

Participation

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Luxembourg 2010 IPSA International Conference Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective



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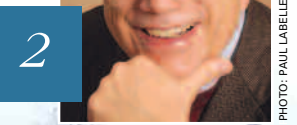
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From the Editor | *Éditorial*

Leonardo MORLINO

IPSA President
Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane (Florence)

What is the best form of government?

The question "What is the best form of government?" has occupied the minds of political philosophers from the time of Plato and Aristotle. In contemporary political science, the question has been recast: "What is good governance?" political scientists and researchers now ask, or better yet, "What is a quality democracy?" In this regard, Europe's development and its model of governance constitute an interesting experience, one that can serve as a case study from which other national and/or regional entities can draw lessons. IPSA was pleased to jointly organize the conference on the theme *Is there a European Model of Governance?* together with the Political Science Association of Luxembourg and the European Governance Program at the University of Luxembourg. On behalf of IPSA, I want to thank all the participants and colleagues who helped to make this event a resounding success.

Opening Ceremony of the Luxembourg Symposium



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

IPSA will continue to stage inter-congress events such as this one. The next, in Sao Paolo in 2011, will be held in collaboration with the ECPR under the theme *Whatever Happened to North-South?* Above and beyond our triennial World Congress (the next, the Madrid congress under the theme *Reordering Power, Shifting Boundaries*, is not until 2012), IPSA intent on playing its role as a truly international organization by giving members opportunities to share research and collaborate with colleagues worldwide.



PHOTO: MATHIEU ST-LAURENT

Features | *Dossiers*



Le Traité de Lisbonne : Vers une nouvelle gouvernance européenne ?

Jacques SANTER

Premier Ministre honoraire
du Luxembourg
Ancien Président de la Commission
Européenne 1995-1999



PHOTO: MATHIEU ST-LAURENT

Ce symposium international avec le thème évocateur: «Is there a European Model of Governance? A comparative perspective» intervient à un moment privilégié, c'est-à-dire avec l'entrée en vigueur du Traité de Lisbonne dont l'objectif premier a été de donner à l'Union Européenne des institutions appropriées pour qu'elle puisse relever les défis du 21^e siècle.

La question qui se pose dès lors est de savoir si le nouveau Traité prévoit des dispositions institutionnelles qui laissent présager une nouvelle gouvernance européenne. Car une chose me semble évidente. Si l'on a assisté à la longue et douloureuse gestation de ce Traité – qui va du Traité de Nice en 2000 en passant par la déclaration de Laeken, la convention européenne, le projet du traité constitutionnel pour aboutir après près de 10 ans et de multiples renversements de situation au Traité actuel entré en vigueur fin 2009 – il me semble établi qu'il n'y aura pas de sitôt une nouvelle réforme institutionnelle. Il faut dès lors examiner les nouvelles dispositions et surtout en exploiter toutes les potentialités – et elles sont nombreuses – qui se dégagent du Traité et qui peuvent évoluer, tout comme la jurisprudence peut faire évoluer et adapter le droit formel aux exigences de la société.

Le Traité de Lisbonne dégage essentiellement trois lignes directrices : simplifier le droit européen fondamental, renforcer chacune des institutions, améliorer la démocratie représentative. Je m'attacherai, pour les besoins de mon exposé, à commenter le renforcement des institutions.

Renforcement des institutions

A ce titre le Président Européen devient co-législateur dans plus d'une trentaine de nouveaux domaines. Le Président de la Commission voit sa légitimité renforcée. Le Conseil Européen – cela me semble la réforme la plus significative – est doté d'un Président à temps plein, pour deux ans et demi renouvelable. L'Eurogroupe aura son Président pour la même durée. Un ministre des Affaires Etrangères – même si son nom est de Haut délégué à l'Action Extérieure – est créé. Finalement je signale que la Charte des droits fondamentaux adoptée en 2000 reçoit pleine valeur juridique. Le dialogue social est institutionnalisé, le dialogue civique entendu, une initiative populaire introduite.

Dans ce tableau rapidement brossé et plus que sommaire, trois innovations se détachent :

- La présidence permanente du Conseil européen, finalement acceptée par les petits Etats réticents ;
- Le Ministre européen des Affaires Etrangères, même affublé d'un autre nom et finalement toléré par les nationalistes impénitents ;
- La Charte des droits fondamentaux, finalement avalisée par les Britanniques et autres récalcitrants.

La méthode communautaire

La question qui se pose est de savoir si les innovations introduites par le nouveau Traité sont de nature à modifier la gouvernance européenne. Pour répondre à cette question il faut d'abord examiner le modèle européen de la gouvernance qui est tout à fait original. Dans votre introduction à ce symposium vous dites à juste titre que l'intégration européenne a conduit à la poursuite de la construction d'un modèle original de gouvernance. Ne dit-on pas que

Note biographique

Né à Wasserbillig (Luxembourg) le 18 mai 1937, Jacques Santer a étudié le droit aux universités de Strasbourg et Paris. Après avoir servi dans l'armée du Luxembourg (1961-1962), il est entré dans le service public avant de se lancer en politique. Se spécialisant en finance et en sécurité sociale, Santer est devenu chef du Parti chrétien-social luxembourgeois en 1972 pour ensuite servir comme vice-président du Parlement européen (1975-1977). En 1984, il est élu Premier ministre du Grand-duché du Luxembourg et devient un Gouverneur du Fond Monétaire International (FMI). Il quitta son poste de Premier ministre en 1995, lorsque nommé Président de la Commission européenne en succession de Jacques Delors. La même année, il fut le premier récipiendaire du Vision for Europe Award.

En 2000, un an après avoir quitté la présidence de la Commission européenne, Jacques Santer est entré dans le conseil d'administration de General Mediterranean Holdings (GenMed). Il a aussi été, de février 2002 à juin 2003, l'un des cent cinq membres de la Convention sur l'avenir de l'Europe chargés de rédiger le Traité établissant une Constitution pour l'Europe. Il a aussi été membre de la commission Trilatérale. Par ailleurs, il est président du conseil d'administration du Musée d'art moderne Grand-Duc Jean (Mudam).

L'Union européenne est une « construction sui generis » que ne saurait être comparée à d'autres modèles d'intégration.

L'Europe est à la fois unité et diversité. « L'Europe ne se fera pas d'un coup, ni dans une construction d'ensemble ; elle se fera par des réalisations concrètes créant une solidarité de fait », disait Robert Schuman dans sa fameuse déclaration à la Salle de l'Horloge, le 9 mai 1950 dont on célébrera le 60^e anniversaire sous peu et Jean Monnet disait : les hommes sont nécessaires au changement, les institutions pour faire vivre le changement ». C'est la raison sans doute pour laquelle Jean Monnet a eu le génie de concevoir une architecture institutionnelle originale pour la construction européenne dont le fondement est ce qu'on appelle communément la méthode communautaire.

L'originalité de cette méthode se retrouve dans le cadre du triangle institutionnel – entre l'interaction entre la Commission, le Conseil des Ministres et le Parlement Européen. Aucune de ces institutions ne peut agir seule ; il y a un système de « check and balances » très subtil qui est aménagé entre les 3 institutions – La Commission seule a en principe le droit de proposer ; le Conseil décide sur la base de la proposition de la Commission, après consultation et depuis le Traité de Lisbonne en principe en codécision avec le Parlement Européen.

Autre originalité : Jean Monnet a fait la part des choses entre l'aspect fédéral et l'aspect intergouvernemental, documentant par l'agencement des institutions que l'Union européenne ne se construit pas suivant le modèle fédéral ou confédéral d'autres ensembles, p.ex. celui des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. C'est la raison pour laquelle depuis une bonne dizaine d'années on ne parle plus – sauf peut-être dans certains discours dominicaux – des Etats-Unis d'Europe. Jacques Delors n'a-t-il pas suggéré de parler d'une « Fédération d'Etat Nations ». Et en fait le Traité ne dit-il pas que l'Union doit respecter l'égalité des Etats membres ainsi que leur identité nationale, inhérente à leurs structures fondamentales et constitutionnelles, y compris en ce qui concerne l'autonomie locale et régionale ? Elle doit respecter les fonctions essentielles de l'Etat, notamment celles qui ont pour objet d'assurer son intégrité territoriale, de maintenir l'ordre public et de sauvegarder la sécurité nationale.

Depuis 1958 l'Europe se fait un peu par les

institutions et beaucoup par des politiques. Nous n'avons pas créé à l'image des Etats-Unis un Etat fédéral pour le doter au fil du temps de compétences croissantes. Nous avons commencé par le marché commun, la politique agricole commune, la politique commerciale extérieure européenne. Nous avons ajouté une politique régionale, une politique de la recherche, une politique sociale, une union monétaire, des programmes pour l'éducation, la culture, l'amélioration de la santé, etc. ... Bref, en somme nous avons procédé à un genre de fédéralisme à rebours.

Le fonctionnement institutionnel est conçu suivant le double principe que l'Union européenne est à la fois une union des Etats – c'est le caractère intergouvernemental – et une union des peuples et des citoyens – c'est le caractère fédéral.

Le fonctionnement institutionnel est conçu suivant le double principe que l'Union européenne est à la fois une union des Etats – c'est le caractère intergouvernemental – et une union des peuples et des citoyens – c'est le caractère fédéral. C'est le génie de Jean Monnet d'avoir élaboré ce système vraiment original et unique, fondé, pour l'essentiel sur une dialectique entre une institution indépendante dotée du quasi monopole de l'initiative législative (la Commission) et une institution constituée de représentants des Etats membres (le Conseil) qui ne se différencie guère par sa composition d'une Conférence Intergouvernementale traditionnelle. Dans le schéma des auteurs du Traité de Rome, le rôle du Parlement Européen était uniquement consultatif, bien que le jalon d'une augmentation future des pouvoirs du Parlement Européen fût placé dans l'ancien article 138, qui en prévoyait l'élection au suffrage universel direct. Cette conception restreinte de la méthode communautaire a été dépassée par les nouveaux pouvoirs législatifs conférés au PE après son élection au suffrage universel en 1979, notamment par la procédure dite de codécision introduite d'abord par le Traité de Maastricht en 1993, et constamment élargie, la dernière fois, par le Traité de Lisbonne de sorte que le Parlement Européen en tant que représentant des peuples

européens dispose actuellement d'un pouvoir de codécision pour environ 90% des actes législatifs européens.

La Commission européenne

Pourquoi Jean Monnet avait-il imaginé de confier à la Commission européenne le quasi monopole de l'initiative législative alors que dans les Etats membres, le droit de proposer les lois est octroyé aussi bien à l'organe législatif (le Parlement) qu'à l'organe exécutif (à savoir le Gouvernement) ?

Sans aucun doute Jean Monnet fut échaudé par son expérience en sa qualité de secré-

taire général –adj. de la Société des Nations, organisation intergouvernementale, comme d'ailleurs l'ONU, qui n'a pas réussi à élaborer une paix durable en Europe et dans le monde entre les 2 guerres mondiales ; sans doute également sur le plan historique son expérience des commissions bilatérales franco britannique montré à Jean Monnet les limites de la coopération intergouvernementale. Dans ses Mémoires (p. 101), ce dernier souligne que « mettre les Gouvernements en présence, faire coopérer leurs administrations procède d'une bonne intention, mais échoue sur la première opposition d'intérêts s'il n'existe pas l'organe politique indépendant capable de prendre une vue commune et d'aboutir à une décision commune ».

Voilà donc l'origine de la création d'abord de la Haute Autorité de la CECA ensuite de la Commission comme autorité indépendante disposant de l'expertise et de la légitimité suffisantes pour identifier le bien commun. Cette autorité doit disposer d'une administration autonome capable d'analyser aussi bien les législations nationales que les intérêts des différents Etats membres en vue d'identifier l'intérêt général européen, à savoir le lien commun. Contrairement à la méthode intergouverne-



Jacques Santer devant de nombreux participants intéressés lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture de la Conférence du Luxembourg.

mentale où l'on cherche en règle générale à identifier le commun dénominateur minimal entre les intérêts des différents partenaires, l'intérêt général européen poursuivi par la méthode communautaire n'est pas nécessairement l'addition des intérêts nationaux de tous les Etats membres ni a fortiori le minimum commun dénominateur entre ces intérêts. Prenons p.ex. les quotas de pêche : les Etats membres ont tous intérêt à les augmenter, alors que l'Union européenne pourrait avoir intérêt à les réduire pour des raisons écologiques.

La Commission, organe indépendant, devient dès lors le moteur principal de la Gouvernance européenne – elle seule est habilitée à proposer les projets législatifs en tant que représentant de l'intérêt général ; elle dispose seul le droit d'initiative législative. Cela implique que le Conseil peut décider uniquement s'il est saisi d'une proposition de la commission.

Le Conseil ne peut décider à la majorité qualifiée qu'avec l'accord de la Commission, dans la négative l'unanimité des Etats membres est nécessaire pour s'écarter de la proposition de la Commission.

Quid maintenant de l'indépendance de la Commission ? Naturellement on peut se demander si les dispositions du Traité de Lisbonne concernant la procédure de désignation du Président, des membres de la Commission par les Etats membres et approbation par le Parlement Européen – n'affecte pas *de facto*, sinon *de jure*, l'indépendance de la Commission.

L'expérience du fonctionnement de la Commission fait apparaître l'existence de trois garde-fous qui me semblent garantir l'indépendance effective du Collège malgré l'influence que les Etats membres exercent de facto sur les commissaires désignés :

1. le caractère plurinational de l'administration communautaire ;
2. le fonctionnement de la Commission en tant que Collège. La décision du Collège est prise à la majorité simple. Cette règle vise, à empêcher qu'un membre de la Commission puisse influencer le contenu d'une proposition dans un sens trop orienté sur l'intérêt national de son pays de provenance ;
3. l'intérêt du portefeuille prime en règle générale l'intérêt national.

Ces trois éléments fondamentaux du mode de fonctionnement de la Commission expliquent pourquoi les décisions du Collège peuvent être considérées comme l'expression de l'intérêt général plutôt que comme l'expression d'une position nationale relayée par un Commissaire trop sensible aux pressions politiques de son pays de provenance.

Le Traité de Lisbonne

La question qui se pose est de savoir si le Traité de Lisbonne a modifié cet élément essentiel de la Gouvernance européenne. Le Traité n'a modifié que de manière limitée le régime juridique du Traité de Rome concernant le droit d'initiative de la Commission. L'art. 17, par. 2 du TUE stipule en effet qu'un acte législatif de l'Union ne peut être adopté que sur proposition de la Commission, sauf dans les cas où les Traités en disposent autrement. A l'exception de certains actes qui relevaient déjà de l'initiative du Parlement européen ou du Conseil (voir, par exemple, la procédure électorale uniforme), les changements essentiels apportés par Lisbonne ont été la suppression du droit d'initiative de la Commission en matière de politique étrangère (par ailleurs jamais exercé par celle-ci) au profit du Haut Représentant pour la PESC ainsi que la suppression du droit d'initiative individuel des États membres en matière d'espace de liberté, sécurité et justice au profit d'un droit exercé collectivement par un quart d'États membres. Par conséquent, on pourrait en tirer la conclusion que, sur le plan juridique, la situation n'a pas fondamentalement changé par rapport au Traité de Rome.

En revanche, sur le plan de l'exercice effectif par la Commission de son droit

d'initiative, la situation a changé de manière beaucoup plus radicale. D'autre part, les nouveaux engagements pris par la Commission et visant à consulter plus largement et plus systématiquement toutes les parties intéressées au processus législatif (États membres, autres Institutions y compris le Comité économique et social européen et le Comité des régions, les groupes de pression, les organisations de la société civile, etc.) conduisent nécessairement à une certaine dilution du niveau d'ambition initiale de la Commission dans la mesure où il devient politiquement nécessaire de prendre dûment en compte le résultat de ces consultations. Il en va de même en raison de l'introduction des autres instruments de la «*better regulation*» - tels que les analyses d'impact - qui conditionnent aussi le contenu de la proposition de la Commission. D'autre part, l'élargissement de l'Union à 27 États membres rend plus difficile le choix d'une législation nationale en tant que modèle pour la future loi européenne et plus nécessaire la recherche d'une solution médiane qui puisse réunir une majorité qualifiée au sein du Conseil et une majorité absolue au sein du Parlement européen. D'autre part, comme cela a été relevé précédemment, la Commission elle-même a décidé récemment d'appliquer une approche plus consensuelle dans l'exercice de son droit d'initiative. Enfin, le rôle croissant d'orientation politique exercé par le Conseil européen et l'exigence de rechercher un accord précoce entre Parlement européen et Conseil au cours de la première lecture de la procédure de

codécision sont autant de facteurs qui expliquent l'érosion progressive de facto du droit d'initiative de la Commission et de son pouvoir d'agenda-setter.

Personnellement je ne serais pas favorable à un accord interinstitutionnel entre le Parlement et la Commission qui limiterait davantage le droit d'initiative législatif; il favoriserait la méthode intergouvernementale et par là-même la recherche du plus petit dénominateur commun. Le risque est grand que les intérêts de certains États membres primeraient sur les autres, l'histoire du processus d'intégration européenne en a prouvé son inefficacité.

(...)

Conclusion

Je voudrais m'arrêter à ces quelques considérations. Elles sont loin d'être exhaustives. Je pourrai être bref en disant que le Traité de Lisbonne contient un certain nombre d'avancées sur le plan institutionnel et sur le plan politique en matière de gouvernance.

En examinant de près les dispositions formelles du Traité, et en les interprétant à la lumière des travaux de la Convention européenne qui les ont inspirées, j'arrive à la conclusion qu'elles sont certainement sujettes à une évolution et qu'elles révèlent de grandes potentialités de développement.

Mais cela suppose que tous les acteurs aient la volonté politique de prendre la dimension réelle de leurs fonctions.



Cérémonie d'ouverture de la Conférence

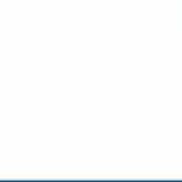
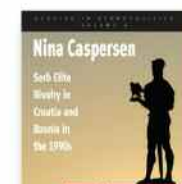


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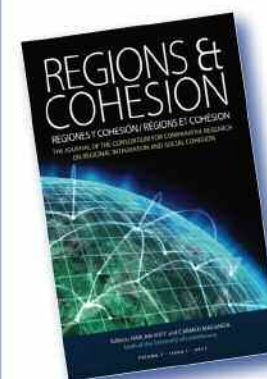
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RÉGIONS ET COHÉSION

Editors: Harlan Koff and Carmen Maganda

The journal of the Consortium for Comparative Research on Regional Integration and Social Cohesion (RISC), a cross-regional, interdisciplinary, and multi-lingual network of research institutes in Europe, North and South America

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Government, Governance, Governmentality: Political Scientists in Search of a Discipline

Daniel TARSCHYS

University of Stockholm



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

The term science conjures up hard disciplines like chemistry and biology, and some Anglo-Saxon colleagues bristle at the suggestion that they are scientists. Our UK friends have their **Political Studies** Association, at Oxford and Cambridge you find Departments of **Politics and International Studies**, while the Cambridge across the Atlantic has a Department of **Government**.

A discipline with multiple monikers, then, and murky borderlines.

A discipline with multiple monikers, then, and murky borderlines. At times there have been imperialist inclinations to make everything political, just as some Chicago-area economists believe that their toolbox can serve to study anything. David Easton abandoned the very notion of the state in favour of "political systems," though Theda Scopol has since led the march back onto familiar terrain.

In the last few decades, the most prominent new arrival has been the term **governance**.

One need look no further than the title of our conference. The word has roots in medieval French but was revived in the 1980s when the World Bank sought to bypass corrupt governments when distributing aid. In 1995, the OECD published a survey of public management reforms titled *Governance in transition*, and the concept soon made its way to Brussels. Its arrival can even be dated with some precision. In 2000, the final draft of Nigel Kinnock's

White Paper was titled *Reforming the Commission*, but by the time the definitive version was published the following year, the title had become *Governance in the European Union*. Moreover, the notion of "good governance," as we all know, is now widely referred in the development discourse.

Good governance, civil society and political participation all sound great, but is the state always so benign? We may also look into its dark corners and examine how political institutions, procedures and practices conspire to control and domesticate the individual. This is the **governmentality** approach, inspired not least by Michel Foucault though it represents a trickle compared to the avalanche of governance studies, this line of thought has served as a potent reminder of the ambiguities inherent in our beloved political system.

Colleagues, this conference has given us a chance to look at the European model of governance and to remind ourselves of its chief principle, **unity in diversity**, is a fitting motto for the European Union and for our discipline. We march under many flags and to many tunes, but this is the best way to advance knowledge. Thank you for your contributions, and thanks to our Luxembourg hosts for their hospitality and excellent planning!



Christian Franck (Université Catholique de Louvain), Viviane Reding (European Commission), Mario Hirsch (Institut Pierre Werner), Daniel Tarschys (Stockholm University), Robert Goebbels (European Parliament) and Herwig Hofmann (Université du Luxembourg) during the round table "Europe: Profession or Vocation?"

PHOTO: SANDRINE DEVALUX, INSTITUT PIERRE WERNER

Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective Another Successful International Conference

Isabel BRINCK
Events and World Congress coordinator



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

co-hosted a bilingual symposium from March 18 to 20. The event's success was due largely to the efforts deployed by these partners.

Drawing the daunting task of selecting panels from among the scores of high-quality proposals submitted via the open call were local organizers Philippe Poirier and Patrick Dumont of the University of Luxembourg, and IPSA Program Chairs Wyn Grant and Daniel Tarschys. In fact, to accommodate as many proposals as possible, program organizers created four more panels than originally planned. The conference went ahead with 16 panels based on the general theme *Is There a European Model of Governance? A Comparative Perspective*.

If the Program Chairs thought they had a difficult job, it all but paled in comparison with the selection duties of Panel Chairs, who sorted through almost 300 paper proposals before choosing about 100 for the final program. Proposals were submitted in English and French through the bilingual conference website set up by the IPSA Secretariat.

Research Committees

Eleven panels were supported by the following 13 IPSA Research Committees:

- RC 02 Political Elites
- RC 03 European Unification
- RC 06 Political Sociology
- RC 08 Legislative Specialists
- RC 10 Electronic Democracy
- RC 17 Globalization and Governance
- RC 19 Gender Politics and Policy
- RC 22 Political Communication
- RC 26 Human Rights
- RC 28 Comparative Federalism and Federation
- RC 32 Public Policy and Administration
- RC 43 Religion and Politics
- RC 52 Gender, Globalization & Democracy

For more on IPSA Research Committees, go to www.ipsa.org and select Research Committees.

International Attendees

Some 185 people attended the International Conference at the European Commission's Jean Monnet Building in Luxembourg. Almost half were speakers. Attendees hailed from nearby European countries as well as North America, Asia, and Africa, with a total of 31 countries represented.

Paper presenters and panel organizers were rewarded with the opportunity to share their work with interested colleagues, and they also enjoyed a one- or two-night hotel stay compliments of local organizers, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the National Fund for Research (FNR) of Luxembourg. Panellists also received complimentary daily lunches at the sponsor hotel, and a closing dinner was held at the Institut Pierre Werner. The other sponsors of the event were the University of Luxembourg, the Ville de Luxembourg, the Fondation Alphonse Wecker, and the Fondation Européenne des Sciences Politiques.

List of countries represented (Top 5 highlighted)		
Country	Region	Number of registered participants
Albania	Europe	3
Australia	Oceania	2
Austria	Europe	2
Belgium	Europe	21
Brazil	South America	1
Canada	North America	15
China	Asia	1
Congo	Africa	1
Czech Republic	Europe	3
Finland	Europe	1
France	Europe	21
Gabon	Africa	1
Germany	Europe	24
Greece	Europe	1
India	Asia	2
Italy	Europe	10
Japan	Asia	3
Kenya	Africa	1
Lithuania	Europe	1
Luxembourg	Europe	19
Netherlands, The	Europe	3
Norway	Europe	1
Poland	Europe	3
Romania	Europe	5
Russian Federation	Europe	3
South Africa	Africa	1
Spain	Europe	11
Sweden	Europe	2
Switzerland	Europe	1
United Kingdom	Europe	15
United States	North America	7
Total		185



PHOTO: MATHIEU ST-LAURENT

Panel on political elites in multilevel systems



PHOTO: MATHIEU ST-LAURENT

IPSA President, Leonardo Morlino, during the Opening Ceremony



PHOTO: SANDRINE DEVAUX, INSTITUT PIERRE WERNER

Guy Lachapelle and Mario Hirsch during the Closing Dinner

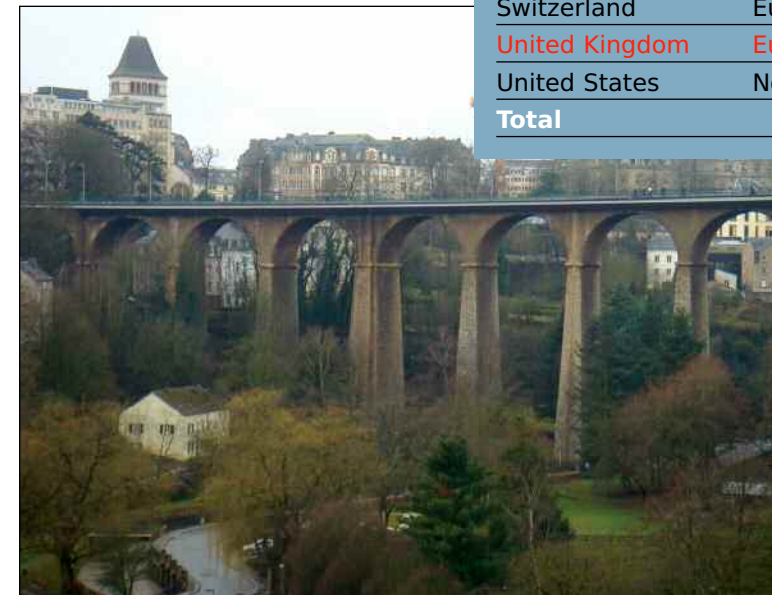


PHOTO: ANDREA GESTARO



PHOTO: ANDREA GESTARO

Online Papers

A number of presenters have given permission to post their final papers online at <http://luxembourg2010.org/>. These papers may be downloaded from the website by clicking on the title. Authorized papers will also be available at the IPSA Online Paper Room (<http://paper-room.ipsa.org/>), along with papers from past IPSA conferences.

Book Publishers

The 2010 IPSA International Conference was also a success for exhibitors. No less than seven publishers rented display tables to promote their books with the political science community. The conference also enjoyed heightened visibility in the form of flyers placed in attendee bags and advertisements in the printed program. We value the support of our exhibitors and, as attendees, we hope that you support them by visiting their tables.

Join Us Next Time

Up next for IPSA is a joint conference organized with the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR). Titled *Whatever Happened to North-South?*, the conference will be hosted by the Brazilian Political Science Association at the University of Sao Paulo from February 16 to 19, 2011. Join us! For details, go to <http://saopaulo2011.ipsa.org>.



Panel "Is Governance for Everybody?"



Symposium organizers Patrick Dumont and Philippe Poirier, with Michel Margue (Dean of the Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education of the University of Luxembourg) and Guy Lachapelle (IPSA Secretary General) during a press conference.



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Elinor Ostrom: Nobel Laureate and Colleague

Amy R. POTEETE
Concordia University



Elinor Ostrom and Oliver Williamson were named as co-recipients of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in October 2009; the prize was formally conferred in Stockholm in December 2009. Many political scientists were pleased to see a colleague honored in this manner. For those of us who have had the pleasure of working with Lin, these honors have been especially sweet. I have been asked to offer some personal reflections on Lin's work and I am pleased to do so.

When *Governing the Commons* was published in 1990, I had just decided to pursue graduate studies in Political Science in order to better understand the politics of natural resource management in Africa. Although I only met Lin after I had completed my doctorate, I encountered her book and related writings early in my graduate career.

Governing the Commons was one of several publications in the 1980s and early 1990s that questioned previous assumptions about shared natural resources (e.g., Bromley et al. 1992; McCay and Acheson 1987). This body of work emphasized the distinction between "common property"

and the absence of property rights. In at least some times and places where systems of common property were in place, ordinary rural people managed shared natural resources sustainably over long periods. In fact, common property seemed particularly well suited to the management of resources characterized by rivalry in consumption and difficulty in exclusion, which Vincent and Lin Ostrom (1977) called common-pool resources. Because of the difficulty of exclusion, privatization and nationalization often resulted in more rapid exploitation of common-pool resources, resulting in less sustainable outcomes. The comparative scope of *Governing the Commons* demonstrated that successful systems of common property are not anomalous, but occur with some regularity. Guided by the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework that Lin had developed in collaboration with colleagues (e.g., Kiser and Ostrom 1982), she was able to identify features of socio-ecological systems associated with both successful collective action and failure. Thus, Lin's book provided an analytical framework as well as a rich set of hypotheses to be explored in her own subsequent research, and by other scholars such as myself.

For many political scientists, *Governing the Commons* may be the most familiar of Lin's publications. But she has initiated and participated in an impressive

array of research programs, most of which have been collaborative, interdisciplinary, multi-method, international, and long-term.¹ I gained a deeper appreciation of the breadth of Lin's research activity while a postdoctoral fellow at Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University. During those three years (2000 – 2003), I served as the research coordinator of one of the many research programs with which Lin is involved: the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) research network. IFRI involves an international network of scholars and collaborating research centers in a cross-national,



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Elinor Ostrom after receiving her Prize at the Stockholm Concert Hall, 10 December 2009.

field-based study of interactions between social conditions, institutional arrangements, and forest conditions over-time. IFRI was inspired by Lin's earlier work on common-pool resources and irrigation systems, and she played an instrumental role in IFRI's design, establishment, growth, and survival. IFRI scholars contribute to debates about property rights, alternative policies for forest management, and conditions that influence the prospects for collective action among the local people who use forest resources (e.g., Gibson et al. 2000).² Lin also works with economists, mathematicians and others, using experiments and agent-based models to better understand the social processes that influence collective action and how those processes are influenced by characteristics of natural systems and institutional arrangements (e.g., Janssen et al. 2008; Janssen and Ostrom 2008; Ostrom et al. 1992). Drawing on agent-based and game theoretic models, as well as experimental and field-based research, Lin continues to refine her analytical framework for studying collective action within socio-ecological systems (e.g. Anderies et al. 2004; Ostrom 2005; Poteete et al. 2010).

Elinor Ostrom is a remarkable scholar, but she is also a remarkable person. If she has managed to sustain so many collaborative initiatives and bring together insights from such diverse areas of research, it is because she takes her understanding of collective action to heart. For Lin, while many situational factors do influence the prospects for collective action, trust is fundamental. Trust is established and maintained by demonstrating respect for your partners and signaling that you are doing your share. Lin is an amazingly hard worker who more than pulls her weight. When working on a project with others, it is clear that Lin is one of several team members. Suggestions by senior scholar and graduate students, natural scientists and social



Elinor Ostrom receiving her Prize from His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden at the Stockholm Concert Hall, 10 December 2009.

scientists, are all given due consideration. One reason why Lin's analytical framework has evolved is that she is open to critique and willing to work with colleagues to revise arguments developed in previous work. Students and postdoctoral fellows who have the opportunity to work with Lin gain skill in conducting research through co-authoring and participation in collaborative projects. Lin not only makes herself available to work with others. Through the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University, she has also worked with others to create an environment that encourages collaboration. Collaboration is thus central to her approach to scholarship – and to mentoring.

¹ The contributions of several of these research programs, including the IFRI research program discussed below, are discussed in Poteete et al. (2010).

² See the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) website for more information (<http://www.sitemaker.umich.edu/ifri/home>).

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Elinor Ostrom has graciously accepted to be one of the keynote speakers at the XXIInd IPSA World Congress of Political Science that will take place in Madrid (Spain) from July 8 to 12, 2012.

IPSA Participation | L'AISP participe

Jane BAYES
California State University



From March 1 to 12, 2010, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women hosted a 15-year review of the Platform for Action passed by the United Nations Fourth International Women's Conference in 1995. This meeting brought together government representatives of UN member nations, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations from all over the world to review and discuss the five regional progress reports prepared in 2009 by governments in Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia. Preceding the official governmental meeting was an NGO Forum held on February 27 and 28 at the Salvation Army Auditorium on 14th Street in New York City. As an NGO, IPSA was represented by three delegates: Jane Bayes, USA; Breny Mendoza, Honduras/USA; and Melissa Amezcua, Mexico. During the official government meeting from March 1 to 12, NGOs from all over the world ran parallel programs, thus providing additional opportunities for information-sharing and networking.

The purpose of the Beijing Plus Fifteen meeting was to assess the progress that United Nations member countries have made in implementing the Platform for Action passed by the UN Fourth



Conference on Women in 1995. In 2009, individual country reports were collected and summarized by the five regions mentioned above. These in turn became regional reports, which served as the basis for the New York meeting. The emphasis was on sharing experiences and best practices as well as overcoming obstacles and addressing new challenges, including those related to Millennium Development Goals.

The Special Advisor of the Secretary General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Rachel Mayanja, summarized the findings, saying that "... signif-

icant progress has been made in each of the 12 areas of the Beijing Platform. Access to education has increased for girls, particularly at the primary level; violence against women has become an important issue; women are being included more in decision-making mechanisms; international norms related to women in armed conflict have expanded; a new gender entity is being created at the UN; and new

policy action plans addressing early and forced child marriage have been developed." In spite of this, said Mayanja, "... major challenges lie ahead such as discrimination against women in the law, gender stereotyping in the media, violence against girls, limited access to the labour market and decent work, and complications of pregnancy and maternal mortality."¹

The final outcome of the official government meeting consisted of seven resolutions on the following topics:

- 1) Women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS
- 2) Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts
- 3) The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women
- 4) Women's economic empowerment
- 5) Eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity through

"... major challenges lie ahead such as discrimination against women in the law, gender stereotyping in the media, violence against girls, limited access to the labour market and decent work, and complications of pregnancy and maternal mortality."¹

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Photo: JANE BAYES

- 6) Strengthening the institutional arrangements of the United Nations in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women by consolidating the four existing offices into a composite entity
- 7) Ending female genital mutilation

In addition, the UN Commission on the Status of Women decided to transmit moderator summaries of panel discussions at the Beijing Plus 15 meeting to the 2010 Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council on topics such as 1) Linkages between implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; 2) Women's economic empowerment in the context of the global economic and financial crisis; 3) Implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women – contribution to the 2010 Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council; 4) Unite to End Violence against Women; 5) The evolving status and role of national mechanisms for gender equality; and 6) Commemorating 30 years of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

While this brief report does not do justice to the complexity and richness of the discussions and activities held at the Beijing Plus 15 meeting, we hope that it conveys the flavour of the event.

For details go to <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing15/outcomes.html>.

¹ Rachel Mayanja Statement made at Beijing + 15: Moving Urgent Issues Forward: Roundtable in Preparation for the 54th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Sponsored by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women and the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, New York, February 18, 2010.



From left to right: IPSA participants Jane Bayes (USA) and Breny Mendoza (Honduras/USA), with Han Jailing (China) and, separately, Melissa Amezcua (Mexico).

Photo: JANE BAYES

Functions of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

At the 2005 World Summit, heads of state and government mandated the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to hold Annual Ministerial Reviews (AMR) as well as a biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF).

Annual Ministerial Review

The objective of the AMR is to assess progress in achieving the internationally agreed development goals (IADGs) set at major conferences and summits. It consists of an annual thematic review and national voluntary presentations on progress and challenges in achieving the IADGs, including those contained in their national MDG-based development strategies.

Development Cooperation Forum

The objective of the DCF is to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of activities held by different development partners. By reviewing trends and progress in international development cooperation, the Forum provides policy guidance and recommendations meant to improve the quality and impact of development cooperation.

IPSA and ECOSOC

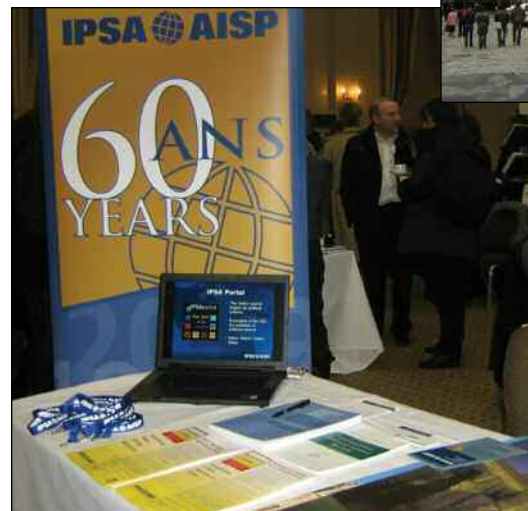
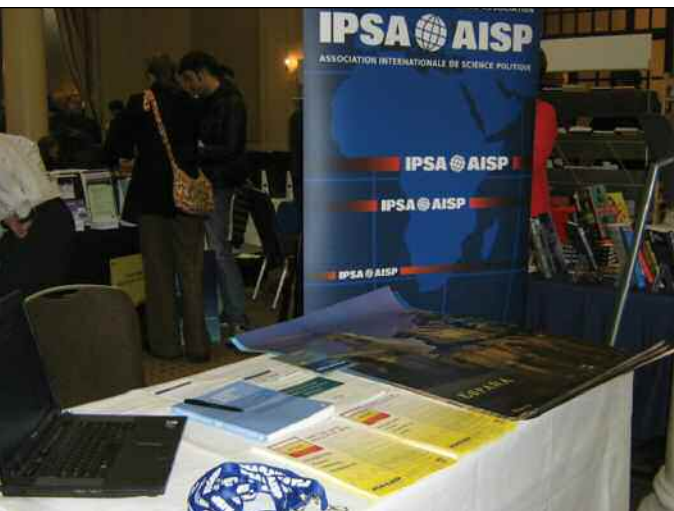
As an ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organization with consultative status, IPSA can send representatives to most events held by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

PSA UK'S 60th anniversary conference in Edinburgh, Scotland

To mark the 60th Anniversary of the Political Studies Association (UK), IPSA set up a booth in the exhibit hall during the recent conference held at the George Hotel in Edinburgh, Scotland. IPSA membership flyers were included in attendee packets, and the printed program featured an advertisement with our congratulations to the PSA. The event was attended by over 1,000 delegates, among them Wyn Grant, the Program Chair of IPSA's 22nd World Congress of Political Science.

In regards to the next IPSA World Congress of Political Science, flyers with a "save the date" reminder were distributed at the IPSA booth. Our keystone event will be held in Madrid from July 8 to 12, 2012. The Save the Date flyer, which mentions the theme of the congress, is available in English and Spanish at

www.ipsa.org. Download a copy and forward it to your colleagues! For news about upcoming events such as the World Congress and the joint IPSA-ECPR conference titled *Whatever Happened to North-South?*, sign up for IPSA's monthly e-newsletter at www.ipsa.org.



PHOTOS: ISABEL BRINCK

Thanks to Cambridge University Press and IPSA Santiago 2009 Participants Win

In the wake of the 21st IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Santiago, Chile, Cambridge University Press and IPSA organized a three email blast to all participants, offering free online access to journals for a limited time as well as a contest for an iPod Touch and \$200 worth of books. Lasting six months, the offer and contest details were forwarded to all participants at last July World Congress in Santiago, Chile.

Cameroon, who won \$200 worth of books published by Cambridge University Press.

For more information on Cambridge University Press Journals, visit <http://journals.cambridge.org>.



The promotion was a great success, in particular for Marc Hufty of Switzerland, who won the iPod Touch, and Herman Touo of

IPSA News | *Nouvelles de l'AISP*

IPSA Summer School on Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Science

University of São Paulo
São Paulo, Brazil
February 2011



The 2010 Summer School was a resounding success, bringing together nearly 90 students from around the world for six different courses in methodology.

The chief goal of the 2010 IPSA Summer School was to give young scholars in the social sciences in Brazil and other South American countries access to high-quality, cutting-edge, advanced training in qualitative and quantitative social science methods. We have no doubt that this goal was accomplished in full. Despite the rush to get the Summer School up and running in less than four months, this inaugural Summer School drew top-notch students and instructors for a dynamic two weeks of study.

The Summer School successfully established a cooperative partnership between the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the University of São Paulo's Department of Political Science and Institute of International Relations. In our view, the 2010 Summer School was a solid step toward the dissemination, in South America, of IPSA training programs on qualitative and quantitative research methods.

The Summer School's academic purpose was to foster dialogue between various research traditions. The courses offered contributed to this goal, as did the evening lecture series, which offered students and the general public a view across traditional divides within the discipline.

The challenge for the 2011 IPSA Summer School in São Paulo is twofold. First, to ensure that this year's unique intellectual environment – where scholars with divergent social science research methods meet to foster debate and dialogue – remains intact. Second, to guarantee the ongoing partnership between IPSA and its local partners, ensure the availability of funds, and achieve continued demand by attracting high-quality students from a variety of academic backgrounds.

The IPSA Summer School in São Paulo runs from Monday, January 31, to Friday, February 11, 2011.

Retirement of Kay Lawson as co-editor of the *International Political Science Review*

IPSA would like to announce the retirement of Kay Lawson as co-editor of the *International Political Science Review*. IPSA warmly thanks Professor Lawson for her many years of splendid service. Under her leadership, *IPSR* became one of the most distinguished journals of Political Science.

Professor Lawson will be replaced by Mark J. Kesselman, who will join Professor Yvonne Galligan as co-editor of *IPSR*.



Kay Lawson



Mark J. Kesselman

Kesselman is professor emeritus at Columbia University (USA) and is author of scholarly articles in *American Political Science Review*, *Comparative Politics*, *World Politics*, and elsewhere, as well as author, co-author, or editor of *The French Workers' Movement: Economic Crisis and Political Change* (1984), *European Politics in Transition* (sixth edition, 2009), and *Introduction to Comparative Politics* (fifth edition, 2010). His research and teaching focus on globalization and the political economy of advanced capitalism, with particular attention to French politics, the left, and organized labor in Western Europe.

Logo Contest for the 2012 IPSA World Congress of Political Science under the theme *Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries*

Last fall, IPSA held an open contest to come up with a logo for its 2012 World Congress of Political Science, which will be held in Madrid from July 8 to 12, 2012. The contest deadline was November 21, 2009.

The panel of judges (made up of IPSA's president and vice-presidents, the program chair and members of the local organizing committee) received seven high-quality applications. After considerable deliberation, they chose the logo shown here. The logo will be featured on all promotional materials for the international congress. More than 2,000 political scientists are expected to attend.

THE WINNER

The winning logo was created by Rajafetra Abrahams of Madagascar, who received a cash prize of US\$500.

Rajafetra will be attending the 2012 World Congress in Madrid.

IPSA extends its sincere thanks to those who submitted a logo and congratulates them on the quality of their logos:

Jorge Casanova (Portugal)
Doriane Favre (Canada)
Michael Lagoutte (France)
Pascal Mendive (France)
Nicolas Menard and Jolin St-Onge (Canada)
Marion Velard (Germany)



National Association News *Nouvelles des associations nationales*

L'association suisse de science politique : 50 ans d'activité

Bernard VOUTAT
Université de Lausanne



Créée en 1959, l'ASSP a célébré l'année dernière son cinquantième anniversaire qui fut l'occasion de revenir sur le rôle qu'elle a pu jouer dans le développement de la science politique en Suisse.

Sous l'impulsion de l'ASSP, qui publie dès 1961 l'*Annuaire Suisse de Science Politique* et s'efforce de fédérer différents groupes de recherche, la science politique gagne en légitimité dans l'univers académique. Quelques postes de professeurs et d'assistants sont affectés à des départements de science politique dans les Universités de Lausanne (1965) et de Genève (1969). En 1965, le Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique (FNS) finance le *Forschungszentrum für Geschichte und Soziologie des schweizerischen Politik* de l'Université de Berne, d'où sortiront, sous l'impulsion du professeur Erich Gruner, des travaux très importants sur la vie politique suisse, le parlement et les partis politiques au 19^{ème} et au 20^{ème} siècle. Durant les années 1970-1980, la science politique se développe principalement en Suisse romande. En 1981, se constitue à Lausanne l'Institut des Hautes Etudes en Administration Publique (IDHEAP), dévolu principalement à des formations postgraduées dans le domaine des sciences administratives et de l'analyse des politiques publiques.

En Suisse alémanique, l'institutionnalisation de la discipline est plus tardive et moins forte qu'en Suisse romande. En 1980, les universités de Saint-Gall, Berne et Zürich comptent chacune deux chaires seulement dévolues à la science politique, qui reste une discipline secondaire jusqu'aux années 1990, période durant laquelle ces universités alémaniques renforcent leur corps enseignant, créent des instituts et confèrent à la science politique le statut de discipline principale comprenant des cursus complets de formation (licence et doctorat). Au niveau national, on dénombrait alors une vingtaine de chaires universitaires en science politique et un peu plus d'une centaine de chercheurs dans le domaine. Le nombre d'étudiants en science politique passait de 1000 en 1980 à environ 2'000 en 1991, la plupart dans les Universités de Genève et Lausanne, pour passer à plus de 3'000 à l'heure actuelle.

La science politique en Suisse connaît ces dernières années une phase de croissance relativement importante au niveau national. Le nombre des enseignants-chercheurs est en augmentation constante dans l'ensemble de la Suisse. La discipline se professionnalise et s'internationalise, la recherche s'intensifie, les domaines de spécialisation s'élargissent et les cursus de formation sont désormais ajustés aux principes de la Déclaration de Bologne dans les six Universités (sur neuf) où s'enseigne la science politique (Lausanne, Genève, Berne, Zurich, Saint Gall et, depuis peu, Lucerne). Désormais, on compte une cinquantaine de chaires professorales et plus de deux cents chercheurs et/ou enseignants en science politique. Le nombre de diplômés est en croissance également (de 300 en 1995 à 550 dix ans plus tard) et une quarantaine de doctorats (premier délivré en 1971) sont achevés chaque année.

L'ASSP a fortement contribué à cet essor disciplinaire. Elle assure une coordination minimale entre les différentes Universités, ainsi qu'avec d'autres associations nationales ou internationales de science politique. Elle réunit des groupes de travail (douze actuellement) associant les chercheurs dans l'un des domaines de spécia-

Historiquement, l'institutionnalisation de la science politique en Suisse — comme dans le reste de l'Europe — suit *grosso modo* deux phases relativement distinctes. La première s'amorce vers la fin du 19^{ème} siècle où se met alors en place un modèle général, celui *des sciences politiques*, qui ambitionne de cumuler les apports des autres sciences constituées (droit public, constitutionnel et administratif, histoire, économie et philosophie) dans l'analyse du gouvernement des sociétés. En Suisse romande, ce modèle se développe dans les Universités de Lausanne et de Genève, celle-ci abritant par ailleurs depuis 1927 l'Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales (HEI). En Suisse alémanique, des formations conçues selon le modèle des *Staatswissenschaften* allemandes sont intégrées dans les facultés de Droit.

La seconde phase s'amorce au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale. Une Association Suisse de Science Politique (ASSP) est fondée en 1959 et la discipline s'inscrit progressivement dans l'univers académique, en Suisse romande dans un premier temps, puis plus tardivement, durant les années 1970-1980, dans les universités alémaniques de Berne, Saint-Gall et Zurich. Cette seconde phase d'institutionnalisation se marque également par l'abandon du pluriel — *les sciences politiques* — au profit d'un singulier — *la science politique* — destiné à fonder une identité disciplinaire nouvelle. Celle-ci n'allait pas de soi et s'est heurtée aux oppositions des représentants des disciplines voisines lors d'une première tentative de créer une association professionnelle en 1951, en dépit des efforts consentis par Jean Meynaud, titulaire pendant près de dix ans de la première chaire de science politique en Suisse avant son départ pour le Canada en 1963, et Marcel Bridel, professeur lausannois de droit public, tous deux très actifs dans la création, en 1949, de l'Association internationale (AISP).



Bernard Voutat lors de sa présentation au Congrès 2010 de l'Association suisse de science politique de janvier 2010 à l'Université de Genève.

lisation de la science politique (relations internationales, politique comparée, études européennes, politique de sécurité, comportements politiques, théorie politique, politiques publiques, études genre, politiques sociales, économie politique, fédéralisme, méthodes et épistémologie). Elle soutient des publications spécialisées : entre 1983 et 1993, l'édition en quatre volumes du *Manuel du Système politique de la Suisse*; depuis 1995, la *Revue suisse de science politique*; en 1999, le nouveau *Manuel de la politique suisse* (édition augmentée et traduite en anglais en 2007). Enfin, elle est impliquée dans les enquêtes menées systématiquement à l'issue des scrutins référendaires très fréquents en Suisse (Analyses VOX depuis 1977), ainsi que dans les études SELECTS portant sur les élections nationales (depuis 1995).

Une analyse sommaire de la *Revue suisse de science politique* et des statistiques relatives au financement de la recherche par le Fonds national suisse indique que la plupart des travaux publiés ou soutenus concernent directement ou indirectement la politique suisse. Les orientations théoriques des politologues suisses, dans leur majorité, s'inspirent des travaux anglo-saxons de science politique. Le paradigme néo-institution-

naliste est fortement représenté, de même que celui inspiré de la Rational Action Theory (RAT). On nuancera toutefois ce constat en évoquant la présence significative d'une perspective plus directement liée à la sociologie politique française à l'Université de Lausanne.

Dans l'ensemble donc, la professionnalisation, la spécialisation et la reconnaissance académique de la science politique se sont renforcées ces dix dernières années. La discipline intègre une dimension comparative et est ouverte sur son environnement international, tout en produisant des travaux sur les spécificités de la vie politique nationale (fédéralisme, démocratie directe, gouvernement collégial). Les études sur la démocratie directe constituent sans doute une originalité de la production scientifique dans la discipline, tant il est vrai que le régime politique de la Suisse constitue un laboratoire vivant des processus démocratiques.

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IPSA Welcomes the Bolivian Political Science Association

At the IPSA Executive Committee meetings in Luxembourg from March 18 to 20, 2010, the Committee on Participation and Membership approved the candidacy of the Bolivian Political Science Association (ABCP) as a new collective member of IPSA. The ABCP thus becomes the 52nd collective member of IPSA and is now a voting member of the IPSA Council.

IPSA warmly welcomes the ABCP and wishes political scientists in Bolivia the best success.

We invite everyone to visit their website at <http://www.abcp.org.bo/>



Argentine Society of Political Analysis (SAAP)

The Argentine Society of Political Analysis (SAAP for its Spanish acronym) supports and encourages cooperation in research and training among political scientists in Argentina and elsewhere. It also helps to sustain and promote the activities of academic institutions and research centres in all subfields of political science.

SAAP was established in 1982 as a non-profit scholarly association, with the objective of promoting the exchange of ideas, debating issues, maintaining a high level of professional ethics, and defending shared interests in the field of political science. SAAP operates as a recognized non-profit association under the direction of an Executive Committee elected by members every three years. SAAP Presidents have included Oscar Oszlak (1983-1992), Edgardo Catterberg (1992-1993), Arturo Fernández (1993-1995), Eugenio Kvaternik (1995-2000) and Arturo Fernández (2000-2008). Currently serving as President (2008-2011) is Miguel De Luca. Guillermo O'Donnell has served as SAAP Honorary President since 2006.

SAAP has about 550 individual members from Argentina and other countries. Among them are university graduates and faculty members as well as social scientists from universities and other institutions. Any political scientist may apply for full membership. All members receive a free subscription to the SAAP journal, titled *Revista SAAP*.

As well as hold its National Congress every two years, the SAAP promotes and regularly takes part in various scientific events, including seminars and roundtables. SAAP has also played an active part in international academic activities: more than 200 Argentine political scientists attended IPSA's 21st World Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, in 2009.

SAAP headquarters is located at:

Castex 3217, Piso 1ero. (CP 1425)

Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, República Argentina

<http://www.saap.org.ar>

secretaria@saap.org.ar



Association Française de Science Politique

Faire parler le parlement
Méthodes et enjeux de l'analyse des débats en assemblées politiques

Colloque international, les 13 et 14 octobre 2010, Paris

Les débats des assemblées politiques – ces échanges qui ont lieu en séance plénière dans une chambre du Parlement ou dans une assemblée d'élus – occupent une place centrale comme dispositifs de publicisation du travail politique, de justification des parlementaires et de validation des normes. Leur visibilité contraste avec la relative clôture d'autres lieux de réunions des assemblées, comme les commissions ou les groupes politiques. La séance constitue ainsi une séquence de mise en scène du travail parlementaire ou politique, à laquelle est associée une certaine théâtralisation des prises de position. Ensuite, la plupart des débats en séance comportent une finalité spécifique, à savoir, dans le cas usuel de l'examen législatif, la participation collective des élus à la fabrication du droit, qui se conclut par un vote.

En dépit de la centralité de ces débats, les logiques présidant à la production des discours d'assemblées restent mal connues au sein de la sphère publique comme par les universitaires. L'objectif du colloque consiste à confronter les recherches émergentes dans ce domaine. En adoptant une démarche résolument pluraliste et pluridisciplinaire, il s'agit d'identifier et de faire dialoguer différentes approches méthodologiques, épistémologiques et théoriques susceptibles d'être mobilisées pour étudier les conditions et les modalités de production des débats parlementaires ou en assemblées politiques, sur la base de matériaux empiriques et originaux. Cette entreprise comporte ainsi une dimension méthodologique de premier plan consistant à comparer et évaluer les différentes méthodes d'analyse des débats en séance. Elle vise en second lieu à articuler l'empirie à un questionnement plus général.

Que peut apporter l'analyse des débats en séance à la compréhension du travail politique en assemblée ?

De quoi, de qui, à qui les parlementaires parlent-ils quand ils débattent en public ? Que disent-ils et que ne peuvent-ils pas dire ?

Comment les procédures et les règles encadrent-elles les débats ? Sous quelles conditions le débat en séance parvient-il à s'autonomiser des contraintes qui l'enserrent, à commencer par la discipline parlementaire ?

Comment caractériser enfin ces débats qui, bien souvent, semblent trop contraints pour être délibératifs, trop publics pour être négociation, et trop délaissés pour servir seulement à afficher des positions ?

Durant deux jours, le colloque réunira des spécialistes internationaux de la question, principalement des sociologues et des politistes. Le Professeur Jon Elster en sera l'invité d'honneur. Langue de travail : français et anglais.

Comité d'organisation :

Cécile Vigour, SPIRIT, CNRS – Sciences Po Bordeaux

Olivier Rozenberg, Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po Claire de Galember, ISP, CNRS – Ecole Normale Supérieure de Cachan

Baudouin Dupret, ISP, CNRS – Ecole Normale Supérieure de Cachan

Institutions partenaires :

Sciences Po, Sciences Po Bordeaux, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Cachan, l'Association française de science politique (Groupe de recherche sur les parlements et les parlementaires), l'Association française de sociologie (Réseaux Thématiques de « Sociologie du Droit » et « Méthodes »)

Pour tout renseignement :

<http://www.afsp.msh-paris.fr/active/groupe/grpp/appcont120310fr.pdf>

faireparlerleparlement@gmail.com



VALTIOTIETEELLINEN YHDISTYS

STATSVETENSKAPLIGA FÖRENINGEN

FINNISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

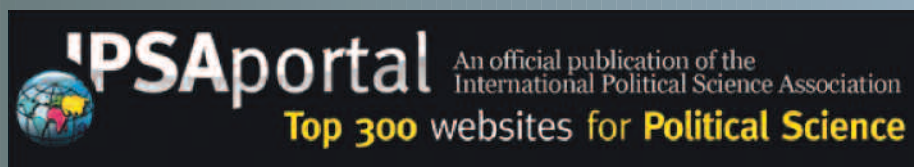
The Finnish Political Science Association will mark its 75th anniversary with a gala dinner on Friday, November 26, 2010. Details will be available at www.helsinki.fi/jarj/vty/

Advertise in the Next Issue of
Participation

INQUIRIES

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IPSA Publications



THE Portal of Political Science!

Use IPSAPORTAL to navigate the top online political science resources. More than 300 outstanding websites are selected, reviewed and evaluated to provide scholars and students worldwide with an extraordinary research tool. IPSA Portal was recently enhanced with a Feeds section making it possible to receive the latest content from selected websites.

IPSAPORTAL is available at <http://ipsaportal.net/>.



Submit an Article to IPSR and Read the Journal

First published in 1980, the INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW (IPSR) is a major international journal committed to publishing material that makes a significant contribution to international political science. It is meant to meet the needs of political scientists intent on studying political phenomena in the contemporary context of increased international interdependence and global change.

IPSR welcomes work by scholars focusing on controversial themes, shaping innovative concepts and methodologies of political analysis, and venturing beyond the scope of a single culture.

The editors of IPSR, Yvonne Galligan and Mark Kesselman, invite you to submit an article by visiting <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ipsr>.

IPSA's longest-running publication

Created in 1951, the INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is among the most important sources of bibliographical information for researchers and students in political science and in related fields. Six issues annually provide about 8,000 abstracts of articles selected from among nearly 1,000 journals (and yearbooks) worldwide. Currently in its 60th year, the print edition has been published by SAGE London since 2007. Editor Paul Godt and Co-Editor Serge Hurtig invite IPSA members to subscribe at the special price of US\$85 (contact membership@ipsa.org). Libraries and other institutions interested in the fully searchable online database are asked to contact EBSCO (database from Vol. 1, Issue 1) or Ovid (since 1989), each of which offers substantial discounts to developing countries.



Research Committee News

Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs



News from IPSA RC Representative Rainer Eisfeld

KEY ROLE PLANNED FOR RCs – FOUR-PANEL CAP REMOVED FOR 2012

Co-hosted by the Luxembourg Political Science Association and the University of Luxembourg, IPSA's March Conference on European Governance in Luxembourg drew high-quality submissions from IPSA Research Committees. 13 RC's participated in the Conference. At its Kiel Meeting last autumn, the Executive Committee thus unanimously agreed that "Research Committees should continue to play a key role in conferences held in the interim between world congresses." As in Montreal, attempts will be made to involve national and regional associations. Made up of members of the Committee on Research and Training (chaired by Leslie Pal) and the Committee on Membership and Participation (chaired by Irmina Matonyte), an ad-hoc committee was formed to evaluate future conferences.

In discussing the Santiago Congress and IPSA's 2012 Madrid World Congress, the Executive Committee – at the recommendation of the CRT and with the support of the Madrid Program Committee – concluded that "the current maximum of four RC panels per world congress has proved to be a stumbling block" for RC efforts to retain a certain number of independent sessions as well as jointly organize extra panels with other RCs. The Executive Committee thus adopted the following rule for 2012:

"Each Research Committee must organize a minimum of two panels. The first must be independent, while the second may be a joint session. Additional panels may be independent or joint panels, and the four-panel maximum for RCs no longer applies."

We hope individual RCs will benefit from the new procedure, which should result in stronger ties between committees.

RC1 – Committee on Concepts and Methods

New C&M Working Papers

The Committee on Concepts and Methods (C&M) publishes two series of working papers:

Political Methodology features excellent work on conceptual analysis, language usage, and measurement.

Political Methodology features excellent work on methods and methodology used in the study of politics.

In recent months, several new papers have been added to the series.

Political Concepts

- 42 **Rethinking the Causal Concept of Islamic Radicalisation**
Jonathan Githens-Mazer – January 2010
- 41 **Inequality Data and Explanations of Democracy**
Ross E. Burkhart – January 2010
- 40 **What Is an Intellectual?**
Rebecka Lettevall – December 2009
- 39 **Measuring Complexity and Change in Human Rights**
Todd Landman & Edzia Carvalho – November 2009
- 38 **Distinctions without Differences?**
Comparing Civil and Interstate Wars
David E. Cunningham & Douglas Lemke – November 2009
- 37 **Metaphorical Concepts in the Construction of International Legitimacy**
Jennifer Gronau & Steffen Schneider – November 2009
- 36 **Who Is a Mercenary?**
Changing Concepts, Waning Taboos
Jennifer Catalo – November 2009
- 35 **The High-Low Political Divide**
Rethinking Populism and Anti-Populism
Pierre Ostiguy – November 2009
- 34 **Measuring (and Explaining) Delegate Responsiveness in an Authoritarian Parliament**
Edmund Malesky & Paul Schuler – October 2009
- 33 **Taking Evolution Seriously**
Ian S. Lustick – October 2009

Political Methodology

- 27 **Understanding and Explaining Political Action**
A Mixed-Method Strategy
Gitte Sommer Harrits – February 2010
- 26 **Causal Explanation and Multi-Method Research in the Social Sciences**
David Kuehn & Ingo Rohlfing – February 2010
- 25 **Structured, Focused Uncertainty: Information Analysis for Multi-Method Comparative Case Studies**
Katya Drozdova and Kurt Taylor Gaubatz – February 2010
- 24 **The Causal Logic of Critical Junctures**
Hillel David Soifer – January 2010
- 23 **Simple Simulations**
How to Incorporate Active Learning into Teaching
Rebecca A. Glazier – December 2009
- 22 **Teaching Critical Analytical and Writings Skills in Large Classes**
Baris Kesgin, Alexandria Innes, and Catherine Weaver
November 2009

All papers may be downloaded from the committee website: www.concepts-methods.org.

RC 02 – Political Elites

At the recent IPSA Symposium in Luxembourg on the European model of governance, committee members Heinrich Best and John Higley convened a well attended panel exploring “political elites in multilevel systems.” The panel featured stimulating papers by Scott James (King’s College, London), Max Haller (Univ. of Graz), Pierangelo Isernia (Univ. of Siena), Daniel Gaxie & Nicolas Hubé (Sorbonne Paris I), Régis Dandoy, Patrick Dumont & Stefaan Fiers (the universities of Brussels, Luxembourg, and Leuven), and Maurizio Cotta (Univ. of Siena).

Committee members Andras Körösi (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) and John Higley (Univ. of Texas-Austin) are staging a three-day workshop on classical and modern elite theory as part of the Seventh Annual Workshops in Political Theory, which take place at Manchester Metropolitan University from September 1 to 3, 2010. Workshop details are available at <http://www.hlss.mmu.ac.uk/polphil/news/article.php?id=343>. Scholars interested in presenting a paper at the RC 2 workshop are asked to contact Körösi or Higley as soon as possible.

RC 03 – European Unification

RC 03 Welcomes New Members and Announces a Prospective Conference

RC 03 has welcomed two new members to its executive board: Carlos Close (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas) and Sophie Meunier (Princeton University). We also thank outgoing members Pierre Bauby, Andrea Føllesdal, Zhou Hong, Christian Lequesne, Kiriaki Topidi for their service, and we wish them well.

We are planning an inter-Congress RC 03 workshop, to be held in Copenhagen on October 27 and 28, 2011. Session proposals may be forwarded to RC 3 Chair Ken Endo (endo@juris.hokudai.ac.jp) or to Susana Borrás, the organizer of the workshop, at sb.cbp@cbs.dk.



RC 06 – Political Sociology

At the upcoming congress of the International Sociology Association in Gothenburgh (July 11 to 17, 2010), the Committee on Political Sociology will coordinate the following 15 sessions:

- SESSION 1 - Consequences of political inequality
- SESSION 2 - Sacred and religious dimensions in contentious politics
- SESSION 3 - Religion and politics: institutional challenges
- SESSION 4 - Measurement and causality
- SESSION 5 - Party members and activists. The State of the Art: comparative perspectives
- SESSION 6 - Party members and activists. The State of the Art: methodological challenges
- SESSION 7 - Party members and activists. The State of the Art: party change
- SESSION 8 - Party members and activists. The State of the Art: party elites
- SESSION 9 - Individual class membership, political attitudes and behaviour
- SESSION 10 - Religion and politics (I)
- SESSION 11 - Religion and politics (II)

SESSION 12 - Religion and politics (III)
SESSION 13 - Comparative class and religious voting
SESSION 14 - Church/state relationship and party strate

RC 12 – Biology and Politics

RC 12 will present one panel at the American Political Science Association’s annual meeting, which takes place in Washington D. C., from September 2 to 5, 2010. The Research Committee has also created a Facebook page to promote communication among persons interested in the relationship between biology and politics. For details go to <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=111200818894312&ref=mf>.

RC 21 – Political Socialization and Education

RC 21/29 Call for papers -

University of Aalborg, Denmark, September 15 to 17, 2010

In cooperation with the University of Aalborg’s Institute of Economics, Politics and Administration, the IPSA Research Committee on Political Socialization and Education (RC 21) presents:

Citizenship Education: Democracy, Culture, Socialization and Media

The conference will address the issue of opportunities for an educated “citizens’ democracy.”

To what extent are contemporary notions of representative liberal democracy compatible with the ideals of participative democracy? How do notions of citizenship as involvement in public affairs – through the promotion of public knowledge of this normative model of democracy as well as related skills and values – match changing social realities?

Much of the mainstream debate on citizenship has been predicated on the assumption that citizens are fully formed individuals capable of expressing their interests in the public domain. Yet many groups in society don’t have access to the avenues of communication needed to play an active part as engaged citizens.

In the 21st Century, the notion of citizenship advanced by T.H. Marshall (and others) may not provide a comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding what it means to be political in the post-modern age of globalization, much less what it means to be a citizen in the digital age.

All papers in the areas of political socialization and education are welcome, with a special focus on:

- Civic involvement
- Social capital
- Political literacy

Please forward paper abstracts to nnk@epa.aau.dk by June 18, 2010.

Tentative program:

- September 15: arrival in the morning
- After 12 p.m.: scientific program
- September 16: day-long scientific program, with a post-dinner conference jam session
- September 17: departure after breakfast

Cost: members of RC 21/29: 300 euros (includes conference registration, hotel, snacks, dinners, and more)

Non-members: 320 euros

Add 75 euros for a subscription to Journal: Politics Culture and Socialization; for details go to

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General Secretary: Ass.prof. Trond Solhaug

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RC 22 – Political Communication

Dominic Wring, chair of RC 22, is pleased to announce that our mid-term conference will take place at Loughborough University (UK) on November 4 and 5, 2010. Loughborough is a market town in the English midlands less than two hours north of London by rail. There are also good road and air links to the University campus. We are delighted to be hosting this event in conjunction with our British sister organisation, the Media and Politics Group of the United Kingdom Political Studies Association. Professor Liesbet van Zoonen is already confirmed as a plenary speaker. Prospective speakers are encouraged to submit paper proposals dealing with specific national or comparative cases addressing any aspect of political communication, journalism, new media, policy issues and related developments. Offers and other queries should be forwarded to conference administrator Emily Harmer at E.Harmer@lboro.ac.uk.

RC 37 – Rethinking Political Development

The IPSA workshop in Bangladesh on January 5 was a huge success. Special thanks go out to Drs. Ahsan Mansur, Zaidi Sattar and Sadique Ahmed for hosting the workshop on behalf of the Policy Research Institute, and to Ambassador Rashed Ahmed and Mrs. Nilufer Ahmed for hosting a sumptuous dinner for participants and guests after a demanding ten-hour workshop. Last but not least, the workshop would not have been possible without the strategic support of Dr. Rainer Eisfeld of IPSA.

The workshop addressed the need for rethinking security, sovereignty and justice – three vital concepts that have shaped human relations since the dawn of recorded history. To set the tone, the workshop raised a few issues with a special focus on South Asia. First, in the rapidly evolving context of a threefold pull between globalism, nationalism and localism, can world leaders jointly develop an innovative MAP (mutually assured peace) marked by a balance between security and sovereignty through justice? Could such efforts help to unleash human energies and thus promote the development of civil liberties as well as curb poverty and repression? Second, could the unresolved legacies of regional and ideo-

logical conflict, coupled with a weak political culture, serve as catalysts for change in state-society relations and the adoption of a positive model of national sovereignty — a cooperative sovereignty involving the citizen and state institutions as service providers? Could this development change the traditional definition of national sovereignty and help to mitigate ethnocentrism and the negative aspects of nationalism?

Third, against a backdrop of geopolitical and ideological rivalry, can countries with a Muslim majority or a large Muslim minority meet their development needs through progressive openness? Can India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, among others, engage in fruitful cooperation with the developed world, particularly on the issue of environmental justice and the development of “green programs” to deal with global warming? Given that developed countries are largely responsible for the rise in the Earth’s temperature, does the principle of basic fairness demand that they provide sorely-needed support to developing countries (particularly Bangladesh) so vulnerable to its adverse effects? In ensuring environmental justice, can sovereign nations assert their right to peaceful nuclear energy as an expression of national sovereignty?

Lastly, given that the institutionalization of power, as a political reality, is an arduous, painstaking and time-consuming process, what new or revised strategy must be applied to check the human propensity to personalize and perpetuate power positions by any means and thus undermine justice itself? Can a change of leadership and the continued institutionalization of power relationships make a difference in the struggle against poverty and repression? As always, the difficult and complex work of applying justice to human development inevitably falls on the shoulders of leaders and followers at every level, and a change of political consciousness or culture cannot be brought about if they are unable to balance security and freedom through an institutionalized justice system. Be they moral, constitutional, legal, bureaucratic or charismatic, leaders become ineffective when they’re unable to transform vital goals into tangible programs of action. To do so, they require knowledge and the relevant experience, an iron will to control their “cocoon-weaving mind guards,” and the wisdom to bring about tactical reforms and avoid political disasters. In the age of Facebook and Twitter, leaders must stave off negative feedback and learn how to leverage the deluge of information, to classify and clarify with the aim of engaging citizens and bureaucrats in the task of improving governance. In rethinking political development, leaders must ask what constitutes the legitimate exercise of power. Without definable boundaries, power loses its legitimacy and becomes pathological, with the symptoms of disease in the body politic including rampant corruption, coercion, extortion and self-service to the detriment of national interests.

Enriching the debate on political development were the papers and critiques presented by Professor Shelley Feldman of Cornell University, Professor Rounak Jahan of Columbia University, Professor Mark Farha of Georgetown University, Professor Yan Vaslavsky of the Moscow Institute of International Relations, Professor Shusma Yadav of Indian Institute of Public Administration, Professor Rumki Basu of Jamia Milia University, Professor Promod Kumar Mishra of Delhi University, Professor Ali Riaz of Illinois State University, Professor Sandra Rahman of Framingham University, Mr. Samier Mansur of James Mason University, and General Dr. Aminul Karim, visiting professor from the University of Malaya.

The Honourable Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP and Finance Minister of Bangladesh, began the workshop with an insightful

review of keynote papers presented by Professor Zillur R. Khan and Dr. Sadeque Ahmed.

In the concluding session, incumbent and former public policy-makers in the Bangladesh government served as panellists; among them were Mr. Enam Ahmed Choudhury, advisor to the leader of the opposition, former cabinet minister and Chair of the Privatization Commission; Dr. Mizanur Rahman Shelley, Chair of the CDRB and former cabinet member; Dr. Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir, MP, Chair of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and former cabinet member; Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, a noted economist and former advisor to the caretaker government; Barrister Amirul Islam, one of the architects of the Bangladesh constitution and a former cabinet member; and Barrister Tania Amir, Secretary General SAARC Law.

Activities planned in the next three to six years include the work-



shop on rethinking political development from perspectives of health and education in 2011, rethinking political development from the perspective of green energy in 2012, and leadership in 2013. RC 37 is considering the following themes for its 2011 workshop in Orlando, Florida: rethinking political development through strategies intended to alleviate poverty, including the promotion of literacy and skill-building, and the implementation of healthcare and education reforms. Could globalization provide an acceptable framework for peace through a global literacy and health security system? Could this reduce the risk of political violence by addressing endemic poverty as a core political issue? Shortcomings in literacy and health prevent people from gaining equitable access to resources and are a leading cause of instability. Could a global literacy-health security system break the vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, inadequate or non-existent health care, unequal opportunity and (ultimately) violence? Panellists will explore the impact of this vicious cycle on ethnic and religious groups and on the growing gap between rich and poor as well as the urban-rural divide.

Dr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Finance Minister of Bangladesh, inaugurates the RC 37 IPSA workshop titled "Rethinking Political Development: Security, Sovereignty and Justice." From left to right: Dr. Zillur R Khan, Adjunct Professor, Rollins College, Florida, USA; Dr. Muhit; Dr. Ahsan Mansur; and Mr. Enam Ahmed Choudhury.

In December 2009, RC 37 elected people to the following positions: Chair: Professor Zillur R. Khan, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin, USA. (zillurkhan@hotmail.com) Secretary-Treasurer: Professor Mark Farha, Georgetown University, USA. (markfarha2@gmail.com) Advisor: Professor Brij Khare, Professor Emeritus, California State University, USA. (satibabal@bellsouth.net) Representatives: retired Lt. General Aminul Karim of Bangladesh (mdaminulkarim@yahoo.com); Professor Yan Vaslavsky of Russia (vaslavsky@yandex.ru); Professor Shushma Yadav of India (sushma_iipa@yahoo.co.in); and Amna Yousaf Khokhar of Pakistan (amna.yousaf@gmail.com)

RC 44 – The Military's Role in Democratization

At the initiative of Dr. Asha Gupta and Mr. Moeed Yusuf, co-conveners of IPSA RC 44 on the military's role in democratization, a panel on civil-military relations and the political economy of military intervention was held from December 21 to 23, 2009, in Islamabad, Pakistan, under the auspices of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). There were lively discussions on well researched papers on civil-military relations in India (Dr. Asha Gupta), civil-military relations in Turkey and Pakistan (Ahmet Selim Tekelioglu), civil-military relations and the political transition in Nepal (Bishnu Raj Upreti), military versus democratic rule in Pakistan (Talat Mahmood), and civil-military relations in India (Ceren Ergenc). More than 40 delegates took part.

RC 49 – Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy

RC 49 on socialism, capitalism and democracy invites interested participants to its upcoming conference in Vienna from June 18 to 20, 2010. The theme of the conference is:

Capitalist Crisis and Socialist Revival

The current world economic crisis has cast doubt on the prevailing gospel of globalization and unfettered free markets. The recent surge in socialist forms of government, particularly in Latin America, together with the rise of global resistance movements, have rekindled hopes that a better world truly is possible.

RC 49's 2010 conference will focus on these paired developments. We have issued a call for papers on all relevant topics, including:

- The causes of the crisis.
- The reaction to the crisis by popular movements and the left.
- The causes of the recent surge in socialist forms of government.
- The record in office of socialist governments.
- The implications of these developments for political theory.

While the deadline for paper proposals was March 1, we may consider late submissions; all are invited to attend and join in the discussion.

We have arranged a special conference rate of €108 per night (€125 double), breakfast included, at the Park Inn Hotel located near the conference site, immediately next to a metro station. Participants are asked to use the code 1006WEB to obtain this special rate. Reservations may be made by phone (+43 1 260 60 0) or email (reservation.vienna@rezidorparkinn.com) before May 13. Reservations must be guaranteed by credit card, but may be cancelled up to 48 hours before arrival.

For details, please contact the conference organizer, Professor John C. Berg of Suffolk University, Boston MA 02108 USA (jberg@suffolk.edu).

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The first Joint Conference organised by the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR) will explore the continuing relevance of the international North-South divide. The Conference will be organised into four broad Themes:

Theme 1: Changing Patterns of IR/ Regional Integration	Theme 2: Political Regimes, Democratic Consolidation and the Quality of Democracy	Theme 3: Population Flows, Migration and Social Change	Theme 4: Economic Trends and Political and Cultural Changes
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Deadline for Paper Proposals: Friday, July 30, 2010

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Reordering Power, Shifting Boundaries

In a globalising world, everywhere power is being reconfigured, creating opportunities for change:

- New players are emerging on the world stage, reflected in G-20, the "BRIC" and in North-South relations.
- Climate change and the financial crisis have altered global dynamics.
- Transnational governance is taking on new forms, such as the reformed EU, ASEAN and Mercosur.
- Within states, there is increased devolution and the recognition of sub-identities.
- State functions are increasingly being shared with non-state actors such as corporations and non-governmental organisations and are affected by the dynamics of an international society.
- Substantial changes are taking place in social life including gender roles and the nature of the family.
- Religious cleavages refuse to disappear, and may be evolving into a major axis of political and social conflict.
- The Westphalian model of inter-state relations is not sufficient to cope with the challenges of global governance. This emphasises the importance of the dialogue between political science and international relations.

The nation-state remains the key crucible of power in terms of elections, public policy and in international negotiations, but it faces new challenges. Territory and power no longer align. Boundaries and borders are shifting.

Boundaries can be geographical, social, cultural, religious or economic. We need to understand how they are created and interpreted. Every boundary is an expression and exercise of power and this raises normative issues, particularly those relating to justice and the divisions between public and private and at the global level between North-South and South-South relations. The debate about the centrality of trust in social and political life has been reactivated.

How we frame these issues depends in part on our disciplinary assumptions and methodologies. We need to think again about how to conceptualise power, for example in terms of legitimacy, sovereignty or questions of global governance/locality. Boundaries within our discipline and with other disciplines are shifting. Space and scale are becoming increasingly important in the thinking of political science. What other tools or multi-method approaches do we need to respond to these changes? Political science can play an important role in informing the choices that come with the reshaping of power.

We invite you to share your research on the reshaping of power and shifting boundaries at the World Congress of the International Political Science Association, in Madrid 2012.

Submit your paper and panel proposals as of May 2011.
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