

Participation

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IPSA  AISP



25th World Congress of Political Science
25e Congrès mondial de science politique
21-25/07/2018 Brisbane Australia

Borders and Margins



Plenary Speakers

Cynthia Enloe



Patriarchy is Bigger
than Donald Trump

Antony Green & Lisa Hill



Photo: Daniel Bourd



Australia's Democratic Innovations

David P. Forsythe



The Future of Human Rights
in an Era of Narrow Nationalism

Participation

IPSA AISP

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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 3,956 individual members, 101 institutional members and 55 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 3 956 membres individuels, 101 membres institutionnels et 55 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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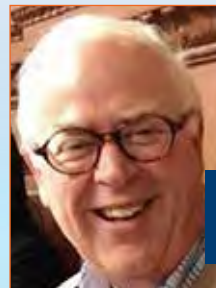
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Congress Features

Letter from the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee

Katharine GELBER

Deputy Head of School and
Chair Teaching and Learning
Committee
Professor of Politics and
Public Policy
School of Political Science and
International Studies
University of Queensland
Australia



Dear Colleagues,

The 25th IPSA World Congress of Political Science marks the first time a World Congress will be held in Australia. We hope you take this opportunity to travel to Brisbane, and further afield to see Australia's sights, before and after the Congress.

We are planning a very exciting Congress. The Congress theme focuses on 'Borders and Margins', one of the global challenges facing the contemporary world. Two other conferences will be incorporated into the proceedings in 2018. All these sessions are open to anyone to submit papers and panels, and the two conferences will be fully integrated into the World Congress. This will provide an outstanding opportunity for international scholars to network with local and regional scholars.

The first is the annual conference of the Australian Political Studies Association, which will organize seven 'AUS' sessions on topics including Comparative Politics, Environmental Politics, Public Policy and Governance, Gender and Sexuality, Political Theory, Media and Politics and Australian Politics.

The second is the biennial Oceanic Conference on International Studies, with nine 'OCIS' sessions on International Theory, International law, International Organizations, Globalization and International Political Economy, Gender in International Politics, International Security, International Ethics, International Development and Politics in Oceania.

A special 'Plenary Session' on 'Australia's Democratic Innovations', organised by the Local Organizing Committee (LOC), will be one of the four main plenaries of the Congress. It will be a distinctive highlight. It will be hosted by Mr Antony Green, Australia's foremost media commentator on elections and electoral systems. Did you know that an effective form of the secret ballot was first introduced in Australia in 1856, and was once called the 'Australian ballot'? Did you know that Queensland was one of the first places in the world, and the first in the British Commonwealth, to introduce compulsory voting in 1915? These and other electoral innovations introduced by Australia will be discussed by Mr Green and Professor Lisa Hill.

The venue for the World Congress is the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre (BCEC), a multi-award winning site within walking distance from the city centre. The BCEC houses one of Australia's most significant collections of Indigenous Central Desert Art, which is on permanent display in the Plaza Gallery. It is also located next to the Southbank Parklands, with beautiful outdoor areas including a beach that is patrolled by lifeguards all year round. There are many restaurants and cultural opportunities nearby, including the Queensland Performing Arts Centre, the Gallery of Modern Art, the Wheel of Brisbane, and outdoor public art exhibitions.

Or you can travel further afield, south to the Gold Coast, north to the Sunshine Coast, or to the Great Barrier Reef.

We look forward to welcoming you to Brisbane in July 2018!

LOC Members



AJ Brown
Griffith University



Michael Di Francesco
Aust NZ School of
Government/University
of New South Wales



Robyn Eckersley
University of
Melbourne



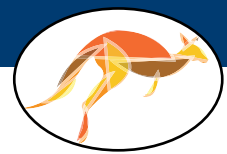
Katharine Gelber
University of
Queensland



Brian Head
University of
Queensland



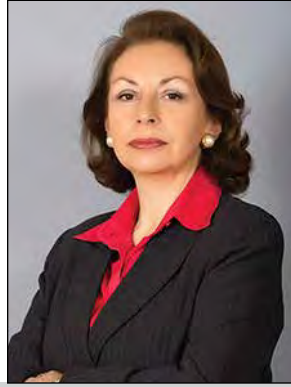
Renee Jeffery
Griffith University



The Politics of Borders & Margins: Political Scientists Convene in Brisbane



Terrell CARVER
Professor of Political
Theory
University of Bristol
United Kingdom



Füsün TÜRKMEN
Professor of International
Relations
Galatasaray University
Turkey

Co-Chairs of the Program Committee for the 2018 IPSA
World Congress of Political Science

Dear Colleagues,

In 2018 IPSA will convene its 25th World Congress to be held 21-25 July, taking 'Borders and Margins' as the Congress theme. While climate-change and rising sea levels present political challenges to national leaders and to the international community, there are also more immediate concerns and crises. Humans-on-the-move and weaponry-in-the-skies constitute critical events for local populations and conundrums for political scientists. The political East and West, the global North and South, traditional moral and intellectual 'orders', and any number of 'natural' hierarchies are increasingly challenged from below as well as from above. Since 9/11 familiar distinctions between peace and war, progress and regress, security and insecurity, public and private, man and woman, citizen and alien, rule of law and executive order, civility and incivility, faith and reason no longer have the former stability through which politi-

cal science and International Relations described and explained the world. Uncertainty and 'exception' are now better political predictors than systemic regularity and past-to-present projection.

These perspectives and issues will be specially highlighted for all World Congress participants in three 'Plenary Sessions', programmed as a daily unique event in the Congress schedule, additional to the special 'Australia's Democratic Innovations' plenary, as described in the letter from the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC). This line-up of events will include the Presidential plenary, organized by IPSA President Ilter Turan; along with plenary lectures by Cynthia Enloe, a foundational figure in feminist political science and International Relations; David P. Forsythe, an authoritative voice in and on the international politics of human rights; and a notable figure from the world of political engagement, to be confirmed.

The Program Co-Chairs are welcoming submissions of panels and papers to 'Congress General Sessions'. These will cover sub-fields within the discipline of political science, such as comparative politics, International Relations, International Political Economy, political theory, and political participation, as well as specialized and topical researches into populism, indigenous politics, minorities, migration, and electoral integrity. Submissions will also be open to all the sessions arranged by the LOC. There will thus be an exceptional opportunity for international political scientists to engage effectively and productively with colleagues from Australia from nearby communities in the southern hemisphere, and from south and south-east Asia as well.

Additionally the World Congress will feature a film series, curated and hosted each day, as well as drop-in 'café' 'Special Sessions' covering professional and early-career development; teaching and assessment issues and 'best practice'; and qualitative and quantitative research methods.

The Program Co-Chairs, together with the LOC and allied organizers, have worked hard to make this an unusually innovative and intellectually exciting World Congress in an outstanding setting, riverside in beautiful Brisbane, capital of the Australian state of Queensland, and gateway to further adventures 'down under'.



Jessica Kirk
University of
Queensland



Stephanie Lawson
Macquarie University



Pippa Norris
Harvard University/
University of Sydney



Sarah Percy
University of
Queensland



Marian Sawyer
Australian National
University



Ryan Smith
University of
Queensland



IPSA is Proud to Announce its first Plenary Speakers for the 25th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

Australia's Democratic Innovations

Australia was the first nation to invent itself through the ballot box. In the 1890s there was popular election of delegates to frame a federal constitution and the result was ratified by referenda. Australia had already become renowned for inventing an effective form of the secret ballot and adult suffrage and Saturday elections were soon to come. Many of Australia's historic reforms have become democratic benchmarks. This plenary will introduce two of Australia's longstanding practices, preferential electoral systems and compulsory voting, and argue their importance for democracy.



Photo: Daniel Boud

Antony GREEN
Adjunct Professor
University of Sydney
Australia

Counting All Opinions: Australian Experience with Preferential Voting

For more than a century, Australian elections have been conducted using preferential methods of voting. Rather than selecting a single candidate or party, voters complete their ballot papers with a rank ordering of candidates. Preferential voting, in both single and multi-member forms, is used to elect representatives for all levels of Australian government.

Single-member preferential voting was advocated as allowing greater choice of candidate while also ensuring elected members had majority support. Its later implementation by conservative parties was in response to the emergence of the trade union aligned Labor Party, whose strong candidate selection procedures gave it an advantage under simple majority voting. A century of elections under preferential voting has shaped the party system by allowing local electoral contests without endangering broader party co-operation, creating more stable coalition arrangements than under simple majority voting. Voters can also reveal their real preferences for new and existing parties without concerns over vote splitting.

In its multi-member form (PR-STV), Australian preferential voting evolved as a method of ensuring broader representation of interests while also encouraging competition between candidates of the same party. Within Australia's strongly bicameral parliamentary system, PR-STV has also evolved away from its candidate-based origins into a novel form of party-based proportional representation.

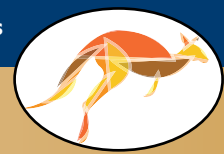


Lisa HILL
Professor of Politics
University of Adelaide
Australia

Compulsory Voting in Australia: Effects, Public Acceptance and Democratic Justification

Compulsory voting has been a major feature of Australian electoral arrangements for almost a century and it has proved to be a very effective and well-tolerated mechanism for maintaining high voter turnout. What explains the relatively high public acceptance of the practice in this country? And what conditions need to hold in other settings for compulsory voting to be an appropriate solution to the problem of low and declining turnout?

There are also normative issues to consider, particularly whether compulsory voting is an unacceptable violation of democratic values, as is often claimed. It is argued that this objection is fatal only if it is agreed that the choice about whether or not to attend a polling place is more important than a range of other fundamental democratic values that compulsory voting can serve, among them: representativeness, democratic legitimacy, political equality, minimisation of elite power, popular sovereignty and inclusiveness. In order to discredit compulsory voting, it needs to be shown that representative democracy is worse off when people are required to vote. Yet, under the right conditions, the reverse seems to be the case.



Cynthia ENLOE
Research Professor
Clark University
USA

Patriarchy is Bigger than Donald Trump

Donald Trump is an unlikely gift to those who benefit from patriarchy. His capacity to dominate the international political stage may be diverting us from devoting serious attention to the more routine, less outrageous forms of patriarchal beliefs, values and relationships shaping today's international politics. Patriarchy is not an ideological abstraction. It is a particular driver of militarization, racial inequities and globalized investments and labor practices. Feminists started honing the questions to make patriarchy in all its mundane forms visible long before celebrity candidates and masculinized authoritarian leaders strode across the current stage.

The Future of Human Rights in an Era of Narrow Nationalism: The Margin for Cross Border Concern and Action

We live in an era that *The Economist* has called the New Nationalism. These political views look very similar to the old nationalisms of circa 1914. Given the power of these nationalisms that are often called populist or nativist or parochial, the question arises as to the future of universal human rights (defined broadly to include the international law of armed conflict). Are international norms and institutions that were originally designed to advance human dignity on a transnational scale destined to fade — if not disappear — because of this renewed emphasis on national greatness, national power, and national welfare? Conversely, will cosmopolitan norms, organizations, and values prove more durable than the pessimists predict? Like Magna Carta from 1215, will the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (and its normative progeny) and the 1949 Geneva Conventions (and their additional Protocols) suffer ups and downs in salience but always be rediscovered at some point? This last view is defended. By starting with a continued emphasis on preventing and responding to atrocity crimes like genocide, crimes against humanity, and major war crimes, we wind up having to deal with many other internationally recognized human rights — both civil-political and socio-economic.



David P. FORSYTHE
Charles J. Mach
Distinguished Professor
of Political Science
University of
Nebraska-Lincoln
USA





Program Structure of the 25th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

The 2018 World Congress will have a rich program which will be coordinated by the Program Co-Chairs Professor Terrell Carver (UK) and Professor Füsün Türkmen (Turkey). The Congress will provide an opportunity to network with global scholars. It will have particularly strong local and regional representation, because it will integrate the annual conference of the Australian Political Studies Association and the biennial Oceanic Conference on International Studies.

Proposals for panels and papers on any subject within political science are welcome. The Congress Theme “Borders and Margins” will be featured in specially organized topical sessions and events.

The 2018 Congress program will be divided into the following sessions. All sessions will be held in either of IPSA’s official languages: English and French.



Program Sessions – Open to Submissions

Research Committee Sessions:

IPSA’s research committees organize panels related to their field of interest.

Panel/paper submissions open to all.

Congress General Sessions:

Sessions encompassing general areas of the discipline, organized by session chairs.

Panel/paper submissions open to all.

Local Organizing Committee Sessions:

Organized by the Australian Political Studies Association and the Oceanic Conference on International Studies.

Panel/paper submissions open to all.

Program Highlights

Plenary Sessions: Keynote speaker lectures

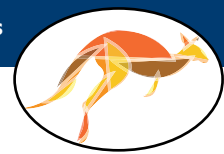
Congress Theme Sessions: Panels and events related to the theme “Borders and Margins”.

Special Sessions: These will include innovative events such as research methods café, professional development café, teaching and assessment café etc.

Award Sessions: Lectures by recipients of IPSA awards, followed by award ceremonies.

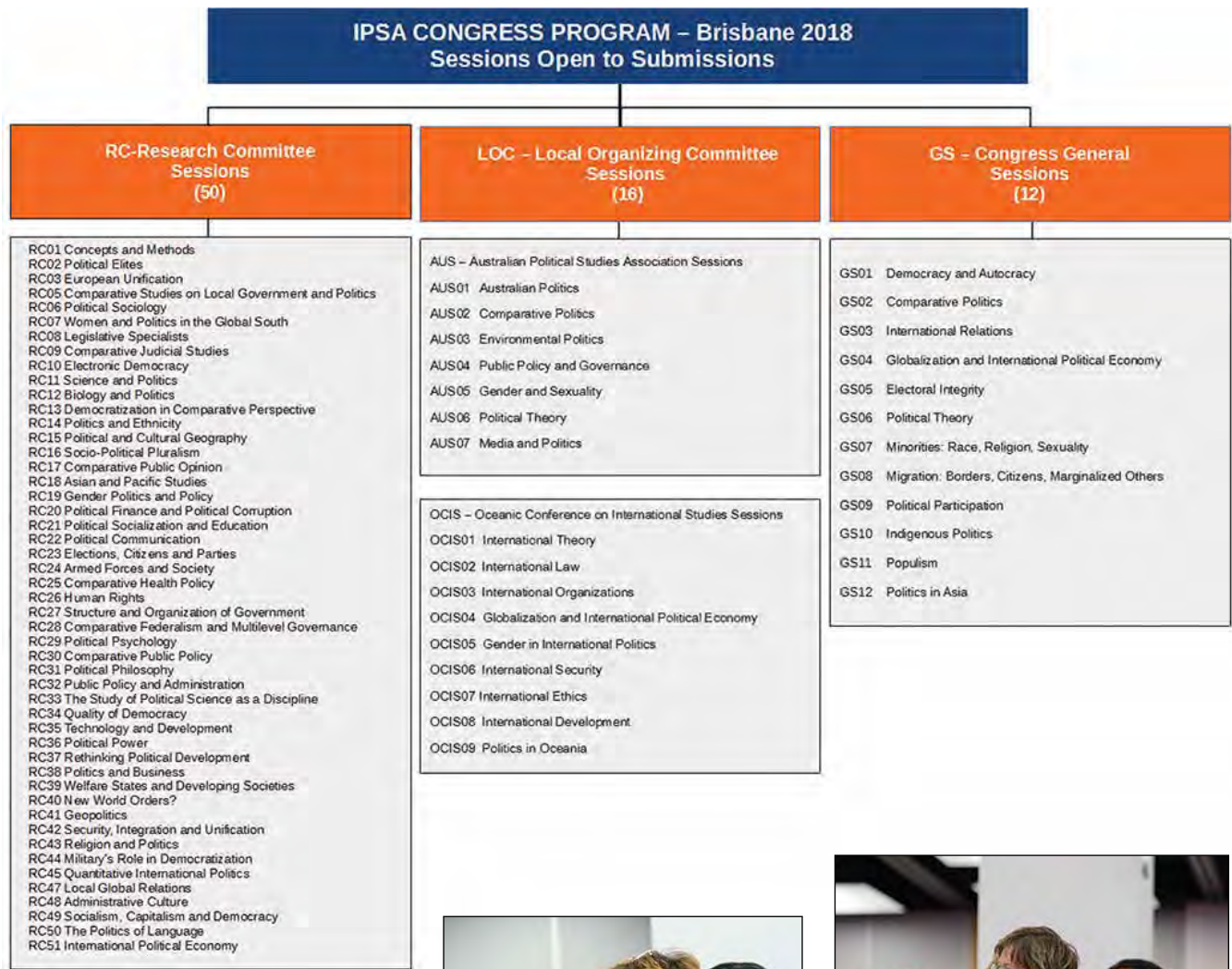
Social Events: A variety of social and cultural events with a local theme, including opening and closing ceremony entertainments, guided city tours etc.

Research Methods Courses: One-day research methods courses by renowned instructors will be offered on 21 July 2018.



We invite you to share your research on issues to which political science can bring important insights. It is an opportunity to once again demonstrate the relevance of political science to political practice.

The website for the 25th World Congress of Political Science is accepting proposals for panels and papers until 10 October 2017. Please visit the website wc2018.ipsa.org for details on the Congress as well as important deadlines and submission guidelines.





Congress Theme: Borders and Margins

The post-Cold War acceleration of globalization and the multi-layered consequences of the 9/11 terrorist attacks have had profound effects on borders. These include empirical borders, such as state, regional, security and “glocal” boundaries that feature on maps and in organizational practices, and also conceptual ones, such as social, cultural, economic, religious, ethnic, sexual and linguistic distinctions that discipline and divide human populations through identity politics and bio-political management.

These borders create margins, through which administrative and military bureaucracies, as well as NGOs, activists, “networks” and more-or-less organized criminals and terrorists operate, empirically and conceptually. Borders between recognized states, de-facto states, sub-states, occupied territories and supra-national governance authorities are spatial creations defined through lines that separate one country, state, province, zone, “union” etc. from another, while borderlands appear to be critical zones at the margins of state control and governing institutions.

However, borders are not simply territorial lines demarcated by road signs, official checkpoints, even barbed-wire fences and fortified walls, but institutions in themselves. They have a dynamic character arising from their formal or informal functions and impacts. At a time when entire regions have been destabilized by the implosion of borders – often imposed by former and current imperialisms rather than arising through freely negotiated or democratic means – these margins are now conflict zones and flash points in national and international politics. Such conflicts and controversies are currently presenting very serious challenges to the international governance of human rights derived from the Universal Declaration of 1948, which reaches its 70th anniversary in 2018.

In the last few decades, the evolution of information technologies has transformed the traditional “border as a barrier” by virtually enclosing people into groups with common identities and interests. These groups are dispersed throughout the globe, and so lack any form of territorial compactness or contiguity. Electronic “connect- edness,” whether in information exchange, e-commerce, international academic work, financialization, security surveillance or criminality, challenges the imposition of physical barriers, bureaucratized checks and migration controls in starkly political terms. The new “Great Firewall of China” is about as ineffective as the old physical Great Wall was, and “leaks” of huge quantities of financial, commercial and security data continue to defy the attempted criminalization of “leakers.” The challenges posed by these global developments – which make headline news when violence erupts or powerful politicians are exposed – invite us to explore the fundamental dynamics of inclusion and exclusion under an all-encompassing theme “Borders and Margins.”

Along with those who constitute the current majority/minority or other identity “mix” within a state, there are also those caught in marginal zones, such as immigrant groups that are physically “inside” but are said by some not to “belong.” They are typically central to a politics of multiculturalism/cosmopolitanism, or nationalism/assimilation, or expulsion/genocide. The politics of “Borders and Margins” has a common centre of gravity: that of “otherness” or “otherization,” which, in turn, determines the borders and creates marginalizations. It is these practices which further determine inequalities of wealth and power, now very extreme in

global terms. “Borders and Margins” offers participants in IPSA’s 25th World Congress broad scientific possibilities within the ethical dimensions through which the discipline operates.

These conjunctions of empirical activities and conceptual claims generate new methodologies in cognate disciplines that political scientists are keen to adopt. The Congress theme should be taken to include further perspectives including history, geography, International Relations, international law, philosophy, sociology, political psychology, cultural studies, feminist and gender studies, queer perspectives, security studies and similarly engaged forms of scientific enquiry. In these fields there are crucial debates on sovereignty and identity, rights and obligations, just and unjust warfare and “interventions,” democratic theory and practice, and international governance, among other areas of concern.

We therefore expect that “Borders and Margins” will thematically unite participants and broaden their understanding of politics. “Borders and Margins” are constitutive of crucial political processes and are therefore a focus for the international political sciences which study them.

Congress General Sessions

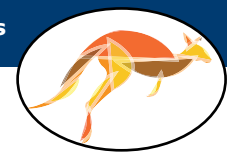
GS01 Democracy and Autocracy

Session chair: Svend Erik Skaaning and Jesús Tovar

Democracy/Autocracy: A Reverse Wave?

Debates among scholars and intellectuals about the condition and future of democracy have become gloomier over the recent decade. According to some observers, we have witnessed a standstill in the global level of democracy, while others identify declining levels of democracy and clear sign of a reverse wave of democratization. Many regimes remain in the hybrid zone between liberal democracy and outright autocracy. In general, the lesson has been that it is easier said than done to establish stable, high-quality democracies. And even the old democracies are these days facing serious challenges with declining levels of trust in political institutions, satisfaction with democracy, electoral turnout, and membership in political parties. At the same time, autocrats are continuously refining their means of repression and legitimation. This session on autocracy and democracy calls for panels and papers that address the trends in and causes or consequences of political regime changes. In particular, we welcome panels and papers that compare recent developments with historical developments, that provide a disaggregated perspective on relationships, that investigate sequences in autocratization and democratization, or compare repression and legitimation strategies in autocracies.





GS02 Comparative Politics

Session chairs: Yuko Kasuya and Yusaku Horiuchi

We invite proposals that investigate topics in the field of comparative politics, especially those related to the Congress theme “Borders and Margins.” Traditionally and predominantly, comparative politics has been the study of political phenomena that occur within national borders. With the acceleration of globalization and the increasingly multi-layered nature of governance, however, studies that focus on cross-border issues are particularly pertinent to the needs of our time. For example, the increased incidence of terrorist attacks around the globe, the growing number of refugees and migrants, and the roles of trans-national activities in civil societies have spurred comparativists to pay greater attention to the margins of state power and areas beyond government control.

This session welcomes proposals with a diverse range of methodological approaches and area coverage. Proposals can adopt inductive or deductive methods of theory formulation, qualitative or quantitative methods of empirical analyses, or any combination of those. Geographically, there will be no “borders” between proposals that study developing and developed countries or between the major world regions. We intend to create panels that assemble proposals with similar themes but methodological and regional diversity.

GS03 International Relations

Session chair: Theo Farrell

This session will host panels that explore major trends and developments in world politics, and reflect on the implications for scholarship and policy. This may include panels on the resurgence of Russia and continued rise of China that explore the implications for regional actors and the global balance of power; panels on the rise of nationalism in western states and on Islamic fundamentalism in Middle Eastern and Asian states, and the nature and impact of identity politics; and panels on the Trump administration, Brexit and the European Union, and the future of the neoliberal world order. The session will aim to ensure that all approaches to the discipline – including critical, feminist, and post-structuralist – are represented in the panels. Panels that address the Congress theme “Borders and Margins” might explore the political, economic, security and ethical dimensions of migration, and especially mass flight from conflict. “Margins” might also be explored from conceptual, spatial, governance, and security perspectives. Panels that combine different conceptual, theoretical, and disciplinary approaches to considering a particular theme or issue will be especially encouraged.

GS04 Globalization and International Political Economy

Session chairs: Shahar Hameiri and Tom Chodor

Many scholars of International Political Economy (IPE) saw the onset of economic globalisation as leading to the eventual withering away of national borders, as governments became powerless to resist an all-conquering tide of globalising capital, spearheaded by multinational corporations and mega-banks. But even as this hyper-globalist thesis was being expounded in the 1980s and 1990s, more sceptical voices in IPE contended that the nation-state remained a powerful actor, capable of harnessing economic globalisation to national development objectives. Recently, the hyper-globalist thesis and its antithesis have been all but abandoned in favour of a more nuanced assessment of the precise political, economic, social and institutional contexts in which flows of finance, investment, trade and people traverse borders in the global political econ-

omy. Scholars of IPE have also studied the manner in which shifts in the global political economy have been transforming the global economic landscape, producing new margins. We welcome panels that analyse the relations between diverse features of the past and current IPE. What is the relationship between globalisation’s ebbs and flows and contradictory tendencies toward the opening up and closing of borders, or the shifting of margins in the global political economy? We also welcome submissions on other topics and themes of concern in IPE, such as international and regional regimes, welfare policies, social and environmental policies, monetary and exchange rate policies, global integration, international trade, international development and equity, international finance, multinational corporations, civil society, and corporate social responsibility. IPE is a theoretically and methodologically diverse field and this session is open to all approaches and themes.

GS05 Electoral Integrity

Session chair: Pippa Norris

Elections are the heart of liberal democracies yet they can be derailed through numerous types of flaws and failures. In some, there are loud cries of fraud. Fake news is disseminated. Voting rights are suppressed. District boundaries are gerrymandered. Campaign finance provides a skewed playing field for parties. Independent media are muzzled. Citizens are ill-informed about choices. Ballotting is disrupted by bloodshed. Official records are hacked. Ballot boxes are stuffed. Vote counts are fiddled. Opposition parties withdraw. Contenders refuse to accept the people’s choice. Protests disrupt polling. Officials abuse state resources. Electoral registers are out-of-date. Candidates distribute largesse. Votes are bought. Air-waves favor incumbents. Campaigns are awash with hidden cash. Political finance rules are lax. Incompetent local officials run out of ballot papers. Incumbents are immune from effective challengers. Rallies trigger riots. Women candidates face discrimination. Ethnic minorities are persecuted. Voting machines jam. Lines lengthen. Ballot box seals break. Citizens cast more than one ballot. Legal requirements serve to suppress voting rights. Polling stations are inaccessible. Software crashes. “Secure” ink washes off fingers.



Courts fail to resolve complaints impartially. Each of these diverse problems can generate contentious elections characterized by lengthy court challenges, opposition boycotts, public protest, or, at worst, deadly violence. These challenges make democratic institutions more vulnerable, corrode public trust, and undermine electoral legitimacy. They heighten the threat of democratic backsliding, and authoritarian resurgence, in countries around the world. This general session welcomes research papers drawing upon diverse methods, approaches and evidence which address the causes and consequences of these issues, and what can be done to overcome these problems, in countries around the world.



GS.06 Political Theory

Session chairs: Syros Vasileios and Adrian Little

In recent years there has been a renewal of interest in new modes of theorizing borders and margins, the impact of information technologies on the notion of borders as barriers, and the contribution of “marginal” groups to meditation on a variety of themes and concepts associated with the evolution of political thought in diverse contexts, such as statehood, sovereignty, citizenship, and global justice. This session seeks to accommodate a variety of approaches to the phenomenon of globalization and the role of borders and margins, including historical, philosophical, legal, normative, feminist, post-colonial, experimental trends. The session encourages presentations in all fields of political theory and political philosophy, including the history of political thought, normative political theory, analytical political philosophy, political ideologies, post-structuralism and other post-foundational methods of political theorizing, democratic theory, applied ethics, international political theory, and comparative political thought. Papers exploring various facets of the Congress theme – the impact of borders and margins on the development of contemporary political and social theory with a focus on e.g. citizenship, immigration, the obligations of states to citizens and non-citizens, and the idea of territoriality as a key feature of the modern state – are particularly welcome.

GS07 Minorities: Race, Religion, Sexuality

Session chair: Dianne Pinderhughes

The theme of the Brisbane Congress “Borders and Margins” is especially compatible with the area of Minorities: Race, Religion, Sexuality. Contemporary developments throughout the world, such as the 2016 Trump election, Brexit, and other Exit possibilities, or the Arab Spring and religious extremism whether in Christian or Islamic movements, have placed challenging demands on national and international agendas. As international economic and political developments have encouraged migration to growing economies and escape from internal conflicts, crossing national borders in the last decades, newly complex populations have also generated increased reactions across many dimensions. Minorities can be characterized categorically and theoretically along lines of racial, religious and gender/sexuality, but they also have complex implications in an array of intersections. Some of these developments are mutually compatible and move in similar directions; others not so much. Margins and marginalization within and without nation states can be explored in a variety of ways. These interactions of the Congress theme with this session on Minorities can be explored across the many components and conceptual approaches within political science that are reflected in IPSA’s research committees. Whether examination of geographic areas, military developments, public opinion, electoral politics, political institutions such as legislatures, judicial systems, political philosophy or theory, there are many ways in which such exploration can occur. Empirical, methodological and theoretical approaches should be addressed in proposals for panels and/or for individual papers.



GS08 Migration: Borders, Citizens, Marginalized Others

Session chair: Yasmeen Abu-Laban

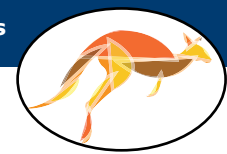
Migration is a structural feature of the international economy and a key component of contemporary globalization. International migration— whether voluntary or forced, wanted or unwanted, temporary or permanent, brain drain or

brain gain— is reshaping the terrain of politics in the twenty-first century. What are the policy trends concerning entry and selection, and what are the consequences for sending, transit and receiving states? How are newcomers treated, and what approaches are taken in relation to settlement, settlement services, integration, citizenship rights and naturalization? How is migration presented in popular, media and partisan discourses, and how do immigrants and refugees express their agency and experiences? What implications does migration carry for identity and belonging, as well as expressions of racism and anti-racism? How are states navigating international obligations (especially regarding refugee flows) in light of understandings of national security and human security? What are the human rights as well as ethical considerations relating to borders, surveillance and migration management/control in a world characterized by profound inequities? Individual paper and panel proposals are welcome covering all topics relating to the manifold causes, effects and consequences of contemporary migration as well as the evolving responses to migration by international organizations, regions, states, cities as well as non-governmental organizations, parties and publics. In light of the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and contemporary movements for decolonization and land restoration, what efforts have or can be made to foster dialogue between Indigenous peoples and newcomers in settler-colonial contexts, and how should the relationships between Indigeneity, migration and borders be theorized?

GS09 Political Participation

Session chairs: Ariadne Vromen and Anika Gauja

This session seeks papers and panels on political participation and political organisations, broadly defined. In an era of both increasing disaffection with traditional political parties and the emergence of new groups and political movements, it becomes more imperative than ever that we understand, conceptually and empirically, what drives processes of individual participation, mobilisation, and organisation. Added to this context is the widespread use of digital technologies, by a range of political actors that either complement or replace traditional modes of participation. We are particularly interested in panels and papers that take a comparative approach to understanding the contemporary context and practice of participation and political organisations. It is only via comparison among and between advanced democracies and emerging democracies that we can understand if we are witnessing dramatic changes in the way citizen-based politics occurs, and a significant decoupling between state and society actors.



GS10 Indigenous Politics

Session chair: Morgan Brigg

This session is jointly chaired by local Indigenous elder Dr Mary Graham, (Kombumerri). Indigenous peoples have constituted and practised political orders long before the emergence of the Greek or European civilisations that are usually taken as the starting points for prevailing approaches to reflections upon politics. And although colonialism has inflicted incredible damage upon Indigenous societies, Indigenous peoples have in recent decades re-gathered and remobilised in local, national and international fora, including through United Nations processes connected with the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Scholarship, too, is on the move, with Indigenous politics a burgeoning and challenging topic in political science and cognate disciplines. As interest in questions of Indigenous politics grows, both novel and enduring themes require attention. Questions range from how Indigenous understandings of politics and knowledge extend or challenge extant political science to the challenges of policy development and service delivery. We suggest the following thematic panels, but remain open to others according to interests of prospective participants:



- Knowledge and theory: the politics of knowledge production; decolonising the discipline; Indigenous political philosophy and political theory.
- Land and resource extraction: dispossession and reclaiming; land rights; politics of mining.
- Reconciliation and dialogue: politics of recognition; facing colonial legacies; negotiating conflict across difference.
- Indigenous transnationalism: international rights frameworks and conventions; international Indigenous collaborations.
- Climate and environment: Indigenous relations to land; the “anthropocene”; climate change.
- Economic development: Relations with capital; Indigenous middle class; Indigenous enterprise.
- Constitutions and legal systems: Constitutional recognition/reform; Indigenous justice, courts, and conflict management.
- Policy and service delivery: Entanglements with dominant orders; Indigenous organisations governance; service delivery modalities and innovations.

GS11 Populism

Session chairs: Maria Esperanza Casullo and Mark Devenney

Following the financial crises of the past two decades there has been a resurgence of populist politics across the globe. In both its left-wing and right-wing versions populist parties and leaders are appealing to “the people” against corrupt financial and political elites. The diversity of populist leaders and movements has challenged pre-existing political categories. The subsequent explosion in populism research has ranged from wide-ranging theoretical and conceptual debates, to careful empirical analyses of political movements loosely categorized as populist. There is exciting work underway on subjects such as gender and populism, subnational populism, the economics of populism, and populism and the media.

This session of multiple panels brings together leading scholars of populism from across the globe to examine and explain this global phenomenon. We welcome proposals for complete panels and individual papers which address the competing theoretical analyses of populism and the wide ranging set of phenomena classified as populist.

Topics might include, but are not limited to:

- What happened to Latin American Populism? The rise and decline(?) of left-wing populisms across a continent
- The Politics of Debt and the Rise of Populism
- The Populist Politics of Southern Europe
- Who are the People?
- Is Populism Democratic? Is Democracy Populist?
- Populisms of the Right and Left: Conceptual and Empirical Differences
- Populism beyond Nationalism?
- Rhetoric versus Reason: Populism’s Challenge
- From Modi to Duterte: Populism, Nationalism and the Politics of Security
- Comparative Populisms
- Populism’s Borders?
- The Economic Policies of Populist Movements
- Historical Precedents ranging from Athenian Demagogues to the Populus Romanus; the Know-Nothings to The People’s Party
- Transnational Populisms
- Populism in Dispute: Theoretical Debates
- When the Strong Man is a Woman: Populism and Gender
- Populists in Government: Can there be a Populist State?
- Populists and the Old and New Media.
- Subnational Populism
- Populist Parties

GS12 Politics in Asia

Session chairs: Kanishka Jayasuriya and Garry Rodan

We welcome papers on the politics in Asia including issues of electoral politics, new forms of authoritarianism, law and politics, and considerations of innovative forms of political participation and representation. Particularly invited are panels and papers that will focus on the relationship between distinctive patterns of capitalist transformation, the impacts of this on politics and states in Asia – including the emergence of new social forces, ideologies, public policies, and conflict. This extends to papers analysing the manifestation of new patterns of authoritarian rule and populist politics in both old and new and democracies, including the use of national security legislation, contestation over social policy and the rise of nationalist politics, and the use of extra judicial instruments. Panels may include comparative analyses of these themes with developments in other regions such as Latin America.



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Yves Schemeil

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US Racial and Ethnic Politics: an Introduction

Dianne Pinderhughes

Coming soon



Teoría Política

Fernando Vallespín

Coming soon



Comparative Research Designs and Methods

Dirk Berg-Schlosser

Coming soon



Understanding Political Concepts

Mauro Calise & Werner Patzelt

Coming soon

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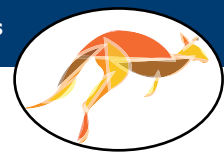
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Indigenous Politics: Self-Regard and Relations with Mainstream Australia from the Brisbane Region

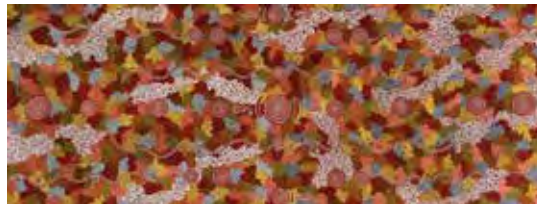
Dale RUSKA (Goenpul), **Morgan BRIGG** (University of Queensland, Duggai¹), **Mary GRAHAM** (Kombumerri²), **Lyndon MURPHY** (Jiniburra), and **Alex BOND** (Kabi kabi)

Aboriginal political systems and governance derive from our ancient connection to our lands. Through long occupation and ownership, our peoples of the Brisbane region developed sophisticated systems of Law and a custodial ethic governing our relationship to land, as did hundreds of peoples across the continent. Our shared cosmology tells us that people come into being through Countries that are alive and sentient.

Country holds the continuing presence of ancestors and the Dreaming, the system, both rigorous and poetic, for supporting an ordered and ethical existence. Through our political systems and law we inherited responsibilities and obligations relating to each other and our Countries. This provided for how we lived, what we believed, the structuring of society, culture, kinship and ownership of our land.

In recent times, which represent a small fraction of our ancient history, everything about who and what we are has been disrupted. As a result of colonial invasion and the exploitation of our lands, we have been confronted with gross disregard. We were antagonised by occupation of our ancient lands, the abuse of our principles of obligation and responsibility, and of our customs and culture.

Though our resistance was strong, the power of the colonisers overwhelmed our people. In the decades that followed, our discontent and challenges have often fallen on deaf colonial ears. We have grappled with depredations and iniquities through colonising frameworks of protection and segregation, assimilation, self-determination, and new paternalism.



Two Dreamings - Michael Nelson Tjakamarra, Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre Indigenous Art Collection

The continuing pattern of our struggle is multifaceted, but is also fundamentally unbalanced. Imbalance arises partly because our political systems have been badly damaged through genocidal policies and practices. Imbalance is exacerbated, and persists, because the colonisers and then Australian state have wilfully rebuffed us and our offers to negotiate, and because Australians have not been able to understand and respect us and our social and political systems.

But we too are part of this imbalance. In our efforts we have had to rely upon the ideas and systems of the colonials that became the contemporary Australian state and its forms of governance. We have sought citizenship, recognition, and self-determination. Through these and other notions we have achieved some rights and progress, but these have been secured on the terms of the Australian state.

Our relationship with mainstream Australia has been based on conversion rather than a conversation. Australians have not met us halfway in conversation but have instead extended their sympathies and asserted their jurisdiction in ways that continue to encircle us. Their sympathies and jurisdiction channel our agency in the dual role of captives and captors – we demand our rights in white terms and then impose these rights on our people.

We do not pay enough attention to the structure and dynamics of our relationship with mainstream Australia, to properly understanding it, and to challenging Australians – and ourselves – to recalibrate this relationship away from conversion and into conversation. We continue with this destructive relationship even though we know enough about how it operates to understand that it is deficient for recognizing and talking across difference, and for improving our situation and our relationship with mainstream Australia.

If we want to be Original Peoples then we must accept our obligations to Country and each other, and our Law, morality and political systems, and bring that to bear in the relationships amongst ourselves and with mainstream Australians. We must enable ourselves to represent the principles of our originality. Only then can we arrive at a process of understanding our meaning and our destiny as Lawful people of our many Countries, and recalibrate the relationship we share with Australians.

Mainstream Australia should acknowledge this need as resulting from a history of colonial imposition, and allow the space for the articulation of Aboriginal terms of reference. By stepping back from continued paternalistic imposition through political and legal exploitation and supporting the development of self-regard for Aboriginal political systems, mainstream Australia can help to lay the foundations for a different future.

Isolation and separatism are, of course, not possible. But we can carve out the space to express and revitalize the principles of our originality, walking

this path alongside Australians where they want to understand themselves and to enter into conversation with us. Only through these means will we be able to reclaim political self-regard and dignity.

Our responsibility is to represent and enliven our principles, especially regarding our political systems and relation to Country, as the basis for a conversation between two peoples and a changed relationship with Australians. The associated work, which is happening in various places throughout Australia, arises spontaneously through Country and among us. It arises as part of our heritage and obligations, and is the necessary foundation for resurgence that is underway among Indigenous peoples in different parts of the world.

We are beginning this work in the Brisbane region in partnership with academics. This partnership represents a foundational meeting point, because it recognizes that Aboriginal people developed a political philosophy thousands of years before other peoples began reflecting upon politics, and that such a philosophy cannot be subsumed by White Australian or European knowledge. Such exchange is vitally necessary to regenerate our Law, morality and political systems, and to develop a balanced relationship with mainstream Australians.

1- Duggai – Kombumerri language term for whites
2- University of Queensland



Brisbane: Australia's New World City

A visit to Brisbane is a chance to immerse yourself in the very best of Australia.

As Australia's "New World City", Brisbane is a place that embraces you in a warm welcome and entices you to explore its rich array of cultural experiences.

Built on the banks of a gently curving river, Brisbane came into being long before the state of Queensland was established, when intrepid Surveyor General John Oxley named the river he discovered after the Governor of New South Wales – Thomas Brisbane – in 1823.

Before European settlement in 1824, Aboriginal clans, namely Jagera and Turrbal, lived along the Brisbane River. It is not known how long they resided in this area but it is believed Aboriginal tenure in Australia dates back about 40,000 years.

Civilian occupation of the area began in 1842, and by the late 1880s Brisbane became the main site for commerce, and the capital-to-be began to develop distinct architectural features and culture.

Today, Brisbane is a modern, globally connected city with a population of 2.2 million and a \$146 billion economy. As Australia's third largest capital city, and the closest capital to Asia, Brisbane has rapidly emerged as an influential leader in the Asia Pacific – a position affirmed with its successful hosting of the G20 Leaders Summit in 2014.

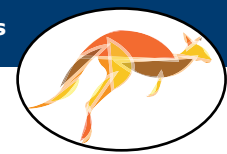
With its thriving economy, stable political environment and pro-business approach, Brisbane is attracting massive levels of investment. The city is set to surge ahead in the next five years as major projects and infrastructure work with a combined value of more than \$10 billion gets underway – boosting its tourism, retail and residential offerings.

Since the Brisbane City Council announced an infrastructure charges incentive to attract new hotels to Brisbane in 2013, 18 new hotels have opened doors with another nine under construction.



Gallery of Modern Art





Now Brisbane has thousands of new hotel rooms to meet demand from record numbers of domestic and international visitors who are flocking to the city for conferences, cultural attractions, and a year-round calendar of major events from the World Science Festival Brisbane to the Brisbane Global Rugby Tens and Brisbane International tennis tournament.

Many of these new hotels offer state-of-art conference facilities, adding to the city’s wide choice of event spaces including the landmark Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre, voted “the world’s best convention centre 2016-18” by the International Association of Congress Centres.

Known for its brains as well as its beauty, Brisbane is a major Asia Pacific research and innovation hub, attracting talent and skills from across the globe. The city is home to the largest medical research centre in the southern hemisphere – the Translational Research Institute - along with one of the world’s foremost cancer research facilities – QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute.

One of the country’s highest employers in food and agriculture, Brisbane also houses Australia’s first dedicated Health and Food Sciences Precinct and an Ecoscience Precinct. Together, these host a combined 1,200 scientists and researchers working in a range of health and food science disciplines.

As Australia’s most sustainable city with a 100 per cent carbon neutral council, Brisbane is delightfully clean, green and easily walkable. Stretching 17 hectares along the Brisbane river, South Bank with its inner-city beach and lush parklands provides tranquillity and entertainment in equal measure. The culture-rich precinct also houses Australia’s largest Gallery of Modern Art, Queensland Art Gallery, Queensland Museum and Queensland Performing Arts Centre.

Add to this an enviable subtropical lifestyle gifting 283 days of sunshine every year, and it’s easy to see why Brisbane maintains a youthful and energised spirit. A haven for foodies and lovers of the alfresco lifestyle, the city’s dining and bar scene is flourishing with a mix of riverside hatted restaurants, hidden laneway brasseries, night food markets and vibrant rooftop bars.

Those seeking a quintessential Australian experience will also be spoilt for choice. Many bucket list experiences can be found in Brisbane and the surrounding region from cuddling a koala, to feeding wild dolphins, relaxing on an idyllic island or hiking in World Heritage-listed rainforests. Brisbane is also the closest capital city to the Great Barrier Reef.

With so much happening in Brisbane now, there’s never been a better time to visit for business or pleasure.



Streets Beach at South Bank



Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary



Eleven Rooftop Bar



South Bank Arbour





Practical Information for Travelling to Brisbane



The following information on entry and exit requirements has been obtained from the Australian authorities. These requirements are current as at July 2016 however they are subject to change at any time. Therefore we suggest that you keep up to date with the requirements via the Australian Department of Immigration website. It is the traveler's responsibility to check the requirements for up-to-date information.

All travelers entering Australia, who are not Australian citizens, must hold a valid Travel document (typically a passport) and must have a valid Australian Visa. There are various types of Visas available for visiting Australia, depending on factors such as length of stay, your passport, your current location and the purpose of your visit.

Visa application forms are available on the Australian Department of Immigration website and many applications can be lodged online. Details of how to apply are included in the information about the particular visa you wish to apply for. For more information and a list of Visas please visit the website www.border.gov.au/Trav/Visa-1/Visa-listing.

It is recommended that delegates allow a minimum of 3 months to apply for their visa before arriving in Australia, to allow time for visa processing. When applying for your visa you may require documentation showing your accommodation in Australia, proof of conference attendance, or a proposed itinerary. In addition, they may also require you to show that you are in possession of sufficient funds for your stay in Australia.

When entering Australia you must also be aware of what you can and cannot bring into the country. You should make yourself aware of the duty-free concession limits and what to experience when travelling through Australian Airports.

Money and Taxes

Australia's national currency is the Australian dollar. All major credit cards are widely accepted in Australia. Visit www.xe.com for current exchange rates.

Currency exchange is available at banks, hotels and international airports. Australian banks offer the same range of services typical in other western nations, and Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) are widespread, although facilities may be limited in remote towns and the Outback.

Australia has a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 10 per cent. You may be able to claim a refund for the GST paid on goods if you have spent AUD\$300 or more with a single business, no more than 60 days before departing Australia. Tourist Refund Scheme facilities are located in the departure area of international terminals.

Travel & Health Insurance

The Congress does not provide insurance to delegates. We strongly recommend that you take out insurance policies to cover medical and travel expenses. If necessary, consult your travel agent. Remember to bring your insurance policy details and emergency contact numbers with you.



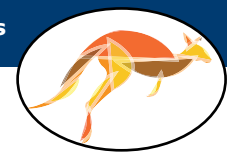
Health & Safety

Australia is generally a safe destination with travellers enjoying unhindered travel experiences in terms of their personal safety and security. The stable political system, well-maintained roads, low crime rate and high standard of health make it a safe and easy country to explore.

Australia's public health care system is called Medicare and Australian hospitals provide world-class medical facilities and standards of care. The Australian Government has reciprocal healthcare agreements with some countries for medically necessary treatment while visiting Australia, however it is best to check your eligibility before you leave home and have appropriate travel insurance to cover your stay in Australia.

No special immunisations or vaccinations are required to visit Australia. However, regulations and medical advice can change at short notice, so check with your doctor and the Australian Department of Health (www.health.gov.au/) before you leave home.





Transportation, Venue and Accommodation

Getting around Brisbane

Getting from the airport to your hotel is made easy by travelling on Brisbane's Air Train. The Air Train operates from the airport to the city every 15 minutes. It only takes 20 minutes. A train is available direct from the airport to the Convention Centre (South Brisbane Station).

Getting around South East Queensland using public transport is easy using TransLink buses, trains, ferries and trams. All public transport services in Brisbane are reliable and safe to use.

Go Card is TransLink's electronic ticket to fast, easy and convenient travel. Go Card can be used on all TransLink services including the AirTrain. Go Card is cheaper than the cost of a paper tick-



CityCycle

et, convenient to manage, easy to top up and use, and available for adults, children, concessions and seniors. Go Cards can be purchased at the Brisbane Airport or at various locations in the city.

CityCycle is a bike hiring service in Brisbane that is available 24 hours 7 days a week. There are over 150 CityCycle stations available across the Brisbane city area. CityCycle stations are located in close proximity to each other and every station has a minimum of 10 bike racks making it an easy, reliable and convenient transport option. You can hire a CityCycle bike at any station within the network and a rider's helmet is included. You can hire a bike for 24 hours for as little as \$2 AUD.

If you prefer getting around by Taxi, it is easy to flag one down on the street, or at dedicated taxi ranks available throughout the city. Most major hotels will have a taxi stand nearby.

Congress Venue

The 25th World Congress of Political Science will be held at the Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre, located in the South Bank, Brisbane's premier lifestyle and cultural destination. South Bank stretches from Queensland Art Gallery and Gallery of Modern Art in the north to the Queensland Maritime Museum in the south and is famous for its diverse mix of entertainment, recreation and leisure activities that are all within walking distance of each other.

Congress Accommodation

IPSA has negotiated special accommodation rates for delegates at a range of hotels located in Brisbane. The accommodation venues are all within close proximity to the Congress venue and offer room rates for all budgets. All advertised hotels are within walking distance to the central business district (CBD), close to restaurants, museums, local attractions and shopping outlets.

Please note that IPSA will not be held responsible for any cancellation fees. We suggest upon booking a hotel, that you familiarize yourself with the particular hotel's cancellation fees, policies and rate inclusions. Items such as WIFI and parking are not always included in the room rate and may be additional extras.

Delegates who are unable to attend the Congress are responsible for notifying the hotel and cancelling their reservations. Please visit the Congress website at wc2018.ipsa.org for more information.



Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre



A History of the Australian Political Studies Association

Marian SAWER
Australian National University
Australia



Political science largely developed in Australia after World War II. At first it was mainly influenced by the British tradition of eclectic institutionalism, as can be seen by the adoption of the name 'political studies' rather than 'political science' for its association. The decision to form the Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) was taken following a seminar at the Australian National University to mark the jubilee of federation, organised by constitutional lawyer and federalism scholar Geoff Sawyer.

The Association was formally established in 1952 and became an IPSA member in 1953. It changed its name to 'Australasian Political Studies Association' in 1965 to recognise the participation of New Zealand political scientists, but reverted to its original name in 2007. In the meantime, New Zealand had established its own association, the New Zealand Political Studies Association.

APSA established its journal *Politics* in 1966. It was retitled the *Australian Journal of Political Science* in 1990, signalling the increasing influence of North American approaches to the discipline. The first APSA conference was held in 1957 and there have been annual conferences since 1961. These are hosted by departments around Australia and, during the 'Australasian' period, occasionally in New Zealand. They are not to be confused with the much larger American PSA conferences.

In 2017 the Australian PSA membership was still under 400, although a recent conference organised by Pippa Norris and Richard Frank at the University of Sydney (2014) attracted over 570 participants. For more than a decade the conferences have been preceded by a postgraduate workshop introducing students to professional issues such as getting published.

The Postgraduate Students Caucus has representation on the APSA Executive, as does the Women's Caucus and the Standing Committee on International Relations. International relations has had a growing presence within Australian political science. Of the 95 full professors of politics located in February 2016 in Australia, just over 30 per cent were International Relations/International Political Economy specialists.

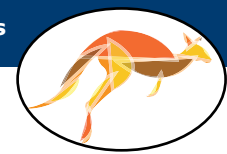
The APSA Women's Caucus was founded by Carole Pateman and Marian Sawyer in 1979 and today maintains a Facebook page with excellent coverage of gender and politics issues. The most recent of the diverse prizes and awards offered by APSA is the Carole Pateman Prize awarded biennially for the best book on gender and politics. Another part of her legacy is the convention (since 1998) of alternating men and women in the position of APSA President.

APSA has a number of research groups. The first to be established (in 2011) was the Research Group on Environmental Politics and Policy. This research group was a successor to the Ecopolitics Association of Australasia, which had been organising ecopolitics conferences since 1986. Australia claims the first environmental political party in the world, founded in Tasmania in March 1972, and green politics and policy are a longstanding interest of Australian political science. Other APSA research groups are those on Policy Studies, Quantitative Methods and Political Organisations and Policy. The latter has a lively blog called POP POLITICS AUS. It covers the growing role of Internet-based political participation – the online campaigning group GetUp! has far more members than all the Australian political parties put together

Overlapping with APSA are a number of specialist associations, often bringing together political scientists and policy practitioners at regular conferences or other events. These associations include the Institute of Public Administration Australia, which long predates APSA, having a history going back to 1928. There is also the Australasian Study of Parliament Group (from 1979), the Public Policy Network (from 1992), the Australian International Political Economy Network (from 2007) and the Electoral Regulation Research Network, which inherited the work of the Democratic Audit of Australia in 2012.

One major project within Australian political science has been the Australian Election Study (AES) at the Australian National University. The AES was established by Ian McAllister in 1987 and has conducted surveys after every federal election since. Australia was also a founding member of the cross-national group, the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, chaired by McAllister from 2004 to 2009.





Other recent large-scale projects have included the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance at the University of Canberra, headed by John Dryzek a leading global scholar in this area. His Centre has inaugurated biennial deliberative democracy summer schools in addition to its other research activities. Another project with global reach is the Electoral Integrity Project based at the University of Sydney and Harvard University, headed by Pippa Norris. Its wide range of international sponsors includes IPSA.

As will be seen from the 2018 Congress program, Indigenous politics has been an increasing focus for Australian political science, although much of the research is conducted in interdisciplinary centres. Work on Indigenous politics has often drawn on Foucauldian concepts of discourse and governmentality imported and developed in Australia by Barry Hindess.

Australia has played an active role in IPSA over the years, sometimes described as 'punching above its weight'. In 1988 the Australian PSA nominated its former president, Carole Pateman, then at University of Sydney, to the IPSA Executive Committee (EC). More than anyone, she was responsible for renovating the previously male-dominated character of IPSA. In 1991 she became the first woman to be IPSA president. Later she became President of the American PSA (2010).

Co-founder of the APSA Women's Caucus with Pateman was Marian Sawyer, who also went on to be APSA President and later IPSA Vice-President for Asia and the Pacific. In 2016, Kath Gelber, who had been responsible for the successful bid to hold the 2018 World Congress in Brisbane, became the third Australian candidate to be elected to the IPSA EC. She is also a former APSA President and continues on the APSA Executive as part of her role as Chair of the Local Organising Committee for the Brisbane Congress.

In December 2016 Gelber hosted an IPSA EC meeting in Brisbane, which was very productive despite visa problems that meant that some EC members and the IPSA Executive Officer were unable to attend. This was an early warning signal that participants in the 2018 Congress should lodge their visa applications at least three months before the Congress.

As well as achieving a presence on the IPSA Executive, APSA members have contributed disproportionately to the world of IPSA Research Committees. Those who have taken on important roles include Hal Colebatch (RC38 Politics and Business and, particularly, RC32 Public Policy and Administration); Stephanie Lawson

(RC14 Politics and Ethnicity and RC31 Political Philosophy); Marian Sawyer, Sarah Maddison and Jennifer Curtin (RC19 Gender Politics and Policy); Marian Simms (the former RC52 Gender, Globalization and Democratization); Aynsley Kellow and John Mikler (RC38); Pippa Norris and Anika Gauja (RC23 Elections, Citizens and Parties).

As we have seen, International Relations has been a growth area in Australian political science and many International Relations specialists are members of the International Studies Association. Since 2004 there have been biennial regional conferences called the Oceanic Conference on International Studies (OCIS). In 2018, OCIS will be one of the components of the IPSA World Congress, along with the annual APSA conference. This will be an historic bringing together of sometimes divergent elements of the discipline and highly appropriate to a theme in which domestic and international politics are inextricably interwoven.

Welcome to international participants in the Brisbane Congress by Jenny Lewis, current President of Australian PSA



Jenny Lewis

The Australian PSA is very much looking forward to welcoming delegates to Brisbane for the IPSA World Congress in 2018. This is a wonderful opportunity for colleagues who have not yet ventured to this part of the world to make the trip. It promises to be a most stimulating, friendly, and topical congress, and the local organising committee led by the energetic Kath Gelber, are working hard to ensure this. As Australian PSA will be running concurrently, there will be many opportunities for new conversations and exchange across the many sub-disciplines represented in Australian

PSA's growing list of research groups. The theme of the Congress – Borders and Margins – is one that is growing more relevant every day, for Australia and for the world. On behalf of APSA, I encourage you to join us and look forward to seeing you in Brisbane in July 2018.





Refugees, States, and the Study of Politics

William MALEY

Professor of Diplomacy
Asia Pacific College of
Diplomacy, The Australian National
University
Author of *What is a Refugee?*
(New York: Oxford University
Press, 2016)



When US President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order number 13,769 on 27 January 2017, 'Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States', one immediate victim was the International Studies Association. The ISA annual conference had long been scheduled to be held in Baltimore the following month. The conference went ahead, but a number of participants were unable to enter the United States in order to take part.

The danger that the Executive Order would imperil the operation of state universities proved to be one of the bases upon which federal courts subsequently accorded standing to US states to challenge its validity. This episode serves to remind us that academics can be as vulnerable as anyone else when they seek to travel to different parts of the world in order to undertake the responsibilities of their profession. Political scientists from western states normally have the luxury of travelling the world more-or-less unimpeded, but this is not the case for colleagues from developing countries. And there is probably no individual more vulnerable than the scholar who happens also to be a refugee.

It is no surprise that students of politics have figured prominently in the ranks of political exiles in the past: the critical perspectives that political scientists can offer may be distinctly unwelcome to autocratic or totalitarian rulers. What is slightly more surprising is the relatively small number of political scientists who have focused centrally on the refugee experience. Landmark contributions have been made by political scientists such as John G. Stoessinger, Gil Loescher, Astri Suhrke, Claudena M. Skran, Matthew J. Gibney, Megan Bradley and Alexander Betts. However, much more of the rich literature on the refugee experience has emanated from international law, sociology and – increasingly – the domain of 'refugee studies'.

Yet the predominance of other disciplines in refugee studies does not mean that refugee flows are of no interest to political scientists with different areas of concern. The so-called European refugee crisis of 2015, which saw very large numbers of asylum seekers arriving in Greece and Italy, was not so much a 'refugee' crisis as a crisis of domestic politics. In a number of European countries parties of the far right seized the opportunity to stoke fear of 'the Other' as a way to bolster their support. For example, when political scientists come to analyse the March 2017 Dutch elections, they

will be drawn almost inexorably to a consideration of how apprehension about refugees did or did not contribute to the performance of Geert Wilders and his *Partij voor de Vrijheid*.

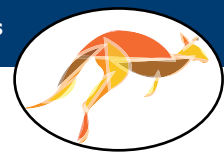
Yet refugees should be of interest to analysts of politics in a deeper and more enduring sense as well. The 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 *Protocol* define a refugee as any person who:

owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

The Convention definition of a refugee is a broad one, insofar as it does not limit refugee status to those who have been victim of actual persecution by a state. But it is a narrow one, insofar as its emphasis on persecution seems to exclude those who are victims of armed conflict or generalised violence. What is particularly striking, however, is that the definition makes it very clear that refugees are creatures of a system of states. The notions of 'nationality' and 'country of nationality' are absolutely central to it. In a very real sense, refugees are both a product of the Westphalian order, and the same time a symptom of the failure of the Westphalian order to provide an appropriate protective mantle for all those individuals who fall within it. Refugees supply a timely reminder that many states historically have been constituted by violence, and have not hesitated to direct the instruments of violence against vulnerable people within their boundaries.

It is equally the case, however, that mass refugee movements are phenomena of quite recent provenance. The Peace of Westphalia was concerned with borders rather than with border control – indeed, it reaffirmed the *jus emigrandi* from the Peace of Augsburg of 1555. Moreover, as Charles S. Maier has demonstrated in his recent book *Once Within Borders: Territories of Power, Wealth, and Belonging since 1500*, the consolidation of border controls was not an 'event', but a complex, gradual and laborious process. When borders posed little barrier to movement, there was little need even to think about refugees: it was much more common to think of political exiles such as Marx or Lenin. Thus, whilst the term 'refugee' can be traced back to the flight of the Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the phenomenon of mass refugee movement is much more recent. It is associated with the aftermath of the Bolshevik revolution of October 1917, when around a million people fled Russia, mostly for western Europe but some to Harbin in China.

The figures for refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons have waxed and waned since that time, but as of 2017, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that worldwide, some 65.3 million people are forcibly displaced, of whom some 21.3 million are refugees. It is sobering to note that these numbers exceed by a wide margin the



populations of many states in the modern world. It is equally important to note that whilst refugees can be characterised in various ways – as ‘acute’ refugees, as ‘anticipatory’ refugees, and as ‘refugees *sur place*’ – each and every refugee has his or her own story, which deserves to be heard, recognised, and respected.

The system of states may create refugees, but refugees would be unwise to rely on states to come to their rescue in times of need. The history of the 1930s provides an awful warning of how domestic political concerns, or bureaucratic preoccupation with process rather than outcomes, may lead to indifference to people fleeing for their lives. In 1938, at an international conference convoked to address the problems of Jews fleeing Nazi Germany, the head of the Australian delegation remarked that ‘as we have no real racial problem, we are not desirous of importing one’.

The following month, a British magistrate complained that ‘The way stateless Jews from Germany are pouring in from every port of this country is becoming an outrage’. And in June 1939, the United States turned away a merchant vessel, the M.S. *St Louis*, with over 900 Jewish refugees aboard. A State Department official stated that ‘the German refugees ... must await their turn ... before they may be admissible to the United States’. Over a quarter of those on board subsequently died in the Holocaust. These failings haunted the officials who drafted the 1951 *Convention*, and help explain why one of its key provisions is the duty of *non-refoulement* set out in Article 33.1: ‘No Contracting State shall expel or return (‘refouler’) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion’.

State officials on occasion demand that refugees join orderly queues, but it is quite clear that state-based measures for refugee resettlement do not offer a place in a queue but a ticket in a lottery. The figures speak for themselves. A June 2016 UNHCR report estimated global resettlement needs for refugees to be 1.19 million places; in 2014, by contrast, only 73,331 refugees departed for countries of resettlement, and in recent years, nationals of just three countries – Myanmar, Iraq and Bhutan – have secured the lion’s share of resettlement places. It is hardly surprising that 70 per cent of the asylum seekers who made their way to Europe in 2015 were from two states outside this magic circle, namely Syria and Afghanistan.

Political scientists have shed important light on two areas of difficulty in crafting effective responses to refugee problems. One relates to ‘burden sharing’. In 1998, Astri Suhrke depicted refugee protection as a public good, which notoriously gives rise to the risk of ‘free riding’. Suhrke analysed two cases where this logic had been overcome. One was post-World War Two resettlement, the product of a mixed instrumental-communitarian model, where both norms and interests of participating countries drove resettlement. The other was the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees, the product of a hegemonic scheme underpinned by the power of the United States. An implication of this second case is that ‘regional solutions’ to refugee problems are unlikely to take shape unless there are major powers committed to doing a good deal of the heavy lifting.

Subsequent scholars have elaborated the argument that effective norm-entrepreneurship by UNHCR can help constrain the disposition to free riding. It has also been argued that ‘cross-issue persuasion’ – defined by Alexander Betts in 2009 as ‘the conditions under which an actor A can persuade an actor B that issue area X and issue area Y are linked as a means of inducing actor B to act in issue area X on the basis of its interest in issue area Y’ – can help ameliorate asymmetries of power in the international system. Here we find very powerful illustrations of how political science can illuminate complex practical challenges faced by political leaders and officials.

Political economy can also shed light on one of the most controversial activities of recent times, namely people smuggling. People smuggling is a classic ‘black market’ phenomenon, a product of the discrepancy between resettlement needs and resettlement places. People smuggling has also been fuelled by the restrictive visa policies of states. As John Morrison put it in a study for UNHCR in 2000:

the imposition of visa restrictions on all countries that generate refugees is the most explicit blocking mechanism for asylum flows and it denies most refugees the opportunity for legal migration.

The consequences are stark: refugees have been driven *by governments* into the arms of people smugglers. People smugglers may be anything but altruistic, but there is nothing remarkable in this from a political economy perspective. As Adam Smith famously wrote in his *Wealth of Nations*, it is ‘not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own self interest’. Political leaders who promote the use of markets as mechanisms for resource allocation and service delivery should not be surprised by the strength of market forces where the movement of people is concerned.

Political analysis can also bring a certain realism to the appraisal of political motivations. A common refrain in recent years is that turning back refugees in boats is a necessary tool to save them from deaths at sea. Evidence-based research, however, suggests that, in the absence of attention to the root causes of refugee movement, blocking routes of egress at one point may simply drive refugees towards what may be even more dangerous routes of escape elsewhere. It may be refugees who survive rather than refugees who perish who cause more political grief for governments.

The political use of refugees was starkly exposed when Wikileaks released a November 2009 cable to the State Department from the US Embassy in Australia. The then Australian Opposition Leader and Leader of the Liberal Party, Malcolm Turnbull, had been excoriating the Labor Government over deaths at sea. In a section of the cable headed ‘Opposition smells blood’, the author wrote that ‘A key Liberal party strategist told us the issue was “fantastic” and “the more boats that come the better”’. The picture this paints of Australian politics is not pretty, but one doubts whether experienced political scientists would find it especially surprising.



GLOBAL SOUTH SOLIDARITY FUND

One of the key missions of the **International Political Science Association** is to assist the development of the study of politics in the **Global South** (countries in which income per capita is below a certain level).

Our association works hard to achieve this goal. We held our Congress in 2016 in Poznań and in 2018 we will meet in Brisbane. Plus, the 2008 meeting in Montréal, the 2010 conference in Luxembourg and the 2011 joint-conference in São Paulo showed once again how well IPSA works as a facilitator for contacts between political scientists that lead to research projects. Free copies of the *International Political Science Review* are offered to all political science departments in the poorest nations, and low cost copies and membership are offered to those in other less developed nations; reviewers and submissions are actively sought from all over the world. IPSA offers advantageous terms for membership to national associations in poorer nations. Our Research Committees enable colleagues from such nations to participate in the global political science community and to network with others sharing their interests. Our rules ensure geographical diversity in the composition of the RC's as well as in the organization of sessions at each meeting.

But we are well aware that this is not enough. **The least endowed countries in the Global South find it extremely difficult to find the resources for providing higher education.** It is hard enough to find sufficient resources to sustain a proper system of higher education for their students. Enabling their teachers to attend international conferences like IPSA is often simply impossible. As a consequence, they are seriously under represented at IPSA congresses, especially those far from home.

IPSA does not have enough funds of its own to give such scholars sufficient funds for attending its Congresses. Air travel and even budget ac-

commodation cost a lot of money, usually much more than the maximum IPSA travel grant. Time and again, **serious scholars are accepted to take part in important sessions** of a forthcoming congress, offered an IPSA grant, **and nevertheless forced to send their regrets for lack of sufficient funding.** The problem is severe.

This is why **IPSA is appealing to everyone to donate to a specific fund, IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund**, to help political scientists from developing countries. Please give as much as you possibly can: think of a figure you can afford and then double it. Our goal is to be able to help as many developing world scholars as possible to come to Brisbane in July of 2018. We are asking for your contribution to reach us by September 1, 2017 if possible and at latest by June 10, 2018. Sooner is better, but payment in two instalments is acceptable.

A facility is available to donate at www.ipsa.org/awards/global-south or on the membership form.

If you have any problem completing your donation, please contact Mathieu St-Laurent at mathieu.stlaurent@ipsa.org.

You can make a real difference for political scientists in the Global South. Please help them meet and interact with the international political science community.



Iltter TURAN
IPSA President



THANK YOU!

IPSA WISHES TO ACKNOWLEDGE ALL OF THE PERSONS
WHO GENEROUSLY DONATED TO OUR FUNDS.

Your generous donations help IPSA achieve its mission to support the development of political science all over the world, build academic networks linking East and West and North and South, create an inclusive and global political science community in which all can participate, promote collaboration between scholars in emerging and established democracies, and support the academic freedom needed for social sciences to flourish.

Global South Solidarity Fund

Karl Deutsch Award

Juan Linz Prize

Stein Rokkan Award

Francesco Kjellberg Award for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars

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

Global South Award

Meisel-Laponce Award

APSA-IPSA Theodore J. Lowi First Book Award

RC01 Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science

RC01 Best C&M Working Paper Award

1000\$

Wynford Grant

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Guy Lachapelle

250\$

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John Trent

Ingrid Wetterqvist

50\$

Maria Izabel Braga Weber

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Stanislav Latyshevskiy

Marina Pambou
Thomas Tchetmi

You can make a donation at www.ipsa.org/awards/global-south, while completing your membership form or by contacting Mathieu St-Laurent at mathieu.stlaurent@ipsa.org

IPSA  **AISP**
International Conference

**POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE:
MAPPING OPPORTUNITIES, PERILS AND UNCERTAINTIES**



**4-6 DECEMBER 2017
HANNOVER, GERMANY**

PROGRAM CHAIRS: MARIANNE KNEUER & HELEN MILNER

The International Political Science Association (IPSA) is organizing an international conference that will be held in Hannover's spectacular Palace of Herrenhausen, surrounded by gardens that date back to the Baroque period.

The conference, entitled "Political Science in the Digital Age: Mapping Opportunities, Perils and Uncertainties", provides the opportunity for a reflection on the discipline and one of its most relevant challenges, namely digitalization. The conference aims to bring together officials and members of political science associations and members of the IPSA Research Committees in order to further develop networks and cooperation among these groups. The conference will also be a platform for addressing challenges as well as developing ideas for future research within IPSA.

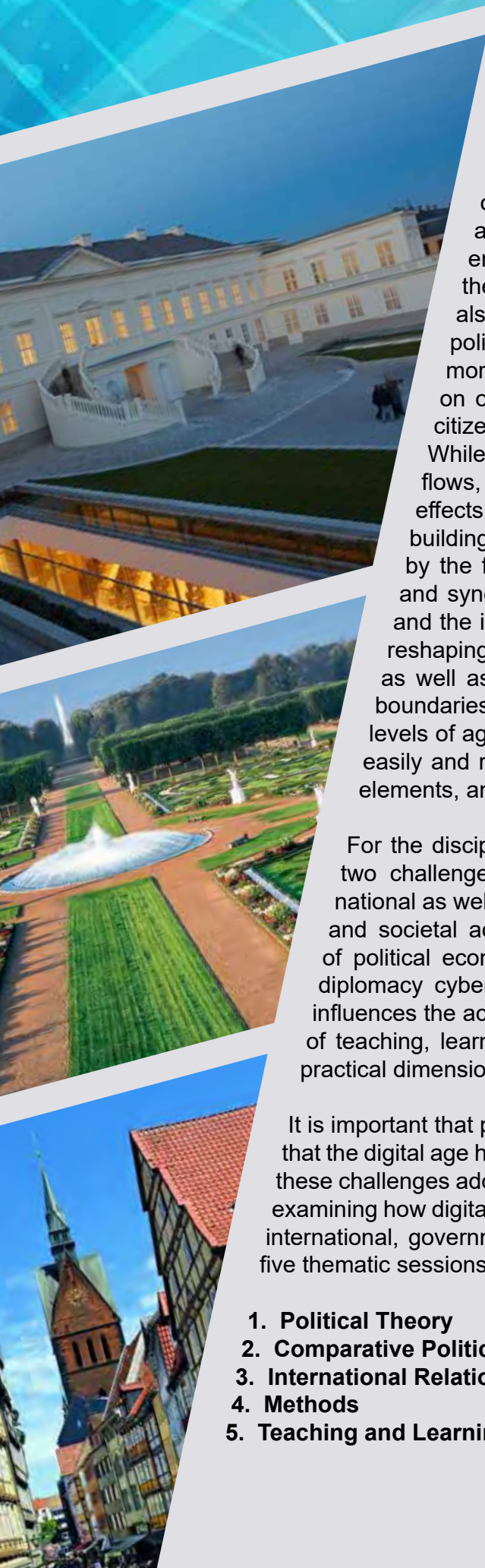


hannover2017.ipsa.org



 **VolkswagenStiftung**





Conference Theme

Digitalization – or the integration of digital technologies into all aspects of everyday life – is the most dominant signature of the 21st century so far. Society, economy and politics are all affected by a multitude of implications that digitalization embodies. The Internet and social media have not only multiplied the communications channels in an unprecedented way but also have had a substantial impact on the interaction between politicians and citizens as well as all societal actors. Formerly more or less institutionalized channels of communication between on one side politicians and media, on the other side media and citizens have been replaced by a myriad of decentralized networks. While actors in politics and media formerly steered communications flows, digital-based networks now tend to have unpredictable effects in their scope, scale, and therefore in their impact. Opinion-building and decision-making processes are increasingly influenced by the functional logic of digital media; factors like the acceleration and synchronicity of information, the multimodality of the messages, and the interactivity and connectedness of providers and users all are reshaping social, economic, and political life. This is true for domestic as well as for international politics. The dissolution of communicative boundaries creates a new transnational space of connectedness on all levels of agency. In consequence, ideas, norms and values spread more easily and rapidly; in the same way the diffusion of policies, institutional elements, and governance techniques are facilitated.

For the discipline of political science the digital revolution implies at least two challenges: On one side, the subjects of research are concerned: national as well as international actors, communication between government and societal actors, the relation between politicians and citizens, aspects of political economy, aspects of regulation, e-governance and net politics, diplomacy cybercrimes and cyberwar, etc. On the other side, digitalization influences the academic sphere not only in terms of research but also in terms of teaching, learning and publishing. This latter challenge includes the more practical dimension involving political consulting and policy recommendations.

It is important that political scientists reflect on the current and future implications that the digital age holds for the discipline. The aim of the conference is to examine these challenges adopting a broad approach. Such a broad perspective will enable examining how digital media transforms the relations and communications between international, governmental and societal actors. The conference will comprehend five thematic sessions:

- 1. Political Theory**
- 2. Comparative Politics**
- 3. International Relations and World Economy**
- 4. Methods**
- 5. Teaching and Learning**

IPSA Participation

IPSA will be represented at a number of important meetings in 2017. To date, the Secretariat has attended the International Studies Association's (ISA) 58th Annual Convention (Baltimore, USA, February 22-25), the Midwest Political Science Association's 75th Annual Conference (Chicago, USA, April 6-9), the Western Political Science Association's Meeting (Vancouver, Canada, April 13-15) and the 3rd International Conference on Public Policy (ICPP3) (Singapore, June 28-30).

In most cases, the Secretariat dispatched staff members to man a booth and promote IPSA membership and events with participants and official representatives, establish contact with exhibitors, and strengthen relations with related organizations by exploring opportunities for collaboration. IPSA presented a panel titled "Authoritarian Regimes and Their Foreign Policy" at the ISA Convention, and the 124th IPSA Executive Committee meeting (June 27-28) was held in conjunction with ICPP3 in Singapore, where IPSA had a strong representation.

IPSA expects to attend two other major political science events in 2017.

IPSA at the General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR)



IPSA will present two panels at the General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), which takes place at the University of Oslo (Norway) from September 6 to 9, 2017. These panels will be organized by RC10 Electronic Democracy, which will look at the politics and policies of smart communities, and RC26 Human Rights, which will explore issues of academic freedom.

IPSA at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA)



IPSA will send a strong contingent to the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), which will be held in San Francisco (USA) from August 31 to September 3, 2017.

IPSA will present three panels: 1) How Do Authoritarian Regimes Deal with the Quest of Legitimacy?; 2) Legitimacy, Soft Power, and Authority; 3) Biology and Politics.

IPSA President Ilter Turan and Secretary General Guy Lachapelle will be present to attend to business and take part in important meet-

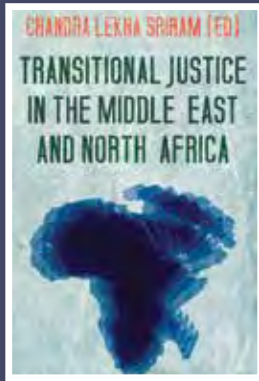
ings. Together with the President of APSA, Prof. Turan will also present the joint APSA-IPSA Theodore J. Lowi First Book Award at the APSA Awards Ceremony on Wednesday evening.

Finally, the Secretariat will dispatch Membership Services and External Relations Manager, Mathieu St-Laurent, to the event. Mr. St-Laurent will man a booth to promote IPSA activities with the participants, as well as meet with APSA representatives in order to foster stronger working ties between the two organizations.



جامعة جورجيتاون قطر
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY QATAR

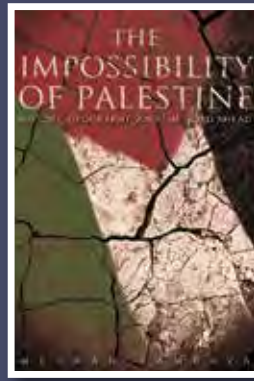
Center for International and Regional Studies



Chandra Sriram, ed. 2016
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



Zahra Babar, ed. 2017
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$39.95



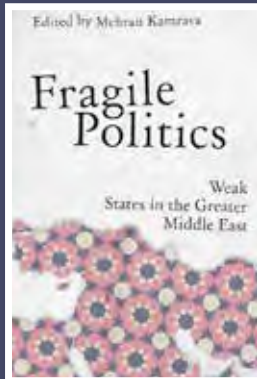
Mehran Kamrava, 2016
Yale University Press, \$40.00



Mohamed Zayani and Suzi Mirgani, ed. 2016
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



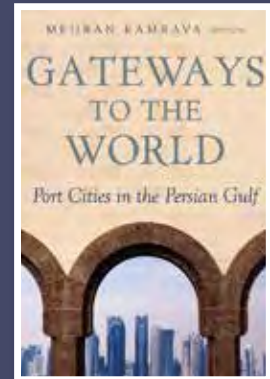
Suzi Mirgani, 2017
Transcript Press, \$37.00



Mehran Kamrava, ed. 2016
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



Mahmood Monshipouri, 2016
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$34.95



Mehran Kamrava, ed. 2016
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



Mehran Kamrava, 2015
Cornell University Press, \$19.95



Zahra Babar and Suzi Mirgani, ed. 2014
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



Mehran Kamrava, ed. 2014
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00



Lawrence Potter, ed. 2013
Oxford University Press/Hurst, \$35.00

The Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) at Georgetown University in Qatar is a premier research institute devoted to the academic study of regional and international issues through dialogue and exchange of ideas, research and scholarship, and engagement with scholars, opinion makers, practitioners, and activists. To contribute to the existing body of knowledge on issues related to the Persian Gulf region, the Middle East, and Asia, CIRS sponsors empirically-based research initiatives, and publishes original books in these areas.

cirs.georgetown.edu

National Association News



Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) – 2017 Annual Conference

The Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) invites you to its 2017 annual conference in Melbourne, under the theme of “Democracy and Populism: A New Age of Extremes?”

The conference runs from September 25 to 27, 2017 and will be held at the Pullman & Mercure Hotel Melbourne in Albert Park, close to the central city. The Department of Politics and International Relations at Monash University’s School of Social Sciences will host the event.

The theme of the conference speaks directly to contemporary political events: The rise of populist movements has dominated politics, particularly in liberal democracies, in recent years. This process has been marked by polarizing debates, centrifugal political forces, and seemingly intractable confrontations that challenge orthodox understandings of the domestic and international order. Discourse and debate and the exchange of ideas around complex issues of governance appear to have been highjacked in favour of parochial sloganeering and mutually exclusive interests. This raises the following question: Are established understandings of political divides and dynamics increasingly redundant, and if so, are they giving rise to new tensions in the public sphere and across the discipline itself?

Rather than attempt to overcome these tensions, it is critical to remember that tension can also drive change. The fluidity and unpredictability of contemporary politics presents both a challenge and an opportunity. As such, the conference theme will provide an opportunity to explore whether these tensions offer new perspectives for discussion and transformation. Papers will critically investigate the landscape of these fluid tensions and the tools we use to grapple with them.

Complete details on keynote speakers, registration and the conference dinner are available on the conference website:

<http://events.arts.monash.edu/events/australian-political-studies-association-annual-conference-2017/event-summary-3127de871d0a4ad0a72603f744d998bf.aspx>.

Specific enquiries about the conference may be directed to apsa2017@monash.edu.



Canadian Political Science Association
Association canadienne de science politique

Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA)

CPSA 2018 Annual Conference

Program Co-chairs, Professors Elizabeth Goodyear (Queen’s University), Emmett Macfarlane (University of Waterloo), and local organizer Jim Farney (University of Regina), invite you to join them on Treaty 4 land in Regina, Saskatchewan for the 2018 CPSA Annual Meeting.



Political science is at the forefront of debates on the causes and consequences of events that continue to shape our history: Truth and reconciliation

with Indigenous peoples at home, Brexit in Europe, the renewed rise of right-wing populism as a global political force, and famine in Africa. The CPSA Conference gives political scientists across all subfields a chance to bring fresh perspectives to bear on these issues. Held in conjunction with the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences, whose 2018 theme is “Gathering Diversities,” the CPSA Conference takes place on the University of Regina campus, built in one of Canada’s largest urban parks. Regina is a rapidly diversifying capital city in the heart of the Canadian Prairies. We look forward to welcoming attendees!

CPSA Reconciliation Committee

The residential school system for Aboriginal people in Canada facilitated a “cultural genocide” in the words of the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada](#) (TRC). In 2015, the TRC issued 94 calls to action meant to foster an ongoing process of reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. Working with the understanding that “reconciliation” means to turn things around and make things right, in December 2016 the [CPSA Reconciliation Committee](#) (comprised of leading experts from around the country) presented a plan of action intended to guide the CPSA response to the TRC calls to action. As a result, the CPSA is encouraging political science departments in Canada to cover Indigenous peoples and settler relations as well as settler colonialism and reconciliation in junior undergraduate curricula, recruit Indigenous students and scholars in tenure or other appointments with knowledge of Indigenous-settler relations, and include Indigenous scholarship in teaching and research activities. For its part, the CPSA Reconciliation Committee has pledged to provide relevant bibliographies and samples of course materials to CPSA members, and monitor and communicate research opportunities, especially in relation to progress achieved in responding to the 94 calls to action. The CPSA board of directors also passed a resolution to ensure that the presentation of an ongoing event at the annual Truth and Reconciliation conference.



Are You Subscribed to POLCAN2?

Subscribe (free subscription) to the newsletter *POLCAN2*. If you are interested in posting news or events from your institution, please send your messages to contact@polcan2.ca.

POLCAN2 (www.polcan2.ca/polcan.php) is open to CPSA members and non-members. It offers postings and news from the Canadian political science community, along with an extensive list of departments specialized in different areas of social science, useful information on disciplinary and multidisciplinary events and conferences presented by universities and associations around the world.



D V P W German Political Science Association (DVPW)

In November 2016, the German Political Science Association (DVPW) elected a new executive committee made up of the following members: Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Müller-Rommel, Leuphana University of Lüneburg (President); Prof. Dr. Anja Jetschke, Georg August University Göttingen (Vice-President); Prof. Dr. Armin Schäfer, Osnabrück University (Vice-President); Dr. Sebastian Bukow, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf; Prof. Dr. Marc Debus, University of Mannheim; Prof. Dr. Thorsten Faas, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz; Prof. Dr. Miriam Hartlapp, Leipzig University; Prof. Dr. Claudia Landwehr, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz; Prof. Dr. Marcus Llanque, University of Augsburg; Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel, Leipzig University; Prof. Dr. Jens Steffek, Technical University Darmstadt.

The DVPW holds congresses every three years. Preparations are well underway for the 27th congress, which will be hosted by Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main from September 25 to 28, 2018. The call for proposals will open this summer and can be found on the association website (www.dvpw.de). International scholars are strongly encouraged to apply for panels.



Israeli Political Science Association International –

Award for an Outstanding Contribution to the Field

The Israeli Political Science Association is soliciting nominations for a new annual award presented to a scholar who makes an outstanding theoretical or empirical contribution to the study of political science.

The awards committee is made up of Professors Bryan Jones (University of Texas), Nicholas Valentino (University of Michigan), and Alex Mintz (IDC Herzliya, Chair of the ISPSA Award Committee).

Please forward nomination letters and nominee CVs to Prof. Alex Mintz (mintz.alex@idc.ac.il) by October 1, 2017. The winner will receive a \$1,000 cash prize. Self-nominations are accepted. <http://www.ispsa.org/home-en>.



(ABSP)

Association belge francophone de science politique

The French-speaking Belgian Political Science Association/Association belge francophone de science politique (ABSP) in April held its 7th triennial Congress in Mons, the 2015 European Capital of Culture. More than 300 participants gave presentations on the theme of “The State and its Transformations.” Half of participants came from a foreign country, thus helping to diversify the intellectual perspectives shared during this event. The event also saw the ABSP present its Xavier Mabille* Prize for a PhD thesis. This year’s winner was María Martín de Almagro Iniesta (Université libre de Bruxelles) for her 2015-2016 thesis entitled “(Un) Globalizing Civil Society: When the Boomerang Rebounds. Transnational Advocacy Networks and Women Groups in Post-conflict Burundi and Liberia.” Audrey Vandeleene (Université catholique de Louvain) was the recipient of the award for best paper presented by a young researcher in 2016, for his paper entitled “Looking for a Healthy Mix? The Impact of Selection Methods on Candidates’ Characteristics: The Case of Political Experience.”

The Congress also saw the ABSP executive committee launch a book marking the association’s 20th anniversary. Entitled *L’ABSP: 20 ans de science politique en Belgique francophone*, the book contains valuable information for researchers and the broader public about the state of political science in French-speaking Belgium, as it pertains to research, teaching and services to society. Further details are available on their website at www.sciencepolitique.be/ or by email by contacting absp@uclouvain.be.

*Xavier Mabille (1933-2012) was a central figure at the Centre de recherche et d’information socio-politiques (CRISP) and the embodiment of Belgian political science in the eyes of his peers, the media and the broader public. He taught at several French-language universities in Belgium, and his *Histoire politique de la Belgique* remains a seminal work.



(NZPSA) – Annual Conference

New Zealand Political Studies Association

As part of its 50th anniversary celebrations, the University of Otago’s Department of Political Studies is hosting the 2017 New Zealand Political Studies Association Conference in Dunedin from November 29 to December 1. Titled “Dis(ordering) Politics: Exclusion, Resistance and Participation,” the conference theme focuses on Brexit, the rise of Trump, and the rise of far-right movements and agendas across electoral systems and the challenges it poses for unquestioned liberal triumphalism in the post-Cold War era. Issues of class and inequality and of race and gender that many in the mainstream had relegated to the margins have re-emerged at the forefront of this disorderly political landscape. What are the factors behind this re-emergence and the current dis(order) in domestic and international politics? Are these new trends? How have race, gender and class continued to construct and shape today’s politics? What are the political and disciplinary avenues for resistance and transformation? In addition to presenting papers by scholars from New Zealand and beyond on these and other questions, the conference will feature three public events, a keynote lecture by

Professor David McNally of York University, panels on indigenous politics and the 2017 election in New Zealand. For further information, write to NZPSA2017@otago.ac.nz; to present a paper, visit the conference website at <http://www.otago.ac.nz/nzpsa-2017>.



Polskie Towarzystwo Nauk Politycznych
Polish Political Science Association

Polish Political Science Association (PPSA)

The Polish Political Science Association (PPSA) was founded in 1957, though Poland has been a member of IPSA since 1950. The PPSA is the only association of political scientists in Poland, with 18 branches in Polish cities and 10 research sections.

The PPSA co-publishes two renowned periodicals: the quarterly *Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies* (two English editions per year) www.athenaeum.umk.pl/podstrony/english.html, and the *Polish Political Science Yearbook*, now a quarterly journal and a leading peer-reviewed Central European journal of political science, International Relations, public policy and security studies, published since 1967 (<http://yearbook.prv.pl>).

The PPSA organizes yearly theoretical and methodological workshops, in addition to presenting an award for Best PhD Thesis in Political Science.

PPSA representatives have long been strongly represented in international political science associations. Its members sit on the executive committees of IPSA, the European Consortium of Political Science Associations, the Central European Political Science Association (CEPSA), the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the Central European Political Science Association (CEPSA), and on many IPSA research committees.

Poland proudly played host to the 24th World Congress in Political Science in Poznan (July 23 to 28, 2016), which drew 2,587 participants from 92 countries.

PPSA is jointly organizing the 22nd CEPSA Annual Conference at Wroclaw University, entitled “Integration Versus Disintegration? CEECs towards European Union and Its Challenges” (September 14 and 15, 2017), www.cepsa-conference.uni.wroc.pl.

PPSA cordially invites scholars to attend the 4th Polish Congress of Political Science, which will be held at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin (Faculty of Political Science) from September 18 to 20, 2018. This theme of this year’s edition is “The State During the Period of Changes.”

For complete details, go to www.ptnp.org.pl.



Political Studies Association (UK)

This year’s Political Studies Association (PSA) Annual International Conference was held in the Scottish city of Glasgow from April 10 to 12, 2017. The Association’s 67th annual conference drew over 800 delegates representing over 75 different countries.



Nicola Sturgeon

Highlights included a rousing keynote address from Scotland’s First Minister Nicola Sturgeon, and plenaries on populism from Professor Pippa Norris (Harvard University and University of Sydney) and on Brexit from Professor Mark Blyth (Brown University).

The Annual Assembly saw Professor Matthew Flinders (PSA Chair, 2014-2017) launch an ambitious new 10-Year Strategic Plan (www.psa.ac.uk/psa/news/psa-10-year-strategic-plan) and pass the leadership baton to newly elected Chair, Professor Angelia Wilson (University of Manchester) and Vice-Chair, Professor Feargal Cochrane (University of Kent). The pair, together with new CEO Phil Sooben and the creative PSA staff team, are already hard at work on activities to achieve the new strategic goals.

As part of ongoing efforts to support the equality and diversity of political studies in the UK, a new £10 membership offer was launched at the conference for PhD students and early career academics to join the PSA as part of the Early Career Network (ECN). Find out more at www.psa.ac.uk/join-or-renew-membership.



Spanish Association of Political and Administrative Science

The Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA) will hold its XIII National Conference in Santiago de Compostela from September 20 to 22, 2017. Under the theme “The Fortress of Europe: Fences and Walls,” the event will have inequality, participation and immigration as central issues. The program, coordinated by Professors Ángel Valencia and Nieves Lagares, calls for more than 600 participants to take part in 70 discussion groups across all topics central to our discipline, from political theory to International Relations, and relevant to research on comparative politics. For further information: <http://www.aecpa.es/congresos/XIII-congreso/>.

L’Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA) tiendra sa XIII^e conférence nationale à Saint-Jacques-de-Compostelle du 20 au 22 septembre 2017. Sous le thème “La forteresse d’Europe: clôtures et murs”, cet événement aura les inégalités, la participation et l’immigration comme sujets centraux. Le programme, coordonné par les Professeurs Ángel Valencia et Nieves Lagares, impliquera plus de 600 participants dans 70 panels, couvrant tous les principaux sujets de notre discipline, de la théorie politique aux relations internationales, avec une pertinence particulière pour la recherche sur la politique comparée. Plus d’informations sont disponibles sur notre site <http://www.aecpa.es/congresos/XIII-congreso/>.





Swedish Political Science Association - Annual Conference

The Swedish Political Science Association presents its Annual Conference in Karlstad from October 4 to 6, 2017. The event is co-organized with political scientists at Karlstad University. Non-Swedish participants are most welcome. For further information on the conference and how to apply: <https://www.kau.se/en/node/38824>.

The theme of this year's conference is "Challenges to Democracy and the Role of Political Science."

In recent years, global political developments have been dominated by events and processes widely reported to threaten the very foundations of liberal democracy. Democracies worldwide are dealing with persistent financial downturns, a growing climate threat, an international political arena in transformation, terror attacks, and major refugee crises. They are also facing widespread crises in confidence in political institutions, manifest in Great Britain's exit from the European Union, Donald Trump's election in the U.S., and growing support for extreme right parties across Europe. These daunting challenges share a common thread in that they don't fit comfortably into well-worn binary paradigms in the public discourse, such as global-local, internal-external, Right-Left, and market-society. Rather, they call for new forms of political analysis and practice.

A major part of the program consists of paper presentations and discussions in workshops:

- Collaborative Governance and Innovation
- Environmental Politics
- The European Union and the Challenges of a Transforming World Order
- Gender and Politics: Power, Knowledge and Democracy
- International Politics
- Competition and Marketization in Public Administration
- Critical Studies of Power and Discourse
- Political Behaviour and Parties
- Political Theory, Political Ideologies and Political Language
- Urban and Regional Politics



Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei)

The Chinese Association of Political Science (CAPS) was founded in Nanking, capital of the Republic of China, in 1932. In addition to serving the academic community, it offered high-level foreign and education policy advice to the government. The CAPS was among the most senior and influential academic organizations in China at the time. After the Communist takeover on the mainland, CAPS was relaunched in Taiwan at its fourth annual congress in 1953. In 1970, the association introduced its flagship journal *Chinese Political Science Review* (CPSR). Since then CPSR has offered a privileged forum for local and international political scientists to share their latest studies. Currently, CAPS offers three core platforms to the community: the annual conference, the publication of CPSR, and the official website at <http://capstaipei.org.tw/>.

After the great success of the most recent International Conference at National Dong Hwa University in Hualian, East Taiwan, on November 26 and 27, 2016, preparations are now well underway for the 2017 Conference with a timely main theme: "Liberal International Order in Crisis: Impact on Political Thought, Power Transfer, Regional Integration, Public Governance, and Ethnic Politics." The 2016 conference was well attended, with more than 90 paper presentations, five featured roundtables, and 400 local and international participants. In light of the multiple impacts of "Brexit," Prof. Dieter Eissel of Justus-Liebig University was invited to give a keynote speech on "Solidarity in the EU at Risk." His address sparked a lively discussion among participants. On the heels of these remarkable achievements in 2016, CPAS looks forward to more international engagements and continued success at the 2017 Conference, which will be held at Academia Sinica, Taipei on October 13 and 14, 2017. For details on the call for papers and other useful information, visit the website or write to capstaipei28@gmail.com.



Argentine Society of Political Analysis (SAAP) - XIII National Congress of Political Science

The National Congress of Political Science, organized by the Argentine Society of Political Analysis (SAAP), is Argentina's leading institutional event dedicated to political science. The 2015 SAAP Congress in Mendoza City included 290 regular panels, 51 special roundtables, six conferences and four special sessions, drawing distinguished professors from all over the world.

The XIII National Congress will take place in Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, from August 2 to 5, 2017.

Organized by SAAP and Universidad Torcuato Di Tella under the theme "Politics in Question. Global Volatility, Persistent Inequalities and Democratic Governability," the event will feature plenary, special and thematic sessions, roundtables, lectures by guest speakers, debates, book presentations, and more. The main working language is Spanish, though papers and dissertations in English and Portuguese are accepted.

To attend the Congress, go to the website at <https://congreso13.saap.org.ar/>. If you have any questions, please contact us at 13congreso@saap.org.ar.



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POLITICAL SCIENCE NEWS

The Website for the 2018 *IPSA* World Congress of Political Science is Now Online
The website for the 25th *IPSA* World Congress of Political Science is now available! The *IPSA* World Congress will take place for the first time in Australia, Melbourne from July 21 to 26, 2018.
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Research Committee News

RC10 – Electronic Democracy Conferences and Activities in 2017

RC10 on Electronic Democracy has kept up a busy schedule of activities between the World Congress events in Poznan and Brisbane. Together with RC22 (Political Communications) and the International Communication Conference (CICOM 33), RC10 is sponsoring a conference on “Political Communication in Uncertain Times: Digital Technologies, Citizen Participation and Open Governance.” The event takes place in Pamplona, Spain on September 7 and 8, 2017. In keeping with the theme of the conference, the focus will be on the intersection between political communication and digital technologies and their potential to enhance democracy in a context marked by continuous crises with transnational consequences. Keynote speakers will include Jan Zielonka of the University of Oxford, Andrew Chadwick of Royal Holloway University of London, and Jaume Duch Guillot of the European Parliament.

The RC10 panel on the “Politics and Policy of Smart Cities” will be one of two IPSA panels presented before the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) in Oslo from September 6 to 9, 2017. The section has also submitted a number of panels for the Hannover Conference on Political Science in the Digital Age, which runs from December 4 to 6, 2017. RC10 Chair Karen Mosberger and Vice-Chair Norbert Kersting are organizing regional roundtables for North America and Western Europe, respectively.

Finally, RC10 jointly sponsored a workshop on “Fake News and Its Implications on Democracy” with the Institute for New Media and eDemocracy (InMed) and the Faculty of Political Science of Zagreb University, in partnership with the DEL Research Network. The workshop was held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, in conjunction with a conference on big data, from May 29 to June 1. A heartfelt thanks goes out to all the colleagues for contributing to the growth of the research committee by staging various activities.

RC12 – Biology and Politics

RC12 members are prominently involved as editors and authors of the *Handbook of Biology and Politics*, to be published by Edward Elgar in May. Two RC12 officers, Steven A. Peterson and Albert Somit, are acting as co-editors, while many of the authors – Peter Corning, Roger Masters, Odelia Funke, Robert Blank and Bradley Thayer – have long been associated with RC12; the same is true for international scholars Werner Patzelt, Denis Couvet, Vanessa Lamm, and Miguel Vatter.

In the past year, RC12 organized a panel for the American Political Science Association, and it will present a second panel at the 2017 APSA Meeting in San Francisco. Preparations are underway for the 2018 IPSA World Congress, as well.

Finally, RC12 regretfully reports the recent passing of one of its leading figures, Dr. Tatu Vanhanen of Finland, after a brilliant academic career that saw him earn an international reputation.

RC18 – Asian and Pacific Studies

After the success of the 24th IPSA World Congress in Poznan, Poland, RC18 is busy preparing for the 25th IPSA World Congress in Brisbane, Australia, where it will take part in joint panels sessions and events. Candidate selections for the Outstanding Scholar on Asian and Pacific Studies Award are well underway. The award will be presented at the 2018 IPSA World Congress. Nominations are welcome. RC18 board members have hosted recent regional conferences, including at Jai Narain Vyas University in Jodhpur, India, and at the University of Canterbury’s Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies in Christchurch, New Zealand. The first International Young Scholars Conference was successfully held at Ball State University, Indiana, USA in November 2016. Preparations are in full swing for the 2018 conference at Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA. RC18 welcomes opportunities to collaborate. For further information, contact RC18 Chair, Dr. Angelin Chang (angelinchang@gmail.com), and/or Dr. Teh-Kuang Chang (tchang@bsu.edu).

RC19 – Gender Politics and Policy

It’s been a busy year since Poznan for RC19. Many of its members presented papers at the biennial European Conference on Politics and Gender, and RC19 sponsored two panels on gendered innovations in public policy research at the International Conference on Public Policy in Singapore in June 2017. Both events are featured on RC19 Facebook page (www.facebook.com/RC19GenderPoliticsandPolicy). Together with RC07 (*Women and Politics in the Global South*), RC19 is hosting a Conference on Gender, Politics and the State at the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa from August 8 to 10. RC19 would like to thank IPSA for providing travel grants and thus allowing early career scholars from the Global South to participate.

With help from Marian Sawyer, RC19 is also updating its history and expects to post the updated version on its website soon. If you have any additional recollections or photos of RC19’s early work, please forward them to Jennifer Curtin (j.curtin@auckland.ac.nz). RC19 looks forward to IPSA 2018 in Brisbane, and hopes many of you will gather in Australia for what promises to be an exciting event. RC19 will be running a one-day pre-congress workshop for all RC19 members, and a call for papers will follow in the coming months. If you wish to receive updates, please send your contact details to Jennifer Curtin.



RC24 – Armed Forces and Society

RC24 on Armed Forces and Society is planning to follow up its strong showing in Poznan with another round of panels at the IPSA World Congress in Brisbane. RC24 is now accepting paper and panel proposals for its closed panels. Submit your proposals to RC24 Chair Marybeth Ulrich at marybeth.p.ulrich.civ@mail.mil by 30 September. The committee will consider papers with a focus on civil-military relations and specific aspects of national security. RC24 has also begun planning an off-year RC 24 conference in 2019 at a venue still to be determined.

RC24 would also like to announce recent publications by two of its officers:

Yaprak Gursoy's book, *Between Military Rule and Democracy: Regime Consolidation in Greece, Turkey, and Beyond*, will be launched this month by The University of Michigan Press: https://www.press.umich.edu/9429551/between_military_rule_and_democracy.

Giray Sadik's book, *Europe's Hybrid Threats: What Kinds of Power Does the EU Need in the 21st Century?* was published last month by Cambridge Scholars Publishing: <http://www.cambridgescholars.com/europes-hybrid-threats>.

Congratulations to the Turkish colleagues, Professors Gursoy and Sadik!

Visit the RC24 website: <http://rc24.ipsa.org/>
JOIN RC24 TODAY: daniel.zirker@waikato.ac.nz.

RC28 – Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance

Joint Cyprus Conference

RC28 has joined forces with RC14 (Politics and Ethnicity) and RC13 (Democratization) to present the conference "Democratization and Constitutional Design in Divided Society," which will be held on the Nicosia Campus at the University of Cyprus from June 24 to 27, 2017. Over 130 participants from 35 countries attended the conference. The conference program is available at <https://comparative-federalism.org/cyprus-conference/>.

APSA co-sponsored roundtable

RC28 is co-sponsoring a roundtable discussion at the 113th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, to be held in San Francisco, CA, from August 31 to September 3, 2017. Titled "Elections, Decentralization, Intergovernmental Relations and More: What American Scholars Can Learn from Comparative Federalism Scholarship," the roundtable will feature Carol Weisert of Florida State University, USA; Thomas Lancaster, Emory University, USA; Joy Langston, CIDE, Mexico; Louise Chappell, University of New South Wales, Australia; and a fifth participant still to be confirmed.

ECPR co-sponsored panel

RC28 is also co-sponsoring a panel to be presented at the 11th General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research, which takes place in Oslo, Norway from September 6 to 9. Titled "Comparing Intergovernmental Relations," the panel will provide a platform for European and international perspectives on intergovernmental relations and the enduring relevance of dual and co-op-

erative models of federalism. Nicola McEwen of the University of Edinburgh, UK will chair the panel, and papers will be presented by Rasmus Leander Nielsen of the University of Greenland, Johanna Schnabel of the University of Lausanne (Switzerland), Wolfgang Renzsch of the University of Magdeburg (Germany), Stephan Vogel of the University of Cologne (Germany), and Laetitia Mathys of the University of Lausanne (Switzerland).

New URL and Global South membership categories

The RC28 website was given a makeover and now features a new URL <https://comparative-federalism.org>. Following IPSA's lead, RC28 have introduced four Global South membership categories with significantly lower fees, which it is hope will draw scholars and students from many countries. Please visit the membership page on the website for details

RC36 – Political Power

Conferences

RC36 has proposed a panel titled "Legitimacy as Power" for presentation at the 2017 APSA Annual Meeting (August 31–September 31, 2017) in San Francisco. The panel will bring a multidisciplinary perspective to bear on the issue of power and the legitimacy it lends to authority in its manifold manifestations.

RC36 will also present a joint session titled "Network Analysis of Political Power" at the Third European Conference on Social Networks (EUSN) at Johannes-Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany, from September 26 to 29, 2017. The discussion will revolve around the opportunities and challenges of network analysis in political power studies.

Website and Facebook page

News about RC36 can be found online at <http://powerstudies.org/> and on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/RC36politicalpowergroup/?ref=bookmarks>.

Publications

A special issue of the *Journal of Political Power* (Volume 9, Issue 3) entitled "The BRICS and Soft Power" was published. To read its online content: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rpow21/9/3>.

The book *Emerging Powers in International Politics: The BRICS and Soft Power* (Chatin M. & Gallarotti G. eds.) will be published by Routledge.

RC37 – Rethinking Political Development

RC37's Inter-World Congress Workshop on "Rethinking Political Development: Challenges to Checks and Balances for Sustainable Democratization" will be hosted by the Georgetown University Campus in Qatar or the Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh in December 2017 and January 2018.

RC37 panels for the IPSA World Congress in Brisbane will include a remarkable panel on the theme of "Mind and Political Development," chaired by Michael Schon, M. D., of the Institute für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Ulm.

RC37 is also looking to publish an edited volume of selected papers presented at RC37/IPSA Inter-World Congress Workshops in 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2017.

RC38 – Politics and Business

RC38 encourages studies in comparative politics and public policy that examine the role of business in various national contexts and policy fields. It also connects with the study of International Relations and International Political Economy by looking at relations between business actors and intergovernmental agencies, and the political role played by business in the global economy. This broad-based approach is meant to promote further study in a range of classical and topical issues.

RC38 thus actively encourages interdisciplinary collaboration, both at and between conferences. This has led to the publication of various edited collections, with the next collection, by Edward Elgar, slated for publication in late 2017. Entitled *Business, Civil Society and the 'New' Politics of Corporate Tax Justice: Paying a Fair Share?*, it will be edited by Richard Eccleston and Ainsley Elbra.

This project stemmed from panels presented at the last two IPSA World Congress and the International Conference on Public Policy (ICPP). ICPP3 was held in Singapore from June 28 to 30. RC38 staged three panels on "Interest Groups, Political Parties and Public Policies," two on "Global Corporate Power in an Age of Globalisation," and one each on "Non State Actors and the Governance of Supply Chains, Corporate Tax Avoidance and the New Politics of Tax Justice," and "Corporate Power and Developing Countries." These panels should lead to publication opportunities as well. Those who were unable to attend ICPP3 may wish to contact the panel Chairs to discuss publishing opportunities.

RC38 uses the ICPP as a stepping stone for the preparation of panels for the Brisbane IPSA World Congress. The call for papers and panel proposals is now open until October 10, and RC38 encourages you to get involved by submitting proposals and actively exploring publishing projects based on the panels formed

RC39 – Welfare States and Developing Societies

RC39 has issued a call for individual papers and panel proposals for the 25th IPSA World Congress. Proposals related to the Congress theme, "Borders and Margins," are welcome. They may include proposals on the impact of margins brought about by globalization, that's to say empirical and conceptual borders in the form of socio-cultural, economic, religious, ethnic, linguistic and/or gender-based distinctions underlying identity politics and political management. Proposals for panels and individual papers on the RC's general objectives are also welcome. RC39 intends to propose the following four panels:

- 1) Social Welfare as a Form of Social Justice: Is There a Trade-off Between Economic Efficiency and Social Justice?
- 2) Comparing Welfare Systems. This panel welcomes well-researched proposals with a comparative focus on welfare systems in developed and developing countries.
- 3) Welfare State and Developing Society: From Generosity to Austerity. This panel welcomes proposals on the impact of financial crises on welfare systems, challenges facing welfare states, the need for social insurance, the promotion of individual responsibility, etc.

- 4) Future Trends in Welfare Reform. It has yet to be determined whether a collective form of social security can be achieved, or whether clever politicians will use financial crises to permanently restructure the welfare state. We may find paradigm shifts in public attitudes, moving from egalitarianism and social justice to civilized politics.

Panel and individual paper proposals need not be confined to these four panels only. RC39 is open to expanding its horizons by creating more panels. Proposals for panels and individual papers may be sent to the Convener and/or Co-convener:

Convener/Chair:

Dr. Asha Gupta,
Former Director, DHMI
University of Delhi, India
ashagupta3452@gmail.com

Co-convener:

Dr. Natália Sátyro
Federal University of Minas Gerais
Brazil, South America
natalia.satyro@icloud.com

RC42 – Security, Integration and Unification

Conference on "Conflict and Integration as Conditions and Processes in Transitioning Societies in Eastern Europe and East Asia"

RC42 would like to announce that the Institute for Korean Studies at Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, will play host to the conference titled "Conflict and Integration as Conditions and Processes in Transitioning Societies in Eastern Europe and East Asia" from November 8 to 10, 2017. The conference is expected to draw a variety of scholarly perspectives from Germany, Eastern Europe, East Asia and South Africa, with scheduled panels covering conflicts between and within divided societies, elite integration in post-authoritarian societies, and memory politics. Details will be posted in due course at <http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/en/e/oas/korea-studien/index.html>. The conference is sure to stimulate continued debate and discussion at the IPSA World Congress in Brisbane.

RC42 successfully presented two panels at the World Congress for Korean Politics and Society in Seoul. Held in June 2017, the event was hosted by the Korean Political Science Association in Seoul. The debate will resume when a subsequent panel is presented at next year's World Congress.

For the 2018 IPSA World Congress, the RC is planning panels on unification issues, memory politics, knowledge transfer on unification experiences, and comparative studies on division and unification in Germany and Korea. RC42 is also actively seeking paper and panel proposals on topics related to unification, integration of (formerly) divided societies, and related security issues. For updates, please visit the RC website at <http://rc42.ipsa.org/> or its Facebook page at www.facebook.com/IPSARC42/.

RC44 – Military’s Role in Democratization

Major Developments and Conference in NZ

RC44 was deeply impacted by the events culminating in the relocation of IPSA’s World Congress to Poznan, which prevented some participants from attending. The Chair and the secretary resigned, and the board elected Steven Ratuva as the new Chair and Radomir Compel as the new secretary. RC44 currently has 400 members. The RC website was reopened, a mailing list was established, and a decision was made to hold a conference in July 2017. To date, RC44 has received over 60 submissions, and it welcomes all researchers interested in attending the event.

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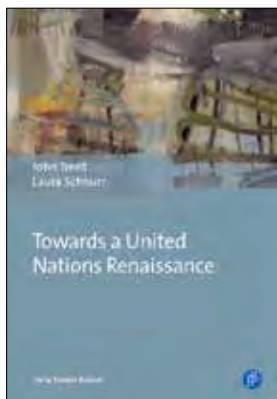
The conference on “Democratization and the Military” will be held at the University of Canterbury campus in Christchurch, New Zealand, on July 4 and 5, 2017. The conference will provide a forum for discussion on a number of issues related to the military and democratization, including security, conflict, political governance, constitutional reform, internal control, peacekeeping, geo-political contestation, social transformation, development and nation-building. Participants will come from all five continents, thus providing

a broad prism through which to study and compare different world regions and the circumstances specific to individual countries. The papers are based on theoretical discourse, empirical case studies, comparative analysis, and interdisciplinary approaches. The hope is that they will be published after the conference. The following panels will be presented:

- The Changing Role of the Military in Politics
- The Challenges to the Democratic Oversight of the Military
- Militarization of the State
- The Role of the Military in Peace-Keeping and Peace-Building
- The Military, Police and Internal Control
- The Military, Socio-Political Relations and Marginalization
- Gender, Democratization and the Military
- The Military, Justice and Security
- Terrorism, the Military, and Privatization of Security
- Post-Colonial Democracy and Military Rule
- Armament Buildup, Militarization, and Propaganda
- The Military and International Cooperation

The program will include two keynote addresses, an administrative session and a dinner meeting. RC44 is proud to announce that it received IPSA funding for the event. Conference details are available on the RC44 website, and participants are asked to register prior to (or exceptionally after) their arrival at <http://www.canterbury.ac.nz/events/active/uc-events/research-committee-on-democratization-and-the-role-of-the-military.html>.

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