

Participation

Bulletin de l'Association internationale de science politique

Bulletin of the International Political Science Association

Vol. 34, n° 2 – October | Octobre 2010

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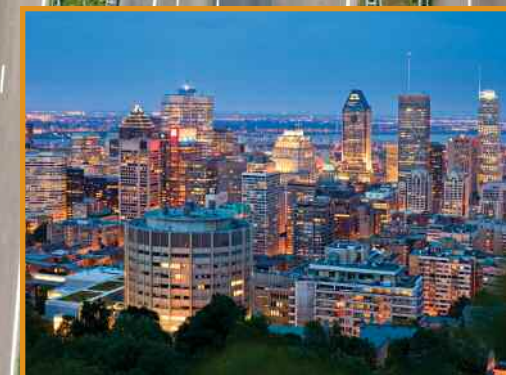
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Tom Donovan (English)

Cover photography | Photo de couverture
Istockphoto : www.freezingtime.com

Printing | Impression
Impart Litho

Legal Deposit | Dépôt légal
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
October 2010
ISSN 0709-6941

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Participation is the biannual bulletin of the International Political Science Association. IPSA is an international non-profit scientific organization founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its objective is to promote the advancement of political science. Its includes 3,600 individual members, 90 associate members and 51 national and regional associations. IPSA is a member of the International Social Science Council and has consultative status with UNESCO and the Global Development Network.

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Editorial | *Éditorial*

Building Bridges



Marian SAWER
IPSA Vice-President
and Chair of the Committee
on Publications

As IPISA's *Wikipedia* entry says: 'During its history IPISA has helped build bridges between East and West, North and South, and has promoted collaboration between scholars in both established and emerging democracies. Its aim is to create a global political science community in which all can participate, most recently it has been extending its reach in Eastern Europe and Latin America.'

IPISA has new ways of letting its members know about events in the global community of political science, providing up-to-date information through the monthly e-newsletter and through the IPISA website <www.ipsa.org>. The new website is now online. It is more accessible and user-friendly than ever. It has listings of conferences, as well as job postings, publications, IPISA events such as the summer schools and the useful 'paper room'. I invite you to explore all its new features.

The 'research committee' button takes you to the 52 IPISA research committees and the many events featured on their websites. For example, the political communication research committee will hold a UK conference in November, exploring, among other things, the fine line between the mediatisation of politics (compatible with democracy) and populism (damaging to democracy) – keynote speaker Gianpietro Mazzoleni, Milan.

IPISA hasn't yet ventured into forms of communication increasingly favoured by politicians, the use of social networking tools such as Facebook and Twitter. Let us know if you think we should have a Facebook site, like some other political science associations. IPISA is keen to develop its online presence and welcomes all suggestions.

All of this brings us to the changing role of *Participation*. Because we now provide news through other channels, this frees up *Participation* to provide more analytic articles. We would like to include insights into current political developments in different

parts of the world as well as debates over competing political science frameworks, whether theoretical or methodological. In this issue you will find different perspectives on the recent UK election, in which no party gained a majority of seats, and what this development means for Westminster majoritarianism.

David Beetham argues that the ensuing coalition between Conservatives and Liberal Democrats presents an opportunity to move beyond the first-past-the-post electoral system and its damaging effects on political equality. He points out that in this election it took around 120,000 votes to elect each Liberal Democrat MP, compared with 34,000 votes for each Conservative and 33,000 for each Labour MP. There is a coalition agreement to have a referendum on electoral reform, specifically the introduction of the alternative vote, where voters mark preferences and these are distributed until a candidate has 50 percent of the vote plus one.

Wyn Grant is more cautious about the benefits of moving beyond majoritarianism. He points out that proportional representation might give a disproportionate amount of influence to smaller parties such as the anti-immigration British National Party. On the other hand the alternative vote would be unlikely to change the outcome in a large number of seats, although it does give minor parties more bargaining power.

I have a particular interest in the topic explored by Beetham and Grant because no party achieved a majority in Australia's recent election – although we have used the alternative vote for the House of Representatives since 1918 and usually have majority governments. There is now a minority Labor government in Australia supported by three Independents and a Green MP. The negotiations over the formation of government provided opportunities to sign both major parties up to a series of parliamentary and political finance reforms. Political scientists were quick to get involved in drafting these reforms, under the aegis of the online campaigning organisation GetUp, which has more members than all the Australian political parties combined.

Also in this issue, Michael Stein and Lisa Turkewitsch argue that the concept of multilevel governance can enrich the study of federalism, because of its attention to the way public decision-making is increasingly shared both between a larger number of levels of government (including the transnational) and between both state and non-state actors. In North America federalism experts have tended to be suspicious of the concept of multilevel governance but European theorists have been more likely to see the two analytic frameworks as sharing normative concerns and being complementary in their analytic focus.

If you would like to see more articles of this kind in *Participation*, we would welcome suggestions. Please forward your comments to Marian Sawyer at: marian.sawer@anu.edu.au

Features | *Dossiers*



Multilevel Governance and Federalism: Closely Linked or Incompatible Concepts?



Michael STEIN
Visiting Professor of Political Science,
University of Toronto



Lisa TURKEWITSCH
PhD candidate in Political Science,
University of Toronto

The concept of multilevel governance is increasingly being applied beyond its European origins. However, many North American scholars of federalism and inter-governmental relations have been slow to embrace it. We suggest that multilevel governance is a useful approach for capturing the increasingly complex and shared nature of public decision-making in federal systems, especially in the current age of increased global competition. We argue that the concept of multilevel governance can well be combined with the concepts and models currently used to study inter-governmental relations in Canada, the United States and other federations.

IPISA has provided us with important opportunities for developing our argument both at IPISA conferences (Montreal 2008, Santiago 2009 and Luxembourg 2010) and through Research Committee 28 (Federalism and Federation) meetings (Berlin 2008). We have welcomed feedback from IPISA members and further refined our ideas as a result of our participation in these conferences.

The term, "multilevel governance", can be used in at least three different ways: as an analytical concept, as a concrete entity or substantive construct, and as a normative

device. In the first sense, multilevel governance is a framework for analysis and a conceptual approach to the study of decision-making across levels of governance. In the second sense, multilevel governance is a concrete or substantive governmental form. It is a system of governance that emerged originally in the European Union and is distinct from federalism.

In a third, normative sense, multilevel governance is a more desirable approach to intergovernmental decision-making in the current era of economic globalization. This is because of the horizontal expansion of this mode of decision-making, particularly in this age, to include non-governmental actors and civil society, and its vertical expansion to encompass both the local and supranational governmental levels.

Some scholars have also argued that MLG can be used in both empirical and normative senses. We agree, but also note that it is important to distinguish between these usages. We argue primarily for the utility of multilevel governance as an analytical framework. Our work highlights the conceptual strengths that the multilevel governance approach can bring to the study of intergovernmental relations in federal systems in an age of increasingly complex

modes and multiple units of intergovernmental decision-making.

With respect to the application of federalism and multilevel governance to the European Union, most European federal and MLG theorists have tended to view the two concepts in complementary rather than contradictory terms, and to consider the boundaries between them to be increasingly blurred. We suggest that the concepts of federalism and multilevel governance share some important characteristics.

In terms of their common traits, the two concepts share a normative focus on attributes such as the capacity to divide power and sovereignty between national and other levels of government in order to combat authoritarian or overly centralized government. They have other common normative concerns such as that of conflict management, protecting minority interests, achieving a balance between societal unity and diversity, and providing for the representation and protection of territorial interests.

With respect to the analytic differences between the two concepts, the term federalism continues to apply primarily to a polity that encompasses two territorial jurisdictions within a single nation-state, whereas the term multilevel governance is applied to all levels and units of governance, whether defined vertically or horizontally. In our 2008 paper we set out a number of additional points that we saw as substantive and/or analytical differences between federalism and multilevel governance. However, in retrospect, we find these distinctions increasingly hard to sustain, and overall, we suggest that there are more similarities than differences between the two concepts.

One of the most persuasive academic arguments in favour of extending the definition and application of federalism in today's globalized world to encompass some of the strengths of the MLG analytical construct has been made recently by a leading specialist in international relations, Janice



Gross Stein. She uses the term “networked federalism” rather than “multilevel governance” to describe what she refers to as a process that is:

located in a grid that is simultaneously horizontal and vertical, where movement is along many of the axes, not through a central hub. The institutions remain, but the pattern of movement among them and between them changes. The important questions become those of the genesis of policy ideas, the creation of shared policy space, the opportunities for feedback and correction, and the resilience of transmission lines. [This concept] might better reflect...federalism in a

global age. (Stein, ‘Canada by Mondrian’, in Gibbins et al, *Canada by Picasso*, 2006, p. 18).

Stein recognizes that the concept of “networked federalism” is essentially equivalent to what others call multilevel govern-

ance. Although she does not explicitly draw on the recent MLG literature, she acknowledges its close kinship with her concept of “networked federalism.” She finds many of the same benefits in “networked federalism” as we have identified with the concept of MLG. These include

(...) the concept of “networked federalism” is essentially equivalent to what others call multilevel governance.

capacity to capture movement away from command and control structures towards policy-making that is more “network-like”, as is the case with non-governmental organizations such as networks of environmentalists that push to hold governments and corporations accountable for their performance on environmental commitments (ibid. p. 41).

Our own argument in support of linking the concept of multilevel governance to federalism in the current globalized international context is a similar one, but has been framed in a somewhat different, more empirical and comparative form. We have tried to demonstrate the applicability of a multilevel governance framework for the understanding of contemporary internal intergovernmental relations in two older federations, Canada and the United States. We consider these two federations to be “prototypes” of mature parliamentary and presidential federations.

We have attempted to show the relevance of MLG for understanding the changing policy-making process of intergovernmental relations in these two countries in three policy areas: environmental policy, fiscal policy and health policy. We argue that the emergence of new modes of intergovernmental relations in these three policy areas as a result of globalization points to a need for the framing of new theoretical constructs and the offering of new insights drawn in particular from the concept of MLG. As we do not have enough space here to elaborate on this argument, we direct interested readers to our chapter in the *Handbook on Multilevel Governance* edited by Enderlein, Wälti and Zürin, which is forthcoming from Edward Elgar.

In short, a multilevel governance approach can bring several new conceptual tools to

the study of intergovernmental relations in Canada and the United States, as well as to the study of federal systems in other parts of the world. Multilevel governance encourages a broader focus on the vertical and horizontal non-governmental and governmental policy-making structures at different levels and sectors of the intergovernmental process.

The concept of multilevel governance promotes greater emphasis on cooperative rather than competitive or conflictual aspects of intergovernmental relations. It draws attention to the incorporation into the complex web of intergovernmental decision-making of both public and private actors, and the need for this process to be more transparent and open. We acknowledge that the inclusion of private actors in processes of intergovernmental policy-making may fail to produce more cooperative governance in some policy-making contexts.

In considering the application of multilevel governance as a conceptual tool, increased focus on the local level of government is another area where traditional approaches to federalism and intergovernmental relations can draw inspiration from a multilevel governance approach. Increasingly, studies of local governance in the political science literature make use of multilevel governance as an analytic tool.

We have recently extended our comparative analysis of intergovernmental relations in federal systems to seven other federations, including several countries in the developing world. They encompass three federations of the parliamentary type (Australia, Germany and India) and four of the presidential type (Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Nigeria). Our findings here diverge somewhat from those in our Canadian-American intergovernmental comparison.

We find that some common characteristics are manifested exclusively in the parliamentary federations that we have studied, and some commonalities are exhibited only in presidential federations. However it is the overlapping features of the emergent parliamentary and presidential federations that we consider to be most significant. Our overall conclusion is that a more nuanced understanding of these federations calls for the development of a more dynamic categorization, encompassing

political cultural, historical and societal, as well as institutional features. This is an ongoing project of ours.

We have also compared in greater depth two emergent federations, Brazil and India. We explore whether the concept of multilevel governance could be incorporated into an analysis of changing patterns of intergovernmental relations in those countries. We speculate that Brazil, since it has a comparatively more multcentred and decentralized presidential federal system, is a polity in which an application of an MLG approach should prove to be particularly useful. Our work also highlights several policy areas in which a multilevel governance approach appears to be most analytically promising.

The concept of multilevel governance promotes greater emphasis on cooperative rather than competitive or conflictual aspects of intergovernmental relations.

In contrast to Brazil, however, India, as an emergent parliamentary federation, has proved to be less likely to manifest incipient characteristics of multilevel governance. In our preliminary research, we find

little evidence of a horizontal or outward expansion of decision-making to include the private sector or NGOs. However, we do discover that the multilevel governance approach might provide a useful lens through which some other relatively recent developments in India, including its shift to a more market-oriented economy and its according of increased decision-making power to its local governments in a major 1992 structural reform.

We therefore suggest that presidential federations, particularly those which are characterized by decentralization and fragmentation of powers both vertically and horizontally, may be more open to the emergence of multilevel governance than are emergent parliamentary federations, especially those that display characteristics of executive federalism. However, we acknowledge that this argument is in need of much more refinement and research in future studies.

In conclusion, we find the interface between federalism and multilevel governance to be a fruitful area for future research. Dialogue between scholars of multilevel governance in the European context and students of comparative federalism globally can only serve to further clarify and solidify the linkages between the two concepts, and further enrich our understanding of intergovernmental processes.

Short biographies of the authors

Michael B. Stein

Michael B. Stein is currently Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada and Professor Emeritus at McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada. He is Chair of IPSA Research Committee 28 on Comparative Federalism and Federation, and co-editor of the IPSA Research Committee *Book Series on The World of Political Science*.

Lisa Turkewitsch

Lisa Turkewitsch is a PhD candidate in Political Science at the University of Toronto, Canada. She received her BA (Specialized Honours) in Political Science at Glendon College, York University, Canada in 2006, and her MA in Political Science at the University of Toronto in 2007.

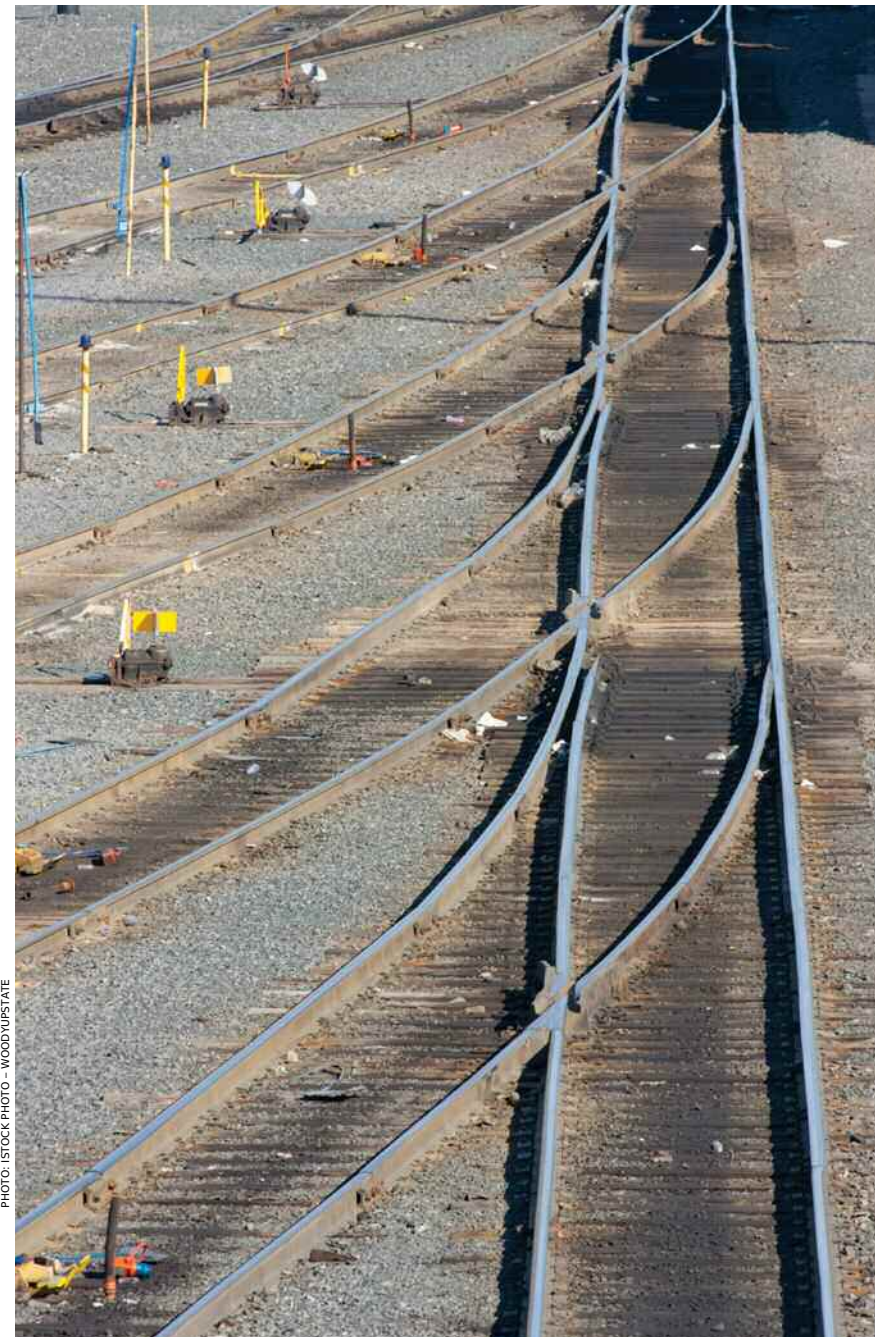




PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

Wyn GRANT

Professor of Politics at the University of Warwick, IPSA Vice-President and Program Chair for the 2012 IPSA World Congress in Madrid

Wyn Grant Short Biography

Wyn Grant is Professor of Politics at the University of Warwick. He was chair of the Political Studies Association of the UK (2002-05) and was president until 2008, since then serving as a vice-president. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the International Political Science Association in 2006.

His main areas of expertise are pressure groups, government-business relations, agriculture and food policy and economic policy including globalisation. His main areas of teaching are research methods, economic policy-making and crop biology.

Two Cheers for Majoritarianism

What view you take of majoritarianism depends in part on what view you take of the purposes of democratic politics. For political scientists and many members of the political class, process legitimacy (maximising adherence to democratic norms) is of paramount legitimacy. For many voters, output legitimacy (providing desired services) is more important.

The European Union has tried to build adherence among its citizens by providing outputs that would not otherwise be available such as a more effective environmental policy. It has had some success in policy development. Its efforts to reach out to citizens through the European Parliament and engagement with civil society have arguably been less successful. In practice no polity can ignore either process or output legitimacy.

The United Kingdom experienced an incredible few days after its May 2010 general election failed to give any party an overall majority. I do not know of anyone who predicted a Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition in advance. Even after the election results were declared, I thought that the most likely outcome was a “confidence and supply” agreement between the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats which would give a minority Conservative government support on votes of confidence and passing a budget. I thought that another election before too long would be likely in an effort to get the electorate to make their minds up.

My reasoning was that, given that most Liberal Democrat activists tend to be to the left rather than right of centre, a coalition agreement with the Conservatives would undermine the party’s integrity and identity. However, a ‘rainbow coalition’ with Labour and various minor parties would not have been sustainable given the arithmetic. It could also be castigated as a “coalition of losers”. If the Liberal Democrats were to support the Conservatives, they might as well take office and influence policy.

I realised how much the world had changed when I saw the Liberal Democrats arriving at Buckingham Palace to collect

their seals of office, led by the new Lord President of the Privy Council, Nick Clegg. It was 65 years since the Liberals had last held office and then only in a wartime coalition. Many of us had assumed they would never hold office again. It just shows how much of politics is contingent and unexpected.

The coalition agreement was reached relatively quickly, certainly much more quickly than typically happens in Germany. The one thing that I got right during the few days of transition was when my local radio station asked me on air (after Gordon Brown’s resignation) when David Cameron would arrive at No. 10 Downing Street as prime minister. I estimated 8.45 p.m.: in fact it was 8.43. The cabinet secretary, Gus O’Donnell, was there to welcome David and Samantha Cameron, perhaps applying the lessons he learnt when he took Introduction to Government at Warwick University.

The British civil service is rightly famed for the ease and speed with which it handles a change of government. This time it was a little bit more difficult than usual. In addition to “blue” and “red” briefing books, the civil service prepared “yellow” briefing books for Liberal Democrat ministers, and held meetings with their spokespersons, but understandably more attention was given to the official opposition.

As chance would have it, I was with middle-ranking civil servants from a particular department on Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday they were understandably edgy about whom their new secretary of state might be. There was a rumour early in the day that it might be a Liberal Democrat. This was quickly shown to be false as other slots were filled. I was pretty sure that the shadow minister would not be appointed to the vacant slot. My research assistant was frantically working his I-pod to try and find out who it was going to be. Eventually we found out about 50 minutes ahead of the official announcement by checking with a specialist magazine.

Somewhat to my surprise, the civil servants were not much more comfortable the

next day. They insisted that they were still “in purdah” which refers to the caretaker rules that govern activity during an election. This made any discussion of policy issues virtually impossible. I suppose I should have realised that bureaucrats are always going to be ultra cautious. It will be interesting to see how the relationship between civil servants and the new generation of “SPADs” (special policy advisers) develops. Sometimes these individuals seem to be selected more on the basis of belief than expertise, but then they are supposed to be political creatures.

War stories are interesting, but what are the broader implications of developments in Britain? There is a strongly held and cogent view that as a more pluralist, diverse society the range of identities and views in 21st century Britain cannot be adequately captured by a system based around two main parties that had their origins in class divisions. A first-past-the-post system tends to strengthen such parties, particularly if they have a strong geographical base. In the 2010 election, the Liberal Democrats received nearly a quarter of the votes but less than ten per cent of the seats.

It is also argued that a first-past-the-post system discourages many voters from taking part in the election. The outcome in the majority of seats is predictable; hence parties focus their campaign on the relatively small number of seats that are winnable. Indeed, parties can become even focused on the median voter in such seats. In previous elections it has been “Worcester woman”, a woman in her 30s with two children working part-time, driving a mid-range Ford car and living in the cathedral city of Worcester in the middle of England.

“Worcester Woman” briefly surfaced again in this election, but the main focus was on “Motorway Man” (the gender change simply reflects the alliteration). Motorway Man and his family were said to live on a new housing estate very near to a motorway, often built on formerly derelict land. Motorway Man was typically a middle manager in business and his wife might

work in the public sector. Maps identified a whole series of highly marginal constituencies dotted along the motorway network and the *Financial Times* even managed to identify and interview the median voter. In the event it may have been White Van Man, a skilled worker lived in



IMAGE: ISTOCK PHOTO - NSTAY

There is certainly a strong trend towards more participatory, deliberative forms of democracy.

Southern England and concerned about immigration, who delivered the final blow to New Labour. All this shouldn’t be taken too seriously, but it does point to the extent to which the election campaign becomes focused on a limited range of voters and their particular concerns. So is the case for proportional representation overwhelming? It is clearly strong, but creating more fairness in the electoral process may create unfairness elsewhere.

Much depends, of course, on what kind of proportional representation system one adopts. What is on the agenda at the moment in Britain in terms of a prospective referendum is the alternative vote, which is really a modified form of first-past-the-post. It would probably change the outcome in less than ten per cent of seats in a UK election.

Full systems of proportional representation would have a greater effect as they tend to favour smaller parties. These parties then tend to have a disproportionate effect on the formation of a government. The Free Democratic Party in Germany has had a pivotal role after many elections in the Federal Republic. Whilst it has, quite un-derstandably, sought to maximise its posts and influence, it has generally behaved in a mature and responsible way in coalition negotiations. This cannot be said of some ‘flash’ parties as was experienced in New Zealand after the switch to proportional representation. In Britain the half million or so votes received by the populist right British National Party, which holds controversial views on immigration, would have resulted in some MPs under most systems of PR. Indeed, they won seats in the Euro-pean Parliament elections where a d’Hondt party list system was used.

There is certainly a strong trend towards more participatory, deliberative forms of democracy. However, many people live busy lives and prefer to spend their spare time on family, cultural and sporting activities which they find more satisfying than politics. Representative systems of democracy may be rooted in the 19th century, but they do ensure that the political agenda is not driven by a “zealocracy” of unrepresentative activists.

Much depends on what one wants from government and politics? Does one want a strong and stable government which can drive through necessary but unpopular policies? Or does one maximise opportunities for participation even if it means it takes longer to reach decisions? It’s not an “either or” choice, of course. But many European governments face a combination of internationally uncompetitive economies, ageing populations and personal and public debt mountains. This may produce unanticipated forms of politics and some tensions between the demands of democracy and decisions that will placate the international financial markets.



David BEETHAM
University of Leeds

David Beetham Short Biography

David Beetham is Professor Emeritus, University of Leeds, UK, and Associate Director, UK Democratic Audit. He has published widely on democratic theory and the methodology of democracy assessment, as well as its application to the UK.

The May 2010 general election in the United Kingdom proved to be an extraordinary one in a number of respects. First, and most notably, the first past the post (FPTP) electoral system, whose chief merit in the eyes of its proponents is that it delivers single-party government, produced an indecisive outcome. No party won sufficient confidence of the electorate to govern on its own. Secondly, the opinion poll surge for the Liberal Democratic Party brought on by its leader Nick Clegg's performance in the televised leaders' debates evaporated unexpectedly at the polls, for reasons still to be explained, yet still left him playing the role of king maker or breaker. So the UK had to get used to the kind of coalition discussions which are taken for granted as normal elsewhere, albeit with the much shorter time-scale demanded by an impatient media. Thirdly, the popular vote showed unusual and unpredictable variation between and within regions, as it played out in individual constituency results, not altogether explicable by an "incumbency" effect, or candidates tarnished by the expenses scandal. Finally, there were grotesque scenes of voters being turned away from polling stations up and down the country, because these were understaffed, had run out of ballot papers, or had not got an up-to-date register of electors. And all because the turnout of electors had risen from a meagre 60 per cent in 2005 to a feverish 66 per cent in 2010.

During the campaign Nick Clegg reiterated the familiar Liberal Democrat complaint about the "unfairness" of the electoral system, and to an extent this is a perfectly

The UK – Beyond Majoritarianism?

valid complaint, echoed by others. Because his party's vote is more evenly spread than that of the other two main parties, it delivers far fewer parliamentary seats for the number of votes cast. In this election, for 23 per cent of the popular vote the party got fewer than 10 per cent of the seats. However, an appeal to "fairness" is also a mistake. It can too easily be presented as the self-regarding complaint of a child who gets a smaller slice of the cake than the others, and as a narrowly partisan demand when times demand attention to the "national interest". A much stronger and less partisan case can be made that the current system compromises the quality of democracy for everyone. The arguments should be familiar, but are worth rehearsing in the context of the recent election, and before they become submerged by the events of the past week. They concern how the system treats voters; what kind of parliament it produces; and the quality of government it gives rise to. I take each of these in turn.

Voters in safe seats can be safely ignored.

Treating all voters equally

A fundamental principle of democracy is that of political equality: in Bentham's phrase, 'everyone counts for one and none for more than one'. Although the UK's Boundary Commission works hard to equalise the size of constituencies so that the value of the vote is the same wherever you live, under FPTP people's votes still have markedly differential value. They differ according to which party you vote for: in this election it took around 120,000 votes to elect each Liberal Democratic MP in comparison with 34,000 for each Conservative and 33,000 for each Labour one. Votes also vary in value according to whether you live in one of the marginal constituencies where an election outcome is decided. The pollster Bob Worcester reckons that elections are determined by the one in 25 "swing" voters in marginal

constituencies who may or may not change their party allegiance. Others reckon the figure to be much smaller, as few as 100,000 voters. It is on these voters that the parties focus all their money, attention and electoral effort, not to mention their policies. Voters in safe seats can be safely ignored. It is hardly surprising that the electoral turnout in these seats is systematically lower, because voting can make no difference to the outcome, and electors have correspondingly less incentive to vote. Even when voters have an incentive to turn out, they are often obliged to vote against the party they most dislike rather than for the one whose policies they would rather support, and to do so on the basis of the last election figures in their constituency and second guessing what other voters will do.

Creating a parliament that is representative

A basic requirement of an elected assembly is that it should be representative of the diversity of the electorate. Much is rightly made of the failure of legislatures to reflect the social diversity of the population in terms of gender, ethnicity or class. Even more fundamental, however, is that a parliament should reflect the diversity of political opinion in the country, as expressed in votes for the respective parties, and should do so without substantial distortion. Under contemporary UK conditions FPTP fails this basic test. Since the 1970s the UK electorate has become politically diverse, voting for multiple parties; yet the electoral system suppresses this diversity, as it limits the effective choice of governing party to the duopoly of Labour or Conservative, with their respectively narrow social bases in different regions of the country. At the same time the system can produce perverse results, with a party winning more votes and fewer seats, as happened to the Liberal Democrats this time. Even more bizarre were some of the projections made at different stages of the recent electoral campaign, with the possibility of the party coming third in the popular vote winning most seats, or the one coming first winning fewer than the other two. It is hardly surprising that when the new assemblies were created under devolution for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, using the FPTP electoral system was never seriously considered.

Securing an effective government

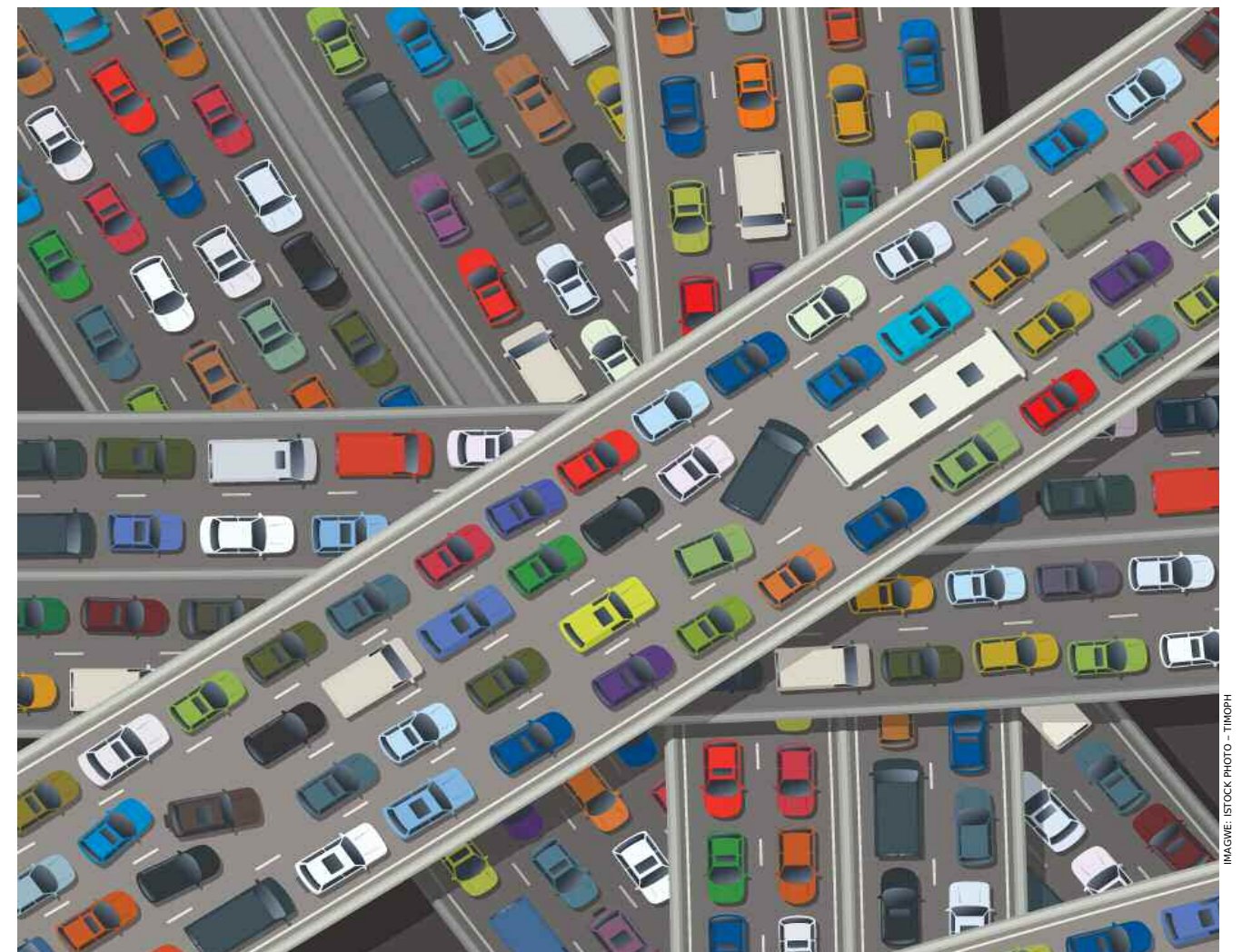
The chief advantage of FPTP, according to its supporters, is that single-party rule produces strong government, and the coalition governments typical of a proportional system only weak ones. Any glance at the record of coalition governments in continental Europe will readily dismiss the second part of this proposition. Coming closer to home, the experience of Scotland and Wales shows that coalition government, or even a minority government as recently in Scotland, can be perfectly effective. And now we have the new Prime Minister, David Cameron, justifying his successful attempt to forge a coalition government on the grounds that it is the only one that can produce 'strong and stable government'. As to the first part of the proposition, the British record of the past twenty years shows that single-party rule can produce downright bad government. The executive dominance over parliament produced by a ruthless whipping system (whereby party discipline is enforced) leaves parliamentary oversight and scrutiny far too weak, and makes government all too prone to policy disasters: the poll tax under Thatcher,

the rail privatisation under Major, and the Iraq war under Blair, to give only the most notable examples. In this context, for a ruling party to have to debate and convince a coalition partner or even an opposition more independent of the executive, and make for more considered, and hence effective, government. It is doubtful that a repeat of the 2005 election result, in which Labour won a decisive parliamentary majority with only 36 per cent of the popular vote, would be accepted again as legitimate, or carry public support for tough decisions.

Prospects for change

The creation of a coalition government between Conservatives and Liberal Democrats ("Conrats" or "Liberatives" according to choice) has been described as a typically British revolution, though it was the only sustainable administration that the parliamentary arithmetic would allow. The key question is whether it will prove a one-off exception, or will lead to a permanent change in the character of British government, mirroring that which has already taken place in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Cameron was prepared to go

surprisingly far to meet the Liberal Democrats' demands for constitutional reform: a fixed-term parliament, a mainly elected upper chamber, legislation on the Wright Committee reforms to make parliament more independent of the executive, and a referendum on changing FPTP to the alternative vote (AV), with the proviso that Conservatives would be free to campaign against it. AV is in no sense a proportional system, and would only go some way towards redressing the defects of FPTP enumerated above; in addition, there is no guarantee that it will pass a referendum, given the visceral opposition of many Labour as well as Conservative MPs towards it. Yet that very opposition acknowledges what a shift in the long-term character of government it could still produce, with coalitions more the norm than the exception. If the new government does indeed prove sustainable over time, then that fact in itself will go far to removing the bogey of a "hung parliament" from public discourse, for all that it has taken the most unrepresentative group of parliamentarians in terms of gender and class to bring it about.



IPSA News | Nouvelles de l'AISP



PHOTO: PAUL LABELLE

Isabel BRINCK
Events and World Congress coordinator

A Tale of Two Cities for IPSA

Werner Patzelt, head of the Executive Committee's selection committee, visited Istanbul and Montreal, the two cities shortlisted to host the 2015 IPSA World Congress of Political Science, in May and June, respectively. Accompanying him was IPSA Events and World Congress Coordinator, Isabel Brinck. See sidebar for more information on the bidding process.

May 26 to 28: Istanbul

The IPSA team, including Secretary General, Guy Lachapelle, was warmly received in the city that straddles two continents by Sule Kut, head of the Department of International Relations at Bilgi University and member of the IPSA Executive Committee; Gün Kut, associate professor at Bosphorus University; Gencer Özcan, associate professor at Bilgi University; Dilek Gündog and Hülya Vahide Kaya, representatives of Inventive House, a local destination management company; and political scientists from other universities in Istanbul.

The Galata Tower and the Beyoğlu district



PHOTO: LYNE LALONDE



The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul is one of the largest and oldest covered markets in the world

PHOTO: LYNE LALONDE



From left to right Gencer Özcan, Hülya Kaya, Dilek Gündog, Isabel Brinck, Werner Patzelt, Şule Kut, Guy Lachapelle and Lyne Lalonde

PHOTO: LYNE LALONDE

Sultan Ahmet Mosque (Blue Mosque) built in the 17th century

We were shown the principal hotels in the Taksim Plaza area, including the Hilton Istanbul – the longest operating Hilton outside of the Americas –, the Lütfü Kırdar Convention Centre, and the Santral and Dolapdere campuses of Bilgi University. A beautiful dinner cruise on the Bosphorus afforded views of both the European and Asian sides of the strait, as well as a chance to mingle with the Turkish political science community, including the program chair of the Santiago World Congress, Ilter Turan. The visit culminated with a dinner in the company of Füsün Türkmen, associate professor at Galatasaray University.

All in all, we gained a glimpse into a welcoming, cosmopolitan city that is both intellectually and culturally vibrant.

June 16 to 18: Montreal

Tourisme Montréal, represented by Marie-France Polidori and members of the bidding local committee, among them EC member Leslie Pal, extended a foodie's welcome to Prof. Patzelt on June 16. Joining him for dinner were Stéphane Paquin, chair of the organizing committee and professor at Sherbrooke University, and committee members Leslie Pal (Carleton University), Stéphane Roussel (UQAM), former Canadian Political Science Association president Kim Richard Nossal (Queen's University), and Catherine Côté (Sherbrooke University).

Prof. Patzelt was then treated to a tour of the city that included a thorough examination of the central Palais des Congrès (Montreal Convention Centre), together with a well-prepared audiovisual presentation showcasing the numerous features of this world-class venue. To capture the spirit of the city, he was also taken on a special walking tour of historic Old Montreal, with stops at various hotels and student residences in the vicinity of the convention centre to highlight the diversity of accommodations available. Capping off the visit to Montreal was a customized tour of the city.

The island city proved to be a delightful, friendly metropolis, one that knows how to mix business and pleasure *à la Montréal*.



Werner Patzelt during a site inspection in a Montreal hotel

Palais des congrès de Montréal (convention centre)



PHOTO: SISABEL BRINCK

New Bidding Process for IPSA World Congresses

Beginning in 2009, IPSA is asking cities interested in hosting the World Congress of Political Science to respond to a specially-prepared Request for Proposal (RFP) taking into account the requirements necessary for ensuring a successful event.

The deadline to submit bids for the 2015 World Congress of Political Science was December 1, 2009. We received bids from Istanbul, Montreal, Singapore and Taiwan.

Headed by Werner Patzelt, the selection committee took the time to review each bid in detail, and a shortlist of candidates (2) was produced in time for the spring Executive Committee (EC) meeting in Luxembourg. Those cities were Istanbul and Montreal.

At the fall EC meeting, the selection committee will present a new report to the Executive Committee, featuring the results of the two site visits. The EC will then vote on the final host city for the 2015 World Congress of Political Science.

The bidding process for the 2018 World Congress of Political Science will begin immediately following the next event in Madrid. Details are available through the IPSA Events and World Congress Coordinator.



Saint-Paul Street

Credit: © Ron Suran

PHOTO: ISTOCK PHOTO: BENJEDIK

IPSA New Website!



Eric GRÈVE
IT Project Manager



Mathieu ST-LAURENT
External Relations & Membership Coordinator, Webmaster

Dear IPSA members,

We are proud to present the new IPSA website,

We have been working hard for the past months to bring you a new, modernized version of the IPSA website. While keeping all the features you love, we have infused the IPSA website with a shot of vitality. The new features will bring more interaction between IPSA and its members. They are:

- A reconceptualised and easy to use homepage titled "Political Science News". As opposed to the old homepage, this nicer looking screen will provide you with even more news about political science around the world.
- A personalised "My IPSA" profile for each IPSA member. With a personalized log in, you will be able to perform tasks only available to members such as :

- Edit your biography, specialization, résumé, publications, etc. ;
- Post news, events, calls for papers, books, journal summaries, awards, and job, fellowship & internship offers that will appear on the "Political Science News" homepage;
- Easy to use members' directory;
- Edit your privacy settings;
- And much more.

- Option to subscribe to RSS feeds and share news and pages on social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.);
- New "History" section;
- A survey box to take the pulse of the international political science community;
- A brand new, easier to use membership form;
- A new payment system in partnership with Paypal, allowing more flexibility and increased security for payments online.

This new version of the IPSA website is not final; it will be constantly upgraded in the next 12 to 20 months. We will keep you informed every step of the way but, make sure to visit us often at www.ipsa.org !

Upcoming new features:

- Submit panels and papers, register and get information about IPSA events directly in your IPSA Profile;
- My IPSA profiles for research committees and institutional and collective members;
- Possibility to create/join groups related to specific subjects;
- A complete section to navigate past events;
- Manage your RC (exclusively for RC Chairs);
- An IPSA Store;
- A revamped Online Paper Room;
- And many more.

We hope you will enjoy the new site and the services it brings to the political science community.



www.ipsa.org

IPSA Stays at Concordia University: Renewal of the Agreement



From left to right Guy Lachapelle (Secretary General, IPSA), Leonardo Morlino, IPSA President, Judith Woodsworth, President of Concordia University, Louise Dandurand (Vice-President, Concordia University), Peter Stoett (Chair, Political Science, Concordia University)

On October 6th 2010, Concordia University and IPSA renewed their agreement extending their partnership for another 5 years (2011-2015 inclusive). Leonardo Morlino, IPSA President and Judith Woodsworth, President of Concordia University, exchanged and signed the agreement in the presence of Louise Dandurand (Vice-President, Concordia University), Guy Lachapelle (Secretary General, IPSA), Peter Stoett (Chair, Political Science, Concordia University) and Andrea Cestaro (Administrator, IPSA).

The IPSA Secretariat is located in Montreal since 2001. It all started in 2000, when IPSA organized with great success its XVIIIth World Congress of Political Science in Quebec City. One of the organizers of the event was Guy Lachapelle who became Secretary General of the association the same year. As the Secretariat normally followed the Secretary General to his country of residence, it came to be officially transferred from Dublin, Ireland to Montreal in

January 2001. In October 2005, the IPSA Executive Committee decided to establish its Secretariat on a more permanent basis in Montreal with the support of Montreal International and Concordia University. Establishing the Secretariat in Montreal has contributed a great deal to the development of the association as it provided the institutional stability necessary for the diversification and increase of IPSA's activities. The association is indebted to Concordia University for its continuous support and looks forward to a long and productive relationship.

Another element of the visit of Prof. Morlino to Montreal was a public lecture at the Political Science Department of Concordia University on October 7th. His lecture, based on aspects of his latest book (*International Actors, Democratization and the Rule of Law: Anchoring Democracy?*, London, Routledge 2008) and research generated great interest and lively participation from the attendants.



IPSA Participation | *L'AISP participe*

IPSA at the APSA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC

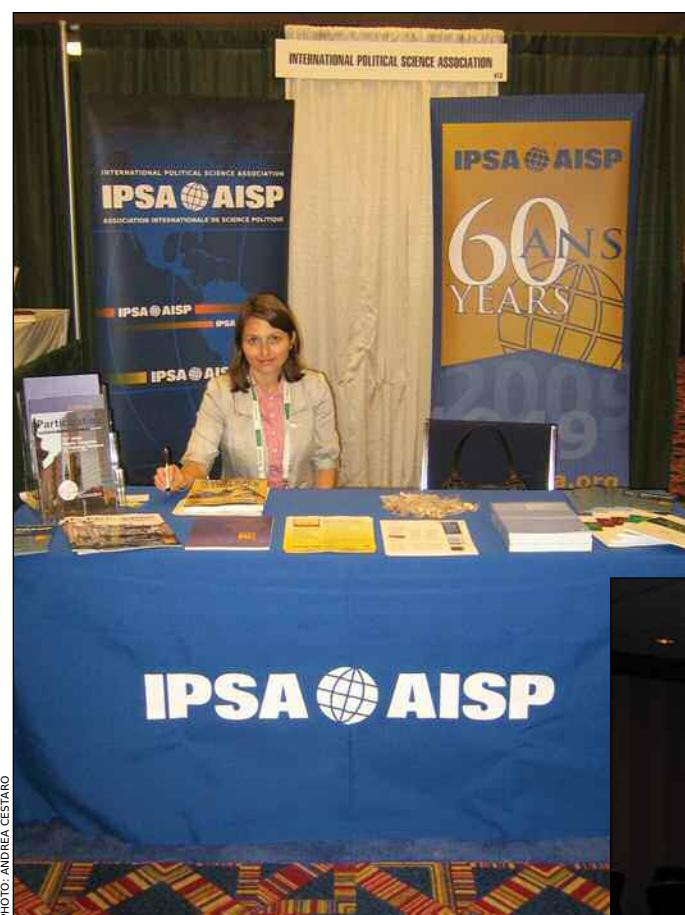
For a third consecutive year, IPSA manned a booth at the American Political Science Association's Annual Meeting. This year's event was held in Washington, DC. From the well-positioned table, administrator Andrea Cestaro and Events & World Congress Coordinator

Isabel Brinck extolled the benefits of IPSA membership and participation in research committees, as well as provided details on upcoming conferences. Membership brochures, Madrid 2012 flyers, and 60th Anniversary pins were handed out, as were popular copies of the *International*

lingual copy of the Madrid 2012 "Save the Date" flyer that was available at the stand, go to www.ipsa.org. Members are encouraged to download a copy and forward it to friends and colleagues.

Of course, those already familiar with IPSA are always welcome to stop by and say hello. This year, we greeted members past and present Richard Niemi, Joyce Gelb, Luciano Bardi, Martin Bull, Jane Bayes and Cynthia Massie Mara, not to mention the program chair of the next world congress, Wyn Grant. For those who meant to come but never made it, your next opportunity will be at the International Studies Association meeting in Montreal from March 16 to 19, 2011. Look for the IPSA banners!

A highlight of this year's APSA Annual Meeting was greeting Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom, seen here with Andrea Cestaro. Ostrom will serve as a plenary speaker at the 2012 IPSA World Congress of Political Science, to be held in Madrid.

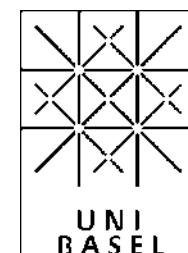


Isabel Brinck, Event and World Congress Coordinator, at the IPSA booth



Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom with IPSA Administrator, Andrea Cestaro

National Association News *Nouvelles des associations nationales*



Three-Country Conference Titled "Political Integration" to Be Held in Basel, Switzerland in 2011

A Three-Country Conference hosted by the Austrian, German and Swiss political science associations will be held at the University of Basel on January 13 and 14, 2011.

The conference will focus on processes of political integration, viewed in this context as both a challenge and an opportunity to bridge borders. Three public sessions and various workshops will examine the conditions and potential for political integration from three main perspectives:

- Political integration as it relates to the regional integration of states, more specifically cross-border cooperation between neighbouring countries.
- Political integration as an agent of social integration. How are societies constituted in the age of globalization?
- Political integration in relation to state-building processes, state reform and the disintegration of states. The assumption, here, is that state-building is an ongoing process marked by renegotiation and rebalancing.

Please note that conference workshops will be given mainly in German.

In addition, a career day for young political scientists, particularly doctoral and post-doctoral students, will be offered as part of the conference, with an emphasis on fundamental questions such as how to publish a PhD thesis or a scientific article or how to pursue an academic career.

Students will also have a chance to meet representatives of well-known publishers. The career day for young political scientists will be held in English.

Details on the conference and workshops are available at www.dreilaendertagung.unibas.ch.

The application deadline is **November 30, 2010**.

The Three-Country Conference is open to participants from all disciplines. We look forward to seeing you there!

If you have any questions, please contact project assistant Myra Posluschny-Treuner at myra.posluschny-treuner@unibas.ch.



61st Annual Conference "Transforming Politics: New Synergies"

April 19 to 21, 2011 - Novotel London West

The PSA is among the world's most senior political studies associations. The 61st Annual Conference comes 20 years after the end of the Cold War and just one year after an historical electoral outcome in Britain. The conference offers a timely opportunity to debate the extent to which political action and thought have been transformed in recent years and to consider the potency of the new synergies that have emerged. This year, we intend to build on past successes and continue with recent innovations. In particular, we're interested in promoting cross-disciplinary participation and showcasing collaborative research. The London location for the 2011 PSA Conference will make it easier for scholars and practitioners from the UK and abroad to take part. Our objectives for 2011 are to:

- Encourage a multi-disciplinary presence;
- Foster a more sustained international presence by forging ties with associations such as APSA, ECPR and IPSA;
- Connect academic research to practice by establishing a stronger practitioner presence at the conference and by instituting a plenary academic/practitioner debate.

Call for proposals for workshops, panels, papers and posters

Details on the call for proposals for workshops, panels, papers and posters are now available on the PSA website at <http://www.psa.ac.uk/2011/Call.aspx>.

Postgraduate student support

If you propose a panel that includes a post-graduate student, or if you submit a paper proposal as a post-graduate student, you may be eligible for the PSA Post-graduate Access Fund. Details will be available on the PSA website (www.psa.ac.uk) in due course.

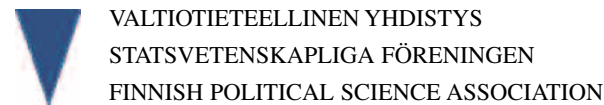
Program confirmation

The full conference program will be published by December 2010. On publication, registration and paper submission details will be made available on the PSA website at www.psa.ac.uk.

Serving as conference convenors are Drs. Tereza Capelos, Maxine David, Roberta Guerrina and Simon Usherwood. Papers may be forwarded by email to papers11@psa.ac.uk or convenor@psa.ac.uk.

For more on conference registration, the publishers' exhibition or graduate access, please contact Sue Forster, the PSA conference organizer, at sue.forster@ncl.ac.uk.

Queries on submissions and proposals may be forwarded to Webmaster@ncl.ac.uk.



Distrust and Democracy

The 43rd Annual Conference of the Finnish Political Science Association
University of Jyväskylä – January 20 and 21, 2011

Politics is founded on distrust. A pervasive dynamic of distrust and mutual control based on established rules is at the root of parliamentary democracy – indeed, it is a necessary element in democracies the world over. In mature political systems, however, commitment, identity and trust are also, to an extent, a given; but distrust alone can spur critical evaluation and generate alternative courses of action. Directing attention to distrust encourages scholars to avoid clichés, which call for greater “trust in institutions” as a panacea to disinterest in politics. Distrust and democracy is the theme of the Finnish Political Science Association’s Annual Conference, which takes place in Jyväskylä.

Dr. David Runciman, senior lecturer in the Department of Politics and International Studies (POLIS) at the University of Cambridge, will serve as the keynote speaker at the conference. His book *Political Hypocrisy: The Mask of Power, from Hobbes to Orwell and Beyond* (2008) is closely connected to the theme of the conference.

Dr. Tuula Juvonen, lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy (Women’s Studies) at the University of Jyväskylä, will serve as the Finnish keynote speaker. She has studied how (homo)sexuality affects assessments of political reliability on the part of voters and party members in Finland, Germany and the United States.

The call for papers continues until **December 31, 2010**. Paper submissions may be forwarded to www.jyu.fi/ptp2011.

For details, please contact conference secretary Onni Pekonen at onni.i.pekonen@jyu.fi.

NOPSA 2011

16th Nordic Political Science Congress
August 9 to 12, 2011 · Vaasa · Finland

Call for Papers

Paper proposals are being accepted for the 16th Nordic Political Science Congress, which will be held at the Åbo Akademi University Campus (Academill) in Vaasa, Finland.

The call for papers runs from **October 1, 2010** to **January 15, 2011**.

Interested participants are asked to forward an abstract (one page max.) by email to any of the workshop leaders. Details on workshops and the NoPSA Congress are available at www.nopsa2011.abo.fi.

Workshops:

- Interesseorganisationer i nyt terræn
- Urban politik i ett nordiskt sammanhang
- Omsorgspolitikkens dynamik: institutioner, interesser og spændinger
- The Nordic models in transition
- Politikens projektivering – temporära organisationer i offentlig politikutformning
- Perspektiv på politisk kultur
- Mellem demokratisk konsolidering og hybridregimer
- Utvärdering i offentlig sektor
- Political communication: antecedents, contents and effects of political information
- Parlater og regeringer
- Postkommunistisk politikk 20 år etter murens fall: teoretiske perspektiv og empiriske analysar?
- Religion och nationalism: skärningspunkter, konflikter och utmaningar
- Kommunalt selvstyre i Norden
- Sovereignty in the making: emerging forms of state formation and political authority
- Nordic migration states
- Nordisk populisme: konvergens eller divergens?
- Politics of history
- Parliamentarism
- Models of democracy: what are they and do they travel?
- Politics & expertise
- The politics of party leadership change: criteria for party leadership challenges and impacts on political outcomes
- Mångfald och integration i Norden
- Fjernråstyring og forhandlinger i velferdsstaten
- Deltagardemokrati
- Electoral behaviour and turnout
- Discourse and ideology: storytelling, images, and the space of conflicts
- Humanitarian politics



10th National Congress of the Argentine Association of Political Analysis. Sociedad Argentina de Análisis Político - 10mo. Congreso Nacional de Ciencia Política.

The Argentine Association of Political Analysis (SAAP for its acronym in Spanish) invites you to take part in its 10th National Congress of Political Science, which takes place in Córdoba City from July 27 to 30, 2011. The theme of the congress is “Democracy, Integration and Crisis in the New Global Order: Tensions and Challenges for Political Analysis.” The congress program will include plenary, special and thematic sessions, roundtables, lectures by guest speakers, debates and business meetings. The main working language at the congress will be Spanish, with some panels offered in Portuguese and English. The registration fee for participants is 300 pesos (90 pesos for SAAP members).

Congress details are available in Spanish on the SAAP website at <http://www.saap.org.ar>. Email contact information (in Spanish, Portuguese or English): 10congreso@saap.org.ar

Annual Conference of the Russian Political Science Association

“Changing Russia: Political Agenda and Strategies”

Moscow, November 25 and 26, 2010

On November 25 and 26, 2010, the Russian Political Science Association will host its annual conference titled “Changing Russia: Political Agendas and Strategies.”

The conference takes place at the Russian Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Information on Social Sciences, located at 51/21 Nakhimovsky Prospect in Moscow.

Against a backdrop of modernization, an analysis of political developments in Russia in the 21st century will provide the focus for the conference. A full spectrum of issues will be covered, including political developments and processes in Russia and beyond, as well as institutional changes and relations between citizens and political elites.

Conference discussion topics:

- Shaping the political agenda in the mid- and long-term
- The symbolism of politics and political communications in an ever-changing Russia
- Social factors shaping political power and relations between citizens and power elites



- Political practices and institutional order in Russia
- Public policy, civil society and human rights in the context of political modernization
- Russia within the broader framework of global political trends
- The role of information technologies in modernization processes
- Research methods and modeling of political processes

Details are available at www.rapn.ru and rapn_conf@rapn.ru.

European Confederation of Political Science Associations (ECPSA)

The European Confederation of Political Science Associations’ website (<http://www.ecpsa.org/>) provides information on undergraduate and graduate courses in Europe as well as civic education in EU member countries.

ECPSA was founded in 2007 to promote the discipline’s interests and pursue its professional goals across Europe. It seeks to make political science more meaningful in public debate and policy-making.

Among other things, the union of national associations is a reaction to increasing harmonization on the higher education landscape in Europe. ECPSA creates a framework for cooperation and exchange related to all aspects of political science as an academic discipline and to its professional organization.

ECPSA has put forward a mission statement, which is available on its website at <http://www.ecpsa.org>.

For details, please contact Felix W. Wurm, secretary general of the German Political Science Association (DVPW, c/o. Universitaet Osnabrueck, FB 1 – Sozialwissen-schaften, D-49069 Osnabrueck, ++49/541/969-6264, dvpw@uos.de).

Romanian Association of Political Science / Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations (ISPRI)

The annual conference of the Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations (ISPRI) is slated for the third quarter of 2010. The conference gives ISPRI researchers an opportunity to present and discuss the results – be they definitive or partial – of their research, particularly as they relate to research themes advanced by the Institute.

In March 2011, ISPRI’s international relations section will hold a workshop titled “The General Equilibrium of Forces at the Beginning of the 21st Century.”

In May 2011, ISPRI will stage a bilateral conference for Romanian and Russian researchers titled “Relations Between Russia and Romania in the Current Geopolitical Context.”

Details are available at www.ispri.ro.

www.ipsa.org



Bolivian Political Science Association

Call for institutions interested in establishing a working partnership

Bolivia, the "Process of Change" and the Impact of the Indigenous World on the State

Since 2006, Bolivia has undergone a process of change led by the government of Evo Morales, the first indigenous president in the history of the republic. This process has had a profound and unavoidable influence throughout the Andean region – particularly in southern Peru, within the indigenous organizations of Chile and Ecuador, and in popular sectors in Paraguay.

In theory, indigenous groups are supposed to be included in this ongoing political process, thus ending decades of social discrimination for this important segment of the Bolivian population.

The new State Constitution approved in January 2009 recognizes a wide range of rights for the indigenous population and ensures their appointment, via ethnic quotas, to the highest positions in state executive, judicial and electoral bodies.

The process of change has also generated social and political polarization, however, in a country where the majority identify themselves essentially as mestizo. Positions for and against the process have become increasingly radicalized, with little in the way of a "middle ground." In this sense, it is extremely difficult, from the inside, to assess the almost five years of government under Morales and the "Movimiento al Socialismo." An objective external assessment is required to gauge the impact of the following critical issues:

- The human rights situation and political guarantees offered within the process of change initiated by the government of Evo Morales.
- The influence of indigenous identity in the promotion of democratic justice, as well as inclusion in the process of change carried out by Evo Morales.

The Bolivian Political Science Association casts an open invitation to research institutes and foundations from Latin America, North America and Europe to submit expressions of interest in working jointly with the association on the issues mentioned above.

Interested parties are asked to forward their proposals to the following email addresses by November 30, 2010.

mvarnoux@abcp.org.bo

marcevxg@yahoo.es

smaria_paz@hotmail.com

The ABCP will send the corresponding terms of reference to all organizations interested in carrying out joint research on the issues cited above.



South African Association of Political Studies
Biennial Conference

The South African Association of Political Studies (SAAPS) held its biennial conference from September 1 to 4. The event was hosted by the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa. For the first time, SAAPS extended travel grants to five participants from Africa and five from India to encourage South-South cooperation. The conference was very well attended, with participants coming from Europe and Australia as well.

The theme of the conference was "Democracy in the First Ten Years of the 21st Century." Serving as keynote speaker on this topic was Prof. Dirk Berg-Schlosser of Philips University in Marburg, Germany.

Paper topics included African politics, comparative politics, gender, social movements, South African politics, public policy, and public opinion. A roundtable on European studies in Africa was also held. An expert panel on South African politics gave provocative contributions concerning "the state of democracy in South Africa."

Participants were also offered an optional tour of the wineries in the vicinity of Stellenbosch, a town located in the mountains some 40 minutes from Cape Town.

This thought-provoking conference served to create new scholarly networks.

Chilean Political Science Association 9th Chilean Congress of Political Science



The Chilean Political Science Association (ACCP) will hold the ninth edition of its Chilean Congress of Political Science. This event is intended to promote a greater understanding of the political, economic and social challenges facing Latin America, under the

theme "200 Years of Politics." The Chilean Congress of Political Science takes place at the Universidad Diego Portales in Santiago, Chile, from November 11 to 13, 2010.

Bolivia and Ecuador celebrated bicentennials in 2009, and Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Mexico are set to follow suit this year, followed by Paraguay and Venezuela in 2011. While the congress will focus on the ongoing challenges Chile faces, our Latin American colleagues are also invited to reflect on the evolution, challenges and legacy of 200 years of politics across the region.

Persons interested in attending the congress must be members in good standing of ACCP and must defray a registration fee. For details, please visit the ACCP website at www.accp.cl.

Research Committee News

Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs

Representing a Global Community of Committed Scholars: Introducing Ten IPSA RC Chairs (Part 1)



Rainer EISFELD
RC Liaison Representative

At its 18th World Congress in Munich (1970) some 40 years ago, IPSA decided to institutionalize worldwide research activities in our discipline by establishing research committees. The sheer variety of research committees has proven to be one of IPSA's greatest assets. In this issue and in the next, *Participation* pays tribute to their work by introducing ten scholars currently chairing some of our most vibrant RCs. Presenting a broad spectrum of nationalities across several continents and themes explored and taught under the umbrella of political science, these portraits speak to IPSA's global reach and to the sheer scope of our discipline.

Readers are sure to notice the conspicuous absence of two of IPSA's most prolific research committee chairs, Michael Stein (RC 28) and John Trent (RC 33). When it comes to political science, both are old hands – one a former RC representative (2000-2006), the other a former IPSA Secretary General (1976-1988) – whose photos have often appeared in these pages. Messrs. Trent and Stein are also co-editors of the *World of Political Science* series. The current issue of *Participation* therefore introduces Hal Colebatch, Australia (RC 32), Sharda Jain, India (RC 39), Jim Björkman, Netherlands (RC 25), Fred Lazin, Israel (RC 5) and Linda Cardinal, Canada (RC 50). The next issue will also feature five scholars serving as chairs on some of our most active RCs.



Hal Colebatch – Chair of RC 32
hal@colebatch.com

Hal Colebatch has carried out research and taught in a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in Africa and Europe. His focus is on the discourses and organizational structures of governance, and the manner in which concepts such as "policy" are woven into the fabric of governing. This abiding concern with the process of governing is, by its very nature, cross-disciplinary. This is reflected in the fact that Hal has served as co-chair of both RC38 (Government and Business) and most recently RC32 (Public Policy and Administration). His book *Policy* (Open University Press) has been translated into four languages.



Sharda Jain – Chair of RC 39
shardajain1@rediffmail.com

Sharda Jain, Associate Professor of Political Science at University of Delhi, has to her credit a rich teaching experience spanning nearly four decades. A tireless researcher and author of books, research papers and articles, Sharda Jain has been an active member of IPSA since 1997. The two-day joint regional conference of RCs 25 and 39 in Delhi in October 2007 – where some 16 quality presentations were given – was an eloquent testimony to her dedication to IPSA's mission and to her passion for the discipline.



James Warner Björkman – Chair of RC 25
bjorkman@iss.nl

James Warner Björkman is Professor Emeritus of Public Policy and Administration at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. He has been Professor of Public Administration and Development at Leiden University as well as Visiting Professor at the University of Namibia (Windhoek) and in Ljubljana, Slovenia. From 1987 to 1990, he served as director of the American Studies Research Centre in Hyderabad, India, while conducting a comparative study of national health policies in South Asia. He has authored and/or edited 15 books as well as over 80 articles on comparative methodology, social policies, health planning and implementation, professionalism in the welfare state, accountability in public policy, and policy learning.



Fred Lazin – Chair of RC 5
lazin@bgu.ac.il

Fred Lazin has been an active member of RC 5 since 1981, and in 1985 he joined the committee's board. The holder of a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, he is the Hurst Family Professor of Local Government at Ben Gurion University in Israel. Fred has also taught at NYU, UCLA, GWU, Cornell, Tufts and CUNY, and he has been a visiting scholar in Sweden, France, China, the Czech Republic, Canada and the U.S. He is this year's Abensohn Visiting Professor at American University. He has authored over 60 scholarly articles and chapters in books, as well as written or edited 10 books. In 2007, he edited *Local Government Reforms in Countries in Transition: A Global Perspective*. His latest book (2010) is titled *Higher Education and Equality of Opportunity: Cross-National Perspectives*.



Linda Cardinal – Chair of RC 50
Linda.Cardinal@uottawa.ca

Linda Cardinal holds the Chaire de recherche sur la francophonie et les politiques publiques at the University of Ottawa. Her research interests lie in the area of linguistic minorities as well as identity and citizenship in Canada and Québec. She is also interested in the theory of social movements and the history of ideas. After publishing numerous articles and directing several works related to these themes, she recently co-edited *Le fédéralisme asymétrique et les minorités linguistiques et nationales* (Prise de parole, 2008) and *Managing Diversity: Practices of Citizenship* (University of Ottawa Press, 2007). From 2008 to 2009, she served as President of the Société québécoise de science politique. She was also editor of *Politique et sociétés*, a Québec-based journal of political science, from 2001 to 2004.





RC1 – Concepts and Methods (C&M)

Enhanced role for members on new C&M website

The Committee on Concepts and Methods (C&M) is pleased to unveil its redesigned website (www.concepts-methods.org). Featuring an attractive graphic appearance and a full set of new functional modules, the revamped site gives C&M members more opportunities to interact with the C&M community: The new “My C&M” intranet allows committee members to:

- View and edit their personal profile (name, institution, country, city, email, website, research interests, and password);
- Post information on publications, research projects, calls for papers, conferences, career developments and the activities of academic groups and networks;
- Publish *syllabi* of university courses on political concepts, measurements and language;
- Submit entries and comments to *Les Intraduisibles: The Dictionary of Untranslatable Terms in Politics*;
- Consult the full list of C&M members and their profiles;
- Run as candidates and vote in tri-annual board elections.

A word of thanks goes out to our generous sponsors for helping to make this innovative C&M website a reality: The University of Massachusetts Amherst, CIDE Mexico City, and Glück Design.

RC 02 – Political Elites

RC 02 is currently preparing a panel on the “Consolidation of Third-Wave Democracies in the South and the North: The Role of Elites” for the IPSA conference on “Whatever Happened to North-South?” in Sao Paulo next February. Panel organizer Heinrich Best (University of Jena) he has received numerous paper proposals, and panel participants will be announced shortly.

The committee is also preparing five panels related to research on political elites for ECPR’s Reykjavik conference in August 2011. A number of paper proposals have already been received, and preparations led by Ursula Hoffmann-Lange (University of Jena) and John Higley (University of Texas at Austin) are nearing completion.

John Higley has finished editing a number of papers from RC 02 committee panels presented at last year’s IPSA congress in Santiago, and he has since forwarded them to a journal for publication under the heading “Circulations and Qualities of Political Elites.”

This past July, several committee members presented papers on elites at political sociology sessions held during the ISA congress in Gothenberg, Sweden.

RC 06 – Political Sociology

RC 06 working groups:

Working group on religion and politics
Convenors: Piero Ignazi, University of Bologna (piero.ignazi@unibo.it) and Spencer Wellhofer, Denver University (ewellhof@du.edu)

Working group on members and political party activists (MAPP)
Convenors: Wolfgang Rudig (w.rudig@strath.ac.uk) and Emilie van Haute (evhaute@ulb.ac.be)
<http://de.ulb.ac.be/cevipol/en/projets-recherche.html>

Working group on contentious politics & social movements
Dr. S. Seferiades, Panteion University - Athens (ss361@cam.ac.uk, ssefer@ath.forthnet.gr)

Working group on consequences of political inequality
Convenor: Joshua Dubrow, University of Ohio State University (dubrow.2@osu.edu)

Working group on political inequality (POLINQ)
<http://politicalinequality.wordpress.com>

The working group on political inequality (POLINQ) is organized around the concept of political inequality as a distinct form of social stratification and a subfield of political sociology. Its purpose is to (a) publish research in first-rate social science journals as well as high-quality monographs on issues of political inequality; (b) encourage members and affiliated professionals to write funding proposals aimed at securing grants, fellowships and other awards related to political inequality; (c) stage conferences and similar events dedicated to presenting first-rate research on political inequality; (d) foster international collaboration between scholars interested in issues of political inequality; and (e) encourage official membership in ISA RC 18 and IPSA RC 06 among members of the scholarly community.

CPS presented the following panels at the 17th ISA World Congress in Gothenburg from July 11 to 17, 2010

- Panel 1 Consequences of political inequality
- Panel 2 Sacred and religious dimensions in contentious politics
- Panel 3 Religion and politics: Institutional challenges
- Panel 4 Measurement and causality
- Panel 5 Party members and activists: The state of the art comparative perspectives
- Panel 6 Party members and activists: The state state of the art methodological challenges
- Panel 7 Party members and activists: The state of the art party change
- Panel 8 Party members and activists: The state of the art party elites
- Panel 9 Individual class membership, political attitudes and behaviour

Panel 10 Social class, social structure and politics

Panel 11 Religion and politics (II)

Panel 12 Religion and politics (III)

Panel 13 Comparative class and religious voting

Panel 14 Church/state relationship and party strategy

Panel 15 Religion and politics (I)

Panel 16 Business meeting

RC 08 – Legislative Specialists

At the IPSA conference in Luxembourg last spring, committee member Werner Patzelt, working alongside Christopher Lord, convened a well attended panel exploring democratic representation in the European model of governance. The panel featured stimulating papers presented by Petra Guasti (Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic), Eric Miklin (Free University Amsterdam), Johannes Pollak (Webster University Vienna), Dionysia Tamvaki and Christopher Lord (University of Oslo), and Richard Rose (University of Aberdeen).

Ongoing activities:

- 1) Irina Khmelko and Werner Patzelt are preparing a special issue of *JEEAS (Journal of East European and Asian Studies)* outlining and explaining the development of legislative institutions some 20 years after the *annus mirabilis* in several Central and East European countries. Most of the contributors are from RCLS.
- 2) David Olson and Gabriela Ilonszki are in the process of editing and reviewing chapters for a volume titled *The Second Decade: Post-Communist Parliaments*. The book will explore a range of parliamentary systems, from stable democratic parliaments to parliaments dominated by the executive branch, i.e. the president.
- 3) Irina Khmelko is preparing an RCLS panel for the Southern Political Science Association’s annual conference, which takes place in New Orleans in January 2011. RC 08 presented two highly successful panels at the SPSA 2010 annual meeting in Atlanta (USA), also holding a business meeting. The committee plans to present three panels and a business meeting at SPSA’s 2011 meeting in New Orleans. The committee will review issues pertaining to the organization of the conference, which will see legislative scholars and practitioners take part in a discussion on modern legislatures. Examples of issues the committee is considering include representation, party development, electoral connection, legislative effectiveness, and legislative-executive relations.

Please join the committee in New Orleans in January 2011 or email your thoughts to Dr. Irina Khmelko at Irina-Khmelko@UTC.edu. One-line emails voting “yes” to the idea of the conference are welcome, as are emails citing subjects you would like to see covered at the conference.

RC 09 – Comparative Judicial Studies - 2011 interim meeting

University of California-Irvine
July 21 to 23, 2011

Paper and panel proposals for the 2011 meeting of the Research Committee on Comparative Judicial Studies are now being accepted. The meeting is open to all scholars interested in the comparative study of law and courts. The theme of the 2011 meeting is “The Judicialization of Politics from International and Comparative Perspectives.” Comparative literature on international law and courts robustly describes the contours and different forms of judicialization in a variety of polities. The literature has also sought to explain the causes of judicialization in politics, including the dynamics behind court empowerment, the reasons for which people turn to courts to resolve disputes, and court involvement in the policy process.

Emerging out of this research stream is an examination of the impact of judicialization. Paper and panel proposals devoted to the following topics are especially welcome:

- The impact of judicialization on processes of design, debate, passage, and policy implementation
- The impact of judicialization on policy content, outcomes and effects
- Variation in the impact of judicialization on policy and the policy process over time and across borders
- Causes of variation in the impact of judicialization
- Judicialization of politics by other means.

Papers with an international dimension will be included in panels on the following subjects:

- The effects of judicialization on emerging international legal regimes
- Judicialization as a barrier to or source of international harmonization
- Judicial balancing and legal reasoning in comparative and international perspectives

Comparative papers on courts are also welcome, including papers involving but not limited to the following topics:

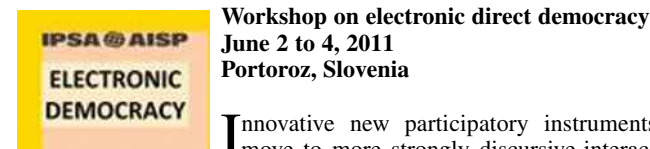
- Comparative conflict resolution in non-traditional settings
- Courts and comparative elections
- Law and religion in different cultural contexts
- Comparative impact of judicial policy-making
- The judicial role in emerging democracies and authoritarian states
- Relationships and differences between constitutional courts and supreme courts

- Comparative studies of sub-national courts
- Constitutional courts in emerging democracies
- The protection of rights in parliamentary systems and constitutional democracies

Please forward your 200-word abstracts by email to our conference co-convenors and hosts: Professors James Kelly (james.kelly@concordia.ca), Tony Smith (tonysmithuci@gmail.com) and Diana Kapiszewski (dianakap@uci.edu). The submission deadline is **November 15, 2010**.

The co-convenors expect to develop one edited volume on comparative law topics and a second on international law topics, based on the papers presented.

RC 10 – Electronic Democracy Call for papers



**Workshop on electronic direct democracy
June 2 to 4, 2011
Portoroz, Slovenia**

Innovative new participatory instruments move to more strongly discursive-interactive procedures corresponding to models of deliberative politics and communitarian democracy. New information and communications technologies (ICTs) can play a vital role in these evolving public spaces. The Internet has given renewed impetus to a worldwide boom of direct democracy. What types of electronic direct democracy instruments are being developed? What criteria are used to evaluate these instruments? Where are these new ICTs implemented? Do innovations such as electronic town meetings, web forums, e-conferences and e-participatory budgeting enhance deliberation? What are the pros and cons of online political forums, and what does the future hold in this regard?

The workshop will be given as part of the Slovenian Political Science Conference.

The deadline for paper proposals and abstracts (200 words) is **December 31, 2010**.

Please contact:
Prof. Norbert Kersting, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa (Kersting@sun.ac.za) or local organizers Prof. Miro Haček, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia (Miro.Hacek@fdv.uni-lj.si) or Lea Smerkolj (lea.smerkolj@fdv.uni-lj.si).

For more on RC 10, please visit the new website at <http://rc10.ipsa.org/>.



RC 11 – Science and Technology Policy

Future prospects and opportunities

RC 11, one of the most senior IPSA research committees, is currently looking to increase its membership and activities, with a focus on policy issues related to science and technology. The committee has contributed in various ways to the development of policy studies in science and technology. More recently, it has limited its activities to the presentation of panels at IPSA congresses. In Santiago, RC 11 sponsored two well attended sessions. The first dealt with the role of science and technology in sustainable development, while the second, co-sponsored by RC 46 on Global Environmental Change, examined the role of NGOs.

RC 11 recently held elections, and the following officers were nominated:

Chair: Joseph S. Szyliowicz, University of Denver

Vice-Chair: Stephan Albrecht, University of Hamburg

Secretary: Sergio Emiliozzi, University of Buenos Aires

Treasurer: Pierre Delvenne, Université de Liège

We plan to broaden the scope of RC 11 activities with the objective of strengthening ties with political scientists in the international IPSA community – specifically those working on policy issues related to science and technology – as well as disseminating relevant information and promoting scholarly research on these important topics. New members are therefore welcome, as are suggestions on specific projects we might sponsor independently or in conjunction with other RCs or organizations. Projects may include workshops, symposia and joint conferences. Our vice-chair, Professor Stephan Albrecht of Hamburg University, has already offered to host a meeting at that institution, provided that funding can be arranged. We are also setting up a website to facilitate interaction.

This is an exciting time, as we have an opportunity to strengthen RC 11 and create a strong intellectual community within IPSA on issues related to science and technology. I therefore urge all IPSA members interested in this important and exciting field of study to contact me.

Joseph Szyliowicz, Chair: jszyliow@du.edu



INQUIRIES
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+ 1 514 848 8717

RC 12 – Biology and Politics

RC 12 on Biology and Politics sponsored one panel at the 2010 American Political Science Association meeting in Washington, D. C. The committee will also present a panel at the meeting in San Francisco, California from September 1 to 4, 2011.

On June 4 and 5, members of RC 12 attended a conference on “Evolutionary Theory in Political Science” at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. Dr. Sven Steinmo served as its the chief organizer.

Finally, the Association of Politics and the Life Sciences will hold a meeting at Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana) on October, 2010. Nobel laureate Dr. Elinor Ostrom is slated to give the keynote speech. Several members of RC 12 are expected to attend.

RC 16 – Socio-Political Pluralism Election of an executive board

RC 16 on Socio-Political Pluralism held the belated election of its executive board this summer. The following officers were elected:

Chair: Krzysztof Jasiewicz, Washington and Lee University (USA)

Vice-Chair: Raymond Hudon, Université Laval (Canada)

Secretary and Treasurer: Christian Leuprecht, Royal Military College of Canada

Board Members: Philip G. Cerny, Rutgers University (USA)

Mariusz Krawczyk, Ryukoku University (Japan)

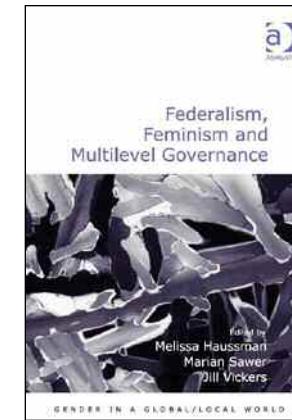
In conjunction with the election, a referendum on the abolishment of committee dues was held. Some 62% of voting members favoured their elimination.

RC 16 plans to sponsor a panel on “The New Populism: A Threat to Pluralist Democracy or a Corrective Mechanism?” at the joint ECPR/IPSA conference titled “Whatever Happened to North-South?” The city of Sao Paulo plays host to the conference in February 2011.

RC 19 – Gender Politics and Policy

RC 19 has enjoyed a very productive year since the Santiago congress. The book *Federalism, Feminism and Multilevel Governance* was released by Ashgate in July. Edited by section president Melissa Haussman, former president Marian Sawyer and section member Jill Vickers, the book is the first to combine these three concepts. It covers countries in Eastern and Western Europe as well as in Asia, Africa and North America, and it is advertised on the IPSA website. Several chapters were written by RC 19 members, based in part on their Santiago presentations.

RC 19 membership is on the rise (a good thing!) and people active in other national and international associations continue to join – a fine example of scholarly networking.



RC 19 and 52 on Gender and Globalization presented a joint panel at the recent IPSA conference in Luxembourg in March 2010, the only panel devoted solely to gender. We wish to thank the local organizers, Philippe Poirier and Patrick Dumont, for doing such a masterful job of staging the conference and hosting us. The theme of our panel – “Is there a Gender-Based Model of European Governance?” – was reflected in the overall theme of the conference, namely “Is there a European Model of Governance?” On the panel were scholars from different parts of the world who’ve done extensive work on this issue in their respective countries over the years. Serving as panel chair and panel co-convenor/ discussant were Melissa Haussman and Marian Sawyer, respectively. Other fine panellists included Yvonne Galligan, IPSR co-editor (Queen’s University, Belfast), Anne Maria Holli (University of Helsinki), Allison Woodward (Vrije Universiteit, Belgium), Maria Bustelo (Universidad Complutense, Madrid), and Nancy Kwang Johnson, President of RC 52 (University of New York-Tirana) and her departmental colleague Juna Miluka.

In June 2010, RC 19 co-sponsored panels at the Canadian Political Science Association meeting, together with the gender & politics section of CPSA and the IPSA federalism section. Melissa Haussman organized two panels related to the recent Ashgate book.

In September 2010, Melissa took part in a panel organized by Professor Jill Vickers and Carol Weissert, editor of *Publius*, the APSA journal on federalism. Other RC 19 and 52 section members taking part were Sabine Lang (University of Washington), Deborah LoPrette (Carleton University), Cheryl Collier (University of Windsor) and Jill Vickers (Professor Emerita, Carleton University), who served as discussant. A number of us also attended a Sunday workshop at APSA, convened and co-chaired by Jill Vickers and Louise Chappell (University of New South Wales). Professors Chappell and Vickers are co-directors of the Feminist International Network on State Architecture (FINSA), founded at ECPR’s first gender and politics conference in Belfast in January 2009. Among the other panellists were RC 19 executive member Petra Meier (University of Antwerp), IPSA 19 and ECPR members Fiona Mackay (University of Edinburgh – also director of the Feminist International Institutional Network or FIIN, the precursor of FINSA), Professor Susan Franceschet (University of Calgary), Laurel Weldon (Purdue University and immediate past president of APSA’s gender and politics research division), ECPR and IPSA 19 member Lee Ann Banaszak (Pennsylvania State University), and ECPR member Karen Beckwith (Case Western Reserve University). Discussants included Professors Vickers, Chappell and Mackay, and well-known mainstream federalism scholars Richard Simeon (Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto) and Alan Fenna (Curtin University, Australia).

IPSA 19 members will also participate in dedicated panels at upcoming conferences, including IPSA’s 2011 conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the ECPR conference in Budapest, Hungary in January 2011.

Final notes: A number of practitioners are expected to attend the Women's Worlds Conference in Ottawa, the Canadian city I call home. This interdisciplinary conference runs from July 2 to 6, 2011 – early July is a beautiful time of year in Ottawa! – and the call for papers runs until October 11. Papers, panels and roundtables may be proposed on four central themes: Breaking cycles, breaking ceilings, breaking barriers, and breaking new ground. The overall theme of the conference is "Inclusions, Exclusions, Seclusions: Living in a Globalized World." Details are available at www.womensworlds.ca.

The call for papers for IPSA's 2012 congress in Madrid will be out in the next few months – look for it!

If you have any items for our updates, please forward them to me at Melissa_haussman@carleton.ca.

Other websites of interest to our members are RC 07 on Women and the Global South (<http://rc07.ipsa.org>); the American Political Science Association website (Division on Gender and Politics) and the ECPR website (Gender and Politics Caucus). All but a few of the national and regional political science associations under the IPSA umbrella have a gender and politics caucus, though sadly, not all do.

RC 26 – Human Rights

Conference on "Human Rights, War and Peace after the Cold War"

RC 26, the Korean Association of International Studies and the Korea Future Foundation cordially invite you to submit proposals for a conference on "Human Rights, War, and Peace after the Cold War," which will be held in Seoul, Korea from June 16 to 18, 2011.

Human rights and peace are two closely related concepts. In addition to their inclusion among the missions of the United Nations (UN), they appear to have a causal relationship. International or civil wars may be triggered by discrimination, abuse of human rights or attempts to assert the right to self-determination. Regardless of the cause, however, wars create conditions for the violation of human rights, from freedom of movement and expression to the right to food, shelter and life; more often than not, these violations have a far more profound impact on women. Invariably, they also give rise to refugee crises, with the internally displaced, increasingly, among the world's most vulnerable people.

The solidarity rights articulated in the 1970s included the right to peace, and in 1984 the UN adopted "The Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace." The end of the Cold War brought the promise of peace as well as a peace dividend and the expectation, on the part of many, that a new era of respect for social and economic rights would follow.

Sadly, though, rather than lead to a safer or more peaceful world, the end of the Cold War merely marked changes in the types of wars being fought. The number of internal armed conflicts and civil wars has surged, and, according to some estimates, there are

twice as many internally displaced people today as there are international refugees. Just as worrisome is the fact that international conflicts and wars are no longer limited to those between states, but also those pitting states against networks of armed international groups. In addition to casualties and violations stemming from the act of war, human rights groups are concerned that repressive policies once justified on the basis that they contained communism are now cited as a necessary tool in the "war on terror."

For human rights scholars and practitioners alike, this three-day conference will provide a discussion forum on human rights issues related to peace and war in the post-Cold War era. Topics may include, but will not be limited to, the relationship between international humanitarian and human rights laws, the effectiveness of efforts by global and regional human rights regimes to prevent or address human rights violations in war zones, the impact of recent UN resolutions (e.g. Security Council resolution no. 1325) and treaties, the role and impact of the International Criminal Court, the role of international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the relevance and likely impact of new norms such as "the responsibility to protect" and "human security." These issues can be explored at the theoretical level or in relation to specific conflicts and events via individual or comparative case studies. Papers on East Asian human rights issues are especially welcome. Regardless of their thematic focus, however, *all papers are expected to address human rights as a central theme.*

Given in English, this inter-disciplinary conference is open to all researchers interested in human rights.

Researchers are asked to submit a 250- to 300-word abstract of the paper they intend to present by **October 15, 2010**. Proposals for panels featuring three to four closely connected papers are welcome but should include both panel and paper abstracts. Abstracts should be submitted to **each of the following members** of the program committee:

- Professor Sukhee Han (shan65@yonsei.ac.kr)
- Professor Anja Mihr (A.Mihr@uu.nl)
- Professor Füsün Türkmen (fturkmen@gsu.edu.tr)

The organizing committee will notify applicants by January 15, 2011. To be included in the program, accepted papers should be submitted by May 1, 2011. Conference registration is open and free, though all participants are expected to defray their own expenses for travel, lodging, food and other accommodations. Pending funding from the IPSA Secretariat, a modest travel allowance may be provided to two or three paper presenters from low-income countries.

ESOG RC 27 – Structure and Organization of Government (SOG)

2010 conference on "Crisis as Opportunity: State, Markets and Communities in Turbulent Times" – Hertie School of Governance – November 4 and 5

The next regular conference of IPSA Research Committee 27 on the Structure and Organization of Government (SOG) will be held on November 4 and 5 at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin. Its theme is "Crisis as Opportunity: State, Markets and Communities in Turbulent Times." The aftermath of the financial crisis has triggered a debate on the future of governance and the relationship between states, markets and civil societies, both across major OECD countries and beyond. While the state is called upon to intervene, its capacity to regulate global markets and provide public services is compromised by financial austerity imperatives stemming from industry bailouts, demographic pressure and environmental vulnerability. This is the ideal time, therefore, to reconsider the role of the state in terms of its internal architecture as well as its relationship to the rest of society and the division of labour. Seven panels will be presented on a range of related issues: Framing, managing and coping with the financial crisis; the state as regulator – new directions post-crisis; post-crisis regulatory regimes in health care and food safety; transnational standards of good governance; governance and civil society; the impact of the European Union on domestic governance; and pre- and post-crisis reforms in public administration.

Visit our website at <http://www.sog-rc27.org/>.

RC 28 – Comparative Federalism and Federation

2010-2011 Events

The year 2010 has been a very active one for RC 28. It began with IPSA's Luxembourg conference on March 19 and 20 on the theme "Is There a European Model of Governance: A Comparative Perspective." As well as preside over a joint panel on "European National and Regional Parliaments and EU Law-Making," we organized and co-chaired a second panel on "The Role of Sub-National Authorities in Multi-level Systems" and presented eight papers on related topics in other sessions. At the British Political Science Association Conference held at the University of Edinburgh from March 29 to April 1, we jointly organized one session and presented five papers on various topics related to comparative federalism, devolution and multi-level governance. From September 16 to 18, ten of our members chaired or presented papers in different sessions given at a conference in Philadelphia, USA, on the theme of "Federalism and the Global Crisis: Impacts and Responses." The conference was jointly organized with the International Association of Centers of Federal Studies (IACFS). Our annual business meeting was held in conjunction with the conference.

Another eventful conference year is in store for 2011. Members received a call for papers for presentation at the IPSA-ICPR Conference on "North-South Relations." Hosted by the city of Sao Paulo (Brazil), the conference runs from February 16 to 19. Topics of interest include multi-level governance and regional integration worldwide, competing models of regional integration in Latin America from a comparative perspective, and collective political actors in multi-level political systems. From August 25 to 27, we will work jointly with the ECPR Standing Committee on Federalism and Regionalism on the organization of several sessions related to "Themes and Challenges to Multi-level and Regional Politics." We've also been invited to help organize and participate in pre-congress IPSA workshops planned for the spring and fall of 2011. Workshops will be held in Montreal and Valencia, Spain, on the themes of "Multi-level Governance and the Reconfiguration of Politics" and "The Role and International Responsibility of Sub-State Entities in International Politics."

In the last year, several of our members have authored or co-edited book-length publications on federalism or multi-level governance. Among them are Robert Agranoff, the author of *Local Governments and their Intergovernmental Networks in Federalizing Spain* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2010), Robert Williams, author of *The Law of American State Constitutions* (Oxford University Press, 2009), Alain G. Gagnon, editor of *Contemporary Canadian Federalism* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2009) and Sonja Walti, co-editor of the *Handbook on Multi-Level Governance* (Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar, 2010 forthcoming). The Walti handbook was co-edited with Henrik Enderlein and Michael Zürn.

Under the editorship of Sonja Walti, we are also planning to produce a volume featuring several outstanding papers on federalism and multi-level governance presented by our members at recent conferences.

RC 32 – Public Policy and Administration

Professionalism, participation and policy work

RC 32 on Policy and Public Administration has focused its attention on policy as a field of specialized practice – not only policy analysis as a technical skill, but also institutional design, negotiation within complex organizational forms, and discourse across multiple and divergent forms of knowledge. Policy has become a field of expert work in its own right. Amsterdam University Press is poised to publish a book on the subject, titled *Working for Policy*. The book is an outgrowth of our discussions on policy matters.

The emergence of policy as expert work is reflected in the growth of graduate programs as well as practitioner discourse, such as the UK Cabinet Office's *Professional Policy-Making for the 21st Century*. At the same time, however, there has been increasing pressure to include the public in policy development and to recognize non-professionals and give them an equal place at the table. This raises the question of how non-professional "outsiders" can participate in the policy process. How can they relate their knowledge and concerns to the perceptions and processes of professionals?

To discuss this issue, RC 32 convened a panel at the interpretive policy analysis conference in Grenoble in June 2010 on:

- The impact of tensions between professionalism and participation on the framing of policy work in government;
- Relationships between technical professionals such as medicos or climate scientists and policy professionals;
- The manner in which policy activities initiated by advocacy groups outside government are shaped by themes of participation and professionalism.

Emerging out of these discussions were the following themes:

- Though the panel had been framed in relation to the tension between policy professionals and non-official activists, the research reported had much more to do with the policy activities of functional professionals – how “problem specialists” learn to operate in the organized world of governing.
- The modes of participation available include electoral participation, established modes of stakeholder consultation, and forms of civic involvement, with policy practitioners mobilizing these in a various ways.
- Policy issues become professionalized, demanding specialised knowledge and acquaintance with procedures, and these impose specific demands on non-official participants; it was argued that “technologies of governing” such as transferable emission quotas and citizens’ juries take on a momentum of their own, sustained by “epistemic communities” of supporters.
- Engagement in policy issues shapes professional identity, and we heard a number of accounts of the way in which the management of a policy issue generated recognition on the part of the appropriate experts.
- These issues can become problematic in times of regime change, raising specific questions concerning how political science can contribute to the development of policy work in the context of regime reconstruction involving “transitional polities” in former Soviet states.

We found that we want to know more about how policy issues are questioned and pursued, about the relationship between official and experiential knowledge, and about the manner in which academic constructs are used in policy construction. We will continue to explore these questions at gatherings of researchers, teachers and practitioners in 2011.

A more comprehensive account of these discussions will be posted on the RC 32 website (under reconstruction) in the coming weeks. In the meantime, any questions may be forwarded to Hal Colebatch (chair) at h.colebatch@unsw.edu.au.

RC 37 – Rethinking Political Development

As chair of RC 37, Dr. Zillur R. Khan accepted an invitation to take part in the second meeting of the Global Policy Forum, titled “The Modern State: Standards of Democracy and Criteria of Efficiency.” The meeting was held in the millenary city of Yaroslavl on September 9 and 10, 2010, under the aegis of Dmitry Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation. Speaking at the plenary sessions were current and former heads of state/government from India, Italy, Japan, Russia, South Africa and South Korea.



Dr. Khan participated in the section on “standards of democracy and the diversity of democratic experiences.” As well as assess the effectiveness of various practices related to the construction and function of a democratic state, the forum raised the tantalizing question of whether each state has a right to embark on a path of democratic development.

In his oral presentation – based on a paper he prepared for the forum titled “Transforming leadership and Institution Building in the Democratizing Process” – Dr. Khan covered issues of due process, notions of fair and equal justice, checks and balances, and judicial independence. Citing justice as the basic principle of fairness in a workable democratizing process, Khan argued that in order to break the vicious cycle of poverty, illiteracy, violence, and lack of health care and equal opportunity, leaders in the developed and developing worlds need to close ranks and work together to bring about a reformed education-literacy-health security system at all levels. Using a combination of conceptual frameworks culled in part from the works of Plato, Kautilya, John Rawls and Amartya Sen, together with his case experiences in South Asia and America, Dr. Khan evaluated ways and means to close the gap between political ideals and operational reality in select democratizing countries.

Drs. Khan and Yan Vaslavskiy, Russian RC 37 representative and Deputy Head of the Executive Directorate of Global Policy Forum, also held a meeting to discuss future plans and projects involving RC 37. They concluded that RC 37 should consider the main intellectual outcomes of the 2010 Global Policy Forum (titled “The Modern State: Standards of Democracy and Criteria of Efficiency”) when preparing future RC 37 workshops as well as sessions for IPSA’s 2012 World Congress in Madrid, since the forum’s agenda coincides in many ways with key directions of research being carried out systematically by the committee. The central idea uniting the forum and RC 37 research activities is that of justice in politics and international relations.

Drs. Khan and Vaslavskiy emerged with a clearer vision of the workshop that will be presented in Orlando, USA, in November 2011. For RC 37, this workshop will serve as a preparatory meeting, in part meant to set the agenda for the Madrid congress. They intend to hold more working meetings before the RC 37 workshop in Orlando, one of which may take place during the 2011 Global Policy Forum in Russia.

Also discussed was the feasibility of holding two additional workshops, one in early 2012 on “Rethinking Political Development from the Perspective of Green Energy” in 2012 and another on “Leadership” in 2013. Efforts will be made to offer one or more joint sessions in collaboration with other RCs, such as RC 02 on Political Elites, for the Madrid Congress.

RC 41 – Geopolitics

Sao Paulo Congress

On the heels of a successful Moscow workshop in October that saw some 30 papers presented, RC 41 on Geopolitics is now gearing up for the IPSA-ECPR joint conference titled “Whatever Happened to North-South?” The Brazilian Political Science Association hosts the event at the University of Sao Paulo in February 2011.

Our panel proposal, titled “Regional Balancers: The Role of Pivotal State Actors in Sub-systemic Integration and Balancing Process” has been formally accepted by the program chairs.

This panel will take a closer look at the pivotal role of emerging players like Turkey, Russia, Iran, India and Pakistan, Vietnam, Argentina and Brazil, in a context where the balance of power has shifted from American unipolarity to a decentralized world marked by the ascendancy of middle powers and renewed regional rivalry. We will explore the dynamics of (a) regional integration, developmental cooperation, conflict management and conflict resolution; and (b) regional balancing by such traditional means as alliance formation, arms-racing, diplomacy and economic statecraft.

RC 47 – Local-Global Relations

At the 1994 IPSA congress in Berlin, a group of political scientists organized a working group on local-global relations, which would go to become IPSA Research Committee 47. The group’s first two chairmen were Henry Teune (University of Pennsylvania, USA) and Chung-Si Ahn (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea), with Krzysztof Ostrowski (Academy of Humanities, Pultusk, Poland) serving as secretary from the outset. At the IPSA Congress in Santiago (2009), the committee elected a new board made up of chair Jerzy Wiatr (European School of Law & Administration, Warsaw, Poland), vice-chair Henry Teune, secretary Krzysztof Ostrowski and board member Natalya Velikaia (University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia).

The committee grew out of a collaborative international study on democracy and local governance (DLG) launched in 1990, which spawned research projects in 31 countries. Each of the research committee’s founders and officers was involved in this project, and other members have since joined the committee. The results of the DLG are regularly presented for discussion at RC 47 sessions during IPSA congresses and at special meetings. The committee serves as a platform, therefore, enabling the largest and oldest comparative study in political science to reach a wider audience.

To follow up on its three sessions in Santiago, RC 47 was invited to organize a meeting for the Slovenian Political Science Association’s annual conference, held in Portorož (Slovenia) from May 27 to 29, 2010. The committee expects to hold another meeting in conjunction with the annual conference of the Central

European Political Science Association, which takes place in Vienna in the fall of 2011. It also intends to jointly organize sessions with the Central European Political Science Association for IPSA’s 2012 congress in Madrid.

RC 48 – Administrative Culture

Conference in October 2011

“Administrative Culture Change - A Time Dimension”

New Delhi-Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road
New Delhi-110002
India

Social scientists are asked to submit papers by July 30, 2011. Papers may be forwarded in CD-Ram word format to Professor R.D. Sharma (rd_sharma_in@yahoo.com), Summer Resort, located Near Luxmi Narayan Temple Sanjauli, Shimla-171006. All papers should reflect issues of concern to the author’s country of origin. Sociologists and psychologists are also invited to submit. All papers must be presented at the 2012 Madrid World Congress of Political Science.

Also welcome are papers on administrative or bureaucratic culture as well as norms, values, attitudes, belief systems, customs, styles and orientations.

RC 49 – Socialism, Capitalism, and Democracy

June 2010 meeting in Vienna

RC 49 on Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy held its annual conference on the Webster University campus in Vienna from June 18 to 20. The theme of the conference was “Capitalist Crisis and Socialist Revival,” and the following papers were presented:

- Terrell Carver, University of Bristol, The Politics of ideological-Kritik: Socialism in the age of neo/post-Marxism
- Simone Chun, Suffolk University, Capitalist crisis, organic intellectuals and socialist revival in the 21st Century
- John C. Berg, Suffolk University, The Left and Obama in American politics
- Uffe Jakobsen, University of Copenhagen, Looking for ‘golden days’ in order to overcome current crises. The defeat of Nazism, the rise of communism and the alternative of social democracy in post-Second World War Denmark
- Nataliya Velikaya, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Socialist values, the revival of Russian politics and the peculiarities of the Russian Left
- Eero Loone, University of Tartu, The Estonian anomaly: No socialists

Finally, Dr. Arthur Hirsch, Director of Webster University-Vienna, gave a talk on contemporary politics in Austria.

RC 50 – Langue et politique / Language and Politics
Appel à communications / Call for Papers

Traditions étatiques et régimes linguistiques : Un état des lieux
State Traditions and Linguistic Regimes: State of the Art
Université d'Ottawa / University of Ottawa
Ottawa (Ontario), Canada
Septembre 9-10, 2011 / 9-10 September 2011

La langue occupe une place importante au sein des diverses traditions étatiques. Quel a été le rôle de la langue dans le développement de ces traditions? Par surcroît, le développement de l'État moderne a aussi donné lieu à la mise en place de régimes linguistiques distincts. On peut penser à l'influence des traditions française, britannique, scandinave ou allemande sur le développement des régimes linguistiques qui se mettent en place dans ces régions depuis le XIX^e siècle. Qu'en est-il dans les autres régions du monde? Quelles sont les composantes d'un régime linguistique? Comment un régime linguistique se met-il en place et est-il transformé? Dans quel contexte? Dans quelles conditions? Quel est l'avenir des régimes linguistiques existants? Quel défi l'anglais mondial pose-t-il aux langues nationales et minoritaires? Ce colloque veut dresser un bilan des débats sur ces questions.

Comment avons-nous progressé dans l'analyse des régimes linguistiques? Comment évaluer l'état des langues dans le monde contemporain? Privilégiant une perspective interdisciplinaire, nous invitons les chercheurs à présenter leurs travaux en cours sur une ou l'autre de ces questions. Prière d'envoyer vos projets de communication au comité organisateur avant le 1^{er} février 2011 à l'adresse suivante: linda.cardinal@uottawa.ca.

Language occupies an important place in various state traditions. What role has language played in shaping these traditions? The development of the modern state, moreover, has also given rise to distinct language regimes: The French, British, Scandinavian and German traditions have each exercised an influence on language regimes since their development in the 19th century. But what about the world's other regions? What are the characteristics of a language regime, and how does it come to pass? What context or conditions are needed to transform a language regime? What does the future hold for current language regimes? How does global English pose a challenge to national and minority languages? This meeting will address these questions. How has the analysis of language regimes evolved? How should we evaluate the state of languages in the contemporary world? Researchers are invited to present their work on these questions and are asked to forward their abstracts to the organizing committee (linda.cardinal@uottawa.ca) by February 1, 2011.

Political Science in Central-East Europe

RAINER EIFSFELD
LESLIE A. PAL (EDS.)
Political Science in Central-East Europe
 Diversity and Convergence
 2010. 317 pp. Hc. 59,90 € (D), US\$ 89,95, GBP 49,95
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Reordering Power, Shifting Boundaries

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

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- 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.

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