

Bulletin

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religion

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Contents / Sommaire

The Executive / Le Conseil	2
President's Update	3
A Word from the Editor	5
CSSR Call for Papers	6
Invitation de Proposer une Communication	10
Notes and News from Members	15
New Books by CSSR Members	16
From the Student Desk	17
Canadian Scholars Working in the U.S.: An Unofficial Primer on the INS	18
A Letter to the Montreal Gazette from Laurence Nixon, Dawson College	25
The History of the CSSR	26
Student Essay Contests	28
Research Opportunities, Conferences, and Calls for Papers	30
Membership / cotisation	33
Request for Participation: <i>CSSR Bulletin</i> / Votre Participation au <i>Bulletin</i> Demandée	34

Editor / Rédacteur: William Arnal
Department of Religion
University of Manitoba

tél: 204-474-6765
courriel / e-mail: warnal@hotmail.com

Executive CSSR / Conseil de la SCÉR 2000-2001**President and Representative to the Corporation / président et représentant à la corporation:**

Dr. Randi Warne
Mount Saint Vincent University
Department of Religious Studies
Halifax, NS B3M 2J6
Phone: 902-457-6280
Fax: 902-457-6455
E-mail: randi.warne@MSVU.ca

Vice-President and Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee Chair / vice-président:

Dr. Paul Bowlby
Department of Religious Studies
St. Mary's University
Halifax, NS B3H 3C3
Phone: 902-420-5863
Fax: 902-420-5181
E-mail: paul.bolby@stmarys.ca

Treasurer / Trésorier:

Kenneth MacKendrick
123 Saint George Street
University of Toronto
Toronto, ON M5S 2E8
Phone: 416-978-2395
Fax: 416-978-1610
E-mail: kenneth.mackendrick@utoronto.ca

Member-at-Large / Conseiller:

Dr. Paul Bramadat
Department of Religious Studies
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9
Phone: 204-786-9427
Fax: 205-774-4134
E-mail: paul.bramadat@uwinnipeg.ca

Member-at-Large / Conseillère:

Adela L. Sandness
52-451 av. Edouard Charles
Outremont, Quebec H2V 2N3
Phone: 514-276-0575
E-mail: asandn@po-box.mcgill.ca

Membership Secretary / Secrétaire aux admissions:

Dr. William Arnal
Department of Religion
Room 327, Fletcher Argue Building
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2
Phone: 204-474-6765
E-mail: warnal@hotmail.com

Représentif de la SQÉR:

Dr. Louis Rousseau
Department des Sciences religieuses
Université du Québec à Montréal
Case Postale 8888, Succursale Centre-Ville
Montréal, QC H3C 3P8
Phone: 514-987-3000 ext. 4447
Fax: 514-987-7856
E-mail: rousseau.louis@uqam.ca

Secretary / Secrétaire:

Dr. Darlene Juschka
Program Coordinator, Women's Studies
University of Regina
Regina, SK S4S 0A2
Phone: 306-585-5280
Fax: 306-585-4827
E-mail: Darlene.Juschka@uregina.ca

Member-at Large / Conseillère:

Dr. Mavis Fenn
St. Paul's United College
Westmount Road North
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G5
Phone: 519-885-1465 ext. 211
Fax: 519-885-6364
E-mail: mfenn@uwaterloo.ca

President's Update — Dr. Randi Warne (Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax)

Dear colleagues:

Now that we are well into our year, it is appropriate, and I hope helpful, to provide this update on what's been happening. Some of this information may be repeated elsewhere in the Bulletin - if so, it is because we feel it is important, and hope you will note it as such as well. Here goes!

The website — You may note some changes to the CSSR website (www.ccsr.ca/cssr). Over the summer, with the support of and suggestions from the executive, I worked with our webmaster, Don Eldershaw, to make our site more navigable. I hope you will find it so as well. *I strongly urge you to visit the website, and to report any difficulties you may have*, so that we can improve the site further. On that, a website committee has been struck, consisting of Ken MacKendrick and Adela Sandness. Ken and Adela are working on making our site not only more user-friendly, but also changing its design and aesthetic to better reflect our society's purpose and character. We hope to implement at least some of these changes by the time of our annual meeting in Toronto.

Please also *add/update your e-mail (and other address) information* under "Members" on the website. Changes can be forwarded to Bill Arnal and myself, and I will ensure they reach the webmaster. This is crucial, especially as we are working to develop an e-mail distribution list for our members.

You may also note the expanded version of the Call for Papers you have received. The guidelines included with the Call will be posted on the website for further reference, and the Call will return to its more economical form in future. However, we thought it would be useful to remind members of our protocols this time around. Please note and save for your records!

Canada Research Chairs — At the Annual General Meeting last year at Laval, serious concerns were expressed about the process, implications, and effects of the Canada Research Chairs initiative. At that time, the executive promised a position piece would be generated and posted on the website for discussion and possible action. However, we have decided to change our strategy somewhat. The CRCs are a "done deal" in that despite critique from many sectors in the academic community, including CAUT, universities have accepted the chairs, and are advertising and hiring into them. Given this, we thought a more useful approach would be to have a *mid-term evaluation* of the CRCs, ongoing over the next 2 - 3 years. The issue will be raised at our annual Chairs Meeting at the Congress, but also, we invite members to express their opinions and experiences about the Chairs, to the executive but also — this, perhaps, most usefully, at a session at one of our upcoming meetings. A round-table discussion might be the most useful format. *If you are interested, please propose a session.*

Other SSHRC Initiatives — I was fortunate to have attended the SSHRC-sponsored Alternate Wor(l)ds conference at the University of Toronto in October 2000. A lengthy report

on that conference was circulated to Society presidents, and to various administrative levels of universities across the country. Overall, a sense of accomplishment, and of transition, was noted. However, a number of key elements in that shift (notably, the "information highway" and "the new economy") read somewhat differently now, and it remains to be seen how these challenges will shape the agenda and activities of academic life in future.

The American Academy of Religion — At our meetings at Laval in 1998, an executive member of the AAR, Edward Gray, met with the executives of both the CSSR and the Canadian Corporation for Studies in Religion (CCSR). His purpose was twofold: to encourage a closer relationship between the AAR and Canadian religion societies, and to welcome us into a research project funded by the Lilly Foundation, a Census of Programs in Religious Studies and Theology in North America. I will report more fully on this initiative, and its process over the last few years, at the AGM in Toronto. For now, a brief update: Dr. Peter Beyer, Vice-President of the CCSR and I were invited down to the AAR headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia for a meeting on September 10, at which the results of the Census were presented. The initial project covered undergraduate programs; what monies remain are going to be applied to a more modest study of graduate programs. Our particular interest was the data gathered on the Canadian scene, and we represented those concerns at the meeting. Other organizations represented at the meeting were the Association of Theological Schools, the Auburn Center for the Study of Theological Education, the Council of Societies for the Study of Religion, the Fund for Theological Education, the SBL, and the Graduate Council for the Study of Religion). Involvement in this project has produced some useful conversations with the AAR, which we anticipate continuing in future.

CSSR Archives — As some of you may know, I am currently undertaking a research project on the institutional history of the CSSR. It appears that the National Archives in Ottawa holds the CSSR Archives up to 1980. The remainder are being held in the basement of the Centre for the Study of Religion at the University of Toronto. I will be examining these archives during a research trip to Toronto in early November, and will also seek to make appropriate arrangements to transfer the remaining archives to Ottawa.

Graduate Student Liaison — Reaching out and revitalizing our connection with graduate students is one of this executive's prime goals. In service of that end, I'm pleased to report that a number of meetings, talks, and events have been planned where I will meet with graduate students across the country. To date, talks and meetings have been planned at the University of Manitoba (postponed till second term because of the strike); the University of Toronto on Nov. 2; and Wilfrid Laurier on Nov. 7 & 8. Arrangements are actively underway for meeting with students at McGill in January, and tentative arrangements have been made for Ottawa as well. My research travels during this sabbatical year are taking me across the country, so if you would like me to meet with your students, please just let me know.

Serving on the executive — This year, as every year, there are vacancies to be filled on the executive. If you are interested in serving the society in this way, please let us know! It can be a tremendously rewarding (and always educational) experience. Bill Arnal is the

chair of the Nominations Committee; if you would like your name to be considered, and/or if you would like further information about the executive and its various positions, he would be happy to help you.

So — these are some (by no means all!) of the things that have been going since we last met with you at the AGM. We look forward to seeing you at our upcoming meetings in Toronto, May 25-28, 2001!

With best wishes,
Randi

Dr. Randi R. Warne
President, CSSR

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

MOT DU REDACTUER

As the president's update indicates, we are encouraging all of members to make the greatest possible use of the CSSR web site (<http://www.ccsr.ca/cssr>). This not only means actually going there and taking a look at it, but also and especially means giving us feedback and update information. If you have suggestions for how the web page might be improved, let us know. Also, check our member lists to ensure that your information, and that of your department, is recorded correctly — we rely on you to keep us up to date. There is room on our web site for links to member sites, such as personal academic web pages, or Departmental pages. Please provide us with the necessary information if you would like us to establish a link to *your* site. We have also made efforts to compile a list of member e-mail addresses, so that we can send notices by e-mail to all of our members. In fact, the call for papers for this year's annual meeting was sent out by e-mail, in the fear that the strike at University of Manitoba (ongoing, as I wrote this) would delay receipt of this *Bulletin*. If you did not receive the call for papers by e-mail, let us know, so that we can add your correct e-mail address to our list.

We are also making efforts to introduce new features into the *Bulletin*. As always, the success of at least some of these features will depend on your input. You will find in this issue of the *Bulletin* a small section devoted to books recently published by CSSR members. This section would of course be much larger if every member of the CSSR who has recently published a book

had submitted this information to me! I ask, then, that all members do the Membership Secretary on their recent publications, and most especially recent books. And I apologize for what I know must be the many omissions in this issue's list.

William Arnal
University of Manitoba
warnal@hotmail.com / tél 204-474-6765

CSSR Annual Meeting May 25-28, 2002

Call for Papers

The Programme Committee invites submissions for the 2002 Annual Meeting of the CSSR, to be held in conjunction with the Congress of the Humanities and the Social Sciences on the campus of the University of Toronto, Ontario, from 25-28 May, 2002.

The Board of the Federation has adopted the following as major themes for Congress 2002:

- I. Boundaries: Geographies
- II. Boundaries: Genres
- III. Boundaries: Gender

The Board of the Federation encourages associations to adopt these themes and to develop sessions related to the topics within their own programs.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. *Abstracts are to be no more than 150 words. Those greatly exceeding this limit will not be printed in the programme.*
2. *The CSSR strongly discourages panel presentations of more than three papers as it inhibits discussion. Presentations of more than 3 papers should use the Roundtable format (see below).*
3. *Abstracts are due on the due date (see below). Panel organisers should submit both the panel abstract and the individual paper abstracts as one package (see below).*
4. *Those who are participating in the meetings of other societies should check the meeting date of those societies before submitting their proposals. Panel and Roundtable organisers should check with their presenters. Requests for specific dates MUST accompany the initial proposal.*
5. *Joint proposals (two societies combining their efforts) should be submitted to both societies for approval.*

6. *Acceptance of proposals will be done via e-mail, and Panel/Roundtable organisers will be responsible for informing their presenters. Members who require a 'hard copy' acceptance of their proposal for funding purposes may request one from the Programme Chair (see below)*
7. *All organisers, presenters and chairs re expected to read the "Guidelines for Chairing a Session" (see below)*

Submissions for the CSSR Annual Meeting may be of four types.

a. Special Papers

In order to effect a fuller discussion of complete studies by Society members, blocks of time may be set aside for the presentation of, responses to, and discussion of "special" or "major" papers. A special paper may be grounded in a special field, but it should address matters important to all students of religion. In order to be considered, a complete version of the paper together with an abstract is to be submitted by January 15, 2002.

b. Regular Papers

The Committee invites proposals for presentations of works in progress and shorter scholarly papers for presentation. Normally, the time for actual delivery is twenty minutes, with ten minutes for questions and discussion. A 150 (maximum) word abstract should be submitted by January 15, 2002. All audio-visual needs must be clearly noted with your initial submission. Submission on a three-and-one-half-inch disk (IBM format/Microsoft Word or WordPerfect) would be helpful.

c. Panels

The Committee encourages proposals for panels, workshops and seminars. The organiser is responsible for setting the topic and involving the participants in a maximum three hour block of time (two sessions of an hour and a half each) . An abstract(s) as above, together with the names and institutional affiliations of the participants, equipment needs, and the name of a chair (who should not be making a presentation) is to be submitted by January 15, 2002. Panel organizers will be expected to coordinate communication between members of the panel(s) and the Programme Chair. The order of presentation should be indicated (see below: "Guidelines for Chairing a Session").

d. Roundtables

The Roundtable format usually focuses on a particular issue, book, or the body of work of an individual. It consists of four (or more) short presentations followed by discussion, both with the roundtable members and audience members. As with the panel, the organiser is responsible for submitting an abstract for the Roundtable which includes the names and institutional affiliations of the participants, equipment needs, and chair (who may also be a participant).

GUIDELINES FOR CHAIRING A REGULAR SESSION
for the Annual Meeting of the CSSR/SCÉR

Before the conference:

1. Via email, contact each of the participants in your session. Ask the speakers for information for your introduction. Make sure the name, institutional affiliation, and paper title is correct. Ask the presenters if they have published a recent book or are working on a new project. If the presenter is a graduate student you may ask about their thesis topic and supervisor. Include some of this information in your introduction of each presenter.

2. Agree on a format. Getting this right is very important as people go to great effort and expense to expose their work to peer review at our meetings. It is the chair's responsibility to ensure that everyone has a fair chance to do so. (Below you will find the three ways sessions have traditionally been organized).

Establish an order of presentation. If there is a panel session, suggest that the presenters contact one another to coordinate their presentations. Tell each speaker exactly how much time their presentation will be and how long they will have for a question period.

3. Contact the programme chair if there is any change in the order of presenters.

At the conference

1. Arrive 15 minutes before the session. Ensure that the door is unlocked, the chairs and tables in place, and water available for each speaking participant.

2. Greet the participants and confirm the order of presentation. Unless there is a reason for changing, please follow the order given in the programme, as people drift in from other sessions to catch a particular speaker.

3. Please be strict about limiting the time of each presenter. In rare cases a participant will continue past his or her allotted time. After having given fair warning at the five and one minute marks, ask the participant to conclude. If they do not, stand up. This usually communicates your intention to introduce the next speaker.

4. Start on time, end on time. Please respect the fifteen minute break between sessions. Unless the listeners get some rest in between sessions, they may lack the stamina to be fully present in the afternoon sessions.

General Principles

The sessions of the CSSR/SCÉR are marked by a high degree of mutual respect, cordiality and discipline. When a session gets out of hand, it is usually because a speaker is disorganized or absent-minded. It is the chair's responsibility to remind participants about the rights and needs of their fellow presenters and listeners. Ours is a society of equals and so no one has the right to appropriate the time allotted to others.

THREE WAYS OF ORGANIZING A SESSION for the Annual Meeting of the CSSR/SCÉR

a) EQUAL TIME PRESENTATIONS: Divide the given time by the number of presenters minus a few minutes for introductions. For example for three papers in a 90 minute session, give each participant 30 minutes (20-minute presentation and 10 minutes for questions). If they continue their talk beyond 20 minutes, they eat into their own question-period time.

b) PRESENTATIONS AND COMMON QUESTION PERIOD: Have the participants give their papers without questions (20 minutes each) and hold a common discussion (30 minutes) after all the papers have been delivered. You may wish to allow one or two questions for information and clarification after each presentation but you will have to be strict about disallowing more probing questions. This format is particularly useful if the papers address a common theme (for example a session organized around a recent book). It also allows the speakers to debate with one another. Its drawback is that the question period frequently focuses around only one participant — either the best known, the most controversial, the weakest, or simply the one who spoke last.

c) PANEL-TYPE DISCUSSIONS: If the participants have agreed to a less formal format, (such as a panel-type discussion) allow them any combination as long as each participant is given a fair chance to participate.

If you have any comments on or suggestions for these guidelines, please approach any member of the executive committee of the CSSR\SCÉR.

Completed special papers, abstracts of regular papers, panels and roundtables, are to be sent to:

Mavis Fenn
St. Paul's United College
Westmount Rd. N.
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G 5
Ph: 1-519-885-1465 ext 211
Fax: 1-519-885-6364
E-mail mfenn@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

Please note: the Executive of the CSSR has asked the Programme Committee to remind members of the following regulations and to ask their cooperation in following them:

1. Persons presenting papers at the Annual Meeting should be members in good standing and must have paid the Congress conference fee for the year.
2. A person delivering a paper to the CSSR Annual Meeting may not present the same or a similar paper to another society.
3. Due to shrinking SSHRCC funds and expanding travel costs, travel subsidies will be limited.

Please include the following information with your submission:

institutional affiliation,
mailing address,
phone number(s),
fax number,
and E-mail address (if available).

Failure to show without notice means that the Programme Committee will not consider a proposal for the next year. The Society is opposed to the practice of having someone else read a paper for an absent scholar. Members from the same institution may not make up more than half of any session or panel at the Annual Meeting, unless so authorized by the Programme Committee.

La Société Canadienne pour l'Étude de la Religion (SCER)
Conférence Annuelle, 25 à 28 mai, 2002

Invitation de Proposer une Communication

Le comité de programmation de la Société Canadienne pour l'Étude de la Religion vous invite à lui envoyer des propositions de participation à la prochaine conférence annuelle qui doit se tenir dans la cadre du Congrès des sciences sociales et humaines (CSSH) de l'Université de Toronto, à Toronto, Ontario du 25 à 28 mai, 2002.

Le Conseil de la fédération a accepté les thèmes de recherches suivants pour le Congrès de l'année 2002 :

- I. Frontières de la géographie
- II. Frontières des genres
- III. Frontières des sexes

Le Conseil de la fédération propose que les divers associations acceptent d'adopter ces trois thèmes et de les développer lors de leurs discours scientifiques.

Informations importantes :

1. *Les résumés des communications proposés ne doivent pas excéder la limite de 150 mots. Des précis d'article qui excède amplement la limite de 150 mots seront exclus de la publication du programme.*
2. *Afin de favoriser le discours scientifique la SCER souhaite que les séances aient un maximum de trois communications. L'organisateur/l'organisatrice qui souhaitent une séance de plus que trois communications est invité à choisir le format d'une « table ronde ».*
3. *La date limite pour la réception des précis de communications est le 15 janvier 2002. Ceux et celles qui organisent les séances sont demandé(e)s de présenter comme un ensemble un précis du thème de la séance ainsi que les précis des communications des participants.*
4. *Ceux et celles qui participent aussi à des rencontres d'autres sociétés scientifiques sont invités à vérifier les dates des rencontres des sociétés en questions avant de soumettre leurs propositions de communications à la SCER. Les organisateurs des séances et des tables rondes sont aussi priés de bien vouloir vérifier la disponibilité des participants. Toute demande de participation pour une journée spécifique doit accompagner la proposition de communication initiale.*
5. *Toute proposition de communication conjointe (celles qui impliquent la participation des membres de deux sociétés scientifiques à la fois) doit être soumise et approuvée par les deux sociétés scientifiques en question.*
6. *Les personnes dont les propositions de communications sont acceptées seront avisées par courrier électronique. Ceux et celles qui organisent des séances ou des tables rondes sont priés de prendre contact avec les participants individuellement. Toute personne ayant besoin d'une lettre officielle de participation pour des raisons de subvention doit présenter sa demande auprès du président(e) du comité de programmation nommé(e) ci-dessous.*
7. *Toutes et tous qui souhaitent participer à la conférence annuelle de la SCER sont priés de lire les informations ci-dessous.*

*Quatre types de propositions sont recevables :**a. Conférence*

Afin de permettre un débat plus en profondeur sur des travaux d'envergure préparés par nos membres, un certain nombre des périodes seront réservées à la présentation, à la réponse préparée à l'avance et à la discussion des conférences. Solidement appuyé sur une expertise précise, ce type de communication doit cependant déborder la spécialisation étroite pour aborder des questions générales intéressant tous ceux et celles qui étudient la religion. On prendra en considération que le texte complet de ce type de communication soumis avant le 15 janvier 2002 accompagné d'un résumé.

b. Communication régulière

Le comité vous invite à proposer des communications faisant état de travaux en voie de réalisation ou des communications érudites plus brèves. Normalement la durée de l'exposé sera de vingt minutes suivi de dix minutes de questions et de discussion. Un précis de 150 mots (maximum) doit être soumis avant le 15 janvier 2002. La demande pour des machines audio-visuelles doit être signalée dans votre soumission initiale. Veuillez faire votre soumission sur disquette 3 1/2 ", format IBM, Microsoft Word/WordPerfect si possible.

c. Séminaires

Le comité encourage les propositions pour l'organisation des séminaires. La personne responsable du choix du sujet (l'organisateur/l'organisatrice) s'occupe également de l'engagement des participant(e)s pour une période maximum de deux heures et demie. Un précis, comme ci-dessus, avec les nom et les institutions des participant(e)s, le matériel requis et le nom du président (de la présidente) de la séance (qui ne devrait pas faire de présentation) doit être soumis avant le 15 janvier 2002. L'organisateur/l'organisatrice assurera la coordination nécessaire entre le président du comité du programme et les autres participants.

Informations pour les président(e)s des séances de la conférence annuelle de la SCER.

Avant la conférence :

1. Avant la conférence, veuillez prendre contact avec les participants de la séance afin de bien pouvoir les présenter. Vérifiez les noms, les institutions d'affiliation et les titres de communication. Renseignez-vous sur leur publications récentes et leurs projets de recherche actuelles. Si les participants sont des élèves, renseignez-vous sur leurs sujets de thèse et leurs directeurs de recherche. Veuillez inclure cette information lors de votre présentation des participants de la séance.
2. Mettez-vous d'accord sur une procédure de déroulement de la séance. Le président (la présidente) de la séance a la responsabilité d'assurer l'égalité du temps de chaque un(e) des participant(e)s.

Mettez-vous d'accord sur l'ordre de présentation. Assurez-vous que chaque participant sache le temps disponible pour sa communication et les questions subséquentes.

Veuillez aviser le chef du comité de programmation de tout changement dans l'ordre des communications.

À la conférence :

1. Veuillez arriver 15 minutes avant le début de la séance. Veuillez vous assurer que la porte soit débarrée, les chaises et tables soient bien placées et que chaque conférencier/conférencière ait de l'eau.
2. Veuillez saluer les participants. Veuillez confirmez l'ordre de présentation. Autant que possible veuillez suivre l'ordre indiquer dans le programme afin de faciliter la capacité des assistants à aller d'une séance à une autre.
3. Veuillez à ce que chaque participant(e) respecte les limites de temps disponible. Dans les rares cas où le temps sera excédé, veuillez avertir le conférencier/conférencière qu'il lui reste 5 minutes et 1 minute avant de vous mettre debout pour présenter la prochaine communication.
4. Veuillez commencez et terminez la séance à temps. Veuillez respecter la pose de 15 minutes entre les séances afin de pouvoir permettre aux assistants la plaisir d'une journée d'écoute sans fatigue.

Principes générales

Les séances de la CSSR/SCER se déroulent dans une atmosphère cordiale de respect mutuel et de discipline. Si une séance se déroule avec difficulté cela est normalement dû au fait que le participant est mal organisé ou bien distrait. Le président(e) de la séance a la responsabilité d'assurer que les droits et les besoins de tous ceux qui présentent des communications soient respectés et que personne ne prenne le temps appartenant à d'autres.

Il y a trois façons d'organiser une séance :

1. Que le temps soit divisé d'une manière égale : Le temps est divisé parmi les participants de manière égale. De cette façon, trois communications sont présentées pendant une séance de 90 minutes, tel que chacune ait 20 minutes pour la présentation et 10 minutes pour des questions. Si la communication dure plus que 20 minutes, la période pour les questions est réduite.
2. Que toutes les communications soient présentées avant et les questions par la suite : Toutes les communications sont présentés sans questions dans une période de 20 minutes chaque. Une période de 30 minutes pour les questions suit. Ce format est bien apprécié si les communications portent sur un thème un commun, comme par exemple un livre récent. Ce format permet aussi un débat entre les participants.
3. Que les communications soient présentées de manière libre : Si les participants sont d'accords ils peuvent aussi procéder d'une façon moins structurée en autant que chaque participant ait la chance de participer d'une manière égale.

Si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires en ce qui concerne ces informations, veuillez prendre contacte avec un membre du conseil de la SCER.

Envoyer les textes complets des conférences, ainsi que le précis des communications régulières, des séances ou des tables rondes à :

Mavis Fenn
St. Paul's United College
Westmount, Road North
Waterloo, ON
N2L 3G5
Tél. : 1.519.885.1465 ext. 211
Fax : 1.519.885.6364
Courrier électronique : mfenn@watarts.uwaterloo.ca

Le Conseil de la SCER a demandé au comité de programmation de rappeler aux membres les points suivants :

1. Ceux et celles qui présentent des communications doivent être membres réguliers de la Société et doivent avoir acquittée les frais d'inscription au Congrès.
2. On ne peut présenter la même communication à une autre société scientifiques pendant le Congrès.
3. La subvention du CRSHC étant réduite et les frais de voyage augmentant, la subvention de voyage sera limitées.

Veillez indiquer les informations suivantes avec votre proposition de communication :

Nom

Institution d'affiliation

Adresse postale

Numéro de téléphone

Numéro de télécopie

Adresse de courrier électronique (si disponible).

Les participants qui s'absentent sans préavis ne pourront pas participer à la conférence de l'année prochaine. La SCER n'accepte pas qu'une communication soient lue en l'absence de son auteur(e). Des membres d'une même institution d'enseignement ne peuvent excéder 50% d'une séance ou table ronde sans l'autorisation du comité de programmation.

Notes and News from Members / information des membres

- As the 2002 Meeting of the American Academy of Religion will be taking place in Toronto, two special panels will highlight the special characteristics of the metropolitan area's religious dimensions: "Religious Diversity in Toronto" and "The Multi-faceted Judaism of Toronto." The panels have been organized by York University's Religious Studies Programme and the Centre for Jewish Studies, respectively, and are being coordinated by Jordan Paper (jpaper@yorku.ca).
- The Centre for the Study of Religion at the University of Toronto will be holding its annual Graduate Symposium this year on March 15, 2001. The theme to be explored this year will be "Religion and Children." The date of the symposium may be changed if it conflicts with the schedule for an ongoing job search.
- The department of Religious Studies at Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax, has entered into an administrative amalgamation with the Department of Philosophy. The combined department of Philosophy/Religious Studies will offer separate majors in philosophy, and in religious studies, allowing students to draw from the expertise of department members Dr. Randi Warne (Ph.D. Toronto, Religion and Culture, M.A. Toronto, Philosophy of Religion) and Dr. John Schellenberg (Ph.D. Cambridge, Philosophy of Religion, M.A. Calgary, Philosophy of Religion). The department has recently made a tenure-track appointment in the area of Non-Western Philosophy and Religion. Dr. David Burton, lately a Junior Fellow at Keble College, Oxford (Ph.D. Bristol, Buddhist Thought, M.A. Brock, Philosophy), will be joining the faculty in January 2002.
- Dr. Warne has also been active in the creation of a new program in Cultural Studies, inaugurated at the Mount in September 2001. Dr. Warne will be teaching the second year required course for majors, Critical Debates in Cultural Studies, in winter session 2002.
- The Centre for Studies in Religion and Society at the University of Victoria announces the following recent activities:
 - ◆ Recent Publications:
 - Coward, Harold, ed. *Experiencing Scripture in World Religions*. New York: Orbis, 2000.
 - Hadley, Michael L. *The Spiritual Roots of Restorative Judaism*. New York: SUNY, 2001.
 - Hadley, Michael. *The Justice Tree: Multifaith Reflection on Criminal Justice*. Victoria: CSRS, 2001.
 - De Decker, Ludgard, ed. *Art as an Early Warning System*. Contributions by Erica Dodd, Marie Vautier, Martin Segger, and Matthew Pollard. Victoria: CSRS, 2000 (Series: Community Seminar, 8).
 - Gorringer, Timothy. *The Education of Desire*. London: SCM, 2001 (J. A. Hall Lecture Series 2000).

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- Penelhum, Terence. *Christian Ethics and Human Nature*. Boston/London: SCM/TPI, 2000. (J. A. Hall Lecture Series 1999).
 - Ommer, Rosemary. Artwork by Pam Hall. *Just Fish: Ethics and Canadian Marine Fisheries* (summary of public policy issues). St. John's, Newfoundland: ISER, 2000.
 - ◆ Conferences Sponsored by the Centre:
 - *Religion and Peacebuilding*, Fall 2000. University of Victoria.
 - *Indian Critiques of Gandhi*, Spring 2001. University of Victoria.
 - *Science and Dissent: Dissent, Nonconformity, and Science in Britain, 1600-1945*, Fall 2001. University of Victoria.
 - ◆ Seminars Sponsored by the Centre:
 - Faculty Symposium. *Language: Means of Communication or Isolation?* January 2001. University of Victoria.
 - Community Seminar. *Who's Minding Your Business: Balancing Public and Private Interests*. April/May 2001. University of Victoria. Proceedings forthcoming.
- The Graduate Student Lecture Series in the Department of Comparative Literature, Religion, and Film/Media Studies at the University of Alberta devoted a symposium to "Issues in Religious Studies" on September 27, 2001. Four students read papers: Tara Gayle on the modern fascination with angels, Matthew Unger on strategies of Mennonite identity construction in Mennonite fiction and poetry, Todd Lorentz on Buddhist notions of non-dualism, and Joanne Wotypka on the "Buddhist phase" of Jack Kerouac. The Edmonton SBL Hebrew Scriptures Satellite this year's series of meetings with a seminar led by David Jobling (St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon) on "The Fall of the Northern Kingdom: Yet Another Illusion?" at the University of Alberta on October 23, 2001. Scholars of religion at the University of Alberta, scattered across a variety of departmental homes, recently established the "Religion and Culture Network." Initial ambitions are modest: to provide a forum for cross-disciplinary scholarly interaction and a critical venue for presenting research in progress. The initiative in forming the network was undertaken by Steve Kent, a sociologist of religion in the Sociology Department. Willi Braun will replace Earle Waugh on January 1, 2002, as Coordinator of Religious Studies in the Department of Comparative Literature, Religion, and Film/Media Studies. Earle Waugh retires at the end of the 2001-02 academic year.
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New Books by CSSR Members

- William Arnal. *Jesus and the Village Scribes: Galilean Conflicts and the Setting of Q*. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2001.
- Catherine A. Cavanaugh and Randi R. Warne. *Telling Tales: Essays in Western Women's History*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001.
- Harold Coward, ed. *Experiencing Scripture in World Religions*. New York: Orbis, 2000.

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- Darlene Juschka, ed. *Feminism and the Study of Religion: A Reader*. London and New York: Continuum Press, 2001.
 - Terence Penelhum. *Christian Ethics and Human Nature*. Boston/London: SCM/TPI, 2000. (J. A. Hall Lecture Series 1999).
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From the Student Desk

Think Globally, Act Locally: Canadian Religious Studies as a World-Class Education

Marcel Mauss, Georges Dumézil, Louis Renou, Madeleine Biardeau and me: we've all been students of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, section des sciences religieuses of the Sorbonne in Paris. Not bad for an Anglophone from Saskatchewan, eh? Holder of an MA and BA (Hons.) from the Religious Studies Program of the University of Regina, I may well have completed my Sorbonne Ph.D. by the time the next Bulletin comes out. Now living in Montreal, I have taught and been associate researcher at McGill, I am honoured to be serving as Member-at-Large of the Board of the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion particularly responsible for connecting with religious studies students across Canada. We thought you might like to know something about my overseas study experience especially as several students in Montreal have asked me about allowing our Canadian education to serve us as students and scholars in a global context.

In fact, one of the aspects I have most enjoyed about working out of Paris is getting to know not only French but also other international scholars that come to the city. The students in my program studying subjects closest to mine — language, myth and religion of the Rg-Veda and other Vedic texts of ancient India — happen to be of Italian and Spanish origin, and my work has also been influenced by colleagues from Moscow. Spending time in an international research community has exposed me to a wide range of research methodologies from which to determine how best to do my own.

Similarly, while English is used in many contexts as a common language of research, I speak to many members of my international research community in French — since many of us met in Paris — and I have been thrilled to discover the benefits of multilingual scientific study. Like many Canadian students now entering undergraduate and graduate programs, I had enough French to function and upon which to build when I chose to accept an opportunity to study overseas. One doesn't need to leave Canada to explore the benefits of multiple research languages. As French has become my professional language of choice, however, I have discovered the possibilities of the different internal logic, the different structures of thought that are possible when working in second languages. I could not have thought the kinds of thoughts I

have been working with had I not done my research in French, or had I not been a native English speaker. Studying overseas can lead one to a fusion of scholastic qualities as interesting as *nouveau cuisine*.

What does it take to get there? Well, aside from a good dose of courage, it can be easier than you may think. European tuition costs can be significantly lower than their North American counterparts, making research funding stretch all that much further. Language requirements are as much opportunities as obstacles; the fact that many European schools will have multiple non-English language requirements makes for better scholastic possibilities as well as more rounded global citizens. And living overseas can certainly be a lot of fun.

Finally, something else that I really came to appreciate was how good an education I got here. There is a wonderful open-mindedness to religious studies in Canada that I came to consciously enjoy. And I got wonderful mentoring from truly excellent teachers that has served me well.

As link to the CSSR made especially for students, I'll be happy to be in touch with you if you have any questions you'd like to ask. You can find my email via the CSSR web site. You may notice changes on our web site over the next few months as we adapt it to ways which may better serve students. Please let me know if you have any suggestions or needs we might help with. I'll look forward to getting to know many of you in the year to come.

Canadian Scholars Working in the U.S.: An Unofficial Primer on the INS

Christina Lapel
International Tax Specialist
Southwest Missouri State University

Russell T. McCutcheon
Department of Religious Studies
University of Alabama

This brief, and by no means authoritative or exhaustive article, is intended merely as a primer for Canadians interested in moving to the U.S. to pursue their academic careers. The article offered should provide enough information to help younger scholars prior to coming to the U.S. or, once in the U.S., to assist them while they are moving through the Immigration and Naturalization Service process. More authoritative information can, of course, be obtained at the INS site, <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/>. In offering the following, the authors claim some expertise: whereas one handles all of the immigration applications and income tax paperwork for foreign students as well as professors on a state university campus, the other is a Canadian citizen who has taught at three different universities in the U.S. since 1993, holding various work Visas, and who has recently obtained Permanent Residency status in the U.S.

1. The Lay of the Immigration Status Land

Although there are a variety of ways that Canadians can work in a U.S. university, what they all have in common is the initial invitation on the part of a U.S. employer. Unlike Canada, U.S. schools do not have to engage in a first tier search limited only to citizens. This means that, unlike U.S. citizens seeking employment in Canada, Canadians can apply for any advertised academic job in the U.S. Canadians seeking employment in the U.S. need to keep in mind, however, that positions for a foreign national in the U.S. (other than those who are seeking citizenship) are basically temporary appointments due to the time limitations placed on the various Visa classifications. Although a position may certainly be considered a full-time position from your employer's point of view, it is never recognized by the government as a permanent full-time position until you become a Permanent Resident (i.e., obtain a Green Card). Also, note that some universities may have their own internal policies regarding what types of Visas they will or will not sponsor and how they specifically will handle employees' Green Card petitions. For example, some universities will pay for an immigration lawyer; although a lawyer is hardly necessary, there are a surprising number of forms to complete and the entire Green Card process can easily take several years.

Although a U.S. employer can offer a position to a foreign national if they are 'the most qualified', they cannot be employed unless they are deemed by the INS to be eligible to work. In general this is achieved by either a petition by the employer directly to the INS or by default of the Visa classification itself, where permission to work is granted at the port of entry. For example the H1B status (on these classifications, see below) is obtained by an employer petitioning the INS whereas the J1 or TN status are both granted at the port of entry (although the specific procedures of obtaining entry in these two classifications are different). In all cases the prospective employer should initiate the paperwork (documents, letters, etc.) for the foreign national's work eligibility.

Canadian citizens are exempt from many passport and Visa regulations in the U.S. and merely require proof of citizenship (e.g., birth certificate) for entry. However, Canadians who will be working in the U.S. should obtain a Canadian passport in advance and, in some cases, the appropriate Visa paperwork prior to arriving in the U.S. It is always important to obtain an I-94 departure card at the port of entry into the U.S., since this document shows proof of work eligibility. All of these documents help facilitate the demonstration of work eligibility and the determination of tax status. Finally, it is advisable to retain copies of all correspondence with the INS, including a list of entry and exit dates to and from the U.S. There are times when these dates are important to remember (e.g., in determining your tax status).

Some of the more notable documents and classifications you may encounter are:

I-94

As just mentioned, upon first entering the U.S. (say, after passing through U.S. Customs at Pearson International Airport or after crossing the bridge from Windsor to Detroit), each person completes a white I-94 form. (You may have noticed this and other forms described in many airlines in-flight magazines.) While part of the form is retained and filed by the INS, a portion of

it is stapled into your passport. Although residents of other countries often must relinquish their I-94 each time they leave the U.S. (and obtain a new one when they re-enter), Canadians generally retain their same I-94 throughout the duration of their Visa status, unless they change Visa status while in the U.S., at which time they obtain a new I-94. If they change status while here, then a new, temporary, I-94, which reflects the new status, is issued by the INS through the mail. This temporary form will be taken by U.S. Customs the next time the person leaves and then re-enters the U.S. and a new, permanent I-94 will be issued at that time. At one time, Custom officers wrote the date when one's Visa status expired on the I-94; now, I-94s generally have 'D/S' written on them by Customs officials, meaning 'Duration of Stay' (D/S); this means that the I-94 is valid for as long as one legally resides in the U.S. Thus, D/S is for a status that does not have an end date, e.g., the F-1 or J-1 visa status (in which cases one's status is renewed with a new I-20 or IAP-66). D/S will not be stamped, for example, on those in H-1B status.

J-1 Foreign Exchange Program (Professors and Research Scholar Category)

This Visa is good for a total period of three years. Although residents of some countries cannot easily transfer from the J-1 to, say, an H-1B (i.e., they are required to reside outside the U.S. for a two year period prior to re-entering on a different Visa), Canadians can sometimes transfer to a different Visa (say, the H-1B) if a permanent employment opportunity arises. Like the F-1 (status for foreign students), in order to leave and then legally re-enter the U.S., a valid signature on the back of your paperwork is required to demonstrate that you still hold valid status at your school. The two-year home residency rule applies to those who have received U.S. or foreign government financing, if their skills are critically needed by their home country (as set forth in the Exchange Visitor Skills List) or if they are foreign medical graduates seeking additional medical training. Also, J-1 visiting professors are not allowed to work in Tenure Track positions.

J-2 (Dependents of J-1)

This status is reserved for the dependents of a person who holds a J-1. J-2 holders are allowed to work in the U.S. if they acquire a Work Authorization card; their J-2 status holds for as long as the J-1 person's status is valid. Work Authorization cards are issued/renewed yearly (for a fee of approximately \$100 U.S.) by each regional INS office, bear the applicant's photograph and fingerprint, and are renewable so long as the person continues to hold a legitimate Visa status.

H-1B

This Visa category is good for three years and is renewable once, for a total of six years. It is traditionally the Visa held by non-resident scholars who are interested in obtaining Permanent Residency in the future. The H-1B, like the J-1, is employer specific (i.e., you can only work for the employer specified in your paperwork), doing a specific job. H-1Bs, then cannot legally work elsewhere in the U.S. to supplement their income, take a different job in the U.S., or even accept honoraria for guest lectures on different campuses (though they can be reimbursed for expenses incurred in traveling to/from as well as lodging/food for guest lectureships). H-1Bs are petitioned

to the INS by the employer in the foreign national's behalf. To obtain an H-1B, the individual and the job itself have to meet certain standards. These Visas are available only to workers in occupations requiring highly specialized knowledge normally acquired through a college education. A bachelor's degree or higher is a minimum requirement.

H-4 (Dependents of the H-1B)

This is the status held by the dependents of an H-1B. Inasmuch as most people who eventually obtain a 'Green Card' arrive in the U.S. as an H-1B, most of their spouses enter as an H-4. Unfortunately, H4s cannot hold a Work Authorization card, making the H-4 status not all that desirable for some spouses/dependents. A number of spouses on an H-4 decide simply to return to school (thus obtaining their own F-1 status) while their application for Permanent Residency slowly makes its way through the system.

TN Status

In light of the North American Free Trade Act, the 'Treaty NAFTA' (TN) status came into being. Compared with obtaining any of the previously named Visas, the TN is relatively easy to obtain. You must simply produce for U.S. Customs officials a letter/contract from your U.S. employer which specifies your future income and you can be granted the TN status. TN applications include: proof of Canadian citizenship, evidence that the intended activity is on the 'skills list' (i.e., not all professions are eligible for the TN status), evidence that the applicant has the required credentials, documentation of the employment agreement offering a position for no more than 1 year, a statement that the purpose of the entry to the U.S. is temporary, and a filing fee. Designed for short term work in the U.S. (e.g., your company sends you down to work in Texas for 9 months), it must be renewed each year; however, while holding this status you can work for more than one employer (the back of the I-94 needs to be endorsed as such). Because it is a temporary status, Canadians must have permanent residence in Canada to obtain TN status. Although some people have successfully moved from TN status to Permanent Residency, the H-1B is usually the preferable status to hold if one intends eventually to apply for a Green Card.

Permanent Residency (I-140; I-551)

There are several steps to obtaining Permanent Residency prior to 'adjusting your status'. Basically, you have to be approved before you adjust your status from, say, the H-1B to the Green Card. This approval status includes a Labor Condition Attestation to the Department of Labor prior to the petition to INS, a stage at which your employer once again demonstrates its need for your skills. Also, you need to mention that this is 'an employer-based petition for Permanent Residency.' Again, some universities may have their own policy on this process. This can be a costly and labor intensive process. Many universities require the individual to retain an immigration lawyer which could cost anywhere from \$3,000-5,000 U.S.

The process of moving from an H-1B to Permanent Residency means filing an I-485 'Adjust to Permanent Residency Status' form, which can take a considerable amount of time for the INS to process. However, should your H-1B expire during this stage, so long as you have

received acknowledgment that your I-485 is being processed, you can remain working in the U.S. while your application is being processed. As suggested above, the Permanent Residency application process entails three stages. In the final stage applicants (and their dependents, who move with them through the application process) cannot leave the U.S. During this stage they are fingerprinted (<http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/formsfee/finger/index.htm>) for a FBI/CIA background check and, sometimes, interviewed at their regional INS office. However, if during this time, you must leave the U.S. for professional or family reasons, you can apply for Advanced Parole Status (form I-131). This application takes about a month to process, which means that, say, in the case of a family emergency, you cannot leave the U.S. (or, more accurately, you cannot legally re-enter the U.S. should you happen to leave) until the application is approved. It is not unusual for people in this adjustment stage who leave the U.S. without obtaining Advanced Parole Status to be denied the right to re-enter the U.S., so take this limitation seriously. In the experience of many people, the INS grants this parole status liberally (e.g., to visit family, to attend conferences, etc.). Partly because the duration of time it takes to process I-551 applications (up to two years in some cases), once requested and issued, Advanced Parole Status covers not just one trip but, instead, covers a period of time near to, but under, a year.

Once your I-551 has been granted, you will receive notification to come to your regional INS office where your passport will be stamped and all of your previous Visa documentation will be collected. This stamp is temporary and good for one year, during which time your actual 'Green Card' (which, ironically, is not green) will arrive in the mail. Green Cards must be renewed every 10 years. Once you have been granted Permanent Residency (which should not be confused with citizenship, of course), you are free to hold any job you wish and as many jobs as you wish.

Note: once you enter the third and final stage of the Permanent Residency process you are eligible to apply for a Work Authorization card; although not yet approved for Permanent Residency, applicants at this stage are eligible for this card. The card enables you to hold supplementary jobs other than your primary job with your sponsoring institution. Note also, that it is not altogether clear whether the Work Authorization card that you can obtain at this stage actually allows you to change jobs completely; after all, your Green Card application is the result of your primary sponsoring institution and to change sponsoring institutions (by taking an altogether new job at a different university) may very well invalidate your original Permanent Residency application.

As you can imagine, there are fees for each of these Visas plus fees to renew them and fees to apply to change status. A fees list, along with a number of online forms, is available from the INS (<http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/formsfee/index.htm>). Fees generally vary from approximately \$95 U.S. for Advanced Parole Status, \$100 U.S. for a Work Authorization card, \$155 for an H-1B petition, to \$220 U.S. for an I-485. Although any fee that results from your institution's sponsorship (such as the fee to renew your H-1B) is to be paid by your sponsoring institution, fees for such things as Work Authorizations cards are not reimbursed by your school.

2. Temporary Visitors and Guest Lectureships/Honoraria

Canadians who plan on traveling briefly to the U.S. simply to present a guest lecture should consider obtaining a J-1 (Short Term Scholar Category). This category is recommended since the category actually allows receipt of compensation and a social security number can be obtained. However, the B1/B2 may also be considered. In late 1998, Section 431 of ACWIA (American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act) amended the section 212(q) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) which allows a B1/B2 or VWT/B category to receive honoraria. However, there are certain criteria: The event cannot last longer than 9 days; the services are to be for the benefit of the institution; the individual cannot accept any honoraria (and incidental expenses in the case of a B-2 visitor) from more than 5 institutions or organizations within the previous 6-month period. Since Canadians do not need Visas simply to enter the U.S., it is imperative that those in this category who are entering the U.S. to perform services for an honorarium obtain an I-94 at the border.

3. Taxation Issues

Income Tax

Taxation for a foreign national is determined by the individual's tax status; for tax purposes this status is either Non-Resident or Resident Alien. The tax status is determined by the individual's Visa category, Visa history, and physical presence in the U.S. A Non-Resident Alien will be subject to certain withholding rules and taxed only on his/her U.S. income, whereas a Resident Alien will be treated basically like a U.S. citizen for tax purposes and subject to tax on his/her worldwide income.

Generally, J-1 teacher/researchers are considered a Non-Resident Alien for their first 2 years, including part years, in the U.S. in this category. However, if they have been present in the U.S. before in the J or F category for any 2 of the last 6 years, then they will be subject to counting physical days present in the U.S. for determining their tax status. Note: because of this rule, a J-1 only begins paying Social Security tax once this initial two year period has expired (see below).

Determining one's tax status involves counting the number of days one has been in the U.S., and this is called the Substantial Presence Test. A foreign national will satisfy this test and be considered a Resident Alien for tax purposes if he/she is present in the U.S. for at least (i) 31 days during the current calendar year, and (ii) 183 days during the previous 3 year period including the current year. The 183 days component is calculated by all days in the current year, plus 1/3 of days in the first preceding year and 1/6 of the days in the second preceding calendar year. An individual in any other visa status, such as the H-1B, will be subject to the Substantial Presence Test for determining their tax status.

There is a tax treaty between the U.S. and Canada which allows exemption from U.S. income tax and eliminates the possibility of double taxation for certain Canadians working in the U.S. This treaty is one of the few that does not include an article for teacher/researchers or students. However, there are articles for Independent and Dependent Personal Services. IRS form 8233 can be filed with the employer to claim treaty benefits. The Independent Services

Article exempts self-employment income from U.S. income tax if the independent contractor has no fixed base in the U.S. There is no dollar limit in this Article. The Dependent Personal Services Article has a dollar limit of \$10,000. Basically if the Canadian individual's total annual earnings exceed \$10,000 then the U.S. will tax the entire annual wage back to the first dollar earned. Exemptions in both categories are generally lost if the individual becomes a Resident for tax purposes. Understandably, one would not try to claim a treaty benefit if one knew ahead of time that one would be earning more than \$10,000. IRS Publications 597 and 901 are good resources to consult.

Social Security Tax

All foreign nationals are subject to paying U.S. Social Security tax unless they are in the F-1, J-1, Q or M status, a Non-Resident for tax purposes and working in accordance with the primary purpose of their Visa. As an example, a J-1 scholar who is a Non-Resident will be exempt from social security tax whereas an individual in H-1B Visa status, regardless of their tax status, is subject to Social Security taxation. There is a Totalization Agreement with Canada that would allow a Canadian to use time spent working in the U.S. to count toward the vesting period of the Social Security benefits in Canada. More information on the requirements can be accessed through the social security web site at www.ssa.gov.

Filing a Tax Return

Although you will likely have to file income tax returns in both the U.S. and Canada for the first year you come to the U.S. (insomuch as your contract with the U.S. school will likely begin mid-August; you may therefore have income in two countries for at least that one tax year), depending on your holdings in Canada, that may very well be the last time you file in both countries. Simply put, if you have no Canadian income (including interest income from bank accounts and retirement investments), then you will have no reason to file in Canada. In the U.S., a Non-Resident files a 1040NR and a Resident Alien files a 1040.

Taxpayer ID Numbers and Social Security Numbers

A foreign national who receives income of any kind from the U.S. is required to have a taxpayer ID number. Failure to obtain a taxpayer ID number will result in penalties and ineligibility of treaty benefits. A social security number is also required for those who are eligible to work. Each major city has a Social Security branch office. The foreign national will need to complete the SS-5 application form and show work eligibility i.e., their Visa paperwork. Individuals who are in the U.S. for as independent contractors, e.g., short-term scholars giving lectures who do not have either a Visa status or have only the B1/B2 status, should obtain an ITIN (Tax Payer ID number). This is done through the IRS office or an individual at the university who is an Acceptance Agent. The appropriate form to complete is the W-7. All original documents proving foreign status are necessary.

4. Be Prepared, eh?

Ideally, the campus that invites you to come to in the U.S. will have trained, on-campus personnel who deal with all foreign students. Although some campuses have foreign faculty deal with the same staff as do foreign students, a number of larger public and private schools have trained staff on hand who exclusively address the needs of foreign faculty members □ . going so far as to offer orientations each Fall for new foreign faculty members. Our advice is to be prepared to get to know these people since they will be providing you with an essential service; despite the efforts of many people in such large bureaucratic structures such as the INS and the IRS, your on-campus personnel may be some of the few human(e) faces to this entire process. Sadly, a number of universities have no such offices or fund them poorly, meaning that, once you arrive and find yourself knee-deep in INS forms, you might be on your own more than you had imagined. No matter how the process goes and be prepared for road bumps it will more than likely take longer than you had anticipated so, once again, be prepared. You will have to be patient for you will wait in some long, slow moving line-ups at your regional INS office, holding number 63 when the 'Now serving' sign reads 5. When visiting your regional office, our advice is not only to get there early but to check its hours of operation via the web before trekking to it since these offices often deal with certain applications/forms only on certain days of the week or only at certain times throughout the day. Should you favor the telephone, be prepared when calling the INS's 1-800 national number for some surprisingly long periods of listening to Muzak. Often the national help number can provide little specific information and, sadly, some regional INS offices do not list their phone numbers.

The preceding was not meant to intimidate but to offer some practical and realistic advice and helpful information. Should your academic path bring you south of the border, then any short term inconveniences will likely strike you as worthwhile and a good investment. The only thing you likely will never be prepared for is the number of times complete strangers will walk up to you and say, "Oh, I heard you say, eh." Are you Canadian? Say 'about,' will ya?. Be patient. They mean well.

A Letter to the *Montreal Gazette*

The following is a letter sent to the *Montreal Gazette* by the Department of Religious Studies at Dawson College, and brought to the attention of the CSSR by Laurence Nixon, Chair of the Department.

Dear Sir :

The Department of Religious Studies at Dawson college is committed to communicating to students not only knowledge of the wide range of the world's religious traditions but also tolerance for the great variety of religious beliefs and practices.

In the light of recent attacks in Canada on individual Muslims and mosques the Department would like therefore to add its voice to those of our Prime Minister, the mayor of Toronto and other voices of reason. Jean Chretien said that it was unacceptable to associate the terrorist attacks in the United States with any religion or ethnic group. Mel Lastman said

vigilantism would not be tolerated in Toronto and ordered police protection for the city's mosques.

Unfortunately numerous insults and threats directed at Muslims of Middle Eastern and South Asian origin have taken place. There have been attacks on mosques and individuals not only in the U.S. but in Canada.

Given this fact, the Department of Religious Studies at Dawson College wishes to affirm that within Islam, as in all other religions, there are a diversity of views and that it is a very small minority of Muslims who use Islam to legitimate terrorist activities, as is the case with similar misuse in other religions.

We therefore urge all Canadians to support their Muslim fellow citizens who deplore acts of terrorism as much as do other Canadians.

Laurence Nixon, Chair
Department of Religious Studies
Dawson College (Montreal)

The History of the CSSR

By Martin Rumscheidt

In the late 1960's, scholars in the field of religious studies in Canada expressed concern about the limitations they faced in publishing research in Canadian scholarly print media. The focus of those media was "theological," that is, elsewhere than that of religious studies. Scholars working in the latter field had to publish, to a large extent, in journals outside of Canada. A number of persons — from the Canadian Society of Biblical Studies, the Canadian Theological Society, the Canadian Society for the Study of Religion, and the Canadian Church History Society — formed a working group to address this matter; they were asked to bring a report and recommendation to the 1970 meeting of the Learned Societies in Winnipeg.

The group recommended that a corporation be set up, made up of members of the existing and possible future, societies in the field of "religion," to launch a journal and, eventually, one or more series of monograph-length books to provide an outlet, with the concomitant standards of academic publication, for scholars working in this "field" in Canada.

The recommendation was enthusiastically received. The working group proposed the name of Corporation for the Publication of Academic Studies in Religion in Canada/Corporation pour la publication des études en religion au Canada. (It was subsequently changed to the much less cumbersome: Canadian Corporation for Studies in Religion/Corporation canadienne des sciences religieuses.) Three persons were named to and confirmed by the assembly to be the first executive committee: Walter Principe, President, Simon Davis, Vice-President and Martin Rumscheidt, Secretary-Treasurer. The board of the Corporation was to be made up of representatives of the member learned societies, the three person executive and the members of the proposed journal's editorial committee — yet to be named. The assembly suggested a number

of possible names for this journal; after the editorial committee had been named, with Professor William Nicholls, UBC, as first editor-in-chief, the name *Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses* — affectionately known simply as "SR" — was accepted.

Right from its outset, the Corporation regarded itself as responsible to both official language communities in Canada and determined that the editor-in-chief position would be held consecutively by an English and then a French speaking scholar, that the journal would actively seek to balance articles as equally as possible between both languages, and that board meetings were to be bilingual, that is, members needed to be fluent in the other language sufficiently to obviate translation.

The first volume of "SR" appeared in 1971; the first monograph — the proceedings of an international conference in Toronto on the work of Karl Barth — two years later. Canada Council and, subsequently, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, have given solid financial support to the journal over these years; they also helped launch the monograph series with seed funding and counsel.

The aim of the societies in the field of religion proposed over three decades ago for an instrument that would assist scholars in Canada to publish their work here and, thereby, strengthen communication among themselves, has been met successfully. But more importantly, the journal and the monographs, distributed in numerous anglo- and francophone countries, have placed scholarship in Canada before a much larger audience than had been possible prior to the Corporation's coming to be and, as a result, have made scholars in this country much more regular and valued partners in scholarly communication in those countries. In turn, that communication has helped strengthen the quality of work here.

As an organization embracing seven learned societies now, the Corporation seeks to assist in their communication: among their own memberships, among the societies themselves and with the related societies in the United States and overseas. The AAR, SBL and IAHR draw, through their members in the CCSR, on the Corporation and its experience in bringing together diverse scholarly groups and interests.

CSSR Essay Contests/Concours - 2002**Entry deadline:****Undergraduate April/avril 18,2002****Graduate March/mars 15,2002****Undergraduate Student Essay Contest****Subject:** Any topic in the general field of religious studies**Length:** 10-15 pages, typed and double-spaced**Eligibility/Éligibilité:** Any undergraduate currently registered in a Canadian university or college**Prize:** 1st prize: \$200/2nd prize: \$100**Deadline:** One copy of the completed essay, with the accompanying letter, must be submitted no later than April 18, 2002

Essays do not need to be written specifically for this contest. They may be assignments from a religious studies course. Essays must be accompanied by a letter from a member of the sponsoring religious studies department, indicating that the student is an undergraduate in good standing in that university or college.

Students entering the contest should send a hard copy of her/his essay, their full mailing address on the first page of the essay, and a letter of certification, to

Kenneth MacKendrick
123 St. George Street
Centre for the Study of Religion
University of Toronto
Toronto, ON M5S 2E8
kenneth.mackendrick@utoronto.ca

Concours d'essai pour Étudiant.e.s du 1er cycle**Sujet:** Un thème relevant du domaine des sciences religieuses**Longueur:** 10 à 15 pages dactylographiées, double interligne**Éligibilité:** Toute personne inscrite dans un programme du premier cycle dans une université ou un collège canadien**Prix:** 1er prix: 200\$/2e prix: 100\$**Echéance:** La rédaction et l'attestation d'inscription doivent être reçues au plus tard le 18 avril, 2002

Les rédactions présentées dans le cadre du concours peuvent avoir été rédigées en vue de répondre aux exigences d'un cours de sciences religieuses. Une attestation d'inscription, rédigée par un professeur de département des sciences religieuses de l'institution, doit accompagner la rédaction.

Envoyer une copie de la version finale de l'essai, accompagné de la lettre d'attestation, à l'attention de:

Kenneth MacKendrick
123 St. George Street
Centre for the Study of Religion
University of Toronto
Toronto, ON M5S 2E8
kenneth.mackendrick@utoronto.ca

Graduate Student Essay Contest // Concours d'essai pour étudiant.e.s diplômé.e.s

The Graduate contest is now open to all graduate students (Masters and PhD).

Subject/Sujet: A theme in the general field of religious studies/Un thème relevant du dans le champ général des sciences religieuses.

Language/Langue: English or French/Anglais ou français

Length/Longueur: 3000-5000 words/mots

Eligibility/Éligibilité: Full-time M.A. or PhD student status in a Canadian university/Tout.e étudiant.e présentement inscrit(e) à temps plein dans un programme de maîtrise ou de doctorat appartenant à une université ou un collège au Canada.

Prize/Prix: \$300

Deadline/Echéance: 15 March 2002 / 15 mars 2002

The winner will be invited to read her/his paper at the next annual meeting./ Le gagnant / La gagnante sera invité à présenter son texte lors de la prochaine réunion annuelle.

Submissions must include the full mailing address of the candidate and a letter from the chairperson of the department certifying the degree and programme status of the candidate. / Les essais doivent être accompagné d'une lettre rédigée par le directeur (la directrice) du programme de l'institution attestant que l'auteur.e est bien un.e étudiant.e présentement inscrit.e à temps plein dans un programme d'études supérieures.

Students entering the contest should send a hard copy of her/his essay, their full mailing address on the first page of the essay and a letter of certification, to / Envoyer une copie de la version finale de l'essai, accompagné de la lettre d'attestation, à l'attention de:

Religious Studies Department
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB
R2B 2E9
204-786-9427
paul.bramadat@uwinnipeg.ca

Student Essay Contest
Canadian Theological Society / Société théologique canadienne

Subject: This year's theme "Theology: With or Without Boundaries" or any topic in theology.

Eligibility: Any student currently registered in a Canadian university or theological college.

Length: 20 pages, typed and double spaced (about 5,000 words)

Due Date: 15 February 2002

Essays need not be written originally for this contest and may be assignments from a course in theology or religious studies. The topic, however, must be theological in nature. A letter from a member of the theological or religious studies department to which the student belongs, indicating that the student is in good standing with the university or college, must accompany all papers submitted.

The author of the winning essay will receive a prize of \$100 and an invitation to read the paper at the annual meeting of the Canadian Theological Society to be held at the University of Toronto, 26–28 May 2002. Travel costs and a subvention for accommodation will also be provided.

One copy of the essay with the accompanying letter from the faculty member should be submitted no later than 15 February 2002 to:

The Rev. Canon Eric Beresford
Anglican Church of Canada
600 Jarvis Street
Toronto, ON M4Y 2J6

Research Opportunities, Conferences, Calls for Papers

International Call for Submissions

The Department of Religion at the University of Manitoba seeks submissions for the next volume in the series *University of Manitoba Studies in Religion* (published by Wilfrid Laurier University Press in conjunction with the CSSR). This volume will address the intersection between religion and undergarments.

Undergarments can be and at times is an expressive medium of religious sentiment, piety, and the like. Indeed, some religious traditions actually stipulate the forms of clothing adherents should wear directly against their skin. It is to be presumed that such stipulations and significations, where they exist, are not entirely arbitrary. We therefore aim to bring together, with the study of religious undergarments, body history/body studies and the historical study of material culture — two important areas of critical scholarship in the broader study of religion. Such a focus generates a large range of possible questions, such as: what overarching conceptions of the body do religious undergarment requirements denote or reinforce? What do

they say about the limits and borders of the body? How do they encode gender conceptions? What opportunities for resistance and subversion do undergarments afford?

We hope to include a range of scholarly approaches to questions such as these, ranging from theoretical considerations to specific case studies (although these should identify a theoretical grounding). Possible topics include the study of ritual undergarments, historical/comparative approaches to notions of propriety, discomfiture and embarrassment, representation and the semiotics of intimacy, apotropaic functions, sexual sorcery, etc.

Submissions should follow a standard academic format and should not exceed 10,000 words. Submissions will be considered by an editorial board and will be peer-reviewed. Please send two hard copies and a disk copy to:

University of Manitoba Studies in Religion
Department of Religion
327 Fletcher Argue Building
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2N2

Centre for Studies in Religion and Society

The Centre for Studies in Religion and Society at the University of Victoria invites applications for Non-Stipendary Visiting Research Fellowships for 2002-2003.

Subject: Scholarly study of religion in relation to the sciences, ethics, social and economic development, and other aspects of culture.

Eligibility: Scholars of established reputation; younger scholars holding a doctorate or offering equivalent evidence of aptitude for advanced study; scholars who have completed doctorate at least two years before the Fellowship would be taken up.

Value: No stipend; office space provided; secretarial support.

Tenable: University of Victoria; four weeks to one year.

Details: For application details write to Dr. Harold Coward, Director, Centre for Studies in Religion and Society, University of Victoria, PO Box 1700, Victoria BC V8W 2Y2, Canada. Tel. (250) 721-6325; Fax (250) 721-6234.

Deadline: 31 January 2002. Please submit project description and C.V., together with the names and full addresses of three referees.

Canadian Theological Society / Société théologique canadienne Annual Meeting, University of Toronto, 26-28 May 2002 Call for Papers

The theme for the 2002 annual meeting is "Theology: With or Without Boundaries." While you are encouraged to submit proposals on any theological subject, we hope to receive many that focus on the theme. One of the discoveries of the Enlightenment that has shaped modern culture has been the detrimental effects of rigidly

assigned roles, duties, and categories. Since the eighteenth century many theologians have emphasized the liberal legacy in which self-determination, pluralism, and boundary crossing are celebrated. The rise of ecumenism, feminism, and eco-theology (among others) illustrate the challenges to once-accepted traditional divisions and distinctions. Nevertheless, as the twenty-first century commences, the ambiguous promise of such a dismantling of boundaries warrants examination. Is it possible that some borders, some distinctions, even some exclusive categories, are needed to retain clarity of meaning and identity within theological discourse and religious practice? Papers may address this question in relation to a variety of fields or issues—for example, ecclesial identity; interfaith dialogue; gender, race and ethnicity; development of doctrine; sacrament and rituals; and social roles and self-determination.

You are invited to make submissions in one of the following four types and in either of our two official languages. To facilitate anonymous review of submissions, *please include your name, institutional affiliation, and contact information on a separate page* from your paper proposal; if you submit your proposal by e-mail, the CTS/STC secretary will remove any information identifying you from the proposal submitted to the executive.

- 1.Regular Papers: a formal presentation which should not exceed 40 minutes, followed by a 15 minute discussion period.**
- 2.Special Papers: a formal presentation which should not exceed 40 minutes, followed by a response of 15 minutes and a discussion of 30 minutes.**
- 3.Work in Progress: an informal presentation not to exceed 20 minutes followed by a 20 minute discussion period.**
- 4.Workshops, Panels, and Seminars: formal presentations and responses followed by general discussion, lasting about 1 ½ hours. The person organizing such a session is responsible for setting the topic and enlisting participants.**

For all types of papers, please submit (preferably by e-mail) the proposed subject, an abstract of about 150 words, and the name(s) of the presenter(s) by 4 January 2002 to.

Michael Bourgeois
Emmanuel College
75 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, ON M5S 1K7
(416)585-4516 (fax)
michael.bourgeois@utoronto.ca

The CTS/STC Executive will meet in January 2002 to establish the program. If your proposal is accepted you will be notified shortly after that time and you are requested to bring a single-spaced, typed copy of your paper for inclusion in the Society's archives. Please keep in mind that the CTS / STC has an inclusive language policy.

Membership / cotisation
Canadian Society for the Study of Religion / La Société canadienne pour l'étude de la religion

Please use this form in forwarding your membership fees, whether a new membership or a renewal. Your membership pays your 2001 CSSR dues, CFH dues, and (unless you are an associate member) a subscription to Studies in Religion. In addition, your membership entitles you to receive the bi-annual Bulletin of the Society and to submit papers to the Programme Committee for consideration for presentation at the Annual Meeting. It does not cover your registration fee for the Annual Meeting.

Prière d'utiliser ce formulaire pour acquitter votre cotisation même s'il s'agit d'un renouvellement. Votre cotisation couvre votre adhésion à la SCÉR, vos frais de la FCÉH, et (à moins que vous soyez membre associé) un abonnement à Sciences religieuses. En plus, ceci vous permet de recevoir le Bulletin bisannuel de la Société et de soumettre des textes au Comité de programme pour présentation lors de la réunion annuelle. Ceci n'inclus pas les frais d'inscription au pour le congrès annuel.

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- \$50.00 Students / Étudiant.e.s
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 University of Manitoba
 Fletcher Argue Building, Room 327
 Winnipeg, MA R3T 2N2

REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION: CSSR BULLETIN
VOTRE PARTICIPATION AU *BULLETIN* DEMANDÉE

Inform us of your recent academic activities, your latest publications, the organization of seminars, colloquia, and conferences. Tell us about appointments, retirements, and new developments in the teaching of religious studies. Send materials before October 1, 2001, for the November edition.

Le Bulletin de la SCÉR serait d'autant plus intéressant que vous y apporterez votre participation. Faites connaître vos activités académiques, vos publications récentes, la tenue de séminaires, de colloques, de congrès que vous organisez. Laissez-nous savoir des nouveaux développements, des retraits aussi bien que des nouveaux postes. Faites parvenir avant le 1 octobre 2001 pour l'édition de novembre; le prochain *Bulletin* paraîtra en novembre 2001.

Send to:
Dr. William Arnal
Department of Religion
Fletcher Argue Building Room 327
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2

From:
Name / Nom
Address / Adresse