

Participation

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IPSA  AISP



Review of the 23rd World Congress of Political Science

Michael DUKAKIS

World Peace or Perpetual War: The Choice Ahead



PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

R. A. W. RHODES

Recovering the 'Craft' of Public Administration



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Participation

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Participation is the annual publication 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. It has 3,500 individual members, 110 associate members and 52 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.

Participation est une publication de l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) et paraît une fois par année. L'AISP est une organisation scientifique internationale sans but lucratif fondée en 1949 sous les auspices de l'UNESCO. Son objectif est de promouvoir le développement de la science politique. Elle compte plus de 3 500 membres individuels, 110 membres associés et 52 associations nationales et régionales. L'AISP est membre du Conseil International des Sciences Sociales et dispose d'un statut consultatif au sein de l'UNESCO et du Global Development Network.

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Features | Sommaire



2

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From the Editor | *Éditorial*

- 2 **When IPSA Took Over Montréal**
Guy LACHAPELLE

Features | *Dossiers*

- 3 **World Congress of Political Science 2014: Challenges of Contemporary Governance**
Yee Fun WONG Roksolana BOBYK
- 6 **World Peace or Perpetual War: The Choice Ahead**
Michael DUKAKIS
- 11 **Recovering the 'Craft' of Public Administration**
R. A. W. RHODES
- 16 **Moscow 1979: The XIth IPSA World Congress Remembering and Analysing**
John E. TRENT
- 25 **IPSA Summer Schools on Concepts and Methods in Political Science: A Continuing Success Story**
Dirk BERG-SCHLOSSER
- 29 **Election of the 23rd IPSA Executive Committee (2014-2016)**
- 30 **2014 Annual Meeting of World Values Survey Association at IPSA World Congress**
- 32 **National Association News**
Nouvelles des associations nationales
- 38 **Research Committee News**
Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs



6

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11

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16





From the Editor | *Éditorial*

When IPSA Took Over Montréal

Guy LACHAPELLE
Secretary General of IPSA
Professor, Concordia University

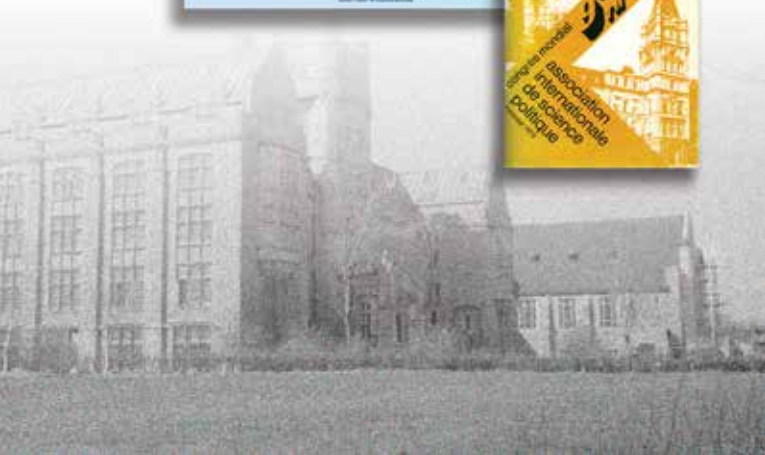
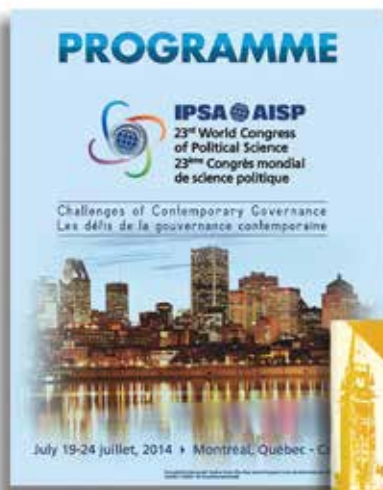


PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

The 2014 World Congress of Political Science marked the second time the International Political Science Association has held its flagship event in Montréal. In August 1973, Sir George Williams University – now Concordia University – played host to the 9th World Congress of Political Science, which drew 1,044 political scientists from around the world. In the congress program that year, John E. Trent of the University of Ottawa, then president of the local organizing committee, emphasized that universities from Québec and Canada collaborated closely on the organization of the event, and he thanked Montréal's Loyola College for contributing financially to the printing of the World Congress program. The highlights of the 1974 World Congress included presentations by IPSA president Stein Rokkan, Karl Deutsch, Johan Galtung, Albert Hirschman and many others. The opening ceremony saw Montréal Mayor Jean Drapeau welcome the participants.

Some 40 years on, Montréal was poised, once again, to host the World Congress of Political Science and inaugurate the event's new biannual cycle. The 2014 event furthers consolidates the close ties between the city of Montréal and IPSA, particularly since 2001, when the IPSA Secretariat took up residence at Concordia University. This year, close to 2,400 political scientists from 74 countries convened to present their work and debate the major issues raised by the main theme, "Challenges of Contemporary Governance." Over and above our professional activities, IPSA has always sought to be a place where various perspectives can be debated and shared and where participants can attest to our association's cultural diversity and benefit from a springboard to further comparative studies. The 2014 event was no exception, as you will see on reading this issue of *Participation*.

The 2014 IPSA World Congress drew some high-profile guests, among them IPSA President Helen V. Milner (who presented a special session), former governor Michael Dukakis, First Minister of Wales, Carwyn Jones, and our colleague Rod Rhodes. Each gave their perspective on the role of regions, governments and international organizations in a world where greater inter-governmental subsidiarity and collaboration is sorely needed. This issue of *Participation* presents a detailed look back at the five-day event, highlighting the considerable efforts put forward by those who travelled to Montréal to present a paper and do their part to make this event a great success. My heartfelt thanks to all of you.





World Congress of Political Science 2014: Challenges of Contemporary Governance



Yee Fun WONG
World Congress
& Events Manager



Roksolana BOBYK
World Congress
& Event Coordinator

PHOTOS : PAUL LABELLE

The 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, held in Montréal from July 19 to 24, 2014, drew 2,323 participants, not including staff and exhibitors. Participants from 74 countries came to share their ideas and discuss the main theme of the event, “Challenges of Contemporary Governance.”

As in previous congresses, women played a significant role in this year’s event, accounting for 40% of registered participants, a slight drop of 2% compared to the Madrid event. Students represented 17% of congress participants (also 2% less than in Madrid).

The Congress Program

Under the leadership of Professor Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot, the program committee played a crucial role in the success of the World Congress Program. Some RC session chairs were also extremely efficient and organized. The 23rd IPSA World Congress Program featured four plenary sessions, eight special sessions, two award sessions, and 503 panels during which some 1,925 papers were presented.

Research committees played an important role in the World Congress Program, forming 360 cohesive panels covering their respective areas of research; this year, some 29 of these panels were jointly organized by RCs with shared interests.

Papers presented in Montréal may be downloaded from IPSA’s new permanent Online Paper Room at <http://paperroom.ipsa.org>. Only papers submitted to the IPSA Secretariat and presented on site are available.

Travel Grants

IPSA offered a number of travel grants to researchers and young scholars from the Global South and developing countries in order to cover part of the cost of attending the World Congress. Of the

30 participants who were offered grants, 27 accepted, 64% were women, and recipients from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America received grants ranging from US\$500 to US\$1,000. Unfortunately, only 14 recipients were able to make it to Montréal, with 10 attending the photo session. Lack of funding was the main reason cited by recipients who were unable to attend.

Qualified candidates from developing economies were selected on the basis of IPSA’s traditional point system – which ensures that younger scholars, women, participants with more than one role in the program and new applicants are favoured – and were able to take part in the Congress Program.



PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

**2014 Travel Grant Winners
with IPSA Secretary General Guy Lachapelle**

Front row, left to right: Jessica Delgado Agrego (Colombia), Anwasha Mukherjee (India), Guy Lachapelle (IPSA), Jelena Loncar (Serbia), Richa Shivakoti (Nepal), Rocío Annunziata (Argentina), Jasbilleidy Pirazan Garcia (Colombia), Christabel Mwangi (Zambia)
Back row: Nassef Manabilang Adiong (Philippines), Lindiwe Makhunga (South Africa), Arinze Ngwube (Nigeria)

What You Thought of the Event...

At the conclusion of the event, a satisfaction survey was posted online to help us learn more about our participants and their experience at this year’s event. Out of the 2,323 attendees, 24% completed the online survey and provided IPSA with important feedback and suggestions that will help the Secretariat improve the planning of future IPSA events. We learned that 52% of participants attended the World Congress for the first time, with 81% stating that their main reason for attending was to present a paper or take part in the Congress Program. Some 89% of survey participants were satisfied with the overall organization of the event, while 94% were satisfied with the online registration process and 90% were satisfied with the onsite registration process. There was a high level of satisfaction (90%) with the fantastic volunteers in light blue shirts who provided cheerful assistance throughout the World Congress.



The overall satisfaction rating for the printed Congress program was 85% (compared to 76% in Madrid 2012); however, we realize that some aspects of the Congress program will need to be improved. As for the World Congress facilities, participants expressed dissatisfaction with the food services and the Internet café. A mobile application was available to participants throughout the World Congress, and though only 17% of respondents used it, 93% of users expressed satisfaction and contributed valuable feedback on how to enhance it. We will take into account the recommendations received with the objective of improving the next program and providing adequate facilities.

Istanbul 2016 - Lucky Winner!

By completing the survey, participants entered a draw for a chance to receive a 50% discount on registration for the 24th World Congress of Political Science, which takes place in Istanbul from July 23 to 28, 2016. We are pleased to announce that Mr. Agustín Carrizo was randomly selected the winner of the draw!

See you at the 2016 World Congress in Istanbul!



Team of volunteers with IPSA staff

PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

List of 74 countries represented

Top 10 marked in blue

Country	Attended	%	Country	Attended	%	Country	Attended	%
Algeria	1	0.05%	Hong Kong, China	3	0.14%	Qatar	2	0.09%
Argentina	11	0.51%	Hungary	9	0.42%	Romania	5	0.23%
Armenia	1	0.05%	India	55	2.57%	Russia	28	1.31%
Australia	39	1.83%	Ireland	7	0.33%	Saudi Arabia	1	0.05%
Austria	23	1.08%	Israel	10	0.47%	Senegal	1	0.05%
Bangladesh	4	0.19%	Italy	35	1.64%	Serbia	1	0.05%
Belgium	57	2.67%	Japan	46	2.15%	Singapore	5	0.23%
Brazil	123	5.76%	Kazakhstan	3	0.14%	Slovakia	7	0.33%
Cambodia	1	0.05%	Latvia	1	0.05%	Slovenia	4	0.19%
Cameroon	1	0.05%	Lebanon	2	0.09%	South Africa	21	0.98%
Canada	465	21.77%	Malaysia	4	0.19%	South Korea	27	1.26%
Chile	14	0.66%	Mexico	50	2.34%	Spain	53	2.48%
China	12	0.56%	Mongolia	1	0.05%	Sweden	22	1.03%
Colombia	10	0.47%	Nepal	2	0.09%	Switzerland	42	1.97%
Croatia	13	0.61%	Netherlands	30	1.40%	Taiwan	17	0.80%
Czech Republic	26	1.22%	New Zealand	5	0.23%	Tanzania	1	0.05%
Denmark	9	0.42%	Niger	2	0.09%	Thailand	1	0.05%
Ecuador	2	0.09%	Nigeria	10	0.47%	Tunisia	1	0.05%
Egypt	2	0.09%	Norway	17	0.80%	Turkey	33	1.54%
Estonia	1	0.05%	Pakistan	1	0.05%	Ukraine	4	0.19%
Finland	18	0.84%	Panama	1	0.05%	United Kingdom	94	4.40%
France	153	7.16%	Peru	2	0.09%	United States	298	13.95%
Germany	124	5.81%	Philippines	3	0.14%	Uruguay	4	0.19%
Ghana	1	0.05%	Poland	25	1.17%	Venezuela	4	0.19%
Greece	2	0.09%	Portugal	23	1.08%			



23rd World Congress Recap

DAY 1

Michael Dukakis on International Security Policy

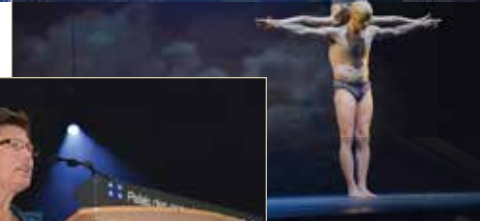
A number of interesting sessions and events were held, not least the Michael Dukakis plenary on international security policy. Before a packed plenary room, Governor Dukakis delivered an internationalist perspective on international relations, with a special focus on interstate security. He went on to address the current challenges facing the United States in its historic role as leader of the free world, as well as strained U.S. relations with some Asia/Pacific countries and Russia.

Dukakis believes the United States must play a role – albeit a different one – on the international stage. The U.S., he claims, must lead by example by accepting the expertise and competence of international institutions. The key requirements he cited for fostering greater international stability included supporting existing institutions, continuing the process of eliminating nuclear weapons, putting an end to global warfare, and renewing the focus on emerging challenges such as immigration regulation, health care and global warming. Governor Dukakis believes that institutions must be responsible for managing specific issues in order to create a more peaceful and prosperous international environment.

Read the full text of his speech on page 6.

Opening Ceremony

Some 2000 participants attended the opening ceremony and the ensuing cocktail reception. Current IPSA president Helen V. Milner, Program Committee Chair Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot, IPSA Secretary-General Guy Lachapelle, and Chief Scientist of Quebec, Rémi Quirion, all welcomed the guests in their opening speeches. Participants were then treated to an exquisite performance by Cirque du Soleil, one of Québec's best known institutions.





World Peace or Perpetual War: The Choice Ahead

Michael DUKAKIS

Democratic Nominee
for the 1988 U.S. Presidential Election



“We must face the fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient – that we are only six percent of the world’s population- that we cannot impose our will upon the other ninety-four percent of mankind – that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity – and that, therefore, there cannot be an American solution to every world problem.”

- John F. Kennedy

The “New World Order” and the strengthening of the international institutions

For several years I have been raising questions about U.S. foreign and national security policy. In fact, I was raising them in the presidential campaign of 1988, but I did a pretty poor job of articulating them and getting myself elected at the same time.

A lot has happened since 1988. The Cold War ended shortly thereafter, and while I didn’t think George H.W. Bush was a particularly good domestic president, he understood what was going on in the world; successfully negotiated an end to the Cold War with Mikhail Gorbachev; and called for the creation of what he called a new world order.

He meant a world in which, with the strong support of the U.S. international law and international institutions would be strengthened; developing countries could look to the international community for support in transforming themselves into increasingly democratic and prosperous places; and the U.S. would no longer be required to run around the world acting like an international policeman.

I thought he demonstrated that belief impressively in the Gulf War. His Chief of Staff, James Baker, made at least seven trips to the Middle East to win support for concerted U.N. backed action against Saddam’s unprovoked aggression against Kuwait. And he

was very clear about why he would not respond to his critics on the right who kept pushing him to go all the way to Baghdad and get rid of Saddam Hussein and his government.

“Trying to eliminate Saddam [...] would have incurred incalculable human and political costs. [...] We would have been forced to occupy Baghdad and, in effect, rule Iraq. Furthermore, we had been consciously trying to set a pattern for handling aggression in the post-Cold War world. Going in,” he said, “and occupying Iraq, thus unilaterally exceeding the United Nations mandate, would have destroyed the precedent of international response to aggression that we hoped to establish.”

Too bad his son didn’t read his father’s memoirs. We could have avoided a lot of trouble and saved thousands of lives and at least two trillion dollars – the ultimate cost of the Iraq war. And we might have avoided what now appears to be the near dissolution of Iraq.

But George W. Bush isn’t the only person who didn’t understand what his father meant when he talked about a new world order. In fact, there are very few people who are discussing it these days.



Instead, we seem to be caught up in a world of new Cold War scenarios, 19th century like military alliances, and a failure to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunity the elder Bush described for us – a world in which force would be increasingly ruled out as a means for settling disputes between and among countries and the rules for doing so would be enforced by strong and credible international peacekeeping institutions.

The long-standing tradition of interventionism in American foreign policy

The war in Iraq was by no means the first major military or diplomatic intervention since World War II that has fallen flat on its face. Iran and the U.S. might well be solid allies today if we hadn't overthrown the democratically elected government of Iran in 1953. The CIA-led overthrow of the democratically elected Guatemalan government the following year caused untold suffering and heartache, especially for that country's indigenous people.

After buying into the Eisenhower administration's plans to invade Cuba in 1961 and watching them fail, JFK asked himself, "How could I have been so stupid?" Now we know that two years later he authorized the secret resumption of talks with Castro designed to lead to normal and peaceful relations between the U.S. and Cuba. Had he not been assassinated, the U.S. embargo which has now gone on for over fifty years would probably have been lifted and over time a very different Cuba would have emerged.

The list of failed American interventions – or, for that matter, Soviet or Russian interventions – goes on and on. Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Chile, Lebanon, Libya - one after another with sad and often tragic consequences.

And whoever the genius was who convinced policy makers in Turkey, France, the White House and members of the U.S. Congress that active intervention on behalf of this or that rebel group in Syria made sense should be peremptorily fired. Didn't they understand what was likely to happen? And when the U.N. Secretary-General asked Kofi Annan to mediate the dispute when it first began, and Annan skillfully was able to put together a sixteen nation conference, including Syria, committed to the peaceful and democratic transformation of Syria without Assad, the U.S. refused to attend. Why? Because Iran, without whom there cannot be peaceful resolution of the Syrian situation, had been invited as one of the sixteen by Annan. Two days later, Annan quit.

Nearly three years later John Kerry tried to put that same kind of conference together, but it was too late. 120,000 dead; three million refugees; Syrian cities in ruins, and the worst of the rebel groups not only growing in strength in Syria but in the process of trying to put together its own country straddling what are now Syria and Iraq. The UN Secretary-General renewed the invitation to Iran to attend, but the main Syrian opposition forces said they would not attend unless Iran unequivocally committed to Assad's removal, and the Secretary-General had to withdraw his invitation. Predictably, the conference achieved nothing.

More recently, we seem to be heading right down a Cold War path in Asia and the Pacific.

At the present time, we have at least six countries, including China, Japan, the two Koreas, Vietnam, and the Philippines, arguing over who owns what island in the South and East China seas. The U.S. has jumped in on behalf of our "allies" to do... what? Why isn't the international community urging all of these countries to take their territorial disputes to the World Court of the Law of the Sea Tribunals? Isn't that what they were created to do? It certainly beats our announcement that we are putting a drone base in Japan. Or Japan's announcement that it has "reinterpreted" its constitution to permit it to rearm and take more aggressive military action in the Pacific.

In the meantime, we complain that the Chinese are hacking into American as well as other national or private sector information systems while we are doing precisely the same thing and are now well on our way to spending billions on eleven cyber warfare teams

that will presumably be able to wage cyber warfare against the Chinese and others in ways that are almost certainly going to set off an international cyber war. Is it likely to contribute to a more peaceful world? Why aren't we calling for an international conference designed to do everything it can to stop a cyber arms race before it becomes the newest international battlefield?

Moreover, these efforts are not limited just to the Pacific theater. At last count there are some 837 American military bases in the world, with personnel deployed in 150 countries – and this more than twenty-five years after the Cold War officially ended. One of our newest military frontiers is apparently Africa. We now have an African military command under a major-general. Its headquarters is in Stuttgart, Germany. It has a thousand employees there, and it is currently spending nearly half a billion dol-

lars in more than fifteen African countries – many of them headed by dictators – on the equipping and training of African armies.

It reminds me of what we were doing in Latin America in the 1950's and 1960's when we were supporting a flock of Latin-American dictators at a time when there were only three genuinely democratic governments in all of Central and South America. In fact, it was so bad that Fred Harris, the U.S. Senator from Oklahoma at the time, commented that all you needed in South America was a uniform and a pair of sunglasses, and if you told us you were anti-communist, we would support you politically and militarily. And support them we did – Batista, Somoza, Jimenez, Odria, Pinochet and more – not exactly a democratic hall of fame. They did little to stem the march of Communism, but they did a pretty good job of suppressing the liberties of their own people – with help from us.

All of this has cost us trillions of dollars that could have been used to do great things at home and to help developing nations abroad. Iraq and Afghanistan alone will end up costing us somewhere in the neighborhood of three trillion dollars – and we still haven't fully tallied the costs in those countries as they both appear to be on the verge of falling apart after years of war financed by the U.S.

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Now, I understand that terrorism developed primarily but not exclusively in the Middle East is a threat to the U.S. and that we must take it seriously. I am not naïve. I spent sixteen months of my life as a young American soldier seven miles from the DMZ in Korea, and while I was fortunate to arrive there after the truce with North Korea had been signed, I was very much aware of what the Cold War at the time meant and what it required of us and our allies.

But that was then, and this is now. The Pacific is a relatively peaceful place these days. What the international community should be doing is to help calm the waters and bring important international institutions into the picture that can create a framework for peace and security for all of the Pacific nations just as the EU has brought peace and relative stability to a part of the world that had known nothing but war since the beginning of human history.

Russia is no longer the Soviet Union, and while Vladimir Putin is not going to win the ACLU's man of the year award, he is at the very least holding together a country whose fragmentation could be highly destabilizing—and he, too, is facing the constraints of a new Europe in which the idea of a full scale war on the continent is unthinkable.

In the meantime, virtually the entire Western Hemisphere is now under the control of mostly democratic governments, and while one can be troubled by what has been going on in Venezuela lately, the idea currently being pushed by some members of Congress that we should impose an economic boycott on the country because we don't agree with the guy that the Venezuelan voters elected in their most recent election is, in my judgment, both absurd politically and a violation of international law. We are members of the Organization of American States (OAS) and are bound by its charter. That charter is clear. No member state has the right to interfere directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of another member state.

If there are concerns about the state of democracy in Venezuela, the OAS is perfectly capable of handling it, and while that process can be frustrating at times, it certainly beats embargos that are both a violation of the OAS charter and are bound to fail as they have so miserably in Cuba.

Even in the case of terrorism, it seems clear that pouring billions and trillions into F-35s and super carriers is utterly useless if your goal is to stop and defeat terrorism. Terrorists are not afraid of F-35s and super carriers. If we are going to stop them, it will require tough and collaborative international police work that penetrates these organizations and breaks them up. That work is not easy. It requires persistence and tenacity, but investing billions in elaborate weapons systems will do little to stop them.

Interventionism or internationalism?

What, then, might be a sound policy which the U.S. and other nations might adopt to build a peaceful world that increasingly rejects perpetual war as either a necessary or effective basis for creating a world at peace?

First, such a policy must embrace the United Nations and its constituent agencies as the best hope for creating a framework for a new and more peaceful world. Yes, the UN has its limitations, but we won't help it to become the institution many of us hoped it would become when it was created in San Francisco in 1945 if we keep ignoring it. I had the opportunity recently to read the testimony at a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the subject of problems in the Pacific, particularly with respect to China. Senators spoke. A number of presumably expert witnesses spoke and were questioned by committee members. Not once during that committee session did the words United Nations, the International Court of Justice or the Law of the Sea treaty ever cross the lips of anybody.

Instead, it was all about who was doing what to whom; who was allied with whom; and what the U.S. was going to do with China, a country that has bought billions of U.S. bonds, ships billions worth of goods to the U.S., and now has nearly a quarter of a million of its young people going to school in the U.S. every year. And when

the president of China decided to make a visit to Seoul recently, American commentators interpreted this as an effort on his part to weaken or destroy our longtime alliance with South Korea.



PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

Nobody seemed to suggest that stronger and closer ties between China and South Korea might lead to a less difficult and ultimately more responsible non-nuclear North Korea – or that a China that engages with its neighbors in a peaceful and constructive way while being urged by the international community to submit its territorial claims to the World Court might make a real contribution to a world that settles its differences peacefully and rejects the notion that we are forever doomed to perpetual hostility and conflict.

territorial claims to the World Court might make a real contribution to a world that settles its differences peacefully and rejects the notion that we are forever doomed to perpetual hostility and conflict.

Please note that at no time during this talk have I suggested that my country abandon its leadership role in world affairs. Nothing would be worse than a retreat to fortress America. I am a committed internationalist. I want my country to play a strong and constructive role in making this world a better place. But I want that role to be one that contributes to a world at peace, and that won't happen unless we work every day to create the kinds of laws and institutions that can keep the peace and will make it unnecessary for the U.S. to believe that it has to be deeply involved in every dispute on the planet.

It is a world in which the U.S. will no longer have to spend hundreds of billions of dollars every year on weapons of war that, I repeat, are largely irrelevant to the real threats we do face and that could make the U.S. and the world a much better place.

In the meantime, despite all the sound and fury, especially in the Middle East and eastern Europe, this is probably the most peaceful world that we have ever lived in. We were the children of the Great Depression. Our childhood was defined by World War II. Our teen and college years were dominated by the Korean war and the McCarthy-inspired hysteria of the Cold War. Our early years in politics were bound up in the battle over what we were doing in Vietnam.



And no sooner had we settled down to try to enjoy the peace dividend that we expected the end of the Cold War to produce when we elected – or, rather, the Electoral College elected – a president who not only didn't read his father's memoirs but forgot something Harry Truman used to say – “the only new thing in the world is the history you don't know.”

Yes, we have serious and continuing conflict in the Middle East, and that, regrettably, will continue for some time. When the British and the French decided to create the map of the post-Ottoman Middle East, they didn't spend much time thinking about religion or ethnicity. In fact, it was oil and the spoils of war that shaped new map, but trying to intervene militarily in the Middle East or any other place without broad international agreement just won't work. What may work is the process that the Secretary-General attempted to put in place in Syria with Kofi Annan, and it is that kind of process that deserves the support of sensible people around the globe.

Yes, the international community has real issues with Iran, issues that in my judgment would have never arisen, had we let the Iranian people develop their country and their democracy back in the 1950's. I think it is significant, however, that virtually the entire international community, including Russia and China, are involved in trying to resolve the issue of nuclear proliferation in Iran, and it appears that we have already made significant progress on that front as well as in convincing Syria to get rid of its chemical and nuclear weapons – no small achievement.

Iran, by the way, has called for turning the Middle East into a nuclear free zone. Of course, that would mean that Israel would have to give up its nuclear weapons, but if the U.N. could effectively enforce such an agreement, wouldn't it make a whole lot of sense? We say we are committed to eliminate nuclear weapons totally. Why not start in the Middle East before some of these extremist groups get them and begin to threaten to use them?

North Korea is obviously a difficult and often incomprehensible regime to deal with and one that is dangerously isolated, but China has already called for a resumption of six power talks. Rather than an effort to damage U.S. ties with South Korea, the Chinese president's trip to Seoul seemed to me to be a strong message from him to North Korea. Continued good relations between the U.S. and China is one of the keys to a gradual assumption of national and international responsibility by North Korea, and we shouldn't forget it.

Building a new world peace, and not perpetual war

1. First, we must work hard to strengthen the UN and its peace-keeping agencies and missions.
2. Second, we must use existing international peacekeeping institutions like the World Court and regional organizations like ASEAN, the EU, the OAS and others as an important part of that peacekeeping architecture.

3. Third, we must continue to pursue the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons – a goal already endorsed not only by the President of the United States but by world leaders all over the globe and Cold War veterans like George Schultz, Henry Kissinger, and Sam Nunn.
4. Fourth, we should call for an international conference to stop cyber warfare before it begins mushrooming around us and costing us additional billions we don't have or could be far better used on important priorities at home or across the globe.
5. Fifth, we must work hard on our relationship with China and make sure that we don't blunder inadvertently into another cold war we don't want and don't need.
6. Sixth, we should focus lesser like on newer international challenges which cry out for strong international cooperation and leadership. Developing and adopting international occupational safety and health standards which will make tragedies like the ones we recently witnessed in Bangladesh a thing of the past. Working hard to continue to improve international public health in ways that have already produced remarkable gains. And, above all, working to make sure climate change does not destroy the very planet on which we live.

Needless to say, very few of these ideas are original. Most of them have been discussed more ably and more effectively by others with far more diplomatic experience than I have. What is needed now is a serious and sustained effort to make them work.

**“the only new thing in
the world is the history
you don't know.”**

- Harry Truman

“What kind of peace do we seek,” Jack Kennedy asked in that speech at American University in November of 1961. “Not a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war. Not the peace of the grave or

the security of the slave, but a genuine peace, the kind of peace that makes life worth living. Not merely peace in our time but peace in all time.”

“The pursuit of peace,” he said, “is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war. But we have no more urgent task. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it is unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief... No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings.”

“History teaches us,” he said, “that enmities between nations, as between individuals, do not last forever. The tide of time and events will often bring surprising changes in the relations between nations. [We should not] see conflict as inevitable, accommodation as impossible, and communication as nothing more than an exchange of threats.”

“For in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”



DAY 2

Rod Rhodes - Challenges of Contemporary Governance: Rediscovering the Craft of Public Administration



Leading governance expert Rod Rhodes discussed the mechanisms and processes at play in the formulation of public politics. Among his main contentions was that public reforms are often put together too hastily and are under-evaluated. The most common reflex is to criticize

them without giving them enough time to prove their efficiency. He also holds that public management is the result of the punctual desires and interests of ministries, which place too much emphasis on action and decision-making rather than "keeping things going."

Read his article on page 11.

Special Session – Is there a future for Belgium after 2014?



On Belgium's National Day, a panel composed of Ruth Dassonneville, Kris Deschouwer, Pierre Verjans, Emilie Van Haute and Regis Dandoy spoke about the future of Belgium and the difficulties stemming from its lack of government. Belgium was built on dissension, they argued, reiterating the need for all groups to be represented in government. They also called into question the federal model, suggesting it may not be the best way to reconcile all parties, and argued that a volatile electorate can be a positive force in that it is an indicator of a healthy democracy.



Angelin Chang Concert Marks the 38th Anniversary of RC18 – Asian and Pacific Studies

At the end of the day, participants and attendees were invited to a special concert presented by GRAMMY® Winning pianist Angelin Chang, who is also chair of RC18 on Asian Pacific Studies. Given before a packed house, the recital featured works by Bach, Chopin, Shubert and Debussy. Guests were awed by her talent and impressed by her generosity.

Moscow 1979 – the XIth IPSA World Congress

Kenneth Janda, Mikhail Ilyin and John Trent reminisced about the XIth World Congress of Political Science. The event is said to have greatly influenced Gorbachev's subsequent policies. In a letter sent to Secretary General Guy Lachapelle, Mr. Gorbachev stated that the Moscow congress had deeply influenced the perestroika movement and glasnost. Participants also mentioned that holding the World Congress in Moscow at that time helped to lend legitimacy to the Soviet Union and to political science as a discipline. The XIth World Congress also welcomed Israelis and South Koreans for the first time. For Kenneth Janda, the event gave a "tip to the dark side," with Mikhail Ilyin adding that "everything started from this small step."



Read John Trent's *Moscow 1979: The XIth IPSA World Congress: Remembering and Analysing* on page 16.

Juan Linz – The Man and his Legacy



In this special tribute session, José Ramon Montero, Dirk Berg-Schlosser, Houchang E. Chebabi, Leonardo Morlino, Francisco Llera and Yossi Shain looked back on the life and legacy of Juan Linz, with a focus on his leap into empirical analysis. They remembered his ability to differentiate between types of regimes, as well as his expertise on Southern Europe. Former students and colleagues spoke fondly about their experience with Juan Linz, while some evoked the difficulties faced by women studying politics.



Recovering the 'Craft' of Public Administration

R. A. W. RHODES

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PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

Public sector reform has rarely dropped off the political agenda of Western states over the past 40 years yet the old craft skills of traditional public administration remain of paramount importance. It is not a question of traditional skills versus the new skills of new public management or of network governance. It is a question of what works; of what skills fit in a particular context. The pendulum has swung too far for too long towards the new and the fashionable. I argue that the pendulum needs to swing back towards bureaucracy and the traditional skills of bureaucrats as part of the repertoire of governing.

From traditional public administration to the new public governance

One of the problems with my subject is that we are always looking for the next sexy reform. Reform succeeds reform with no time for the intended changes to take place, no evaluation, so no clear evidence of either success or failure. Rather, we are left with the dilemmas created by the overlapping residues of past reforms. So, we need to take stock of where we have come from. To that end, Figure 1 summarises the shift from traditional public administration to the new public management to the latest wave of reform, the new public governance.

Table 1: PA, NPM and NPG Compared

Paradigm/ key elements	Theoretical roots	State tradition	Unit of analysis	Key focus	Resource allocation mechanism	Core beliefs
Public Administration (PA)	Political science and public policy	Unitary/ Federal	The political-administrative system	Policy advice and implementation	Hierarchy	Public sector craft
New Public Management (NPM)	Rational choice theory and management studies	Regulatory	The organization	Management of organizational resources and performance	Markets	Efficiency, competition and the market
New Public Governance (NPG)	New Institutionalism and network theory	Differentiated	The network	Negotiation of values, meanings and relationships	Networks	Trust and reciprocity

Source: Compiled from Osborne 2010; and Rhodes 1998

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Traditional public administration

Traditional public administration refers to classic bureaucrats working in a hierarchy of authority and conserving the state tradition. In Table 1, their task is to provide policy advice for their political masters and oversee the implementation of the politician's decision. This view of the characteristics of top civil servants are summed up in the term 'generalists'. Simon James (1992: 26), a former civil servant, suggests a 'generalist has 'the capacity to absorb detail at speed, to analyse the unfamiliar problem at short notice, to clarify and summarise it, to present options and consequences lucidly, and to tender sound advice in precise and clear papers' (see also Bridges 1950; Hecl 1977)

The new public management (NPM)

The last 40 years have seen three waves of NPM reforms. In Table 1, the first wave of NPM was managerialism or hands-on, professional management; explicit standards and measures of performance; managing by results; and value for money. That was only the beginning. In the second wave, governments embraced marketization or neo-liberal beliefs about competition and markets. It introduced ideas about restructuring the incentive structures of public service provision through contracting-out, and quasi-markets. The third wave of NPM focuses on service delivery. Nothing has gone away. We have geological strata of reforms that comprise a 'civil service reform syndrome' in which 'initiatives come and go, overlap and ignore each other, leaving behind residues of varying size and style' (Hood and Lodge 2007: 59). The inoculation theory of reform does not work - you are not immune after one bout.

What are the implications for public servants of NPM reform? The search for better management remains at the forefront of civil service reform, and better management means the practices of the private sector. There is an embarrassment of examples. The UK Coalition government's *Civil Service Reform Plan 2012* with its attendant *Civil Services Capabilities Plan* (2013) and the *Civil Service Competencies Framework* (2013) focus on managerial skills and competencies. So, 'the Civil Service needs staff with commissioning and contracting skills; and project management capabilities need a serious upgrade' (2012: 9). Leadership is regularly invoked as the missing ingredient. It is narrowly conceived - it refers to managing government departments and not, for example, to the role of the elected politician. Indeed, it is a moot point whether NPM has had much effect on the behaviour of ministers (see: Pollitt and Bouckaert 2011: 180-81).

The new public governance (NPG)

In Table 1, managing networks is at the heart of NPG. For example, both the Dutch school (Kickert 1997) and the Anglo-governance school (Rhodes 1997a) posit a shift from hands-on rowing to hands-off steering by the state. Hands-off steering refers to working with and through networks or webs of organizations that achieve shared policy objectives through continuously negotiated beliefs and the exchange of resources within agreed rules of the game (see also: Torfing et al. 2012: 14).

Whereas NPM inspired a vast array of management reforms, NPG inspired few equivalent changes, although Pollitt and Bouckaert (2011: 212) itemise joining-up as one of its themes. So, what does network governance say about the role of the public service? What are the new tasks and skills?

Torfing et al (2012: 156-9; and chapter 7) suggest that the traditional role of the public service is 'supplemented' (not replaced) with that of 'metagovernors capable of managing and facilitating interactive governance processes'. Their task is to 'balance autonomy

of networks with hands-on intervention'. They have various specific ways of carrying out this balancing act. They can 'campaign for a policy, deploy policy narratives, act as boundary spanners, and form alliance with politicians'. They become 'metagovernors' managing the mix of bureaucracy, markets and networks.

So, the neutral, competent servants of the political executive must now master the skills necessary for managing the complex, non-routine issues, policies and relationships in networks; that is, meta-governing, boundary spanning, and collaborative leadership. The task is to manage the mix of bureaucracy, markets and networks (Rhodes 1997b). I do not dispute that the public service needs these new skills. But it is a step too far to talk of these new skills requiring 'a full blown cultural transformation' (Goldsmith and Eggers 2004: 178). Indeed, part of the problem is this call for transformative cultural change.

Recovering the craft

Why has public service reform such a chequered history? In part, it is a failure of political will. Politicians make bold statements but often are unsure about what changes they want. When they do propose change, they move on to other policy concerns all too quickly. Also, as Pollitt and Bouckaert (2011: 169-70) point out, politicians are reluctant to stick with the roles allocated to them by the reforms. It is all well and good decentralising authority to bureaucrats but, when something goes wrong, ministers cannot resist the temptation to interfere. And living in the goldfish bowl of 24/7 media coverage simply encourages them to give in to temptation.

Public service reform is also a symbolic policy. Everybody loves bashing the bureaucracy. It has the appearance of decisive action. But effective organizational change is a long slog and the next election is always looming. When I imagine myself in a minister's or permanent secretary's shoes, performance management does not matter much. Useful, but not where the real action is. As Pollitt and Bouckaert (2011: 174) conclude, any reform that 'assigns a new role to politicians is at risk of being embarrassed by their lack of cooperation'.

There is also a more fundamental explanation for the slow pace of reform. It is not because civil servants are ill-trained, stupid or venal but because such private sector management techniques do not fit the political context. They can be neutered by both bureaucratic and party political games. The old, craft skills are well suited to this political context.

Craft

What is the craft knowledge of public servants? According to the *Oxford English Dictionary* a craft is a skill, an occupation or profession requiring special skill or knowledge. To call something a craft rather than a science is to accept the importance of experiential knowledge as well as formal knowledge. The craft is learned on the job. A craft involves passing on practical knowledge from generation to generation. There is a 'master' and the novice moves from apprentice to journeyman to master. Much of that knowledge is tacit. It has not been systematised. It is complex. Often it is secret. Here, I focus on the top level of the bureaucracy - the political-administrators - and on the skills of: counselling, stewardship, practical wisdom, probity, judgement, diplomacy, and political nous.

Counselling

The traditional public servant has been described as the 'Mandarin' and their skill lies not 'in administering policy but in making it, not least because of a seemingly unchallengeable "professional" experience and judgment as instituted, independent "counsel



of government” (du Gay 2009: 360). In providing this counsel, these mandarins are not just providing specific policy advice, although, of course, they do provide such advice. They also provide what Bridges (1950: 50-51) calls ‘a kind of rarefied common sense’ based on the slow accretion and accumulation of experience’. They spot the snags in the minister’s proposals. Such ‘snag spotting’ may irritate ministers. It may be seen as a delaying tactic. Yet, it is a core skill of the political-administrator. Finally, they can act as a counterweight to partisan interests and arguments. Here lies the dilemma. In suggesting to a minister there are problems with the policy, counsellors court the danger of appearing to usurp the minister’s power. There is the dilemma of speaking truth to power, and the dilemma is the point. The public servant’s task is not to usurp the minister. The task is to challenge. The skill is forensic interrogation. Ministers will bridle at such challenges but that does mean they are illegitimate, only unwelcome. After all, nine times out of ten the minister will win.

Stewardship

Bureaucrats are not leaders. The task of senior bureaucrats is to apply top-down authority; they are cogs in the machine. But with NPM came the idea of entrepreneurial leadership; of public servants who sought out ways to improve the performance of their organization and sold these ideas to their various stakeholders (see, for example: Doig and Hargrove 1987). Terry (1995) sees the heroic or transformative model of leadership with the great man radically changing the organization and disdaining its existing traditions as a threat to ‘institutional integrity’. An institution has integrity when ‘it is faithful to the functions, values, and distinctive set of unifying principles that define its special competence and character’ (Terry 1995: 44). The task of administrative leaders is to preserve this institutional integrity; that is, to conserve the institution’s mission, values, and support. They must balance the autonomy necessary to maintain integrity with responsibility to elected politicians. Administrative leaders practice ‘administrative conservatism’. These practices are ‘a form of statesmanship’, which ‘requires professional expertise, political skill, and a sophisticated understanding of what it means to be an active participant in governance’ (Terry 1995: 172). Or to employ an everyday simile, public leadership is like ‘gardening’, requiring time, patience, experience, and political awareness. They are ‘quiet leaders’ who are in ‘for the long haul’. They are about continuity, learning from the past and preserving institutional memory (Frederickson and Matkin 2007: 36–8). Indeed, much government is about coping, the appearance of rule and keeping things going (Rhodes 2011); it is about stewardship.

Practical wisdom

The notion of ‘practical wisdom’ is unpacked by Goodsell (1992: 247) who considers public administration as ‘the execution of an applied or practical art’. It is concerned with helping practitioners find the right ‘tool’. Public servants must become masters of their craft; that is, become experts. They acquire mastery through *practical learning*, which recognises that ‘traditional craft knowledge is not systematically codified and written down. It is known informally, passed on verbally to apprentices and journeymen over time’ (adapted from Goodsell 1992: 247-8).

Of course, there are limits to learning from experience; to relying on institutional memory. As March (2010: 114) concludes ‘learning

from experience is an imperfect instrument for finding truth’. It is ambiguous, constructed and contested. Yet practical wisdom, and the memory and experience on which it is based, lies at the core of the craft of the political-administrator.

Probity

When Kane and Patapan (2006: 713 and 719) talk of the virtues, they itemise courage, temperance, generosity, magnanimity, mildness, humour, truthfulness, moderation, and wisdom. Harold Nicholson (1950: 126) took for granted the virtues of intelligence, knowledge, discernment, hospitality, charm, industry, courage and tact. The UK Civil Service’s code highlights the four values of integrity, honesty, objectivity and impartiality. All have in common the idea that public servants should possess strong moral principles; that is probity. The lists vary in length and emphasis but honesty and decency are always to the fore.

Judgement

Under this heading I want to explore the distinctive notion of ‘appreciation’. For Vickers 1995 (chapters 2 and 4) appreciation is a ‘net of which weft and warp are reality concepts and value concepts’. It is how we make sense of the world. It enables us to make sense of the observed world and of how we communicate in that world. Appreciation is about the process of meaning making in the world.

Departments are a store house of knowledge and experience of what worked and what aroused public criticism. This departmental philosophy can be understood as an appreciative system; it is the net of beliefs about reality and values through which public servants understand their world. It provides the organised, selective retelling of the past. Senior public servants recover past practice and events to explain why things are as they are, and to justify recommendations for the future. I am talking about the inherited traditions of the organization, and storytelling as a key way of handing down that tradition to new arrivals. It is a form of folk psychology. It provides the everyday theory and shared languages for storytelling. It is the collective memory of the department; a retelling of yesterday to make sense of today (see Rhodes 2011: chapter 9). A craft involves judgement based on experience because science cannot provide the answers and the art of judgement lies in weighing the merits of competing stories and spotting the snags. Indeed, these skills can be seen as their distinctive contribution to the analysis of policy.

Diplomacy

Nicholson (1950: 15 and 116-20) defines diplomacy as ‘the management of international affairs by negotiation’. He also identifies seven diplomatic virtues: truthfulness; precision; calm; good temper; patience; modesty; and loyalty (to the government one serves). There is a charming even old fashioned quality to Nicholson’s account, yet the arts of negotiation and persuasion remain relevant. We have several everyday expressions to cover this skill. We talk of sitting in the other person’s chair, standing in the other person’s shoes, and looking at the world through other peoples’ spectacles. As Sir Douglas Wass (a former Head of the British Civil Service) said ‘finesse and diplomacy are an essential ingredient in public service’ (cited in Hennessy 1989: 150). Diplomacy with its focus on spanning boundaries, facilitating interaction and collaborative leadership is an old art in a new context; the skills of diplomacy lie at the heart NPG.

[...] public leadership is like ‘gardening’, requiring time, patience, experience, and political awareness.



Political nous

The dictionary definition of craft also talks of the skill of deceiving others as in 'the permanent secretary was unequalled in his guile and cunning'. 'Public administrators need to be "crafty" to fulfil their responsibilities' (Berkley and Rouse 2009: 18). They practice 'politics' with a small 'p'. The dark arts of politics are not the sole preserve of the elected politician (see Meltner 1990). Top public servants talk about their 'political antennae' (Rhodes 2011: 121). The public servant may be neutral between political parties but they are not neutral either in the service of their department or their minister.

They have a wide view of politics. They do not mean party politics and the party caucus. They may be unable to resist the temptation to gossip about such matters but they do not take part. Rather, 'politics' refers to the politics of public administration, the core executive, parliament and the media. Every political-administrator must defend their minister and their department in parliament. They must ask, 'What will this look like on the front page of *The Daily Telegraph*?' The art is coping. The aim is survival; being here tomorrow. Political nous is a core part of a political-administrator's craft and it is learnt from the experience of working with ministers and top bureaucrats.

Of course, reducing the craft of the public servant to seven skills over-simplifies. I have separated the skills for ease of exposition. In practice, they are warp and weft. Where does diplomacy end and judgement begin? How do, you counsel a minister without calling on your political nous? Finally, my analysis diverts attention away from the most important skill of all; the ability to choose between and manage the mix of skills. At the heart of their craft is the ability to learn from experience and alter the mix of skills to fit both the specific context in which they work, and the person for whom they work.

Conclusions: it's the mix of old and new that matters

It would be foolish to advocate the waste of public money. Better management that seeks to enhance economy, efficiency and effectiveness is like mom and apple pie; everyone agrees it is a good thing so it is hard to criticise. Network governance requires new skills in managing the mix of bureaucracy, markets and networks. Such meta-governing involves policy narratives, boundary spanning and collaborative leadership. But in adopting these new skills, we must not forget that the traditional craft remain essential. Craft, NPM and NPG skills all remain relevant. It is not a question of craft skills versus the new skills of network governance. It is a question of what works; of what skills fit in a particular context. The pendulum has swung too far for too long towards the new and the fashionable. I argue for the pendulum to swing back towards bureaucracy and the traditional craft of bureaucrats as part of the repertoire of governing.

Why do we need a preservation order on the public service? Why is the traditional craft important? The short answer is because the traditional craft assumes the primacy of politics. Ministers are not managers. It is not why they went into politics. Only a minority take an interest. This simple brute fact undermines reform. The civil service exists to give ministers what they want and most do not want anything to do with management reform. At best, it is not a priority. At worst, it is not even on the radar as both confront a world of high risk and 24/7 media coverage that dominates their everyday lives.

Political-administrators live in a closed world of overlapping roles and responsibilities. The distinctions between policy and manage-

ment, politician and civil servant are meaningless when confronted by the imperative to cope and survive. Political-administrators are dependent on one another to carry out their respective roles, each role one side of the same coin. Every rude surprise demonstrates their dependence. With apologies to *'The Twilight Zone'*, they live in the middle ground between light and shadow, between the pit of man's fears and the summit of his knowledge. Private offices, political staffers and top public servants exist to domesticate trouble, to defuse problems, and to take the emotion out of a crisis. They create a cocoon that exists to protect the minister. The routines of the bureaucracy are a way of making a complex and often anarchic world seem manageable. They are an exercise in willed ordinariness.

Critics of the civil service for the slow pace of change should look instead to ministers as the main wellspring of change in government to explain the slow pace of change. In the eyes of both ministers and senior civil servants, the job of ministers had not been transformed by either NPM or NPG. They continue to live in a world of blurred accountability in which both ministers and top civil servants are political-administrators dependent on one another if they are to survive let alone succeed. Perhaps politicians are the problem. It is not civil service reform that should be at the top of the reform agenda but ministerial reform to ensure they have the array of skills necessary for high office. Given that we so love dichotomies like steering not rowing, let me suggest that NPM is about the low politics of implementation and the craft is about the high politics of serving the minister. We have had an era of thinking small. It is time to think big again and return to the craft; to statecraft.

Craft, NPM and NPG skills all remain relevant.

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Features

Moscow 1979: The XIth IPSA World Congress Remembering and Analysing

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There are not many conferences of any sort in any place about which it can be said:

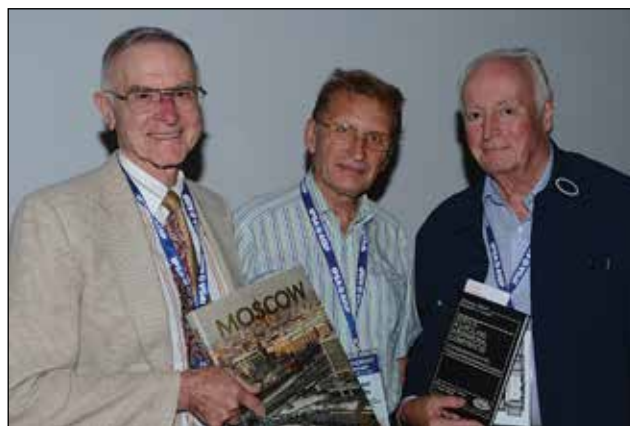
- It had its own book published about it.
- And several academic articles and chapters.
- It is said to have had an influence on the flow of world history.
- It advanced the state of its field of endeavour.
- It was the subject of attacks by major national security services.
- It caused a major debate in human rights circles.
- The host threatened to sue the organizer.

But, all these things can be said about the International Political Science Association's (IPSA) World Congress in Moscow in 1979.

To the surprise of everyone, the Congress attracted almost 1,500 participants, some one-third more than the three previous congresses. In all, 450 papers were presented and 53 countries were represented.

The IPSA Montreal World Congress chose to commemorate its 35th anniversary with a Special Session. The panel of speakers included: Mikhail Ilyin of the Russian Political Science Association, Kenneth Janda of Northwestern University and an American participant in the Congress, and John Trent, Secretary General of IPSA (1976-1988) and responsible for the Moscow Congress.

Ken Janda presented some of his memories of the Congress. I was awestruck, he said, by the realization that I was actually standing in Red Square at midnight looking at the Soviet flag flying over the Kremlin. Most participants from the United States must have had similar feelings, which alone made the trip worthwhile. Academician Vladimir Vinogradov, Director of the Institute for Scientific Information on Social Sciences, invited presenters at his panels to visit his institute, where we learned of its mission to translate foreign-language material into Russian and saw the institute's new main-frame computer. This gave everyone some insight into Soviet research capabilities and plans. Soviet scholars seemed genuinely interested in my cross-national research on political parties, especially when they learned that Soviet left-right ratings of foreign parties, which I drew from a Russian publication, correlated .86 with ratings published by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. William Smirnov, Secretary General of the Soviet Political Science Association, became a friend and arranged for the translation of my co-authored textbook, *The Challenge of Democracy: American Government in Global Politics* as *Трудным Путем Демократии* in 2006. My participation in the 1979 IPSA Congress opened a new avenue of research and scholarly cooperation. Since then, I visited Moscow in 1990, twice in 1991, in 1993, and in 2006 to deliver papers and talks. I also arranged for Russian scholars—William Smirnov, Erik Komarov, Leonid Dobrohotov, Anatoly Kulik, Vladimir Rukavishnikov, Midkat Faroukshin—to speak at Northwestern University. These memories of Prof. Janda present a particularly striking impression of the potential impacts of world congresses on scholars working across cultural divides.



Kenneth Janda, Mikhail Ilyin and John Trent at the Special Session *Moscow 1979: The XIth IPSA World Congress*.

To understand the significance of the Moscow Congress, one has to see it in the contexts both of political science and international politics. In the 1970s, the Association had started to take seriously its mandate which is to “promote the advancement of political science throughout the world”, by ‘showing the flag’. In other words, by holding meetings where the discipline was just starting to take hold.

As John Coakley and I wrote in *History of the International Political Science Association 1949-1999* (2000), “It became clear at an early stage that a world congress has a very positive effect on political science in the region



THE INTERNATIONAL
NON-GOVERNMENTAL
FOUNDATION
FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC
AND POLITICAL STUDIES
(The Gorbachev Foundation)

To participants in the 23d World Congress of Political Science,
Montreal, July 2014

Moscow, 15 July 2014

Dear friends,

I am glad to convey my greetings to the participants in the 23d World Congress of Political Science, who came to Montreal from different parts of the world. Your Congress is a public and intellectual event of major importance.

It takes a sense of responsibility and indeed intellectual courage, as well as the professionalism of a scholar, to study and make judgments on contemporary world politics. Therefore, your role as analysts and scholars of political processes is of great importance today, at a time when mankind is facing tremendous challenges and threats arising from political developments with a diverse, sudden and mixed impact on the current world order. The world has changed and continues to change while we are lagging behind in our understanding of this accelerating process and in our political decisions. We are still reluctant to abandon our stereotypes and outdated concepts, which have far more dangerous and disastrous implications in a global world. Our understanding of modern-day realities is insufficient, often resulting in a failure of politics.

When in the mid-1980s my associates and I launched Perestroika in the Soviet Union, we were driven by similar feelings and were ready to step up to the challenges of the times. Among my closest associates was Georgy Shakhnazarov, who made an invaluable contribution to the emergence of political science in the Soviet Union and then in Russia and for many years was a member of the International Political Science Association's Executive Committee, and subsequently its Vice President and First Vice President. It was Georgy Shakhnazarov who came up with the idea of holding the World Congress of Political Science in Moscow in 1979, which became a landmark event.

Perestroika, glasnost and the concept of new thinking triggered a dramatic shift in politics. Back then, in the mid-1980s, we became fully aware both of the danger of increased confrontation between the opposing political systems and of the need to move from confrontation to cooperation. We succeeded in ending the nuclear arms race. The new thinking we proposed was a combination of a new vision of global processes and the necessary political will.

It is said that leaders step forward when their time comes. This is true, but now is the time for collective leadership. Therefore I would like to stress the timeliness and significance of the subject of governance on which your congress will be focusing.

I wish all participants in the Congress fruitful discussions, new ideas and success.

Mikhail Gorbachev

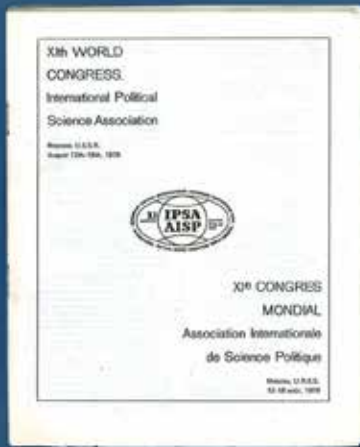
in which it is held, providing a stimulus not just to academic endeavour but also to efforts to create a local infrastructure to support the discipline.”

The Association first turned for expansion toward Eastern – Communist – Europe. As early as 1966, IPSA held a roundtable meeting in Jablonna, Poland and then later in Bucharest, Romania; Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia; Krakow, Poland; and Moscow. These were usually Executive Committee meetings accompanied by academic roundtables of about 40 people. This was the stealth plan by which IPSA expanded.

But there were also political realities of the time. Authorities in many countries have feared that political science might upset their regimes. That is why IPSA still only has 52 national members out of 193 independent countries. This apprehension was particularly evident during the Cold War. There was little trust between the Communist East and the Capitalist West. Thus it took 13 years between our first roundtable in the Communist East and our first Congress in Moscow. But this is only half the story because Cold War relations became warmer during all the years of preparation of the Moscow meeting. Exchanges were actually encouraged. IPSA representatives were welcomed and treated with generosity and respect.

Development of the discipline is a long process that demands persistence on everyone's part. It was not always a smooth path. Not everyone could see what useful relationship there could be between Western political science and 'scientific Marxism'. To state it very briefly, many Western governments, human rights groups and even security services were against IPSA holding a congress in the Soviet capital. The only reasons it succeeded were that, on the one hand, we were certain there were 'liberal elements' in an evolving USSR which had a reasonably large academic community where we could count on our allies and, on the other hand, we had planned carefully, negotiating strong written agreements. It was former president Jean Laponce who set the tone. He said, "We must work hard to create an academic fraternity that stands above international diplomacy". And so it was, because when we 'lost' some Israeli visas, we almost lost the Congress (Trent 1993). Relations became so tense that a Soviet Ambassador threatened to sue the IPSA Secretary General. Only our network of 'scholarly fraternity' was able to save the day by 'finding' the lost visas and ensuring that access to the Congress was shown to be open to all *bona fide* political scientists.

The aftermath was quite dramatic. The first thing that happened was that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan that very summer and the Cold War came raging back. But it is possible to think that seeds of change had been planted. It seems the 60,000 papers, documents and books we brought to the congress eventually found their way across the Soviet Union. Archie Brown, a leading British analyst of the Soviet regime wrote, "A considerable stimulus to the development of political science in the USSR was the holding of the XI World Congress of IPSA in Moscow in 1979."

Opening of the XIth IPSA World Congress in Moscow, 1979

After the Berlin Wall came tumbling down ten years later, virtually all the former Communist countries were able to set up reasonably viable political science communities within a matter of years. Klingemann, Kulesza, and Legutke have concluded, “The institutionalization of Political Science as a discipline in Central and Eastern Europe is of high importance for the consolidation of democracy... Despite their different backgrounds scholars from these countries have entered the general discourse of the profession. In addition, it has to be stressed that the new institutions of political science have taken on and contributed to solve the various problems their countries face in this particular historical situation...” As it is said, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The Association later made similar great leaps with congresses in Rio de Janeiro, South America, in Durban, Africa and in Fukuoka, Asia. In his history of the IPSA, Thibaud Boncourt (2009) was able to conclude that, “In politically – not to mention financially – unfavourable circumstances, the IPSA asserted itself and stood firm on its original objectives: despite physical and intellectual barriers, to do everything possible to create an international community of specialists in political science.”

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DAY 3

Award Session – Global South Award

Flanked by representatives from the Indian Political Science Association, Dr. Sunil Kumar, the recipient of this year's Global South Award, presented a lecture on electoral democracy and political demography against the backdrop of recent elections in India. Prof. Kumar, the holder of fellowships from Oxford University and Tel-Aviv University, spoke about the emerging political climate in India, which has been marked by public demands for greater accountability and transparency and more effective governance.



President's Plenary

Outgoing President Helen V. Milner chaired the plenary titled Globalization and Domestic Political Change. The four participants – Amaney Jamal, Edward Mansfield, Nita Rudra and Lourdes Sola – discussed the changes wrought by globalization in domestic politics (in the Middle East and North Africa, the United States, India and South America) and the impact of increased trade and foreign investment. Prof. Milner explained that while developing countries now account for close to 50% of the global economy, there are still major gaps in terms of poverty and employment. Participants also looked at why some countries are not benefiting from globalization, owing to lack of foreign investment, persistent conflicts and the absence of a manufacturing sector (the Middle East), or the fear that globalization and outsourcing will lead to job losses (the United States). Three questions were raised: Will democracies persist in a globalized world? What type of leadership should we expect, and who should be exercising it? Will global governance bodies impose their own reforms or cease to exist?





DAY 4



Carwyn Jones, First Minister of Wales, on the Scottish Referendum and the Future of the United Kingdom

On Wednesday morning, First Minister of Wales Carwyn Jones discussed the issues surrounding the Scottish referendum on independence and the future of the United Kingdom. Mr. Jones reminded the audience that there is no functional federalism in the UK implying a “balance of powers,” mostly because the states are subject to decisions made in Westminster and are not demographically and geographically alike. The UK, the First Minister cautioned, should not forget about federalism, and he argued that three key principles must be born in mind within the constitutional debate: respect for devoted legislature; parity of structures; and the evolution of executive and legislative competencies. Mr. Jones also mused about the logistical (a new Scottish flag, a name for the rest of the country), institutional and constitutional issues raised by an independent Scotland.



Award Session Karl Deutsch Award

Before a full audience, Prof. Pippa Norris, this year's recipient of the Karl Deutsch Award, presented a lecture titled *When do elections fail and why does this matter?* Through her research program (The Electoral Integrity Project), Pippa Norris explores the reasons why some elections are deemed failures (Thailand, Ukraine, Afghanistan), advancing various criteria for identifying failed or successful elections, including legitimacy and electoral integrity (political legitimacy / electoral participation, peaceful demonstration, violent protest, international norms).



Special Session – The MOOCs Challenge for Political Science

IPSA 2.0 is on its way! In collaboration with the IPSA Portal, managed by Mauro Calise at the University of Naples – Federico II, IPSA massive open online courses (MOOCs) were launched on Wednesday, thus following in the footsteps of such major institutions as Princeton and the London School of Economics. The main purpose of IPSA MOOCs is to offer courses geared to Global South students and professors in French, English and possibly Spanish, and to teach basic concepts of political science. Werner Patzelt, Gilberto Capano, Helen Milner and Guy Lachapelle discussed the future of online courses, and where IPSA should stand on this specific matter.



Session speciale – Vivr(e) l'humour politique

Est-ce que l'humour peut être politique? C'est la question à laquelle Christian Vanasse, Michel Garneau (Garnotte), Fred Dubé et Nabila ben Youssef ont tenté de répondre lors de cette session animée par Emmanuel Choquette. Tous ont répondu que l'humour est toujours politique, et que même discuter des rapports hommes-femmes sous-entend parfois des concepts patriarcaux. Ils ont estimé que leur rôle en tant qu'humoristes était de dénoncer, et parfois d'éduquer les gens sur des enjeux politiques auxquels ils ne se seraient pas intéressés auparavant. Christian Vanasse a d'ailleurs mentionné qu'il faisait de l'humour pour les militants, et que grâce à l'humour politique, il se sentait un peu moins colérique et plus « humain ». Ils ont toutefois souligné que l'humour politique est une responsabilité à double-tranchant, nécessitant de la nuance, de la recherche et du dosage. Michel Garneau a souligné qu'une distance physique et temporelle est parfois nécessaire avant de pouvoir rire d'un événement ou d'une situation tragique, tout en ajoutant qu'en humour, il ne faut pas avoir de tabou. La session suscita un intérêt important de la communauté médiatique, et fût organisé en collaboration avec l'École nationale de l'humour.



Blueberry Soup

Eileen Jerrett presented her documentary, *Blueberry Soup*, which concerns the emergence of the Icelandic “people’s movement” following the financial crisis of 2008, which saw citizens call for greater accountability from their leaders and bankers. This philosophical and artistic documentary argues that democracy “does not need strong leaders, but rather strong people who can think for themselves.” A Q&A session followed with the director, and audience members were invited to share their impressions and comments on the screening.



DAY 5



Session spéciale – Jean Laponce et la science politique internationale

Lors de la dernière journée du congrès, une session spéciale a été dédiée à l'héritage de Jean Laponce et à l'apport de ses travaux sur la science politique internationale. Les intervenants présents ont souligné la carrière impressionnante de M. Laponce, ancien président de l'AISP de 1973 à 1976. Ils ont notamment soulevé que c'est de lui dont vient l'idée de mettre sur pied un journal pour l'AISP, et qu'il n'hésitait pas à intégrer d'autres disciplines dans ses recherches, notamment la géopolitique, au travers de ses champs d'expertise (partis politiques et référendums, études des politiques linguistiques etc.). Tel que mentionné par John E. Trent, "*nothing was sacred for Jean Laponce*", et avec plus de 16 ouvrages et 140 articles, l'implication de Jean Laponce dans l'AISP et dans le domaine de la science politique en général en fait un acteur majeur dont la carrière se devait d'être célébrée.



Special Session – Political Science: Current Performance and Future Strengths

"Why do we study political science if we disdain politicians?" Such was the question tackled during a special session aimed at discussing the state of political science. Three topical issues were raised: 1) Its actual strength; 2) its relevance to society and politics; and 3) the impact of current politics on the discipline. Participants noted that political science was largely American-centric, as opposed to a more European focus. Each participant brought a regional perspective to bear on representations of political science, be it Russian, Australian or South African. Among the issues raised was the split between quantitative political science (USA) and qualitative political science (Australia, for example), with participants noting that efforts must be made to de-Americanize political science in order to make it relevant to the rest of the world. They also suggested that specialization should not lead to hermetic boundaries, and that in order for political science to remain relevant, intellectual snobbism must be avoided at all costs.





Closing Ceremony

IPSA brought the curtain down on the 23rd Congress of Political Science with a series of speeches given by outgoing President Helen V. Milner, newly elected President Aija Tanaka, Secretary General Guy Lachapelle and Program Committee Chair Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot. Theresa Sasinska-Klas, Chair of the Committee on Prizes and Awards (COPA), recognized the prizes that were awarded during this year's edition (Global South, Juan Linz, Wilma Rule, Stein Rokkan, Karl Deutsch and Mattei Dogan, see page 26). The Turkish ambassador also presented a speech inviting fellow participants to the next edition, which will be held in Istanbul in 2016. Montréal LOC Chair Stéphane Paquin presented Fusun Turkmen, Chair of the Local Organizing Committee in Istanbul, with the official IPSA flag, thus bringing the 23rd World Congress of Political Science to a close.





All the pictures are available on Flickr at www.flickr.com/photos/ipsa_aisp/sets/





IPSA Summer Schools on Concepts and Methods in Political Science: A Continuing Success Story

Dirk BERG-SCHLOSSER
IPSA Summer School
Coordinator



PHOTO : PAUL LABELLE

In 2010, IPFA launched a major new initiative by staging its first summer schools on concepts, methods and techniques in political science (including international relations) and the social sciences. These summer schools follow similar initiatives at Ann Arbor, Essex, Ljubljana and elsewhere. They are conceived from a pluralist perspective of the epistemological and methodological foundations of the social sciences, and they include courses on quantitative and qualitative data analysis as well as comparative research designs and methods. Their aim is to create a wider international network of similar events in order to promote the development and status of political science by means of capacity-building from below, particularly in regions where (for various reasons) this potential has been lacking.

Annual summer schools – some of which actually coincide with winter in different parts of the world – have now been successfully staged in four major regions: Sao Paulo/Brazil since 2010; Stellenbosch/South Africa since 2011; Singapore since 2012; and Ankara since 2013. Thus far, more than 1,000 participants have come together to create productive research and social networks. The schools have also enabled IPFA to boost individual membership, and the hope is that collective membership will follow suit in the longer run. Instructors are drawn from a large and expanding pool of scholars from renowned institutions worldwide, and the quality of instruction is continuously assessed. In addition, local instructors and teaching assistants are recruited in order to achieve the intended capacity-building. The level of satisfaction among participants and their continued enthusiasm (including among repeat students) are truly exceptional, as evidenced by their evaluations. A bump in the number of participants from different parts of the world has also been noted, together with a corresponding increase in linkages between IPFA summer schools.

IPFA has provided financial support to get these initiatives off the ground, and this support has been supplemented by generous funding from host institutions, local sponsors, international foundations, and similar sources. This has made it possible to keep registration fees relatively low. Since 2013, IPFA has also offered two travel grants of up to US\$500 for each summer school. These grants are awarded to deserving PhD students from each host region, but from outside the host country.

As a major new initiative, a number of short courses were offered in conjunction with this year's IPFA World Congress in Montreal, with the courses given the day before the start of the event. Given by renowned international instructors, these courses offered state-of-the-art information on recent advances in research methods. They attracted both junior and senior scholars intent on enhancing their respective research networks. The courses were well attended and will be continued in the future. The plan is to eventually provide a certificate of attendance for these courses, as is the case with the summer schools.





IPSA AWARD WINNERS



KARL DEUTSCH AWARD

2014 Pippa Norris



JUAN LINZ PRIZE

2014 Brendan O'Leary



PRIZE OF THE FOUNDATION MATTEI DOGAN

awarded by the International Political Science
Association for High Achievement in Political Science

2014 Ronald Inglehart



WILMA RULE AWARD:

IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics

2014 Jennifer Marie Piscopo, for her paper
*Inclusive Institutions versus Feminist Advocacy:
Women's Legislative Committees and Caucuses
in Latin America*



STEIN ROKKAN AWARD

2014 Ainsley Elbra



GLOBAL SOUTH AWARD

2014 Sunil Kumar





Jerzy J. Wiatr

Polish-German Relations

The Miracle of Reconciliation

2014. 110 pp. Hardcover.
19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A),
GBP17.95, US\$29.95
ISBN 978-3-8474-0608-2

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John Trent & Michael Stein (eds.)

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Wilma Rule Award: IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics

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RC01 Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science

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Election of the 23rd IPSA Executive Committee (2014-2016)



New President: Aiji Tanaka

On the morning of July 22 2014, Prof. Aiji Tanaka was unanimously elected new President of IPSA, succeeding Prof. Helen V. Milner. Prof. Aiji Tanaka is Senior Executive Director for Academic Affairs at Waseda University (Tokyo). His expertise lies mainly in voting behaviour and public opinion as well as Japanese politics. IPSA is proud to welcome Prof. Tanaka as its newly elected president,

and we wish him the very best success in his new duties.

23rd Executive Committee

Two days later, the IPSA Council voted for the composition of the 23rd IPSA Executive Committee (EC). After a very close vote, the following 16 persons were elected (see picture caption below).

Front row, left to right:

Christ'l De Landtsheer (Belgium, RC Liaison Representative), Jørgen Elklit (Denmark), Marianne Kneuer (Germany), Helen Milner (USA, Past President), Aiji Tanaka (Japan, President), Dianne Pinderhughes (USA), Fusun Turkmen (Turkey), Linda Cardinal (Canada), Rieko Kage (Japan).

Back Row:

Chan Wook Park (South Korea), Fernando Vallespin (Spain), Roman Baecker (Poland), Carlo Guarnieri (Italy), Hatem M'Rad (Tunisia), Terrell Carver (UK), Romain Pasquier (France), Dirk Kotzé (South Africa)

Absent:

Leonardo Avritzer (Brazil), Daniel Buquet (Uruguay)

Then, on the morning of July 25, at the IPSA EC Meeting 116, Prof. Tanaka appointed officials to the following positions:

First Vice-President - North America: Dianne Pinderhughes

Vice-President - Central and South America: Linda Cardinal

Vice-President - Europe: Terrell Carver

Vice-President - Maghreb and Middle East: Hatem M'rad

Vice-President - Sub-Saharan Africa: Dirk Kotzé

Co-Chairs of the Committee on the Congress Program:
Dianne Pinderhughes & Marian Sawyer

Chair of the Committee on Publication: Linda Cardinal

Chair of the Budget Committee: Helen Milner

Chair of the Committee on Research and Training:
Dirk Kotzé

Chair of the Committee on Membership and Participation:
Hatem M'Rad

Chair of the Committee on Organization and Awards:
Terrell Carver

Editors of the International Political Science Abstracts:
Paul Godt & Serge Hurtig

Editors of the International Political Science Review:
Mark Kesselman & Marian Sawyer

Editor of the IPSA Portal/MOOCs: Mauro Calise

Editors of World Political Science: Mikhail Ilyin,
Vladimira Dvorakova & Guy Lachapelle

Summer Schools Coordinator: Dirk Berg-Schlosser





2014 Annual Meeting of World Values Survey Association at IPSA World Congress



2014 Annual Meeting of World Values Survey Association (WVSA) was conducted in conjunction with the International Political Science Association within the framework of the 23rd World Congress of Political Science.

The meeting was for the presentation of the results of the World Values Survey Wave 6 to the world scientific and research community. WVS wave 6 is the most successful wave in the history of WVS in terms of number of countries covered in it, and many WVS Principal Investigators, sponsors, friends and colleagues were invited to celebrate this success.

WVSA had a number of scientific and social events realized within the Congress program. The Open Public Reception of the WVSA was held on Monday 21st July 2014 from 5 pm to 7 pm on the 7th floor terrace of the Palais de Congress. The Open reception was organized with the financial and organizational support of IPSA RC 23 and RC 17 and the treasurer of WVSA Prof. Pippa Norris.

The Open Reception was attended by more than 150 guests who enjoyed drinks and canapés and conversation with the WVSA leadership. The main topic of the discussion was “Change plus ca

change: New themes, new countries, and new developments in the 6th wave of World Values Survey”.

The guests were welcomed by the Founding President of the WVSA Prof. Ronald Inglehart who introduced to the wide public the new President of WVSA Prof. Christian Haerpfer. The speech of Prof. Haerpfer was devoted to the achievements of WVSA in the wave 6 and plans of the organization for the next wave. Other speakers at the Open Reception were representatives of WVSA leadership the Dr. Marta Lagos and Prof. Pippa Norris. At the reception the



WVSA was also greeted by the representative of UNESCO Martin Schaaper and the former president of IPSA Prof. Leonardo Morlino. The ceremony was followed by questions & answers session.

WVSA Principal Investigators attended the Open Reception: Prof. Christian Haerpfer (Moldova), Prof. Ronald Inglehart (USA), Prof. Pippa Norris (Zimbabwe), Dr. Marta Lagos (Chile), Prof. Hennie Kotze (South Africa), Dr. Grace Lee (Malaysia), Prof. Neil Nevitte (Canada), Prof. Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif (Egypt), Roberto Foa (Uzbekistan).



IPSA AISP

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July 19-24 juillet, 2014 ▶ Montréal, Québec - Canada

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National Association News



Political Studies Association (UK) 65th Annual Conference - Civic Pride

Voted one of the world's best places to live by Lonely Planet, and frequently referred to by its sons and daughters as "God's own county," Yorkshire is home to striking architecture, rolling countryside, sporting prowess, prize-winning literature, and chart-topping music. Sheffield, like Rome, is built on seven hills and is famous for hosting the world's oldest football club and for the invention of stainless steel. Today, about a half million people call Sheffield home. It has the largest number of parks and trees of any city in England and also boasts the country's lowest crime rate. It is the only city in the UK to house a national park within its limits. The University of Sheffield has a student body of 26,000, and in 2014 it was voted number one for student experience in the Times Higher Education Student Experience Survey.

The Political Studies Association invites you to enjoy this rich heritage at its 65th Annual Conference in Sheffield from March 30 to April 1, 2015. The event will be held in Sheffield's historic City Hall and Town Hall. These surroundings have inspired this year's conference theme of civic pride, and the conference welcomes research on the topic. What does civic pride mean in an era marked by mistrust in elected politicians and fractured personal identities? To what degree is social capital still expressed through membership in a shared physical space? What is the relationship between civic pride and economic equality? In a year marking the 800th anniversary of the Magna Carta, what is the relationship between democracy and civic pride?

Potential research questions related to the theme of civic pride may include the following: How can the disenfranchised be re-engaged in the political process? How can trust be fostered within and across communities? How can strong and resilient civil societies be developed in the context of spending cuts and public cynicism? What is the role of elected politicians in promoting such processes? What is the role of the citizenry in securing such successes? What is the future of democracy and where do its limits lie?

These contemporary challenges are of pressing importance, and we look forward to discussing them with you in Sheffield.

The Conference Venue

The conference will be held at two sites (Sheffield City Hall and Sheffield Town Hall) in the heart of the city centre, a short walk from each other.

Accommodations in Sheffield

Working together with Visit Sheffield, we have secured discounted rooms across a range of hotels, the details of which will be posted on our conference website in due course.

Further Information and Registration

For more on the city of Sheffield, visit <http://www.welcometosheffield.co.uk/visit>

To register for our 65th annual conference, please visit our website <http://www.psa.ac.uk> or contact PSA events manager Danielle Bailey at danielle.bailey@psa.ac.uk

Convenors

Professor Andrew Hindmoor and Dr. Felicity Matthews (University of Sheffield)



Czech Political Science Association 6th Congress

The Czech Political Science Association (CPSA) is proud to announce that its 6th Congress will be held on the Faculty of Social Sciences campus at Charles University in Prague from September 9 to 11, 2015. This event in the heart of Europe is aimed at bringing together the brightest minds from Czech universities and think-tanks to discuss current trends in political science research. At the same time, the conference is open to students and scholars from abroad, and abstract submissions for English-language panels are also welcome. Selected papers will be offered for publication in leading Czech academic journals, including the CPSA's own *Czech Political Science Review*. In addition to a full slate of interesting panels, presentations and discussions, the congress will also see a new president of CPSA elected for the next three years. This position is currently held by Professor Blanka Řichová of the Institute of Political Studies. Further details about CPSA activities are available on our new website at www.cspv.cz



Canadian Political Science Association Association canadienne de science politique

2015 CPSA Annual Conference

June 2 to 4, University of Ottawa (Ontario), Canada
www.cpsa-acsp.ca/conference.shtml

Conference Theme: "Challenges and Opportunities: How Has Gender and Diversity Scholarship Affected Political Science?"

The CPSA will hold its Annual Conference in Canada's beautiful capital city of Ottawa, which offers a host of exciting attractions and activities and is just a few hours from Montréal, Toronto, New York and Boston.

www.ottawatourism.ca/en

Highlights of this year's conference include the CPSA's first Three-Minute Thesis 3MT® Graduate Competition, workshops honouring the work of Ian Greene and Thomas L. Pangle, and sessions exploring, celebrating and analyzing the impact of gender and diversity scholarship on political science in Canada and globally.

POLCAN 2 Newsletter Launched in September 2014

www.cpsa-acsp.ca/polcan2.shtml

In September 2014, the CPSA introduced a new in-house service for members and non-members: *POLCAN2 Newsletter*, which replaces our former POLCAN listserv.

Subscribers to *POLCAN2* receive a newsletter on Tuesdays and Fridays featuring news from and about the Canadian political science community, an extensive list of departments specialized in different areas of social sciences, and useful information on opportunities as well as disciplinary and multidisciplinary events and conferences held by universities and associations in Canada and beyond.

To receive this new complimentary service, sign up at www.polcan2.ca/signup.html

Please forward your postings to our new email address: contact@polcan2.ca

Anyone interested in political science (students, researchers, journalists, practitioners, teachers, public officers and the general public) and communicating with political scientists can subscribe freely to *POLCAN2*.

We hope you find *POLCAN2 Newsletter* to be a useful and efficient means of communication. As it evolves, we would value your feedback on how to improve it for members and non-members alike.



French-Language Belgian Political Science Association

New working group called "Democracy" and third edition of the conference "Belgium: The State of the Federation"

The French-language Belgian Political Science Association (ABSP) is pleased to announce the creation of the working group titled "Democracy." Like other basic political science concepts, democracy is a subject of controversy, specifically in regard to its meaning and nature as well as its limitations in the scientific literature and in society itself. Several issues are at play here, including changing modes of political participation and representative government, and the emergence of democratic innovations. Numerous studies by political scientists in Belgium and beyond have analyzed these transformations. This new working group was launched against this background of fledgling democracy studies.

All sub-disciplines in political science (political sociology, electoral studies, political theory, public policy analysis, international relations and European studies) cover current issues related to democracy. This working group intends to pool its efforts with a specific focus on changes in contemporary democratic legitimacy. This focus may be viewed through a variety of lenses, depending on the sub-discipline:

- Development of traditional democratic tools (abstention, new parties, voting advice applications);
- Emergence of social movements critical of undemocratic aspects of contemporary models of governance;
- Development of democratic innovations (participatory budgeting, consensus conferences, citizen panels, citizen juries, referenda);
- Rise of populist parties and the related use of democratic discourse;
- Shift to a more deliberative approach to political theory;
- Transformation of political decision-making processes (inclusiveness, governance, transparency and participation);
- Democratic transition in developing countries;
- E-democracy (blogs, forums, social networks, etc.).

The working group's goal is to promote scientific debate on these issues and bring various universities into the conversation. Its members include Belgian political scientists in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, though it also welcomes scholars and experts in social sciences and law from universities in Flanders and beyond. The working group will play an active role in staging scientific activities, including workshops, conference panels and ad hoc events. The group is coordinated by Benjamin Biard (UCL), Ludivine Damay (USL-B), François Debras (ULg), Vincent Jacquet (UCL), Jérôme Jamin (ULg), Nathalie Schiffrino (UCL) and Marie-Catherine Wavreille (ULB).

Works by members of the Democracy working group and members of ABSP's nine other working groups will be presented at the third edition of the "Belgium: The State of the Federation" conference held at the Free University of Brussels (VUB) on Friday, December 19, 2014. This event was jointly organized by the two Belgian political science associations (ABSP and VPW).

absp@ulg.ac.be
www.sciencepolitique.be



Italian Political Science Association News and reviews

In September 2013, Professor Pietro Grilli di Cortona (University of Roma Tre) was elected chair of the Italian Political Science Association (SISP) for the 2013-2016 term.

The SISP's Annual Conference was held at the University of Perugia's Department of Political Science and the University for Foreigners of Perugia's Department of Human and Social Sciences from September 11 to 13, 2014. This year's annual conference adopted the new formula of the guest nation, with Turkey serving as the first host country. The event drew more than 90 discussants and about 250 participants. Some 80 panels were presented on themes ranging from democratization to electoral policy and international relations to public policy and administration. In the well-attended plenary session, the SISP celebrated Giovanni Sartori's 90th birthday, with Sartori himself delivering a speech with a video message. The next SISP annual conference is scheduled for September 2015. Details will be released through SISP website (www.sisp.it).

The *Rivista Italiana di Scienza Politica* (RISP – *Italian Political Science Review*) is the flagship official journal of the Italian Political Science Association (SISP). Established in 1971 by Giovanni Sartori, RISP has made a meaningful contribution to the development of Italian political science, and to this day it is the leading political science publication in Italy. RISP publishes peer-reviewed

research articles on any aspect of government, politics and policy and from any subfield of political science, including international relations, comparative politics, public administration, public policy and political theory. The association recently appointed Fabio Franchino (University of Milano) editor and Amie Kreppel (University of Florida) co-editor for the 2014-18 term. Starting in 2014, RISP began publishing articles in English only, and starting in 2015, the journal will be published by Cambridge University Press.

IPS (*Italian Political Science*, www.italianpoliticalscience.eu) is the online journal of Italian political science professionals. This bi-annual online publication is written in English in order to address the association's membership and a specialized international readership. It provides information on the country's political science community and endeavours to foster a sense of belonging among its members.



Tunisian Association of Political Studies

The Tunisian national dialogue experience

The ATEP Tunisian Association of Political Studies is launching a four-month academic research project on the national dialogue experience in Tunisia. The national dialogue marks a unique milestone in Tunisian history, largely because it broke the political stalemate brought about by the second assassination of an opposition leader in six months. It also comes at a time when the national constituent assembly had lost its legitimacy in the eyes of the public, particularly after overstaying its mandate for more than two years. With the national dialogue now entering its second year, observers believe it will continue even after the elections and the establishment of permanent republican institutions.

The research project got underway in early December 2014. It encompasses theoretical research and field research on various issues related to the Tunisian national dialogue, including legitimacy, civic participation, elections and areas of compromise. The field research will draw mainly on two methods: the ATEP will first conduct more than 20 interviews with key players in the national dialogue, including representatives of the "quartet" hosting the national dialogue and the political parties with a stake in it. In a subsequent phase, the ATEP will conduct focus-group discussions with representatives of various cross-sections of Tunisian society. Participants will be drawn from different social backgrounds and will include youth, students, the unemployed, women and mid-career employees, and Tunisian regions will be well represented.

This research project will culminate in the production of a comprehensive 40- to 50-page report on the Tunisian national dialogue experience, intended for both Tunisian and international researchers and audiences. The report will be issued at the end of March or beginning of April 2015 in French, English and Arabic. It will constitute the first comprehensive research project on the Tunisian national dialogue, and it is expected to pave the way for further studies.

The steering committee for the ATEP research project is composed of Hatem M'rad (Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Carthage), Belhassen Ennouri (Attorney at Law and political science PhD candidate at the University of Carthage), Monia Zgarni (Political science PhD candidate at the University of Carthage), Mariam Ben Salem (Professor at the University of Sousse and holder of a PhD in political science), Khaled Mejri (Pro-

fessor of Law at the University of Carthage) and Moez Charfeddine (Professor of Law at the University of Carthage). The ATEP will be contracting additional undergraduate research assistants to initiate them to high-level research.

Created officially in February 2011, the ATEP has a mission to foster knowledge and promote political science research in Tunisia, including greater dialogue and exchange between researchers in Tunisia and beyond. Thus far, the ATEP has published seven books on a variety of topics directly related to democratic transformations in Tunisia and the MENA region as a whole.



Brazilian Political Science Association IXth Meeting

The IXth Meeting of the Brazilian Political Science Association (ABCP) was held in Brasília from August 4 to 7. The event drew 1,238 participants, including professors, students and other professionals interested in political science, international relations, sociology and related areas of study. A full slate of activities were presented, including four mini-courses on contemporary research methods, three plenary conferences, 383 paper presentations, 122 posters (by graduate students) and 36 book launches.

The opening ceremony saw the ABCP president and secretary general deliver a keynote address during which he announced two agreements: the first is an agreement between the ABCP and the South African Association of Political Studies (SAAPS), the second an agreement between the ABCP and the Mexican Political Science Association (AMECIP). Professor Ruth Berins Collier of the University of California, Berkeley, gave a brilliant inaugural conference titled "Political Science and Democracy 2.0: A View from the North." Over the next three days, morning activities began with roundtables and paper presentations, which gave participants a chance to gain exposure to the work of various professionals. Poster sessions were held on the evenings of August 5 and 7. Also on August 5, the main lounge hosted a book fair, where participants were able to meet the authors launching books. To wrap up the evening, Heloisa Starling (Federal University of Minas Gerais, UFMG), Anthony Pereira (King's College, London) and Maria Celina Araújo (PUC-Rio) took part in one of the main conferences, titled "1964: An Examination." They went on to debate the 50th anniversary of the coup d'état and the legacy of 21 years of dictatorship in Brazil.

The next ABCP meeting will be held in 2016. Dates and times will be announced in 2015. For further information, please visit our website: cienciapolitica.org.br



Australian Political Studies Association

2014 Annual Conference & 2018 IPSA World Congress

The 2014 Annual Conference of the Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) was held in Sydney from September 28 to October 1, 2014. Nearly 600 participants attended the event, for which the general theme was "Democracy, Autocracy and Elections." Highlights included a fascinating presentation by Professor Guy Lachapelle (IPSA Secretary General, Concordia University), who served as an official observer during the recent Scottish referendum, and the formal conference reception held in the Strangers' Gallery at the New South Wales Parliament House and featuring guest speaker and ABC election expert Antony Green. Participants

also included Chandra Pandey of the New Zealand Political Studies Association, and Estelle Davutoglu of the Political Studies Association (UK), both of whom attended as part of joint APSA post-graduate exchange agreements with these organizations. The APSA presidential address was delivered by Professor Brian Head (University of Queensland) on the topic "What's the Value of Political Science?" The following awards recognized outstanding contributions to the discipline:

- Crisp Prize for best scholarly book on political science: Brett Bowden (University of Western Sydney)
- Mayer Journal Article Prize for best article published in the *Australian Journal of Political Science* during the previous year: Katharine Gelber (University of Queensland) and Luke McNamara (University of Wollongong)
- PhD Thesis Prize for best PhD dissertation completed during the previous year: Sean Durbin (Macquarie University)
- Best Postgraduate Conference Paper: Tu Phuong Nguyen (Australian National University)

The 2018 IPSA World Congress will be held at the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre in Brisbane, Australia from July 15 to 19, 2018, a stone's throw from the Southbank parklands, restaurants and cultural attractions. WC2018 will provide a unique opportunity for political science and international relations scholars from around the world – and especially in the Asia-Pacific region – to visit Australia.

Ukrainian Political Science Association

The UPSA will host a roundtable titled "Ukraine and Russia: What Next?" from December 14 to 16, 2014. This event is jointly organized by the Ukrainian Academy of Political Sciences and the National Institute for Strategic Studies.

In December 2014, V. Andruschenko, L. Huberskiy and M. Myhalchenko will publish a monograph titled "Contemporary Social Philosophy: Theory, Methodology, Practice." (Kyiv - 50 pages)

Various materials will be published at the 5th Congress of Ukrainian Political Scientists on December 30, 2014.



Association Française de Science politique

Colloque : "Pierre Muller, le *maverick* de l'analyse des politiques publiques"

Colloque organisé par le Centre d'études européennes de Sciences Po, le laboratoire PACTE et l'Association Française de Science politique.

Sciences Po / Amphithéâtre Jean Moulin
18 décembre 2014
13, rue de l'Université 75007 Paris

Réunissant les réflexions de grands noms de la recherche française et internationale autour des politiques publiques, ce colloque propose un état des lieux sur l'analyse, en France, de l'action publique en s'appuyant sur les travaux fondateurs et la démarche de chercheur engagé de Pierre Muller qui, à travers son parcours, a fortement contribué à la reconnaissance, à l'enracinement et au développement en France de cette discipline.

Programme

9h-9h10 : Accueil
9h10-9h30 : Ouverture et introduction par Laurie Boussaguet, Alain Faure, Sophie Jacquot et Pauline Ravinet

Session 1 : Vivre (et construire) l'émergence d'une discipline
Présidence : Jean-Louis Quermonne et Pierre Favre

9h30-10h30 : Pierre Muller et la (re)création de l'analyse des politiques publiques en France
Avec Laurie Boussaguet et Yves Surel, Jacques de Maillard, Patrick Le Galès

10h30-11h30 : Partir des publiques pour penser l'Etat
Avec Clémence Ledoux et Julie Pollard, Charlotte Halpern et Sophie Jacquot, Bruno Palier et Pauline Ravinet

11h45-12h45 : Des usages des travaux de Pierre Muller à l'étranger : la marque d'une french touch ?
Table-ronde modérée par Yannis Papadopoulos
Avec Claudio Radaelli, Peter A. Hall, Vivien Schmidt, Mark Thatcher

Session 2 : Se vivre comme passeur
Présidence : Nonna Mayer

14h-15h : Un lanceur de passerelles
Avec Isabelle Engeli et Gwénaëlle Perrier, Richard Balme et Andy Smith, Sophie Duchesne et Claire Dupuy

15h-16h : Un chercheur dans son laboratoire et sa communauté scientifique
Avec Alain Faure et Sébastien Roché, Florence Haegel, Jean-Luc Parodi et Yves Déloye

16h15-17h15 : Un passeur engagé
Avec Eve Fouilleux et Bertrand Hervieu, Michelle Daran et Jean Le Monnier

17h15-18h : Un méthodologue innovant
Avec Philippe Bezès et Christine Musselin, Nuria Garcia et Catherine Hoeffler

18h-18h30 : Un 4ème cycle d'action publique
Table ronde virtuelle avec Lucien Nizard, Yves Barel et Paul A. Sabatier
Modérée par : Bruno Jobert et Alain Faure

18h30-19h : Un passeur de savoirs
Avec Elizabeth Sheppard, Marie-Pierre Hamel, Alexandra Jönsson, Clémence Ledoux, Alain Faure, Andy Smith, Gwénaëlle Perrier, Catherine Hoeffler, Nuria Garcia, Elizabeth Sheppard, Laurie Boussaguet, Sophie Jacquot, Pauline Ravinet

19h : Cocktail

Contact et inscriptions : conferences.cee@sciencespo.fr





Hellenic Political Science Association

10th Annual Conference

The Hellenic Political Science Association (HPSA) will hold its 10th Annual Conference in Athens from December 18 to 20, 2014, under the theme “From the *Metapolitefsi* to the Crisis: Aspects of and Perspectives on the Third Greek Republic.” This year’s event marks the 40th anniversary of the return to democracy in Greece (Metapolitefsi). The conference is dedicated to this major political milestone, with a focus on several aspects of society and politics in Greece after the fall of the dictatorship (1974). Emphasis will be on the complex factors and procedures that determined the form of the current multidimensional crisis (economic, political, social, etc.) and its consequences at various levels of social and political life.

The next issue (Vol. 42) of the *Greek Review of Political Science* will be published in mid-December 2014. It will feature articles in English and Greek on several aspects of Greek civil society in a time of crisis. Topics will include the role of the state in conjunction with civil society, the performance of several NGO’s, and the relationship between civil society and demographic trends in Greece.

<http://www.hpsa.gr>
info@hpsa.gr



American Political Science Association

2015 Annual Meeting – Call for Proposals

Program chairs Layna Mosley, UNC at Chapel Hill, and Alvin Bernard Tillery invite you to submit your proposal to the 1XIth APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA from September 3 to 6, 2015. The theme for the 2015 conference is “Diversities Reconsidered: Political Science and Politics in the 21st Century.”

The concept and reality of “diversity” is fundamental to politics and political science. So pervasive and imbedded is this central notion that articulating and grappling with it is integral to what political scientists study and how they go about studying it. There is, of course, a tremendous range of diversity, or rather, diversities. These diversities have various levels of salience, and they take on different meanings and have different implications across time and space. A host of diversities are plain and obvious across and within fields and subfields of political science; in the nature of politics and the exercise of power; in social identities and interests; in political and governmental institutions and political processes; and in the diversity of methods used to analyze these phenomena. We encourage scholars to reconsider and reflect on those diversities in order to determine which diversities receive (or don’t receive) scholarly attention, and why. Furthermore, how do we define, conceptualize, and include diversities in the issues we address, and what are the theoretical, empirical, and normative implications of the diversities we examine and our related approaches? Papers and panels on these and other dimensions are welcome.

The deadline for proposals is December 15, 2014.

<http://community.apsanet.org/annualmeeting/home>

South African Association of Political Studies

National Biennial Conference & delegation at the IPSA World Congress

SAAPS celebrated its 41st anniversary (1973-2014) at the recent SAAPS National Biennial Conference held at UNISA from September 10 to 12, 2014. A new SAAPS Council was elected at the conference. The new SAAPS president is Professor Joleen Steyn-Kotze (based at NMMU in Port Elizabeth); the new vice-president is Professor Pieter Fourie (Stellenbosch University) and the new secretary/treasurer is Professor Jo-Ansie Van Wyk (UNISA). SAAPS was honoured to present Lifetime Achievement Awards to three well respected academics for their valuable contributions to the development of political science in South Africa: Professors Hennie Kotze, Peter Vale and Albert Venter. The 2016 SAAPS National Biennial Conference will be held at the University of the Western Cape.

A strong contingent of South Africans attended the IPSA World Congress in Montréal, Québec in July – one of the largest South African delegations in the event’s history.



South African delegation at the IPSA World Congress in Montréal, Québec.

Pictured from left to right: Pieter Heydenrych (NWU), Hennie Kotze (Stellenbosch University), Chris Isike (University of Zululand), Louwrence Pretorius (independent scholar), Victor Ojajorotu (NWU), Magalie Bourblanc (UP), Sharon Penderis (UWC), Kggame Molohe (NWU), Charl Swart (UWC), Deric Lambrechts (Stellenbosch University), Nusa Tucik (University of Stellenbosch), Dirk Kotze (UNISA) and Joleen Steyn Kotze (NMMU)

SAAPS is pleased to be partnered with the Political Science Association of the UK, the Brazilian Political Science Association and the Australian Political Studies Association, and it looks forward to many fruitful exchanges with these organizations going forward.



Mexican Political Science Association

Modular Program: Preparation for the Adversarial System

AMECIP offers a program for law students and lawyers, government employees and the general public.

Modular Program: Preparation for the Adversarial System
 Based on the New National Code of Penal Procedures

Teachers are certified by the technical secretariat of the Council of Coordination for the implementation of the System of Penal Justice (Setec). All are judges from the state of Morelos, with eight years’ experience in the adversarial system.

Program seminar / “Public image” workshop intended to strengthen non-verbal persuasion skills (20 hours), December 5 to 13, <http://amecip.org.mx/formacion/juicios-orales> (in Spanish).

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Research Committee News

RC12 – Biology and Politics

Call for papers and publications

RC12 on Biology and Politics is organizing a panel/workshop/symposium in conjunction with the 2015 American Political Science Association (APSA) meeting in San Francisco. The meeting runs from September 3 to 6, 2015. We invite proposals for papers as well as offers to serve as panel discussants and chairs. Papers on all topics are welcome, and examples of topics include bioethics, biopolitics and neurobiological aspects of behaviour.

The electronic submission procedure will be announced in the weeks to come. Until then, please forward an abstract of your paper proposal, together with your name, address, academic affiliation and email to Dr. Albert Somit (albertsomit@gmail.com) and Dr. Steven Peterson (sap12@psu.edu).

The deadline for paper proposals is December 1, 2014. Please let Drs. Somit and Peterson know if you be interested in serving as a chair or discussant.

RC12 is working to develop a *Handbook of Biology and Politics*, to be published by Edward Elgar. This publication would provide wide-ranging coverage of the study of biology and politics.

RC12 also edits an annual volume on biology and politics through Emerald Publishing. Volume 12 of this edition will be published later this year under the title *Politics and the Life Sciences: The State of the Discipline*, edited by Robert Blank, Samuel Hines, Odelia Funke, Joseph Losco and Patrick Stewart.

RC18 – Asian and Pacific Studies

International Conference on South Asia, panels at the 23rd World Congress, election and establishment the Asian and Pacific Foundation.

RC18 and Jai Narain Vyas University (Jodhpur, India) under the direction of RC18 board member, Dr. Meena Bardia, a professor at that university, jointly presented the International Conference titled *South Asia on Global Perspective: Democracy, Human Rights and Nation Building* on February 21 and 22, 2014. The conference was a resounding success, drawing more than 500 political scientists from 131 universities in India and 10 countries around the world. A total of 264 papers were presented. The President of India even sent a greeting message. In the opening session, RC18 chair, Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang, delivered the keynote speech.

RC18 staged 13 panels at the 23rd World Congress held in Montréal, Canada from July 19 to 24, 2014. Grammy-winning pianist and RC18 co-chair, Dr. Angelin Chang, presented a successful piano concert before a packed audience at the Palais des Congrès – Montréal Convention Centre, earning a well-deserved standing ovation.

RC18 election results: Teh-Kuang Chang, Angelin Chang and Haroon Khan were elected chair, co-chair and vice-chair, respectively.



From left to right:
Conference director Meena Baedia,
department head Poonam Bawa,
university vice-chancellor
B.S. Rajpurohit, RC18 chair Teh-Kuang
Chang, co-chair Angelin Chang.

The following 16 board members were selected: Meena Bardia, Jai Narain Vyas University (India); Marcelli Burdelski, Polish Political Science Association (Poland); Wuttikorn Chuwattananurak, Naresuan University (Thailand); Hiromi Kabashima, Yokohama National University (Japan); Karin Liebhart, University of Vienna (Austria); Ruth Lusterlo-Rico, University of the Philippines (Philippines); Philomena Murray, The University of Melbourne (Australia); Alexander Nitlin, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (Russia); Suzanne Ogden, Northeastern University (USA); Chan Wook Park, Seoul National University (South Korea); Monica Pires, Universidad de São Paulo (Brazil); Steve Ratuva, University of Auckland (New Zealand); Gopal G. Reddy, Osmania University (India); Geary Sadik, Yilidirim Beyazit University (Turkey); Walter Sanchez, University of Chile (Chile); Bridget Welsh, Asian Barometer Survey (Malaysia).

RC18 established the Asian and Pacific Studies Foundation to mark its 40th Anniversary in conjunction with the 2016 World Congress in Istanbul, Turkey. The foundation also awards outstanding scholars in Asian and Pacific studies, provides travel grants to young scholars intent on attending World Congress events, supports the publication of books on Asian and Pacific studies by members, and organizes international conferences at the regional level as well as other programs related to the advancement of Asian and Pacific Studies.



RC18 chair Teh-Kuang Chang
speaks at the 2014 Montréal
IPSA World Congress

RC18 welcomes public donations to the Asian and Pacific Studies Foundation and encourages countries and institutions the world over to sponsor Angelin Chang's piano concerts as a means to raise funds for the foundation.

RC19 – Gender Politics and Policy

New executive, 2nd ICPP Conference and 3rd ECPG Conference

Since our last newsletter update, the new executive – chair Anne Maria Holli (University of Helsinki, Finland) and vice-chair Jennifer Curtin (University of Auckland, New Zealand) – has been working on several projects meant to advance RC business, with the active assistance of the new board, which consists of members Parvathy Appaiah (India), Judit Fabian and Joan Grace (Canada), Sarah Maddison (Australia), Petra Meier (Belgium), Birgit Sauer (Austria), Lea Sgier (Hungary) and Patricia Lee Sykes (United States).

RC19 will be among the co-sponsors of the Second International Conference on Public Policy, which takes place at the Catholic University of Sacro Cuore in Milan from July 1 to 3, 2015. The event's first edition in 2012 drew more than 1,000 participants. We hope RC19 members will turn out in force for this new conference, which is a joint initiative by several IPSA RCs. Former RC19 chair Melissa Haussman is our representative on the organizing committee for the conference. Incoming vice-chair Jennifer Curtin is also busy organizing a special panel on "Feminist Institutionalism and Gender Equality Policy" in conjunction with FIIN (Feminism and Institutionalism International Network). In addition to the panel, the general call for paper proposals opens on November 15 and closes on January 15. Our hope is that a strong contingent of scholars specialized in gender and public policy will be drawn to the conference, with representation across all its strands and themes.

For Europeans and perhaps most RC19 members around the world, the 4th European Conference on Gender and Politics will undoubtedly be the highlight of 2015. Organized by the ECPR Standing Group on Gender and Politics, the event runs from June 11 to 13 at Uppsala University in Sweden. To continue the initiative undertaken at 3rd ECPG conference, RC19 will again sponsor a roundtable on the state of the art of gender and politics in Uppsala. The proposed roundtable ("Where is Feminist Political Science Going?") promises to attract some of the most prominent scholars worldwide for a thought-provoking discussion on the topic.

RC23 – Elections, Citizens and Parties News and activities

IPSA-ECP analyzes elections and electoral systems, civic activism, and political parties within and across nation-states. The ECP section has been extraordinarily active of late.

Program organizer, Prof. Susan Banducci, organized 20 panels on behalf of IPSA-ECP Research Committee 23 at the IPSA World Congress in Montréal from July 19 to 24, 2014. The wide-ranging panels addressed new developments and their impact on elections, parties and citizens (including the 2007-2008 financial crisis, the rise of emerging economies, and the Arab uprisings), as well as new sources of data (social media, bio-social data or big social data) and the application of innovative methods of studying elections, parties and citizens.

The research committee also held a one-day workshop and cocktail reception, along with a business meeting for purposes of electing new officers in conjunction with the IPSA World Congress in Montréal.

The business meeting saw three new officers elected to lead the section: chair Peter Siavelis (Wake Forest University siavelpm@wfu.edu), vice-chair Anika Gauja (University of Sydney, Anika.Gauja@sydney.edu.au), and program organizer Eric Belanger (McGill University eric.belanger3@mcgill.ca). Other members of the executive board are serving a second term. For further details, please see the executive board: <https://sites.google.com/site/ipsae-cp/executive-board>

Previous events have included a two-day workshop at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (Harvard University) on June 3 and 4, 2013, a one-day pre-APSA workshop in Chicago on August 28, 2013, as well as a workshop, panels and a business meeting in Madrid from July 7 to 12, 2012, in conjunction with the IPSA World Congress.

The section is accepting proposals for inter-conference workshops to be held in conjunction with other meetings scheduled in the in-

terim between ISPA meetings (in 2015), as well as proposals for pre-conference workshops for the 2016 and 2018 ISPA meetings.

RC30 – Comparative Public Policy World Congress and future events

RC30 successfully staged 23 panels at the recent IPSA World Congress in Montréal, more than any other IPSA RC. In terms of offerings and participation, this marks the second consecutive time RC30 leads the way at IPSA's flagship event.

We are pleased to announce that the winner of the RC30/IPSA-JC-PA/ICPA Forum Best Comparative Policy Paper Award has been presented to Caroline Dufy and Alice Nicole Sindzingre for their paper "Successes or Failures of 'Developmental' Policies, Rent and Conditionality: Comparing Russia and Sub-Saharan Africa."

At its business meeting in Montréal, RC30 also took steps to offer a broader selection of panels in Istanbul in 2016, including off-site panels and workshops presented jointly with local partners in Turkey. Stay tuned for further details on these initiatives in 2015.

RC30 continues to play an active role – along with several other IPSA research committees – in planning the next ICPP (International Conference on Public Policy), which will be held in Milan in July 2015. Complete details on this event are available on the ICPP website (<http://www.icpublicpolicy.org/>) and the RC30 website (<http://www.ipsarc30.org/>) and Facebook page.

RC37 - Rethinking Political Development Next inter-Congress workshop

RC37 expects to hold its next inter-Congress workshop in Florida, USA, during the first week of November 2015. As was the case in 2011, the workshop will be hosted by Rollins College in Florida. In the lead-up to the event, a program committee is being formed under RC37 chair Zillur R. Khan. The proposed theme of the workshop is "Rethinking Political Development for Peace and Stability: Consensus Building Strategies."

As co-host of the RC37 workshop (February 1 and 2, 2014, Dhaka, Bangladesh), the Policy Research Institute (PRI) will launch the Bengali version of Zillur Khan's book titled *The Third World Charisma: Sheikh Mujib and the Struggle for Freedom (Bangobondhu Sheikh Mujiber Shammohoni Netritto O Shadhinatar Shangram)* at the PRI conference hall in Dhaka, Bangladesh in January 2015. Also co-hosting RC37's 2014 workshop will be the Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI). The BEI (also located in Dhaka) will launch Zillur Khan's volume (co-edited with Meghna Guhathakurta) titled *Regional Cooperation and Globalization: Bangladesh, South Asia and Beyond* at the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS) in the first week of January 2015.



RC39 – Welfare States and Developing Societies

RC39 went without a convener for an extended period, until a new convener, co-convener and secretary were appointed at the Montréal World Congress. As part of the process of updating its database of active members and members interested in research on the welfare state, RC39 asks all those concerned to

send a brief bio to the convener/co-convener/secretary by December 1, 2014, so that the group can plan ahead to the Istanbul conference in 2016. We are also accepting proposals from individuals interested in holding a joint mid-term conference at their university/institute with RC39. We welcome proposals related to new areas of research, such as the welfare state and climate change, and/or proposals on the well-being of the global community.

Convener/chair: Asha Gupta, ashagupta3452@gmail.com
Co-convener: Natália Sátyro, nsatyro@gmail.com
Secretary: Kerry Ratigan, kratigan@amherst.edu

RC42 – System Integration of Divided Nations

Activities planned in 2015

RC42 plans to present several panels in conjunction with the Korean Political Science Association's biannual congress. The event is slated to take place in the historic city of Gyeongju, South Korea, from August 23 to 25, 2015. Held every two years, this event brings together Korea's leading political scientists as well as guests – often with special expertise in East Asia – from all over the world. The call for papers will be issued in the spring of 2015, together with further details on the event. The panels will be centered on the following theme: “25 Years of Unification in Germany – Lessons and Prospects for Korea.” Under this far-reaching topic, we intend to compare and contrast Germany and Korea as well as other countries and to explore various approaches to theories of unification and system integration. Please contact RC chair Heike Hermanns for details (ipsa.rc42@gmail.com).

RC44 – The Military's Role in Democratization

General Update

RC44's current board is comprised of the following members, elected at the 2014 IPSA World Congress in Montréal:

Marlene Elwell, chair, marlene_elwell@yahoo.com
Sarp Dagçınar, vice-chair, sarpdagcinar@gmail.com
Miroslav Mares, secretary, mmares@fss.muni.cz
Sergio Aguilar, board member, sergioaguilar@marilia.unesp.br
Athansios Hristoulas, board member, ahristou@itam.mx
Katarzyna Krzywicka, board member, katarzynakrzywicka@yahoo.es
Julien Morency-LaFlamme, board member, julien.morency.laflamme@umontreal.ca
Steven Ratuva, board member, s.ratuva@auckland.ac.nz

In discussions held in conjunction with the 2014 IPSA World Congress, the advisory committee studied the possibility of consolidating RCs. Also discussed were means to implement stricter paper selection criteria for the World Congress in the belief that fewer papers will lead to more discussion, and the possibility of holding a pre-conference aimed at improving the quality of papers. Other issues included interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary networking efforts, with an emphasis on RCs supporting diversity in all forms within IPSA. To make recommendations to RC44 on these issues, please contact the RC44 chair.

If you would like to publish the paper you presented at the 2014 IPSA World Congress in Montréal for an RC44 panel, or a paper that comes under RC44's scope of activity, please contact RC44 board member Katarzyna Krzywicka.

The RC44 chair is accepting suggestions for the following activities: RC44 panel themes for the 2016 IPSA World Congress in Istanbul; potential RC44 activities (other than panels) leading up to the next IPSA World Congress; and possible collaborations involving RC44.

RC44 is seeking volunteers to help develop and maintain the IPSA website. Persons who are interested are invited to contact the RC44 chair.

RC48 – Administrative Culture

Call for submissions and new publication



RC48 on Administrative Culture and the Russian Political Science Association (RC on Comparative Politics) cordially invites you to submit proposals for the international seminar on the theme of “Governance of Public Policy: Cultures and Regimes in Networking Contexts.” The event takes place at Saint Petersburg State University in Saint Petersburg, Russia, on June 27 and 28, 2015.

This two-day international seminar is aimed at identifying the cultural and institutional perspectives governing public policy, which constitutes an emerging area of political science. Scientific and practical factors will be weighed to determine the content of the seminar. In terms of the social sciences, attempts will be made to establish the basis for analyzing public policy processes rather than related systems of organization. Practical concerns will be determined by the need to pursue an academic model of public policy regimes based on the evaluation of public policy processes. The novelty of the project lies in the discussion of innovative components of the social scientific subfield (public policy governance) for both research and the assessment of public policy processes. The intent, here, is to foster greater governability and competitiveness among modern states on the international stage and in multicultural contexts. RC48 plans to publish the conference proceedings (“The Governance of Public Policy”) and use the seminar results to address methodological issues related to policy and ultimately improve graduate programs in public policy and administration.

The working languages of the seminar are English and Russian. Some 60 participants are expected to attend.

The deadline to submit paper proposals is March 1, 2015. Details on the accepted proposals and invitation letters will be sent by April 1, 2015.

Please forward an abstract (200 words) along with your name, university, position, contact information and email to: seminarGPP2015@gmail.com

A new book titled “Public Values and Public Administration” has been published; the book is edited by Leonid Smorgunov and Anna Volkova, Moscow, Aspect-Press, 2014, 400 p. (in Russian).

The book was an outgrowth of the international seminar on “Public Values and Politico-Administrative Cultures: Russian and International Contexts,” held at Saint Petersburg State University in Saint Petersburg, Russia on June 21 and 22, 2013. The seminar was jointly organized by RC48 on Administrative Culture and the Russian PSA.



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