Federalism: An Introduction**

- What is federalism?
- Federal political institutions.
- The Canadian model of federalism in comparative perspective.
- The broad evolution of Canadian federalism.

#### *Readings:*

Smith, J. (2004). *Federalism*, Vancouver: UBC Press. (Chapters 1-3).

Robinson, I., Simeon, R. (2009). The dynamics of Canadian federalism. In James Bickerton and Alain-G. Gagnon (eds). *Canadian Politics* (5th edition). Peterborough, Ontario: Broadview Press. (Chapter 8, pp. 155-178). **(BBL)**

#### *Supplementary Readings:*

Russell, P. H., Rocher, F., Thompson, D., & White, L. A. (2010). Part 1, "Understanding Canada, Introduction". In *Essential Readings in Canadian Government and Politics*, edited by Peter H. Russell, François Rocher, Debra Thompson, and Linda A. White. Toronto: Edmond Montgomery, pp. 1-11. **(BBL)**

Waite, P. B., & Martin, G. (2006). *The Confederation Debates in the Province of Canada, 1865: A selection*. Montréal; Ithaca: McGill-Queen's University Press. **(KILLAM: JL 55 C26 2006 - On Reserve)**

### **Week 3 (Sept. 18 and 20) – Canadian Federalism, Diversity and Political Identity: Who is 'In' and who is 'Out'?**

- Change and continuity in Canada's 'federal society'.
- Federalism and the Canadian 'model' of ethno-cultural/linguistic pluralism.
- Territorial and non-territorial identities.
- Multinational federalism.
- Regionalism and 'new regionalism'.
- Who is "in" and who is "out"?
- Is constitutional reform necessary?

#### *Readings:*

Smith, J. (2004). *Federalism*, Vancouver: UBC Press. (Chapter 4).

Rocher, F., & Smith, M. (2003). "The four dimensions of Canadian federalism." In their edited *New trends in Canadian federalism* (second edition). Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press. (Chapter 1). **(BBL)**

Brodie, J. (1990). "Thinking About Regions." In J. Brodie ed., *The Political Economy of Canadian Regionalism*. Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. **(BBL)**

#### *Supplementary Readings:*

Erk, J. (2006). Uncodified Workings and Unworkable Codes: Canadian Federalism and Public Policy. *Comparative Political Studies*, 39(4): May 2006. **(BBL)**.

Caron, J., & Laforest, G. (2009). Canada and multinational federalism: From the spirit of 1982 to Stephen Harper's Open Federalism. *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, 15(1), 27-55. **(BBL)**

Russell, P. (1993). *Constitutional Odyssey: Can Canadians Become a Sovereign People?* Toronto: University of Toronto Press. **(BBL)**

*Class Discussion/Debate:*

**Is constitutional reform necessary?**

Yes: Kathy L. Brock – The Need for Constitutional Reform

No: Michael Lusztiq – Megaconstitutional Reform is not Desirable.

“Is constitutional reform necessary” (2002). In M. Charlton and P. Barker (Eds.). *Crosscurrents: Contemporary Political Issues* (Fourth edition). Toronto: Thomson Nelson Press. (Part 2, section 6). **(BBL)**

**Week 4 (Sept. 25 & 27) – Canadian Federalism and the Quebec “Sovereignty” Movement**

- The origins and significance of the ‘Quiet Revolution’ in Quebec.
- Quebec and the politics of Constitutional change.
- Quebec, federalism and the question of secession.
- Non-constitutional accommodation of Quebec.

*Readings:*

Gibbons, R. (2009). Constitutional Politics. In J. Bickerton & A. G. Gagnon (Eds.). *Canadian Politics* (Fifth edition). North York: University of Toronto Press (Chapter 5 excerpt, pp. 103-110). **(BBL)**

Courchene, T. (2004). The changing nature of Quebec-Canada relations: From the 1980 referendum to the summit of the Canadas. *IRPP Working Paper Series*, no. 2004-08. URL: <http://www.irpp.org/wp/archive/wp2004-08.pdf>

*Supplementary Reading:*

Aronovitch, H. (2006). Seceding the Canadian Way. *Publius* 36: 4, 541-564. **(BBL)**

Young, R. (1999). *The Struggle for Quebec: From Referendum to Referendum?* Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. **(BBL)**

Lajoie, A. (2004). The Clarity Act in its Context. In Alain-G. Gagnon (ed). *Quebec: State and Society* (third edition). Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press. **(BBL)**

Ryan, C. (2000). *Consequences of the Quebec Secession Reference: The Clarity Bill and beyond*. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute. URL: <http://www.cdhowe.org/display.cfm?page=research-governance&year=2000>

Cameron, D. R. (1999). *The referendum papers: essays on secession and national unity*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. **(BBL)**

Young, R. (1999). *The Struggle for Quebec: From Referendum to Referendum?* Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. **(BBL)**

## **Week 5 (Oct. 2 and 4) – Executive Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations: Managing Federal-Provincial Interdependence**

- Executive federalism.
- Institutions and processes of intergovernmental relations.
- Intrastate versus interstate federalism.
- Executive federalism and public policy.
- ‘Democratic deficits’?

### *Readings:*

Smith, J. (2004). *Federalism*. Vancouver: UBC Press. (Chapters 5 and 7)

Savoie, D.J. (2004). *Visiting Grandchildren: Economic Development in the Maritimes*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, pp. 304-317. **(BBL)**

Smiley, D. V. (1987). *The Federal Condition in Canada*. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson. (Excerpt from Chapter 7, 170-173) **(BBL)**

### *Supplementary Reading:*

Harper, S. (2004). My plan for ‘open federalism’. *National Post*. Wednesday, October 27. **(BBL)**

Caron, J.-F. & Laforest, G. (2009). Canada and Multinational Federalism: From the Spirit of 1982 to Stephen Harper’s Open Federalism. *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*. 15:1, 27-55. **(BBL)**

Cameron, D., & Simeon, R. (2002). Intergovernmental relations in Canada: The emergence of collaborative federalism. *Publius*, 32(2): 49-71. **(BBL)**

Harmes, A. (2007). The political economy of open federalism. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 40:2, 417-437. **(BBL)**

### *Class Discussion/Debate:*

**Are the Atlantic/Maritime provinces over-represented or under-represented in Canada’s political institutions?**

## **Week 6 (Oct. 9 & 11) – Federalism, uneven development and regional disparities**

- Federalism and regional development
- Uneven development and policy interventions

### *Readings:*

Brodie, J. (1997). The New Political Economy of Regionalism. In W. Clement, ed. *Understanding Canada: Building the New Canadian Political Economy*. (Chapter 11). **(BBL)**

Sager, E. (1987). Dependency, Underdevelopment and the Economic History of the Atlantic Provinces. *Acadiensis* 17:1. **(BBL)**

Dyck, R. (1996). Regional Economic Cleavages. In *Canadian Politics: Critical Approaches* (4th Edition) (Chapter 3). **(BBL)**

### *Supplementary:*

Savoie, D. (2003). *Reviewing Canada’s Regional Development Efforts*, prepared for the Newfoundland and Labrador Royal Commission on Renewing and Strengthening Our Place In Canada. URL: <http://www.exec.gov.nl.ca/royalcomm/research/pdf/Savoie.pdf>

**Week 7 (Oct 16 & 18) – Oct. 16<sup>th</sup> Review and discussion; October 18<sup>th</sup> MID-TERM EXAM**

**Week 8 (Oct. 23 and 25) – Fiscal Federalism**

- Evolution of fiscal federalism.
- The federal 'spending power.'
- Intergovernmental transfers.
- The politics of 'fiscal balance.'

*Readings:*

Brown, D. (2007). Fiscal federalism: Searching for balance. In H. Bakvis & G. Skogstad (eds.). *Canadian federalism: Performance, effectiveness and legitimacy* (second edition). Toronto: Oxford University Press. **(BBL)**

McAllister, J. A. (2011). Redistributive federalism: Redistributing wealth and income in the Canadian federation. *Canadian Public Administration*. 54(4), 487-507. **(BBL)**

*Supplementary:*

Dodge, D., Burn, P. & Dion, R. (2012). Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements: Thinking outside the box. *Policy Options*, August, 2012. **(BBL)**

Lecours, A. & Beland, D. (2009). Federalism and Fiscal Policy: The Politics of Equalization in Canada, *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*, 40(4): 569-596 **(BBL)**

Norquay, G. (2010). The gathering storm in federal-provincial relations. *Policy Options*, May 2010. **(BBL)**

**Week 9 (Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> & Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>) – The Division of Powers, the Charter, the Courts and Judicial Review**

- Federal, provincial, and local responsibilities.
- Judicial review of the division of power.
- The Canadian Charter of Rights and freedoms and federalism.
- Federalism and human rights in Canada.

*Reading:*

Kelly, J. B., & Murphy, M. (2005). Shaping the constitutional dialogue on federalism: Canada's Supreme Court as meta-political actor. *Publius*, 35(2): 217-243. **(BBL)**.

**Week 10 (Nov. 6 & 8) – Federalism and Aboriginal Governance; Term paper due Nov. 8<sup>th</sup>**

- Who are the Aboriginal peoples of Canada?
- The evolution of the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Canadian state.
- Treaties.
- Self-government.
- Multi-level governance and Aboriginal peoples.
- Urban Aboriginals and Canadian federalism.

*Readings:*

Abele, F. & Prince, M. J. (2003). Aboriginal governance and Canadian federalism: A to-do list for Canada. In . Rocher & M. Smith (eds.), *New trends in Canada federalism* (second edition). Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press. **(BBL)**

*Supplementary Reading:*

Murphy, M. (2005). Ed. *Canada: The state of the federation 2003: Reconfiguring Aboriginal- state relations*. Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. (Killam JL 27 F424 2003 – **On Reserve**)

Green, J. (2001). Canaries in the mines of citizenship: Indian women in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. 34, 4: 715-738. (**BBL**)

Flanagan, T. (2000). *First Nations? Second Thoughts*. Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. (**BBL**)

Ladner, K. L. (2001). Negotiated inferiority: the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People's vision of a renewed relationship. *The American Review of Canadian Studies*. 31, 1 and 2: p. 241. (**BBL**)

**Week 11 (Nov. 15, \*Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> Study Day/No Classes\*) – Municipalities in the Canadian Federal System: The Politics of Urban Autonomy**

- Municipalities in the Canadian federation.
- The political economy of cities and federalism.
- Social diversity, cities and Canadian federalism.
- The debate about urban autonomy.

*Readings:*

Young, R. (2006). Open federalism and Canadian municipalities: A briefing note. Prepared for the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations Queen's University. URL: <http://politicalscience.uwo.ca/mlg/Papers/Open%20Federalism.pdf>

Andrew, C. (2001). The shame of (ignoring) the cities. *Journal of Canadian Studies*. 35, 4: 100-111. (**BBL**)

*Supplementary Reading:*

Bradford, N. (2002). Why Cities Matter: Policy Research Perspectives for Canada. CPRN Discussion Paper No. F23. URL: <http://www.cprn.org/doc.cfm?doc=168&l=en>

Courchene, T. (2006). Citistate and the state of cities: Political-economy and fiscal federalism dimensions. IRPP. URL: <http://www.irpp.org/wp/archive/wp2005-03.pdf>

Magnusson, W. (2005). Are municipalities creatures of the provinces? *Journal of Canadian Studies*. Spring, 39(2). (**BBL**)

Sancton, A. (2008). *The Limits of Boundaries: Why City-regions Cannot be Self-governing*. Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. (Killam JS 241 S23 2008 – **On Reserve**)

Smith, P. J. & Kennedy, S. (2005). Local whole-of-government policymaking in Vancouver: Beavers, cats, and the mushy middle thesis. In Young, Robert and Christian Leuprecht *Canada: The state of the federation 2004*. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. (**BBL**).

Tindal, C. R., Tindal, S. N., Stewart, K. & Smith, P. (2008). Intergovernmental Relations. In *Local Government in Canada*, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. (Chapter 6). (**BBL**)

Leo, C. (2006). Deep federalism: Respecting community difference in national policy. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 39:3, 481-506. (**BBL**)

### **Week 12 (Nov. 20 & 22) – Environmental Federalism**

- Super 'wicked' problems
- Federalism and environmental policy
- Canada, federalism and "Staples"

#### *Readings:*

Belanger, A. (2011). Canadian Federalism in the Context of Combating Climate Change. *Constitutional Forum*, 20(1). **(BBL)**

#### *Supplementary Reading:*

Brown, D (2012). Comparative Climate Change Policy and Federalism: An Overview. *Review of Policy Research*. 29(3): 322-333. **(BBL)**

### **Week 13 (Nov. 27 & 29) – Centralised and decentralised federalism: the cases for and against**

- Exploring the merits and drawbacks of centralised and decentralised federalism
- Respecting jurisdictional difference
- Intergovernmental relations

#### *Readings:*

DiGiacomo, G. (2010). Ottawa's deferential approach to intergovernmental relations. In G. DiGiacomo & M. Flumian, *The Case for Centralized Federalism*, Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 18-72 (Chapter 1). **(BBL)**

Peach, I. (2010). The practical defense of decentralization. In G. Paquet & R. Hubbard (eds.), *The Case for Decentralized Federalism*, Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press (Chapter 3, 43-67). **(BBL)**

#### *Supplementary Reading:*

Kent, T. (2012). The social democracy of Canadian federalism. *Policy Options*. Feb. 2012. **(BBL)**

Class discussion/debate:

**The cases for and against centralised and decentralised federalism**

### **Week 14 (Dec. 4) Review for Final Exam**

- Federalisms reviewed: 'open', co-operative, decentralized, centralised, asymmetric, fiscal, environmental and more...

## ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

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**Due: November 8, 2012.**

**Length:** 10 double spaced pages (not including the title page and bibliography). Paper should be in 12-point Times New Roman font with 1-inch margins.

**Value:** 40% of course grade.

**Late penalties for research papers:** Papers that are not submitted on November 8 will be penalized 5% per day (excluding weekends). I will no longer accept papers after November 17.

Late papers can be submitted in class (in which case the penalty until that day would apply) or can be submitted to the Department of Political Science office (301 Henry Hicks). If you submit your paper to the Departmental office then please have it dated and initialled by a staff person. Papers that are submitted through the drop-box after normal business hours will be dated for the previous day. With documentation, late penalties will be waived for serious medical and family emergencies. I require a medical certificate for illness-related extensions and to waive late penalties. These documents must clearly state that a serious medical condition has made completing the assignment on time impossible. Since the deadline is known well in advance, you should plan to have your essay completed early in case a minor medical issue arises around the deadline.

\*Please be advised that instructors and TAs are generally quite familiar with the literature pertaining to the courses that they teach and facilitate. With that in mind, please note that should you require help writing your essay contact the [Writing Centre](#) at 494-1963.

**Publication Opportunity:** Although it is not a requirement of the course, I strongly encourage students to submit their research paper for publication to the following online journal if they receive a grade of A- or higher on it in this course: [Federalism-E: Canada's Undergraduate Federalism Journal](#).

<b>Grading rubric: Total points: _____ / 100</b>				
<b>Text Characteristic</b>	<b>100-80%</b>	<b>79-70%</b>	<b>69-60%</b>	<b>59-49%</b>
<b>Thesis</b> ____/30	Strong thesis, demonstrating insight and independent thought. (30-24 points)	Clearly-stated thesis, forecasting essay's organisation. (23.7-21)	Vague or unclear thesis. (20.7- 18 points)	Missing, invalid, or inappropriate thesis. (17.7- 14.7 points)
<b>Content/Ideas</b> ____/30	Thorough development of major ideas, strong grounding in the literature. (30-24 points)	Concrete support for each major point; adequate grounding in the literature. (23.7-21)	Illogical or incomplete development of ideas; poor grounding in the literature. (20.7- 18 points)	Insufficient, vague, or illogical support; extremely weak grounding in the literature. (17.7- 14.7 points)
<b>Organisation</b> ____/20	Logical arrangement of supporting points in coherent paragraphs; Effective transitions. (20-16 points)	Acceptable arrangement of ideas; Satisfactory paragraph construction; Adequate transitions. (15.8 -14 points)	Confusing arrangement of ideas; Unclear paragraph construction; Weak transitions. (25-21 points)	No discernible pattern of organization; Unfocused paragraphs; Coherence problems. (11.8-9.8 points)
<b>Style and mechanics</b> ____/10	Appropriate tone; Clear sentences and structure; Strong, jargon-free diction. Few to no errors in usage, spelling, and punctuation. (10-8 points)	Appropriate tone; Clear sentences; Effective diction. No major errors in usage, spelling, or punctuation. (7.9-7 points)	Inappropriate tone; Little variety or emphasis in sentence structures; Vague diction, imprecise word choices. Distracting errors in usage, spelling, or punctuation. (6.9-6 points)	Inconsistent tone; Awkward or unclear sentences; Weak diction. Many or major errors in usage, spelling, or punctuation. (5.9-4.9 points)
<b>References</b> ____/10	Well-incorporated and thoughtful selection of references showing critical reading. (10-8 points)	Appropriate selection and use of references. (7.9-7 points)	Weak incorporation and selection of reference material. (6.9-6 points)	Inappropriate and inadequate use and selection of references. (5.9-4.9 points)

## Essay Questions:

1. According to Jennifer Smith (2004), “inclusiveness” is one criterion by which to judge the democratic credentials of the Canadian federation. To what extent are Aboriginal peoples on their way ‘in’ as she suggests?
1. By constitutional division of powers, cities are often referred to as ‘creatures of the provinces’. Should cities/municipalities be more fully included in Canada’s federal system? What are the limits and possibilities of this?
2. Smith writes, “federalism is a structure with the potential to *enhance democracy* or *diminish it*” (2004: 7, my italics). With reference to this, illustrate the two sides of this ‘potential’ with examples. In each case, show how political and bureaucratic actors and citizens use the structure of federalism.
3. The Harper Conservatives have developed a concept of federalism that they call ‘open federalism.’ Describe this approach and contrast it against past ‘federalisms’. How is ‘open federalism’ different or not? Does ‘open federalism’ adequately meet the demands of contemporary policy issues? Answer with reference to a specific example(s).
4. Is Constitutional reform necessary to tackle the concerns raised during the negotiation of the failed Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords? To what extent are non-constitutional measures adequate to addressing the constitutional concerns that these two accords tackled? What about new constitutional concerns?
5. Erk (2006: 457) writes: “the written constitution of the Canadian federation is of limited use in explaining how the federal system works. A fuller apprehension of the political patterns at play requires the use of a *society-based approach*” (ibid., my italics). Explain the link between identity and federalism. How is a *society-based* approach critical to understanding the nature of Canadian federalism (or not)? Illustrate with reference to specific examples.
6. “...Federalism complicates democracy” (Smith, 2004: 37). Here Smith is referring to the interplay between majorities and minorities in federal systems. Explain this dichotomy. With reference to this, provide an example of the conflict that arises between majorities and minorities. Do the forms and formalities of Canadian federalism “*hinder* the conduct of democracy” or “*capitalize* on its democratic potential” in the example you’ve chosen (or both) (ibid.)?
7. A central theme throughout this course is that federalism is an evolving concept. It shifts and changes overtime. Given this, discuss how contemporary federalism differs (or not) from past federalisms. What are the major challenges facing federalism today? Can the existing “forms and formalities” of Canadian federalism meet these challenges, or is a rethink needed (why and how)? (Smith 2004).
8. Within Canadian federalism, Quebec is often said to be “pas comme les autres” (Smith 2004: 74). What this means and how it is enacted has long been a subject of contention. From the Meech Lake Accord’s ‘distinct society’ provision (1987) to the recognition of “Quebec as a nation” (2006), successive governments have sought to define this relationship. Describe the position of Quebec as ‘distinct’ within Canadian federalism. Does nationhood recognition fundamentally change the nature of Canadian Federalism? Why or why not and in what way(s)?

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## ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

All students in this class are to read and understand the policies on academic integrity and plagiarism referenced in the Policies and Student Resources sections of the [academicintegrity.dal.ca](http://academicintegrity.dal.ca) website. Ignorance of such policies is no excuse for violations.

Any paper submitted by a student at Dalhousie University may be checked for originality to confirm that the student has not plagiarized from other sources. Plagiarism is considered a serious academic offence which may lead to loss of credit, suspension or expulsion from the University, or even to the revocation of a degree. It is essential that there be correct attribution of authorities from which facts and opinions have been derived. At Dalhousie there are University Regulations which deal with plagiarism and, prior to submitting any paper in a course, students should read the Policy on Intellectual Honesty contained in the Calendar or on the Online Dalhousie website. The Senate has affirmed the right of any instructor to require that student papers be submitted in both written and computer-readable format, and to submit any paper to be checked electronically for originality.

## DALHOUSIE REGULATIONS

- From the University Calendar: "Students are expected to complete class work by the prescribed deadlines. Only in special circumstances ... may an instructor extend such deadlines."
- Late papers will be assessed a late penalty at the instructor's discretion. Students who miss a deadline on account of illness are expected to hand in the assignment within one week of their return to class, with a medical certificate, per academic regulations of the Dalhousie Calendar.
- Papers should be submitted directly to the instructor, or the teaching assistant, or in person to the Political Science office between 8:30 am and 4:30 pm on weekdays only. The instructor cannot assume responsibility for papers otherwise submitted.
- The final exam is scheduled by the Registrar's office. Make **no travel plans** until you know the date of the exam. Students who think they are obliged to be absent from an examination for some profoundly compelling reason need to elaborate that reason in the form of a letter to the chair of the department of Political Science well in advance of the scheduled exam, and the chair will render a decision on the matter.
- For Fall-term classes, the deadline by which a student may withdraw is November 5th. (October 5th is the last date by which a student may drop a fall-term class without a W appearing on the transcript).

## REQUEST FOR ACCOMMODATION

Students may request accommodation as a result of barriers related to disability, religious obligation, or any characteristic under the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act. Students who require academic accommodation for either classroom participation or the writing of tests and exams should make their request to the Advising and Access Services Center (AASC) prior to or at the outset of the regular academic year. Please visit [www.dal.ca/access](http://www.dal.ca/access) for more information and to obtain the Request for Accommodation – Form A. A note taker may be required as part of a student's accommodation. There is an honorarium of \$75/course/term (with some exceptions). If you are interested, please contact AASC at 494-2836 for more information.