

Participation

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IPSA  AISP



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26th World Congress of Political Science
26ème Congrès mondial de science politique
26º Congresso Mundial de Ciência Política
25-29 | 07 | 2020 Lisbon, Portugal

New
Nationalisms
in an Open
World

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 3,690 individual members, 89 associate members and 58 national and regional associations members. IPSA is a member of the International 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 3 690 membres individuels, 89 membres associés et 58 associations nationales et régionales membres. L'AISP est membre du Conseil international des sciences et dispose d'un statut consultatif au sein de l'UNESCO et du Global Development Network.

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Congress Features

Letter from the Chairs of the Local Organizing Committee



Madalena MEYER RESENDE
Professor of Comparative European Politics, NOVA University of Lisbon Portugal



Carlos JALALI
Professor, University of Aveiro
President, Portuguese Political Science Association Portugal

The Congress will provide a prime occasion to debate pressing worldwide political phenomena, especially those related to the Congress theme 'New Nationalisms in an Open World'.

The 2020 proceedings will also incorporate the Congress of the Portuguese Political Science Association (PPSA). The PPSA Congress, organized under the auspices of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) sessions, will feature six sessions on topics including Comparative Politics, European Politics, International Relations, Governance and Public Policy, Political Theory, and Portuguese Politics and Society. All are welcome to submit papers and panels to these sessions; they will be fully integrated into the World Congress, providing an outstanding opportunity for international scholars to network with local and regional scholars.

We are also excited to announce a special Plenary Session on 'Contemporary Relations Between Nationalism and Religion.' Organized by the LOC, the session will examine the tensions between, and confluences of, the major religions and the phenomenon of nationalism.

The World Congress will take place at the NOVA University of Lisbon Campolide Campus, which sits atop one of Lisbon's seven hills, not far from the city center. The opening ceremony and reception will take place at the stunning Gulbenkian Museum, just a 15 minute walk from campus. The site also provides easy access to the metro, and public busses. Transit will allow you to enjoy the city's many great attractions: the urban neighbourhoods, the restaurants and cafés, the riverside, and the excellent beaches surrounding Lisbon.

We also encourage participants to travel farther afield, whether south to the Alentejo Coast or the Algarve, or north to the Canyon of Nazaré, Coimbra, Aveiro, Porto, Guimarães or Braga. These are just some of the spectacular sights and places that earn Portugal its reputation as a great destination.

Dear Colleagues,

In July 2020, Portugal will be hosting the IPSA World Congress of Political Science for the very first time. We urge you take this opportunity to travel to Lisbon, and farther afield, to see Portugal's sights, before and after Congress. Lisbon is a city of culture and science, and the 26th IPSA Congress represents an important affirmation of our global scientific community. Similarly, since the 25th of April Revolution in 1974, Lisbon has been a vibrant symbol of freedom and democracy, and we are proud to host the IPSA World Congress in that context.

LOC Members



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Aveiro



New Nationalisms in An Open World: Multiple Dimensions and Multiple Challenges to be Tackled in Lisbon



**Hasret
DIKICI BILGIN**
Associate Professor of
Comparative Politics,
Istanbul Bilgi University
Turkey



Bertrand BADIE
Professor Emeritus,
Sciences Po Paris
France

Dear Colleagues,

We hope to see you in Lisbon, Portugal on July 25-29, 2020 for IP-SA's 26th World Congress of Political Science. Since its inception in 1950, IPSA World Congresses have aimed to highlight the pressing concerns in international politics while remaining open to a diverse set of topics and discussions.

The theme of the 26th Congress is "New Nationalisms in an Open World." We will discuss the rapid proliferation of nationalism throughout the world during a period which is nonetheless characterized by openness, globalization, and interdependence. The rise of politicians and political parties resorting to nationalist discourses, along with distrust in globalization and regional integration, has renewed academic interest in populism; however, the ideological foundations of these new nationalisms diverge from forms of nationalism that dominated the 18th and 19th centuries. Thus, the contemporary nationalisms must be rigorously examined. Determining how different kinds of fear, humiliation, and frustration

can generate a new typology of nationalism will enrich not only political theory but also comparative politics and international relations. This challenge requires us to pose questions like, what is new nationalism, who are the new nationalist leaders, and what are the similarities and differences between the new nationalisms and its predecessors? How can we interpret and classify new nationalisms taking populism, authoritarianism, and ethnicism into account? Finally, what are the potential ramifications of new nationalism on political mobilization, electoral behavior, and political systems, as well as on global governance and international relations?

The many dimensions of new nationalisms generate a vibrant Congress program. The presidential plenary, for instance, will focus on "Renationalization as a New Trend." Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's plenary speech, meanwhile, will compare new nationalisms in the Global South to those in the Global North. Suzanne Nossel will approach the theme from a human rights perspective, stressing the uncertainty surrounding freedom of speech in the face of increasing authoritarianism. Adam Hanieh will address global political economy, while Liah Greenfeld will focus on the globalization of nationalism. We hope that this diverse schedule of events will facilitate fruitful discussions for participants from different sub-disciplines of political science.

The Congress program also features special sessions on engaging topics like nationalism and football, and nationalism and religion, as well as roundtables on the future of political science, innovative methods in political science, academic freedom and democracy, gender and diversity, and digitization in political science. There will also be Political Development and Research Methods Cafés which aim to connect emerging scholars with established professionals in the field.

As a biennial event, the 26th World Congress of Political Science welcomes panel proposals relevant to the theme, or to other areas of political science. Submissions to the general sessions will be categorized under the themes of comparative political institutions, social dynamics, international political economy, international relations, political theory, public policy, gender, and postcolonial and subaltern studies. The local organizing committee also welcomes panels and papers for the general session on authoritarianism, democracies, and regime change.



**Pedro
Magalhães**
University
of Lisbon



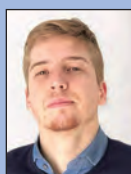
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Lisbon



**Raquel
Vaz-Pinto**
NOVA
University of
Lisbon

IPSA is Proud to Announce its Plenary Speakers for the 26th IPSA World Congress of Political Science



**Gayatri
CHAKRAVORTY
SPIVAK**

University Professor
in the Humanities
Columbia University

Why Nationalisms in South and North Today?

Although in an economically restructured world, capital is almost fully global, economic growth is still measured state by state. It is ideologically necessary to keep this competitive spirit, required for globality to function in a capitalist way, to thicken the abstractions of the state with the fuzziness of the nation. These new nationalisms, based on phantasmatic identity politics, go against the performative contradictions (between liberty for me and equality for others) of democracy as mindset rather than vote count alone. Historically, then, how to think the Marshall Plan and today's One Belt One Road together? The new subaltern -- unlike in Gramsci's day -- is precisely used for democracy as body count in the largest sectors of the electorate. In terms of this, how do we compute the relationship between subalternity and citizenship? Undergirding all, we must ask how to think gender within this confusing picture of our world. These questions can cover over the fact that economic growth does not promise social inclusion; and that identity is tremendously heterogeneous even within the "same" language, the "same" religion -- and this too is ideologically managed..

Globalization of Nationalism

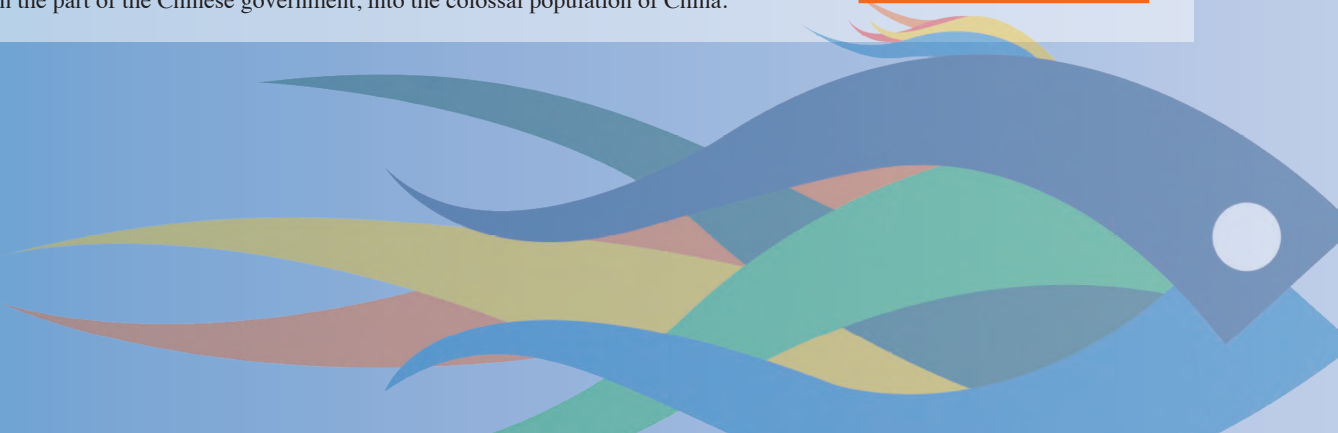
This plenary lecture will address the nature of nationalism: national consciousness, national identity, and the organization of communities as nations -- that is, as sovereign communities of fundamentally equal members, however the membership is defined. Connecting nationalism to modern democracy, liberal and authoritarian, and examining its relationship to political ideologies of the last two and a half centuries, left and right, socialism, communism, classical liberalism, populism, fascism, and feminism, among others, it will attempt to demonstrate that nationalism lies behind modern politics, in general, essentially defining modern political culture.

It will, next, analyze the reasons for the continued appeal of nationalism in the context of an increasingly open world, attributing this appeal to the dignity with which nationalism endows personal identities of common people. Globalization, it will argue, though usually seen as the opposite of nationalism, is, in fact, a product of nationalism and, to the extent that world is becoming unified, it is becoming unified in the shared -- national -- consciousness, paradoxically drawing countries into ever more intense competition for international dignity, or prestige.

To conclude, the lecture will focus on the most striking contemporary example of the globalization of nationalism -- its penetration, after decades of failed efforts to achieve it on the part of the Chinese government, into the colossal population of China.



Liah GREENFELD
University Professor and
Professor of Sociology,
Political Science, and
Anthropology
Boston University





Migration, Methodological Nationalism, and the Global Political Economy: Thinking Across Borders

Debates around migration have become a central flashpoint of politics over the last few years. Although the movement of people across and within borders has been integral to capitalism since its inception, there have been numerous important changes to patterns of migration at a global scale. We now see a multiplicity of different routes and forms of migration that span all parts of the globe: significant flows of refugees and asylum seekers connected to violence and conflict across the Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia; increases in forms of unfree migrant labour (including trafficking and modern slavery); a proliferation of temporary migration schemes that connect labor markets in the North and South; on-going large-scale rural to urban migration; and a regionalisation of labor migration flows centered around new poles of capital accumulation in East Asia and the Middle East. Such movements of people – particularly over the last decade – have been accompanied by the rise of an anti-immigrant sentiment emanating from far-right, nativist, and populist movements. This presentation surveys key theoretical approaches to migration in political science, and makes the case for renewing and developing a global political economy perspective that is grounded in a critique of methodological nationalism. Such a perspective can provide important insights into the place of nationalism in the contemporary world, and help us think in new ways about borders, class, and national identity.



Adam HANIEH
Reader in Development
Studies
SOAS, University of
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Marianne KNEUER
IPSA President
University of Hildesheim
Germany

Nationalism and Illiberalism - A Dangerous Pair

Recent years have seen the rise of two seemingly disparate, yet undeniably related, social phenomena: the renaissance of nationalism, and the emergence of illiberal backlash. These trends are observable around the world in transitional or hybrid regimes, but also in established democracies. Nationalism comes with significant political, economic, and cultural implications; it restricts multilateral cooperation, disrupts trade, and inhibits work on shared problems like climate change. Domestically, meanwhile, nationalism produces tension between regions and ethnic groups, endangering the social cohesion within countries. While evidence abounds of nationalism's potential harms, many observers increasingly worry about the effects of illiberal tendencies in the public sphere. The coupling of nationalism and illiberalism pose a serious threat to democratic and liberal institutions, principles, and values, both domestically and internationally. This roundtable will discuss the implications of renationalization and illiberal backlash from

The Future of Free Speech

The guarantee of free speech is critical to any well-functioning democracy and yet, a slew of challenges loom for free expression globally. Chief among these contemporary threats are authoritarianism, political polarization, and the weaponization of hateful speech online. Today, a rising tide of authoritarianism has coincided with efforts to stifle domestic dissent and undercut free press in countries around the world. Meanwhile, the ubiquity of difficult-to-regulate social media platforms has facilitated the amplification of mendacious and hateful speech while making it more difficult to establish and enforce protections for online speech. Menacing forms of online content like fraudulent news and disinformation proliferate to skew discourse, sow divisions and even throw elections. In order to safeguard free expression globally, it is crucial to understand new forums for speech, new threats to it, and race to defend it, even when that means rising in support of speech from which we personally dissent. This talk will focus on the major threats to free speech and what it will take to address them.



Suzanne NOSSEL
Chief Executive Officer
Pen America

Program Structure of the 26th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

Roksolana BOBYK
World Congress & Events
Coordinator



The 2020 IPSA Congress will present a diverse program on the theme “New Nationalisms in an Open World.” The Congress will be coordinated by the Program Co-Chairs Professor Bertrand Badie (France) and Professor Hasret Dikici Bilgin (Turkey). The Congress will provide an opportunity to network with global scholars and will feature particularly strong regional representation, integrating the biennial conference of the Portuguese Political Science Association. Proposals for panels and papers on any subject within political science are welcome.

The 2020 Congress program will be divided into the following sessions. All sessions, except the LOC sessions (Portuguese), will be held in either of IPSA’s official languages: English and French.

We invite you to share your research on issues to which political science can bring important insights. The website for the 26th IPSA World Congress of Political Science is accepting proposals for panels and papers until 10 October 2019. Visit wc2020.ipsa.org for details on the Congress, as well as important deadlines and submission guidelines.



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 Portuguese Political Science Association.

Panel/paper submissions open to all.

Program Highlights

Plenary Sessions:

Keynote speaker lectures

Congress Theme Sessions:

Panels and events related to the theme “New Nationalisms in an Open World.”

Special Sessions:

These will include innovative events such as research methods café, professional development café, and special roundtables.

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.



IPSA CONGRESS PROGRAM – Lisbon 2020

Sessions Open to Submissions

RC-Research Committee Sessions (50)

RC01 Concepts and Methods
RC02 Political Elites
RC03 European Unification
RC05 Comparative Studies on Local Government and Politics
RC06 Political Sociology
RC07 Women and Politics in the Global South
RC08 Legislative Specialists
RC09 Comparative Judicial Studies
RC10 Electronic Democracy
RC11 Science and Politics
RC12 Biology and Politics
RC13 Democratization in Comparative Perspective
RC14 Politics and Ethnicity
RC15 Political and Cultural Geography
RC16 Socio-Political Pluralism
RC17 Comparative Public Opinion
RC18 Asian and Pacific Studies
RC19 Gender Politics and Policy
RC20 Political Finance and Political Corruption
RC21 Political Socialization and Education
RC22 Political Communication
RC23 Elections, Citizens and Parties
RC24 Armed Forces and Society
RC25 Comparative Health Policy
RC26 Human Rights
RC27 Structure and Organization of Government
RC28 Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance
RC29 Political Psychology
RC30 Comparative Public Policy
RC31 Political Philosophy
RC32 Public Policy and Administration
RC33 The Study of Political Science as a Discipline
RC34 Quality of Democracy
RC35 Technology and Development
RC36 Political Power
RC37 Rethinking Political Development
RC38 Politics and Business
RC39 Welfare States and Developing Societies
RC40 New World Orders?
RC41 Geopolitics
RC42 Security, Integration and Unification
RC43 Religion and Politics
RC44 Security, Conflict and Democratization
RC45 Quantitative International Politics
RC46 Migration and Citizenship
RC47 Local-Global Relations
RC48 Administrative Culture
RC49 Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy
RC50 The Politics of Language
RC51 International Political Economy

LOC – Local Organizing Committee Sessions (6)

LOC01 Portuguese Society and Politics | Sociedade e Política Portuguesa
LOC02 European Studies | Estudos Europeus
LOC03 Comparative Politics | Política Comparada
LOC04 Governance and Public Policy | Governação e Políticas Públicas
LOC05 International Relations | Relações Internacionais
LOC06 Political Theory | Teoria Política

GS – Congress General Sessions (9)

GS01 Comparative Political Institutions
GS02 Social Dynamics and Politics
GS03 International Political Economy and Globalization
GS04 International Relations and International Political Theory
GS05 Political Theory and Political Philosophy
GS06 Authoritarianism, Democracies and Regime Changes
GS07 Public Policy and Government
GS08 Gender and Politics
GS09 Postcolonial and Subaltern Studies



Congress Theme: New Nationalisms in an Open World

With the beginning of the present millennium, varieties of a new type of nationalism spread through the world and this propagation engenders a paradox as its spectacular rising occurs in a period which is characterized by openness, globalization and interdependence. Historically, nationalism as an ideology has risen as a response to rapid change; the contemporary context of openness, globalization and interdependence therefore shapes the type of nationalisms in the present millennium. Besides, new nationalism rises in both the affluent and destitute societies which in turn shapes the way the new nationalism manifests itself. Hence, what we observe today can be rather referred to as new nationalisms. The rise of the varieties of new nationalism and its implications on international politics requires posing some key questions in order to attain a more sophisticated level of understanding. What is new nationalism, who are the new nationalist leaders and what are the similarities and differences between the new nationalisms and its predecessors? How can we interpret and classify new nationalisms taking populism, authoritarianism and ethnicism into consideration together with new nationalism? Finally, what are the potential ramifications of new nationalism on political mobilization, electoral behavior, political systems as well as on global governance and international relations?

The new nationalism has become a highly controversial issue by the consecutive electoral successes of new types of nationalist parties in various parts of the world. It should be acknowledged that the profile and discourse of the leaders of these parties played an important role in this increased interest. Politicians such as Vladimir Putin, Donald Trump, Viktor Orban, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Rodrigo Duterte, and most recently Jair Bolsonaro display only partly similar profiles; however, develop an almost similar discourse, pointing to the rise of a complex and diversified phenomenon. They increasingly resort to national references in political rhetoric in an intensifying fashion over time, express distrust in globalization and regional integration with a renewed interest in sovereignty, distance their parties from the classic political ideologies, mobilize their supports on the basis of cultural specificities and ethnicity, display hostility against migration combined with a new commitment to borders or even walls, and magnify the already existing fear induced by rapid economic change and aggressive technological advances.

This new nationalism and its cluster of leaders diverge from the past forms of nationalisms despite some shared characteristics. The early form of nationalism in the modern period which emerged in Europe in the 19th century and spread towards the global South in the 20th century was dominated by a search for the acquisition of rights and a rejection of absolutist regimes. It took its momentum from the struggle against first the imperial and then the colonial rules. It aimed to redefine popular sovereignty while aspiring to construct a new political community. The new nationalism, on the contrary, aims for withdrawal, confinement, and even isolation. It does not target acquisition of new rights but rather calls for their being limited, their exclusiveness and their appropriation only by the original community of native-born people. For this reason, the new nationalist rhetoric is less political and more ethnicist, mobilizing culture, identity and religious references. In this sense, new

nationalism is almost the opposite of the original forms of nationalism of the decolonized countries, conservative nationalism and leftist nationalism. The sources of frustration and fear shaped the aforementioned forms of nationalism; and hence, we should focus on the new dynamics that lead to new nationalisms.

At the domestic sphere, as new nationalism promotes nativism, ethnicism and communitarianism along with dramatizing the increasing pressure of international migration, it poses challenges to nation-building processes and functions as a major instrument of electoral marketing. The new nationalism also endangers the democratic consensus which has been assumed to have consolidated in the last decades of the previous century by cultivating a reorientation towards authoritarianism and personalization of power. More broadly, it promotes the majoritarian aspect of populism that undermines representative government and its political institutions, weakening the role of intermediary actors and sometimes even excluding some social groups.

How different kinds of fear, humiliation and frustration can generate a new typology of nationalism is an exciting challenge which would enrich not only political theory but also comparative politics and international relations. Globalization with its connotations of openness and interdependence hence should be paid special attention to understand new nationalisms. We should then consider the multivarious impacts globalization has on various societies and their social strata. We must also compare how political culture, religion, ethnicity and levels of social integration shape social outcomes. Though they may not have the same meaning in every society; perceptions of fear, humiliation, decline and frustration seem to be the major factors for explaining this process. In this perspective, Durkheim's vision of *anomie* within industrializing societies can be applied to the new globalized international arena. Globalization leads to a more sociological vision of IR that includes social behavior, political thought and studies of domestic conflicts, requiring a deeper analysis of the relations between its domestic and international dimensions. Contributing to the further development of this approach converges with the direction toward which the new international political theory is already advancing.

Two questions tend then to prevail at the IR level. First: is new nationalism a new (even simply renewed) diplomatic rhetoric or is it the starting step of a real new sovereigntism that will prevail in the new international order? If we stick to the first hypothesis, we move to a world in which international relations will give more and





more space to protest, deviance and symbolic mobilizations. If we opt for the second, we will have to cautiously conceive this new sovereigntism which appears nowadays as a confusing blending of “conservative sovereigntism” grounded in international law and promoted by the old powers, a “neo-sovereigntism” defended by rising powers and combining territorial integrity, non-intervention and openness to globalization, and an “archeo-sovereigntism” comprising ethno-nationalism and rejection of any kind of globalization. How can we make these contradictory trends compatible or at least coexist in the international arena? What would the codes of this new anarchical and “apolar” system be?

The second question relates to the conflicts themselves. On the one hand, the new nationalism restores the classic conception of war as inter-state conflict and a confrontation of intensified nationalisms. On the other hand, it extols identity, religious and ethnic references and veers toward the recent conceptions of new wars the implications of which we were able to witness in the Yugoslavian experience. If NN gives a renewed importance to the traditional issues of territoriality, inter-state competition or assertive sovereigntism, it also bestows new attractiveness to culture and ethnic references and identity entrepreneurs. Is the new nationalism than a contemporary crisis of the new global world or a deep transformation toward a lasting new domestic and international order? The uncertain compatibility of this new nationalism with the international system and the global economy is probably one of the major challenges the present world is facing. The recent research on “competition states” or “market states” considers the new public policies as being embedded in a global market that is no longer compatible with protectionism. Are we now moving toward a new international political economy that would reinstate protectionism or even “Colbertism” and mercantilism? Equally of importance, how are we to reconcile this new nationalism with regional integrations already undergoing a deep crisis?



Congress General Sessions

GS01 Comparative Political Institutions

Ferdinand Mueller Rommel

The study of political institutions has vital relevance for examining new nationalism across the world which is the main theme of the 2020 Congress. Institutions often shape the opportunity structures for political mobilization. They also influence political behavior and determine political outcomes. Yet, political institutions are also constantly under change which makes it more difficult to predict their effect on political outcomes. What is our knowledge about the impact of political institutions on new nationalisms and how have scholars approached this issue?

Papers and proposals should focus on theoretically-informed and empirically based studies that investigate how political institutions function formally and informally under changing external conditions. How are the new nationalism and the new political order

effected by the variety of political institutions? Which political institutions have a stronger/weaker impact on the emergence and development of new nationalism? In this context, the effects of political institutions may be assessed at different levels. At the micro level, we may ask for the effect of political institutions e.g. on voting behavior and on new forms of participation in social movements. At the macro level, we need to examine the observable impact of political institutions e.g. on raising ethnic issues, political violence, transitional justice, and economic performance. The comparative perspectives of papers and proposals can encompass intraregional as well as cross-country studies. We welcome proposals that address established democracies, young democracies and autocratic regimes.

GS02 Social Dynamics and Politics

Dirk Berg-Schlösser

As is stated in the proposal for the general congress theme, a new tension can be observed in an increasingly globalizing and digitalizing world with hardly any borders for communication, trade or travel and retroactive forces emphasizing a “new nationalism” in domestic politics and a “new sovereigntism” in international relations. This creates new fears, distrust and rejection of “others” who do not belong at home, and new “walls”, trade wars, disrespect of international law and organizations, and possibly even worse, internationally. For this reason, a truly global political science has to develop theories and perspectives that integrate a “sociological vision of IR” on the one hand and a global vision of comparative politics and political sociology on the other.

In this GS, the emphasis will be laid on domestic developments and perspectives, but keeping the global dimension in mind.

GS03 International Political Economy and Globalisation

Stéphane Paquin

The Globalization Debate: Twenty Years After

Globalization is not a new phenomenon, but its conceptualization in political science is. In 1994, the United States Library of Congress had only 34 entries with the word “globalization”. In 2006, the account rose to 5,245, an almost exponential growth. In the New York Times, the word “globalization” was never used in the 1970s and less than once a week on average in the 1980s. From the early 1990s, the word spread to twice a week and in the second half of the 1990s, to more than three times a week.

Since then, globalization has been the subject of intense and often heated debates among researchers from various disciplines, including economics, political science, sociology, history and geography.

In 1999, the late David Held, with Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton published the seminal book “Global Transformation: Politics, Economics, and Culture,” (Polity Press, 1999) which was presented at the time by James Rosenau as the “definitive book on globalization”. According to these authors, three schools of thought on globalization can be distinguished: those of “skeptics”, “globalists” and “transformationists”. What distinguishes schools from each other are their divergent concep-

tions of globalization, its causes, its novelty, its socio-economic consequences, its impact on states and global governance, and its historical trajectory.

Twenty years later, what is the current state of the debate on globalization? What conclusions can be drawn? Are there still any sceptics? Did the predictions of these different schools come true?

The purpose of the general session is to bring together experts to take stock of the debate on globalization twenty years later.

GS04 International Relations and International Political Theory

Carlos Milani

The general session International Relations will accept proposals dealing with the understanding of new nationalisms in a world order characterized by openness, interdependence and globalization, but also asymmetry, hierarchy, new forms of domination, coloniality of power and humiliation. First, it will focus on the rapid changes in relations between traditional and rising powers, the emergence of new and flexible coalitions, the institutional crisis of multilateralism and the disconnect between norm and power in contemporary global governance and international organizations. Second, it will foster approaches that aim to interpret and explain how social mobilizations outside traditional institutional instances act in the world scenario and react to critical consequences provoked by state-market relations in societies and the global environment. Third, it will stimulate comparisons from both the Global North and the Global South, including contradictions between the domestic, the regional and the global dimensions of the international behavior of states, businesses, social movements, NGO's, religious actors, etc. Fourth, it will promote panels and debates on the nature of conflict in contemporary international relations and how changes in conceptions of war and peace affect security internationally and collectively. Fifth, it will encourage proposals coming from a plurality of schools of thought, theories and methods, but also from a variety of geographical and institutional origins.

GS05 Political Theory and Political Philosophy

Yves Schemel

Political theory occupies a large territory in political science. As a method, it combines logic and ethics. As a set of objects, it links reflections about concepts to debates about values. While some authors indulge in formal theory (rational or not) others look towards normative (if not prescriptive) theory. There is nonetheless common ground between 'political theory' (i.e. 'philosophical') and the 'theory of politics' (i.e. 'scientific'); they both share a taste for modeling. The first lists the conditions required to reach a stage of political life that could be 'fairer' and 'freer'; the second plays with variables tracing 'explained' choices to 'explanatory' causes.

When new nationalism becomes an issue of concern in the real world while Non-Western thought is retrieved from the past, could these two ways of doing political theory be reconciled? Since political theorists have long discarded old chauvinism on the one hand and Non-Western reactions to westernization on the other hand, can they now build a new vision of nationalism as a rational answer to urgent troubles instead of considering it as a nativist branch of populism? How far approaches to sovereignty may be enriched or impoverished by the surge of neo-nationalist thought everywhere? To which extent the growing pressure of xenophobic or anti-globalization ideologies modify current theories of States and sovereignty? Is neo-nationalist thought compatible with democratic prerequisites such as a free contradictory public debate? Is it reactively driven by a sense of injustice or proactively motivated by a quest for fairness?

GS06 Authoritarianism, Democracies and Regime Changes

António Costa Pinto and Pedro Tavares de Almeida

The scholarly debate on regime change has shifted significantly in recent years. While the post-1974 paradigm emphasized the global spread of liberal democracy, the new millennium is seemingly characterized by a democratic retrenchment, if not reversal. The contemporary discussion is now marked by notions of democratic decline and deconsolidation, with a rising tide of autocratization. Yet, this debate does not capture the full picture: while there appears to be democratic retrenchment in some regions, efforts remain towards democratic transition and consolidation in other parts of the world. Equally, it raises questions regarding the relationship between the rise of illiberal values and practices and the deterioration of democracy.

This section welcomes proposals that advance our understanding of authoritarianism, democracy and regime change in an open world. The nature of these topics means that submissions can come from a variety of perspectives, including those of a more theoretical nature; small n case-studies or comparative studies; or large n quantitative studies. Likewise, the section recognizes that historical cases and patterns provide relevant insights into our contemporary concerns. Finally, and in keeping with the theme of the World Congress, we also invite reflections into how new nationalisms interplay with these topics. Overall, then, the





section is open to diverse theoretical and methodological approaches that can contribute to our comprehension of authoritarianism, democracy and regime change in a context of new nationalisms in an open world.

GS07 Public Policy and Government

Michael Howlett

Challenges, Trends and Directions in Public Policy

The General Session on Public Policy and Government at the 26th IPSA World Congress is centered on better understanding public policy and provides a venue for papers dealing with contemporary challenges, trends and directions in field. For example, among the trends observable in recent years in the practice of public policy-making which has challenged orthodox policy studies has been a retreat from evidence and the emergence of concerns in many countries and circles around “fake news”, “truthiness” and the impact of a ‘post-fact’ world on policy processes, content and outcomes. The policy and political sciences have only recently begun to grapple with the impact of new phenomena such as these and the

challenges they pose to traditional models and thinking in the policy sciences. These and other such trends need careful analysis and the set of panels in this General Session will provide an opportunity for consideration and analysis of recent empirical and theoretical work in the political science and public policy communities on all subjects related to public policy-making.

GS08 Gender and Politics

Chair to be confirmed

Description to be announced soon on the Congress website at wc2020.ipsa.org.

GS09 Postcolonial and Subaltern Studies

Siddharth Mallaravapu

Postcolonialism provides us with a distinctive theoretical rubric for a range of panels (open and closed) during the IPSA July 2020 Congress. We invite scholars from diverse disciplines to share their stories about how they connected with postcolonial theory within their fields of inquiry as well as envisage possible futures in this domain. We particularly encourage scholars to consider convening and participating in panels on the question of gender, race, caste, class and the anthropocene as viewed from diverse postcolonial perspectives. The sessions shall provide an excellent opportunity to collectively appraise ourselves of the state of play of postcolonialism both as a distinctive theoretical strand and as a political sensibility.



New Nationalism: Mythmaking, Alienation, and Othering

Umut KORKUT

Professor of International Politics at Glasgow School for Business and Society
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Nationalism has been around for a while so why bother with the concept now? Nations are becoming re-imagined, but how? by whom? and why now? Now, as before, the exponents of nationalism stimulate the imagination through myths to comfort groups alienated by liberalisation, Europeanisation, globalisation – overall internationalisation. Nationalism has been revolutionary, destructive, but also discriminatory and violent. New nationalism is no different. Yet, new nationalists rally support by conjuring an image of an antagonistic “other” in order to construct a cohesive and secure image of “self.” This is different from what ethnic nationalism such as the Scottish, Kurdish or Catalan movements have so far embraced. While their quest is geared towards seeking autonomy and re-definition of identities within or outwith their existing states, new nationalism today is a reflection of the crisis triggered by internationalisation.

As nationalism positions itself as an alternative to the insecurities produced by internationalisation, we must carefully study those insecurities and engage the precarious populations whom new nationalists address. New nationalism will not succeed, if democratic forces resort back to everyday democracy, harness deliberation and common everyday narratives, and emphasise socio-spatial “joint belongingness,” and eventually bridge diverse voices and identities in our global society. In brief, we need to enhance the comfort zone of both the self and the other so that they can consolidate global politics together.

New nationalism posits a national “self,” which internationalisation has increasingly exposed to foreignness represented by the “other.” Globalisation has rapidly eliminated the remaining distance between self and other, yet the flourishing of the other is often imagined as a threat to the self. The self then looks to the promises of nationalism – trade wars, de-globalisation, and anti-immigration politics – to salve its relative deprivation. It is significant that, in this formulation, deprivation is not merely caused by a foreign or usurper elite, but also by the appearance of the aspirational other. Thus, sometimes the self imagines it is fortified by the precarity the other experiences: crises such as global migration, human and civil rights infractions, climate change, and related calamities. We become attuned to the unfortunate stories of the other to bolster our strength. Still, given our relative distance from such calamities,

most of us remain oblivious to poverty, statelessness, climate-related disasters, and human rights violations faced by our peers with similar religious, sexual, and gender identities. New nationalism then provides the myths to convince the self of its superiority while the other feels the brunt of what the self can avoid. This is not an exclusively western phenomenon: in certain contexts the other also others.

Yet, the fate of the self is not only determined by the trials of the other. The expression of rights and freedom demands by the other – manifested by internationalisation – also alienates the self from its accustomed quotidian narrative. Similarly, some of us feel our identities hindered by the emergence of global sexual, ethnic, religious, gender identities, which alters previously traditional social norms. We know that this global shift is inevitable. However, we continue to hope that our narrative prevails, along with the privilege it affords to us, not the narrative of the *former* other. In other words, in new nationalism we seek solace as the other becomes the privileged self and the previously privileged self becomes the new other. New nationalism then provides myths to comfort the alienated self in the face of the aspirational other, and advocates for the enduring insecurity of the other to ensure the felt security of the self.

How do the new nationalist movements exploit identities in order to make individuals and publics feel more comfortable with myths and imagined realities so that they can cater for their insecurities?

Just like its “predecessor,” that is nationalism, new nationalism retains a “make-believe element.” It relies on its own elite and agents. It exploits the alienation that individuals feel, deriving from poor integration of politics at micro- and macro-levels. Populists say that the experts have decided the fates of the public for too long, and people have had enough with expertise. Hence, liberal, cosmopolitan, internationalist politics and politicians have othered the “native publics.” To cure such othering, new nationalists advocate that politics should serve the self. Affect, not expertise, should direct politics and deflect all vulnerabilities. To that end, the self performs its identity to attract attention to its own challenges, and to safeguard its long-held privilege. The self dismisses, invalidates or obfuscates the challenges of the other, and supports those who position themselves as “one of us.” Thereby, new nationalism is not a top-down phenomenon, orchestrated by the maverick political, cultural, religious or economic elite anymore. It is performative to an extent that it reconstitutes the fiction of the invulnerable self. It is a reaction to internationalisation, which the self has imagined to privilege the other.

Imagined realities such as myths, considering public ontologies as well as their narrative and aesthetic compositions, have a strong audience making potential. What I mean by audience-making is the following. Discourses construct the object of knowledge in such a way that they make only specific interpretations and modes of reasoning possible. While social actors construct discourse, discourses also speak through us, through our human agency, and thereby privilege and shape certain ways of apprehending the world. A discursive frame then becomes a deeply embedded symbolic apparatus that we use to make sense of the world (Foucault



1971, Dreyfus and Rabinow 1982, Korkut and Eslen-Ziya 2018). According to Mumby and Clair (1997: 202), discursive framing “provides the fundamental categories in which thinking can take place. It establishes the limits of discussion and defines the range of problems that can be addressed.” Earlier, in an edited volume *Discursive Governances in Politics, Policy, and Public Sphere*, we proposed an analysis of these processes at the macro-level (Korkut et al. 2015). There is now a need to understand how discourses gain audience at the micro-level and make politics an everyday personal experience.

This also requires us to understand perceptions. Perception is experienced as a direct registration of how things are. Their correctness is generally taken for granted. Similarly, we experience memory as the direct recall of information that had been mentally stored. When perception and memory work fluently and unhampered, we are wholly unaware of the inferential work they involve (Mercier and Sperber 2017: 135). Hence, an individual uses complex cognitive processes to tell stories such as the myths of nationalism that sway large groups of people. We draw conclusions about the world based on small glimpses, and the cognitive system’s ability to represent and rationalise causal systems based on small glimpses may be limited. This is surely why stories tend to simplify and sometimes oversimplify events. Nevertheless, individuals have a cognitive system with which they can understand the causality inherent in whatever story they are told. It is no coincidence that storytelling, the most natural mode of human discourse, depends on the very same resource – causal knowledge – that allows thinking to produce more effective action (Sloman and Fernbach 2017: 67).

Departing from this theoretical literature, we can trace how political slogans, tropes and narratives at the macro-level affect and compose the micro-deliberations of new nationalism and everyday politics around it. Communication in diverse spheres hosts these slogans, tropes, and narratives, but also triggers polarization between the self and the other to spill from the material sphere into the digital – a process that Özduzen (2019) has called “digital polarization.”

In order to appeal to affect and gain audience, and eventually connect the macro politics of governance with the micro politics of everyday, the purveyors of new nationalism exploit public myths, folk beliefs, and shared insecurities. They then delineate alternative realities that incorporate the alienated masses with tropes such as “Make America great again!”, “Brexit means Brexit”, “We defend the European Borders”, “We feel threats to our existence”, and “Judiciary threatens democracy.” When these tropes prevail, they make audiences in western democracies such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, but also Hungary, Turkey, India, Brazil, the Philippines, and other non-western nations. These slogans become common currency for publics and individuals, as nationalist elites and movements embed identity makers in these tropes to make publics comfortable with myths. In a way, this replicates the long-held imaginaries embedded in nationalism.

Furthermore, the new nationalists also turn to aesthetics and visual imagery beyond narrative to build audiences around their myths, and become skilled performers of identity using visual imagery. This imagery includes clothing, posture, portrayals of eating and leisure, and the use of slang and humour. They not only assemble an alternative to the internationalists’ canon, but also generate their own economy. While the signifiers of such populist politicians as Viktor Orbán, Tayyip Erdoğan, Donald Trump, and others are prevalently what the internationalists imagine as unfashionable, they are precisely the signifiers that their audience embraces as real.

Yet, the self-conception of their audience is equally imaginary in that they view themselves as the true self of their nation. Just as 19th century nationalists designated clothing, dancing, music, and games as the materials of nationhood, the new nationalists resort to imagined signifiers with the belief that this is how it has always been with them and their nations.

In these myths, tropes, and signifiers the audiences of new nationalism seek solace. Their imagined pasts, presents, and futures give them assurance that once upon a time they were secure, superior, and strong. These audiences may know that this is simply make-believe, but they use belief to create its own objects. The audiences of new nationalism may be losers now in the face of internationalism, but at least in some distant past they were winners as the rulers of their own fates. Even though they imagine a return to that lost status, their identities nonetheless become exposed to economisation and politicization by the elite of new nationalism.

Does new nationalism need to be challenged? Yes, it does. How can we challenge it? We need alternative progressive platforms that reflect on and refer to everyday politics. These platforms need to counter the alienation that our peers experience faced with internationalisation. They need to show that all humans meet in their need for care, partnership, nutrition, housing, and other human needs. We need a platform that does not conceive of the needs of one group as excessive or exclusive to the needs of other groups. In order, the self and other enrich themselves in these needs jointly. To promote such a mutually supportive platform, we need to amplify equality- and diversity-conscious voices that emphasise comprehensive solidarity and “joint belongingness.” This process starts at the very micro-level, within our local communities, foregrounding the importance of micro-level co-operation. It imagines local and personally relevant political practices that can overcome the shortcomings of macro-politics. By these processes the forces of democracy can consolidate global politics, undermining the harmful narratives of new nationalism that promote the dubious distinction between self and other.

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New Nationalism: Global Problems, National Solutions

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The 2016 US presidential election brought a surprising defeat to the Democratic Party's candidate, Hillary Clinton. A clear cause of her defeat was the loss of support from states which had traditionally favored her party, such as Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. For the citizens living in those former Democratic strongholds, Donald Trump's message was more credible than the liberal distaste for the man and his views. The citizens from the states which shifted allegiance concluded that the deepening economic and social catastrophe affecting their neighborhoods was an obvious consequence of the neoliberal economic policies enacted by the US government for decades. The controversial Republican candidate convinced them that he would break free of those policies to "take back our country" from the hands of international institutions and global elites. According to Trump, these elites imposed an unjust economic order after the Cold War that disadvantaged the United States. He won the election because he announced mobilization of the nation state against the destructive forces of economic globalization. After taking office he upheld his commitments, questioning a whole range of trade agreements that bind his country with its nearest neighbors (NAFTA), as well as European Union countries (TTIP) and the Asia-Pacific region (TPP).

Many observers detect the tradition of populism in Donald Trump's rhetoric and attitude, noting that he has positioned himself as a demagogue sensitive to the harm done to "ordinary" Americans. The harms he identifies involve not just economic degradation but also a threat to national identity. In other words, he has made political use of the xenophobic fears of his countrymen against an uncontrolled influx of immigrants who not only take away their jobs but also undermine the social position of their customs. For this reason, they described his message as "new nationalism," which boils down to "a broad nativist revolt against (...) post-Cold War politics [that] have been characterized by an orthodoxy of free trade, (...) neoliberal trading arrangements, and liberalized immigration policies."

The same analysts who defined the ideological profile of the eccentric billionaire as "new nationalism" concluded that it is a widespread phenomenon. They argue that the American phenomenon of right-wing, anti-liberal populism has prominent partners in the Old World, whose inhabitants, like Americans, often express concern about the rising tide of uncontrolled immigration.

Observers thus note the alarming popularity of such Euroskeptical parties as Marine Le Pen's Front National in France, the UK Independence Party, the Brexit Party led by Nigel Farage, AFD in Germany, the Northern League led by Matteo Salvini in Italy, the Party for Freedom led by Geert Wilders in the Netherlands, or the Freedom Party of Austria led by Norbert Hofer, who lost the presidential election in 2016 by a very low number of votes. No less alarming symptoms of the same trend have been noted by observers of 'new nationalism' in a number of post-communist central and eastern European countries. The most troubling of these symptoms arose after the electoral victories of the Fidesz Party, led by Viktor Orbán, in Hungary in 2010, and the Law and Justice Party, led by Jarosław Kaczyński, in Poland in 2015. New Nationalists tend to appeal to populist temperaments, rallying support by attacking social elites. However, new nationalist rhetoric does not always antagonize liberal values. For example, Volodymyr Zelensky won the presidential election in Ukraine, in April 2019, over incumbent Petro Poroshenko, because of unprecedented anti-establishment enthusiasm. However, it would be difficult to regard Zelensky's victory as a manifestation of the same anti-left and anti-liberal wave that brought Viktor Orbán and Donald Trump to power.

The tendencies of "new nationalism" identified by advocates for the use of the term as a political category for study seem to confirm the category's supra-regional, transatlantic range. But do they really prove its *global* character? The criteria of this concept do not seem to be particularly adequate for the latest events on the Dnieper. Perhaps they are more in line with political facts on the Parana river. Analysts compare the right-wing populism which is successful in many European Union countries and in the United States to Latin America's "conservative wave," which recently deprived representatives of the left and liberalism of government seats in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, Honduras, and Guatemala.

However, the inclusion of the case of South American countries in the Euro-Atlantic phenomenon of "new nationalism" raises objections. Admittedly, right-wing populism manifests itself in the rhetoric of the President of Brazil, Jair Bolsonaro, elected for the office in January 2019. The new President unceremoniously mocks the basic articles of faith of the followers of political correctness, which gives rise to irresistible associations with the language of Donald Trump. However, he does not express concern about mass migration, or stoke fears of losing traditional cultural identity.

Analysts of 'new nationalism', however, compare not only Euro-Atlantic and Latin American politics. They also indicate the importance of the Afro-Asian context of this phenomenon, for example, when they consider trends of Islamophobia and Sinophobia. The first of these phobias allows scholars to examine countries like Russia and India, in addition to the United States and European countries. Sinophobia, meanwhile, requires the inclusion of Japan, Australia, the ASEAN countries and China itself, as the increase in international tension caused by the rise of China's power can be considered a source of xenophobia among the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom.

In addition to the effects of China's rapid rise to superpower status, which has resulted in a sharp change in the balance of power, there is another reason why scholars of "new nationalism" also include



Asian countries in their analyses. It concerns the undemocratic and illiberal tendencies of the political system of the Middle Kingdom, tendencies it shares with Russia, as autocratically ruled by Vladimir Putin.

It is difficult to regard China and Russia as participating in a global rise of illiberalism given the long and almost unshakeable traditions of political despotism in both countries. According to analysts of “new nationalism,” the situation in India is more troubling, considering the fact that since Independence India has been praised for its stability as the largest democracy in the world. What raises observers concerns is the political awakening (which Zbigniew Brzezinski warned against) of a segment of the Indian electorate which is motivated more by xenophobia and religious fundamentalism than by the constitutional principles of a secular state. Current Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and the right-wing and nationalist-conservative orientation of the Indian People’s Party, is successfully overseeing an erosion of democratic norms. For advocates of the conceptualization of “new nationalism,” the situation in Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s Turkey is similarly pessimistic. The domestic activities in Turkey have diverged dramatically from liberal standards of the rule of law and pluralism. One can rightly say that those standards were never well established there, mainly due to regular army interventions in the sphere of politics. However, over the post-war decades, it was clear that these trends were gradually disappearing, and Ankara was following the pattern of Western democracy. This movement toward democratic norms was also connected with Turkey’s aspiration to join the European Union. Those aspirations, however, are no more. Turkey has not only abandoned its intention to integrate with Europe, but has loosened ties with its NATO allies, most prominently its ties to Washington.

On the eastern end of the Asian continent, meanwhile, the eccentric and brutal populist President of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, has generated misgivings throughout the international community. The political tradition of the post-war independence era of this country has been overshadowed by dark days of the dictatorial rule of Ferdinand Marcos. However, the peaceful nature of the systematic transformation, which in the 1980s brought Corazon Aquino to power, was clearly a boon to the country. Governing styles of successive Filipino leaders was much closer to the liberal criteria of democracy than the presidency of Marcos. From the perspective of these fundamentally positive achievements of the last four decades, the regime of the Draconian executive of “people’s justice,” Duterte, should be seen as a symptom of regression.

Perhaps, indeed, proponents of the concept “new nationalism” are right to suggest that the trend is not only global but also an inevitable shift to the political right. Maybe it should be treated as the exhaustion of enthusiasm of the so-called third wave of democratization. The third wave originated in the 1970s in the aftermath of General Franco’s death in Spain and included Portugal’s Carnation Revolution and the fall of the “black colonels” regime in Greece. It culminated in the 1989 Autumn of Nations, and the collapse of USSR in 1991. But from our current historical perspective, we can see how the wave ended with failed American attempts at nation building in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the subsequent Arab Spring movements of 2011.

The Asian and North African analogy to the Euro-Atlantic cases of “new nationalism,” however, has a similar defect to the Latin American version. It is hard to imagine that the “new nationalist” would be able to frighten contemporary Turks, Indians, and Filipinos with a mass influx of immigrants who would pose a threat not only to their workplaces, but also to their respective cultural

identities. Thus, the argument that “new nationalism” is a global phenomenon is not clear cut.

This absence of clear features that define “new nationalism” globally becomes less vexing when the exegetes of the concept highlight its “populist-authoritarian” qualities. The concept of “populist authoritarianism” has for its advocates the advantage that it does not distance itself from the category of xenophobia and fundamentalist bigotry, which are, from their point of view, essential components of the ideological profile of “new nationalism.”

Ultimately, “populist authoritarianism” would bring together Orban, Kaczyński, Trump, Bolsonaro, Modi, Erdoğan, Duterte, and Putin as representatives of the global trend of “new nationalism.” In other words, according to those calling for recognition of “new nationalism,” the mobilization of the illiberal electorate seems everywhere to result in the same style of arbitrary constitutional practice which poses a major threat to the principles of legality and pluralism.

However, treating “populist-authoritarianism” as the common feature for Turkey, Russia, Hungary, the USA, India or Brazil neglects the historical and economic differences between the nations of the global north and the global south, and between eastern and western civilizations. Perhaps the perceived surge in “populist authoritarianism,” especially outside the Euro-Atlantic area, should not be interpreted in terms of “new nationalism,” but rather as a “clash of civilizations.” The latter concept was elaborated by Samuel Huntington a quarter century ago, when he noted that the paths of modernization taken by western and non-western countries irrevocably diverge.

But do the analysts of “authoritarian populism” mistakenly conflate problems they observe in their own Euro-Atlantic region with problems in other parts of the world? Are they correct in assuming that the controversial steps taken by Trump, Kaczyński or Orban, as well as Farage’s euroskeptical determination, will inevitably lead to controlled democracies, like Putin’s Russia? Should the “nativist” resonance of the new nationalists’ policies be regarded as a manifestation of primitive xenophobia or rather as an expression of justified fears about the nihilistic consequences of multicultural ideology and an extreme interpretation of the idea of a secular state?

There is plenty of public alarm about the eruption of “new nationalism,” and its hostility to the norms of liberalism. Other members of the public warn against liberal ecumenism, also referred to as ‘oikophobia’ (by Roger Scruton) or ‘the culture of guilt’ (by Kenneth Minogue). Liberal ecumenism is so deep in its conviction, critics worry, that it is destructive to the cultural and political identity of modern nations. They see strong national loyalty as one of the necessary conditions for democracy in the western sense.

For the spokespersons of both polemical viewpoints, it is difficult to find a common language on the subject of “new nationalism.” Perhaps it would be easier for them to come to an agreement if they would jointly take into account that nomocracy, polyarchy and parliamentarism are a worthy legacy of the pre-democratic liberal tradition. The importance of this legacy was claimed not only by Friedrich Hayek, but also by Karl Popper. Its value, moreover, was not questioned by John Rawls and Robert Dahl. In this legacy, there is a great heritage of the pre-liberal history of constitutionalism (as noted not only by Michael Oakeshott, but also by Francis Fukuyama and Harold Berman) which might form the basis for a common language to mediate these views.

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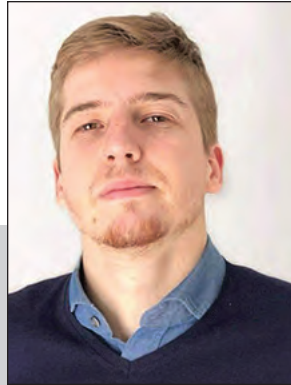
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A History of the Portuguese Political Science Association

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Before Portugal's April 1974 Carnation Revolution, the study of political science in this country – and of social sciences, in general – was constrained by the authoritarian regime of Estado Novo. Nevertheless, Portuguese academics in exile pursued research in European universities, mainly in France, Belgium, and Great Britain. With the end of authoritarian rule, the exiled generation returned and introduced French and Anglo-Saxon scientific methods acquired during their academic experiences abroad, initiating a new impetus for the study of political sciences in Portugal.

Years later, in 1998, that generation founded the Portuguese Political Science Association (PPSA), which affiliated scholars in the discipline from all of Portugal's universities. The Association intended to promote the research, teaching, and dissemination of political science and international relations knowledge, as well as to fully internationalize the Portuguese academe, while pledging political neutrality.

The first National Congress of the PPSA took place in December 1999 in Lisbon. At that event, the PPSA's Executive President, Professor Manuel Braga da Cruz, the General Assembly President, Professor Adriano Moreira, and the President of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic, António Almeida Santos, worked to define the discipline in both Portuguese and international contexts. Since 2004, national congresses have taken place biennially, and since 2010, the location has alternated between Lisbon and other cities, starting with the University of Aveiro. This decision was crucial to establishing the PPSA's national profile, and the congress has since been held at the University of Lisbon (2012), at the University of Coimbra (2014), at the NOVA University of Lisbon (2016), and at the University of Minho (2018).

All PPSA National Congresses are organised to cover not only the general fields of the discipline, such as Political Theory or Comparative Politics, but also topics specific to the current Portuguese political climate. However, in 2016, during the 8th National Congress, at the NOVA University of Lisbon, the PPSA introduced two new research sections: one dedicated to European Studies, which focuses on the international role of the European Union and its political system, and the other devoted to International Relations, which is also commit-

ted to featuring and disseminating the works of Portuguese international relations theorists.

The PPSA has continued to promote its founding principles, fostering networks between national and international research centres. In recent years, for instance, the PPSA has supported political science pedagogy at the secondary level, while producing rigorous empirical and comparative studies on the political experiences of Southern Europe and Africa. Hence, the study of political science is well established in Portugal, a fact that is increasingly recognised around the world.

Although the PPSA was created in 1998, the first Portuguese journal of Social Sciences, *Análise Social*, was originally published in January 1963, by the newly established Social Investigations Cabinet (SIC). The *Análise Social* sought to expose Portuguese social realities, and to reveal the failures of the authoritarian regime, while protecting its members, editors, and contributors by providing a new, irreverent, intellectual space.

The SIC's successor, the Social Sciences Institute, started publishing the first Portuguese journal of political science in 1985. Since then, other political science journals have emerged from several Portuguese universities, including *Perspectivas – Journal of Political Science* (University of Minho and University of Evora), *Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais* (University of Coimbra), *The Portuguese Journal of Social Science* (University Institute of Lisbon), *Relações Internacionais (R:I)* (NOVA University of Lisbon) and *Revista Portuguesa de Ciência Política* (University of Lisbon). Furthermore, by enhancing academic cooperation among Portuguese private and public research institutes, such as the Portuguese International Relations Institute (NOVA University of Lisbon), the Centre of Social Studies (University of Coimbra), the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (University Institute of Lisbon), the Political Observatory (University of Lisbon), the Institute for Political Studies (Catholic University of Portugal), the Center for Social Studies and Research (Lusophone University of Humanities and Technologies of Lisbon), as well as with the Institute of Social Sciences (University of Lisbon), the PPSA's influence is far reaching, and its national congresses include the majority of Portuguese social scientists.

Aware of its estimable history, the PPSA submitted its formal application to host the 26th IPSA World Congress in Lisbon. Shortly after the IPSA Executive Committee announced that it had accepted the application, PPSA members gathered to form the Local Organizing Committee (LOC), appointing as co-chairs the PPSA's Executive President, Professor Carlos Jalali (University of Aveiro), and PPSA's Executive Vice-President, Professor Madalena Meyer Resende (NOVA University of Lisbon). The 2020 IPSA World Congress represents an affirmation of the international influence of political science and international relations in Portugal. The PPSA expects the World Congress to provide a great opportunity for scholars to present recent work on important topics and to engage in fruitful discussions with academics from all over the world.

APCP
ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA
DE CIÊNCIA POLÍTICA

Discover Lisbon

Come and discover Lisbon, one of the oldest cities in the world, where the sun shines 290 days a year and the temperature rarely drops below 15°C. A city where you feel safe wandering around day or night, where the cuisine is dedicated to creating over a thousand ways to cook the beloved bacalhau (salted cod) and where you'll find hotels and restaurants to suit every taste, budget, and requirement. Discover Lisbon, a city of true variety, where old customs and ancient history mix with cultural entertainment and hi-tech innovation. Lisbon is ageless, and it loves company, as you'll find out if you meet someone and ask them to explain, with lots of gestures and repetition, where the best place is to listen to fado. After all, Lisbon is famous for its hospitality and the way it welcomes visitors like family.

The 26th IPSA World Congress will be held at the Campolide Campus of Universidade NOVA de Lisboa. Discounted accommodation rates for delegates are available on the Congress website wc2020.ipsa.org and can be applied at a range of hotels located within walking distance of the Campolide Campus of Nova University and the blue metro line, which offers easy access to the city.

Most IPSA World Congress participants will arrive via the Lisbon Airport (LIS) centrally located only 15 min (8 km) from the NOVA University and the surrounding hotels, as well as the city centre. The taxi ride, which costs approximately €20, is the most convenient method to get to the city centre.

Lisboners are very friendly and cosmopolitan: 42% speak two foreign languages, and at least 23% speak three. The most commonly spoken foreign languages are English, French, and Spanish.

During your stay, discover the many charming, diverse, and inviting neighborhoods of this beautiful and luminous city, which is spread across seven hills overlooking the majestic Tagus river.

Baixa, Chiado, Avenida da Liberdade, Marquês de Pombal (NOVA north) The charm and elegance of the city centre

This is Lisbon's indisputable central axis. Starting from Marquês de Pombal, with the river in the distance, see below you Avenida da Liberdade, a broad avenue lined by shops, trees, and café terraces, leading to the area of Lisbon known as Baixa. Here, follow the busy Rua Augusta down to Terreiro do Paço, a monumental square on the banks of the Tagus. Stop at one of the many restaurants and cafés and visit the Lisbon Story Centre to learn more about the city's one thousand years of history. Finally, climb the Arco da Rua Augusta. This arch offers a striking view of the entire Baixa neighbourhood. From here, walk up to the Chiado and find vibrant crowds of people who still represent a neighbourhood of poets and artists.

Alfama, Castelo, Graça, Mouraria A neighbourhood of history and stunning views

Walk through the streets of Alfama and Mouraria, often steep and narrow, and enter the original heart of Lisbon. At the top of the hill, find the Castle of St George (Castelo de São Jorge), built in the 11th century, and take in its superb view of the city and the river. Take the number 28 tram, one of the symbols of Lisbon, through these historical neighbourhoods where fado was born, and where different cultures combine to create a unique atmosphere that you won't want to miss. Along this route, as far as Graça, there are fabulous views of Lisbon and the river.

The city's *miradouros*, or viewpoints, such as Miradouro da Graça, are perfect spots to hang out. On a terrace high above Lisbon's patchwork of tiled roofs, in the shadows of pine trees, you can enjoy the breeze while sipping a coffee, a cold beer, or a glass of wine. The city on seven hills offers many other panoramic views, including Santa Catarina, Senhora do Monte, and Monte Agudo.



City Center tram



Miradouro da Graça



Avenida da Liberdade – Eduardo VII Park





Bairro Alto, BicaCais do Sodré, Santos

Have fun in Lisbon

During the day, Bairro Alto is notable for its wide range of shops, galleries, and other services that create a unique atmosphere in combination with the diversity of its inhabitants and visitors. In the Bairro da Bica, which has one of the most emblematic funiculars in Lisbon (Ascensor da Bica), observe the everyday life of this area's residents. As the evening progresses, these neighbourhoods are the centre of a bustling nightlife with bars and restaurants that are particularly popular among the younger population. Enjoy the walk downhill to the river and end the night in Santos or Cais do Sodré, with its famous Pink Street.

Riverside Area

The pleasure of the riverside

The Tagus gives the city of Lisbon its freshness and light. Belém is a neighbourhood that offers leisure, history, and culture, and Alcântara now has an added attraction: Pilar 7 - the Interpretation Centre for the 25 de Abril bridge, offering different immersive experiences that culminate with a unique glass platform with an unequalled view of the river and Belém. Continue along the river through the docks to Ribeira das Naus, an excellent location to enjoy the river and its garden. Further up the river, the cruise terminal is close enough to the historic city centre that passengers disembarking here can enjoy long, leisurely walks or bicycle rides along the river. It is also a great spot for sports enthusiasts, who enjoy fantastic conditions for running.

Belém

Heritage and history with a special touch

Belém is a symbol of History and the Voyages of Discovery. It was from here that great adventurers set sail to discover the World in their fragile caravels. The UNESCO World Heritage sites of Jerónimos Monastery and Belém Tower, monuments in the Manueline style, enhance the atmosphere with their astonishing architecture. A contemporary feature, the Centro Cultural de Belém is renowned for its

exhibitions and cultural initiatives. Before visiting the collection of royal vehicles at Museu Nacional dos Coches, with its unique exhibition of vehicles dating from 1619 to 1957, don't forget to stop off on the way for a pastel de Belém (pastel de nata), one of the internationally renowned delicacies of Lisbon.

Parque das Nações

Leisure by the river

The east side of Lisbon is notable for its large area of contemporary architecture. The most well-known and interesting examples are the Portugal Pavilion roof and the Gare do Oriente. This neighbourhood is ideal for family outings, with its green spaces along the riverbank, the cable car, and the Museum of Knowledge-Ciência Viva. And don't miss the world-class Oceanário, which has attracted millions of visitors with its many different marine species. In addition to countless shopping and dining options, there are two more leisure venues: the Altice Arena for international shows and Casino Lisboa, where you can try your luck.

Take a walking tour

For several years now, a group of young people calling themselves the Lisbon Walkers have been leading locals and tourists on guided walking tours. It's a lovely way to experience the city. For beginners, there is a general tour, but there are also special interest tours highlighting medieval, African, Jewish, freemason, literary, or underground Lisbon.

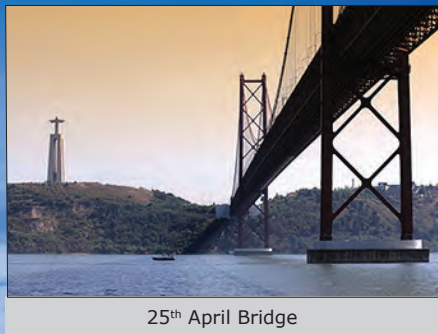
- Daily tours in English start from the meeting point in Terreiro do Paço, lisbonwalker.com

Lisbon Flavours

Lisbon is a dream destination for foodies. From auteur restaurants to century-old tascas, there is always a table set and waiting for you. The famous bacalhau (salted cod) and grilled sardines are not to be missed. Whether you prefer a formal place-setting, or straight-from-the-grill grit, the seafood and fresh fish bring the taste of the Atlantic right to your plate. And visitors to Lisbon can't afford to miss the pastel de nata sprinkled with cinnamon. To explore the flavours of Lisbon come for lunch or dinner to *Mercado de Ribeira* (Time Out Market), and browse the 40 stands of food, sweets, and drinks.

'Typical' restaurants

Portuguese cuisine is simple and honest. Lisbon's old-school *restaurantes tipicos*, are easy to recognize, with meat and fish on ice, and paper tablecloths. For the most exquisite grilled cod or octopus in green olive oil, go to *Cova Funda*, just off Intendente square; for the freshest shellfish, there's *Marisqueira Lis*, just across the avenue; and for charcoal grill flavour, try the *Carvoaria Jacto steakhouse*. Whichever you choose, you'll wine and dine well for under €20.

25th April Bridge

Lisbon by night



Nations Park



Belém Tower

Practical Information for Travelling to Lisbon

Visa and Passport Requirements

Citizens of the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland need only an identity card to enter Portugal.

Minors must also present authorization from their parents to travel, in addition to their identity cards.

Those visiting from the following countries for less than 90 days require a passport valid for at least three months after the end of their planned stays: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Korea, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan territorial Authority.

Citizens from countries not mentioned above need a visa to enter Portugal, which may be requested at the Portuguese Embassy or Consulate of their country for stays of up to 90 days.

Under the terms of the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement, flights between Schengen states are considered to be internal flights, and passengers do not need to obtain another visa.

It is recommended that delegates who require a visa apply a minimum of **2 months** in advance of their arrival in Portugal. When applying for your visa, you may require documentation showing your accommodation in Portugal, proof of conference attendance, or a proposed itinerary.

For details, please visit the Schengen Visa Information at www.schengenvisainfo.com or the SEF – Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service at www.sef.pt.

Letter of Invitation

A letter of invitation will be available to fully registered delegates as of January 2020 in electronic format (PDF) from the “My Congress” user menu. Registration must be completed and paid before a Letter of Invitation is made available in the participant's online account.

Kindly note that the IPSA Secretariat is unable to send invitation letters directly to consulates. Invitation letters are prepared solely for individuals.



Health and Vaccination Information for Portugal

Visitors to Portugal enjoy unhindered travel experiences with high levels of personal safety and security. The Integrated System of Medical Emergency (SIEM) is the main emergency medical service of Portugal, and is activated by the emergency number 1-1-2. EU citizens can

obtain a refund of most medical costs by using form E111, which is available from Post Offices, Health Offices, or Social Security offices in member countries.

No special immunisations or vaccinations are required to visit Portugal, unless you are coming from an area infected with high levels of Yellow Fever. An International Certificate of Vaccination for Yellow Fever is required only when traveling from an infected area and when the traveler is more than one year of age.

Regulations and medical advice can change at short notice. Make a point of checking with your travel agency or local Portuguese Embassy if you have any doubts.

Liability and Insurance

The IPSA Secretariat and Organisers cannot accept liability for personal accidents, or loss of or damage to private property of participants. Participants are advised to take out their own personal travel and health insurance for their trip.





Venue and Transportation

Getting to Lisbon

Lisbon is the main city of Portugal, situated right in the centre of the country at the mouth of the river Tagus. Its international airport is 15 minutes from the city centre and from all the major hotels. Major European airlines, as well as some North American airlines, operate direct daily flights to Lisbon, from the most important European and North American capitals. For delegates making intercontinental flights, the best connecting hubs in Europe are Amsterdam, Munich, Zurich, Frankfurt, Paris, Brussels, Madrid and London.

The Lisbon International Airport (Lisbon Portela Airport - LIS) is located 8 km from the city center. The Portuguese airline TAP - Air Portugal, as well as major international airlines, fly to and from Lisbon.

Scores of national and international trains arrive in Lisbon every day. In addition to Santa Apolónia terminal station, the city also has the Gare do Oriente, which opened in 1998 adjacent to the Parque das Nações. Both stations have direct bus or underground connections to the city centre.

From the Airport

Buses operate regularly between the Lisbon International Airport and the city centre. Catching a taxi is easy, and from the airport to the city centre, it will cost approximately €15-20. Uber is also available in Lisbon. Download the app to get around www.uber.com.

Getting around Lisbon

There is an efficient and inexpensive transit system in all towns and cities. In Lisbon, city of the seven hills, you can choose between bus, underground metro, elevators, and electric trams, within the city or to the suburbs. Trains, and the express bus service, also link the main towns of the country.

Public Transportation

The Lisbon transport network works smoothly and is relatively punctual. The nearest Metro station to the Nova University Campolide campus is Praça de Espanha station on the blue line.

The major means of transport in Lisbon are:

- Trams, Buses, and Funiculars (lifts or elevators): www.carris.pt
- Metro: www.metrolisboa.pt

The **7 Colinas** and **Viva Viagem** cards (€0.50) are rechargeable magnetic travel cards. They are the cheapest way to get around Lisbon. You can buy, and recharge, this travel card in any metro station, newspaper stand, or Carris' points of sale. You can charge your 7 Colinas card with various types of transport tickets depend-

ing on what means of transport you'll use in Lisbon. It is recommended that you get the option that is valid for Carris (trams, buses, and funiculars) and Metro, a 1-day travel card (€6.30). If you plan to walk everywhere a single ticket with the 7 Colinas card for Carris and Metro costs €1.45.

Bikes and Scooters

Traffic, trams, hills, cobblestones, and disgruntled drivers make cycling a challenging prospect. However, there are pleasant rides along the riverside towards Belem and Algès, and around the Parque das Nações area. *Gira* is the city's bike-sharing system, with stations around the city. A variety of electric bikes and scooters are available through private companies and can be unlocked throughout the city of Lisbon.

- GIRA Bicicletas de Lisboa: ride a city bike with the GIRA app (www.gira-bicicletasdelisboa.pt)
- Jump by Uber: Reserve your electric bike with the same Uber app you use to call a car (www.uber.com)
- Lime Your Ride Anytime with the electric scooter and bike sharing Lime app (www.li.me/pt)
- Bird with an electric scooter. Find and unlock a Bird near you with the Bird app (www.bird.co)

Congress Venue

The 26th IPSA World Congress of Political Science will be held at the Campolide Campus of Universidade NOVA de Lisboa. The campus is located close to some of Lisbon's main cultural attractions, such as Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. Additionally, it overlooks the majestic Águas Livres Aqueduct and sits only a few minutes by foot from the beautiful Park Eduardo VII near the Praça Marquês de Pombal and Avenida da Liberdade. The metro and bus networks provide easy access to Lisbon's main tourist destinations, from Lisbon's city center, where a century-old tram offers the experience of the traditional Portuguese lifestyle and the Tejo River provides the perfect background for pictures with a coastal view, to the Mosteiro dos Jerónimos in Belém - just a short walk from the delicious Pastéis de Belém.



Nova University



Lisbon Train



IPSA Celebrates its 70th Anniversary

2019 marks the 70th anniversary of the International Political Science Association (IPSA). IPSA was founded in September 1949, when representatives from sixteen countries gathered at UNESCO House in Paris. That inaugural meeting was led by delegations from the national associations of IPSA's four founding countries: the US, Canada, India, and France. IPSA was created to support the development of political science and promote collaboration between scholars around the world.

We are proud that IPSA has accomplished its mission of creating a global, inclusive political science community, which today counts 58 collective members (National Associations), over 90 institutional members, and more than 3,000 individual members.

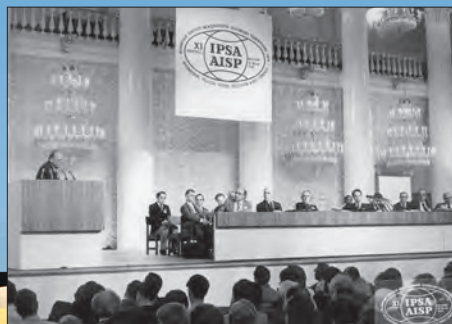
Since its first World Congress of Political Science in Zurich in 1950, IPSA has organized 25 successful Congresses and numerous conferences on multiple continents. Today, IPSA publications, including the *International Political Science Review*, *International Political Science Abstracts*, *World Political Science*, and the *IPSA Portal*, seek to meet the needs of political scientists in different parts of the world.



Opening Ceremony of the 7th IPSA World Congress in 1950



11th IPSA World Congress in Moscow, 1979



21st IPSA World Congress in Santiago, 2009



IPSA's 10th Anniversary in Montreal, 2016



Opening Ceremony of the 20th Congress in Fukuoka, 2006



23rd IPSA World Congress in Montreal, 2014



21st IPSA World Congress in Santiago, 2009



25th IPSA World Congress



World Congress in Brussels, 1967



IPSA Executive Committee 1979-82 in Moscow



1949 - 2019

IPSA AISP



Closing Ceremony of the 24th IPSA World Congress in Poznan, 2016



10th IPSA Executive Committee

IPSA World 006

E ASSOCIATION
SCIENCE POLITIQUE

World Congress in Brisbane, 2018

RAPPORT SUR L'ACTIVITE DU SECRETARIAT DU COMITE PREPARATOIRE
DE L'INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

Depuis le mois d'octobre, le Secrétariat fonctionne d'une façon régulière. Il a son siège à l'Institut des Relations Internationales, 31, Rue Montoyer à Bruxelles. Sa tâche essentielle a consisté à prendre contact avec les spécialistes des sciences politiques tant en Belgique qu'à l'étranger.

PROJET DE STATUTS:-

Le Secrétariat a d'abord établi un projet de statuts (annexe 1) qui a été soumis le 25 octobre aux autres membres du Comité préparatoire. Ce projet de statuts a provoqué de la part du Président, M. Walter Charp, certaines critiques. De son côté il a rédigé un nouveau projet plus détaillé.

J'ai eu l'occasion de discuter de ces deux textes à Paris à la mi-décembre avec les Professeurs Robson et Aron. Ils ont tous deux marqué leur accord sur les principaux points.

ALLOCATION DU COMITE PREPARATOIRE:-

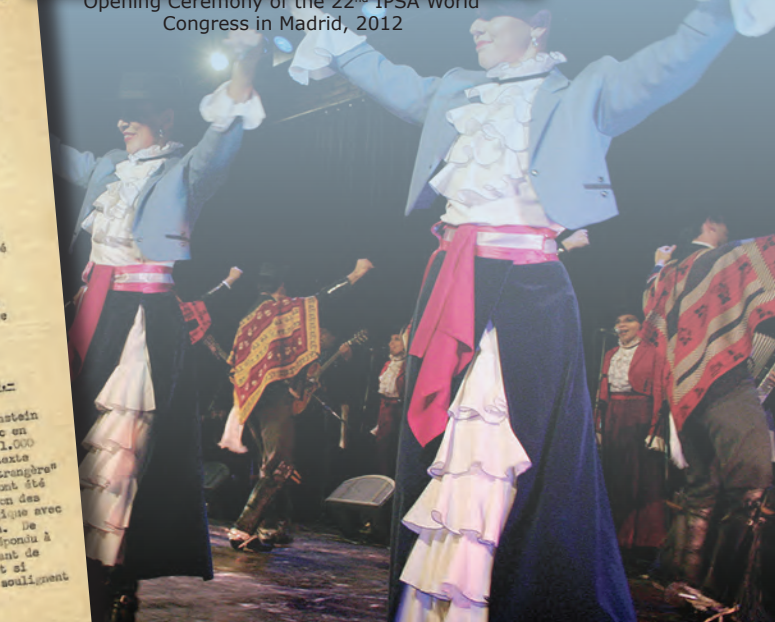
Lors de son voyage à Paris, j'ai également discuté avec les personnes citées ci-dessus de la possibilité d'élargir le Comité préparatoire. Il a été décidé, après des discussions et après un échange de correspondance avec le Président, que nous demanderions au Professeur Bridel de l'Université de Lausanne et au Docteur Appadorai, Secrétaire de l'Institut de la Science de la Politique, de se joindre à nous. Le premier a accepté avec plaisir l'offre de participer à nos travaux. Jusqu'à présent, il n'y a pas encore de réponse de M. Appadorai. Il a également été suggéré de nous adjoindre un spécialiste de la Science Sociale de l'UNESCO. Nous avons également pris contact en Belgique avec des personnes susceptibles de s'intéresser à la future association. Il a été répondu à toutes les personnes susceptibles de nous être utiles. Il est intéressant de noter les réponses et suggestions nous ont été fournies. Il est intéressant de noter les lettres au moins par un nombre considérable de pays et si toutes les lettres nous ont été fournies d'un grand intérêt et soulignent l'importance de ces suggestions, nous serons très intéressés à les recevoir.

CONTACT AVEC LES SPECIALISTES EN SCIENCE POLITIQUE DANS LES DIFFERENTS PAYS:-

Le Secrétariat s'est chargé de faire imprimer un article de M. Steinmetz intitulé : "Vers la Collaboration Internationale en Science Politique" avec en annexe les résolutions de la conférence de septembre 1948. Il a été tiré 1.000 exemplaires du texte français et 1.000 exemplaires du texte anglais. Le texte anglais a également été publié dans la "Revue de Politique Internationale" de Lausanne. Les brochures ont été envoyées à tous les savants dont la liste nous a été fournie par la section des Sciences Sociales de l'UNESCO. Nous avons également pris contact en Belgique avec des personnes susceptibles de s'intéresser à la future association. Il a été répondu à toutes les personnes susceptibles de nous être utiles. Il est intéressant de noter les réponses et suggestions nous ont été fournies. Il est intéressant de noter les lettres au moins par un nombre considérable de pays et si toutes les lettres nous ont été fournies d'un grand intérêt et soulignent l'importance de ces suggestions, nous serons très intéressés à les recevoir.



Opening Ceremony of the 22nd IPSA World Congress in Madrid, 2012

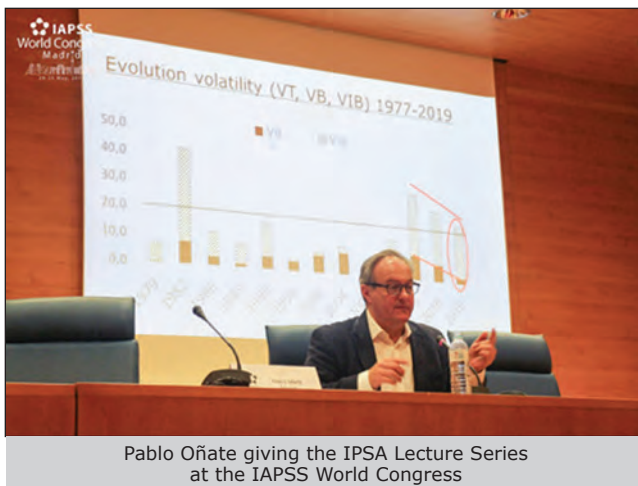


IPSA Participates

In recent months, the IPSA Secretariat has been busy participating in designated political science events to promote the 2020 IPSA World Congress and other IPSA activities. IPSA staff mainly attended events in the US and Canada. Executive Committee members and Research Committees (RC) officers, meanwhile, gave speeches at opening and closing ceremonies, and organized panels, at various political science events as well as the annual conferences of their respective countries and neighbouring countries.

Speeches

- President Marianne Kneuer addressed the 8th Russian Congress of Political Science in Moscow (Russia), gave a lecture at the 70th Seminar on Unification at the Seoul National University (South Korea), and was a keynote speaker at the 14th Biennial Conference of the South African Association of Political Studies.
- Christopher Isike, IPSA Vice President, gave a keynote speech at the 32nd Annual Conference of the Nigerian Political Science Association in Calabar.
- EC member Euiyoung Kim addressed the International Association for Political Science Students (IAPSS) Academic Convention in Singapore.



Pablo Oñate giving the IPSA Lecture Series at the IAPSS World Congress

- EC member Pablo Oñate gave the IPSA Lecture Series at the IAPSS World Congress in Madrid (Spain).

Panels

- President Kneuer chaired an IPSA panel titled *Populismos de izquierda y derecha - una perspectiva comparada* at the International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) in Boston (US).
- Vinicius Rodrigues Vieira of RC51 organised a panel at International Studies Association's (ISA) 60th Annual Convention in Toronto (Canada) titled *The Social Foundations of Statecraft Powers in Emerging Market Democracies: the (understudied) Role of Social Coalitions*.
- Katharina Glaab of RC36 organized a panel titled *Writing Environmental Norms: Scholarship and Progress in Global Environmental Politics* at the same ISA Convention.

IPSA EC members also attended several political science events around the world to represent IPSA, meet with IPSA's partners, and promote the 2020 IPSA World Congress and other activities.



IPSA President Marianne Kneuer meeting the IAPSS leadership at the ISA Annual Convention

The IPSA Secretariat also launched a worldwide promotion campaign for the 2020 IPSA World Congress in Lisbon, publishing advertisements and distributing thousands of flyers at fifty major political science events. Additionally, Mathieu St-Laurent (Senior Director - Membership, Communication, and Strategy), and Haluk Dag (Communication, Promotion, and Membership Coordinator) represented IPSA at the 50th Annual Conference of the Northeastern Political Science Association (NPSA) in Montreal (Canada), the ISA's Annual Convention in Toronto (Canada), the 77th Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA) in Chicago (USA), the LASA Congress in Boston (USA), and the 4th International Conference on Public Policy in Montreal (Canada). At these events, St-Laurent and Dag promoted the 2020 IPSA World Congress of Political Science, the IPSA Summer Schools, the IP-SAMOOOC and other projects and activities to the many participants who visited the Exhibit Halls. They also met exhibitors to discuss sponsorship and exhibition opportunities.



Upcoming Events

IPSA at the 10th ALACIP Congress in Monterrey



IPSA President Marianne Kneuer will represent IPSA at the 10th Congress of the Latin American Political Science Association (ALACIP), which will be held at the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (Monterrey, Mexico) from July 31 to August 3, 2019.

Professor Kneuer will address the delegates at the Opening Ceremony of the ALACIP Congress on July 31st and will participate, on August 1st, in a special roundtable discussion, titled *New Configuration of Power in Latin America*. Professor Kneuer will also meet with the representatives of the ALACIP, the Mexican Political Science Association and other national associations from the Latin American region to strengthen relationships and explore opportunities for further collaboration.

Haluk Dag will also attend the congress to promote the 2020 IPSA World Congress, IPSA projects and activities, and meet exhibitors to discuss sponsorship and exhibition opportunities.

IPSA at the APSA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC



IPSA President Marianne Kneuer will attend the 2019 APSA Annual Meeting, which will be held in Washington (USA) from August 29 to September 1, 2019, which will focus on the theme *Populism and Privilege*.

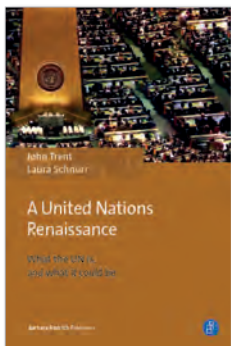
Professor Kneuer will attend the Award Ceremony on August 29 to give the Lowi Award to its recipient, and to make a brief speech at the New Member Breakfast on August 30.

She will also chair the IPSA panel titled “*Authoritarian Clustering and Authoritarian Gravity Centres: A Comparative Perspective*,” on August 30. The panel will also include paper presentations by Thomas Ambrosio, Thomas Demmelhuber (also co-chair), Tobias Zumbärgel and Rachel Vanderhill. Kurt Weyland will act as discussant.

Other IPSA panels will also be organized by IPSA Research Committees. They are titled “*Recent Research in Biology and Politics*” (RC12), “*Populism, Institutions, and Institutionalization*” (RC01), and “*Populism and Power*” (RC36).

Adrienne Jung will also attend the event, joining President Kneuer in meeting with APSA’s counterparts, participants, and exhibitors, to strengthen relationships and explore opportunities for collaboration. Come visit him at the IPSA booth to learn more about the 2020 IPSA World Congress of Political Science and other IPSA activities.

United Nations Primer



John Trent | Laura Schnurr

A United Nations Renaissance

What the UN is, and what it could be

2018. 166 pp. Pb. US\$26.00
ISBN 978-3-8474-0711-9
eISBN 978-3-8474-1216-8

This short introduction to the United Nations analyzes the organization as it is today, and how it can be transformed to respond to its critics. Combining essential information about its history and workings with practical proposals of how it can be strengthened, Trent and Schnurr examine what needs to be done, and also how we can actually move toward the required reforms. This book is written for a new generation of change-makers!

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Textbook



Leonardo Morlino

Comparison

A Methodological Introduction for the Social Sciences

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Comparison is an essential research method in political science. This book helps students to understand comparison as an academic instrument, to grasp its necessity and its effective purpose for research. For that reason the author answers three ‘simple’ questions: why compare; what to compare; and, how to compare. Doing so, he considers not only the comparative tradition but he takes also into account methodological innovations of the last two decades.

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National Association News

American Political Science Association (APSA)



The 115th APSA Annual Meeting & Exhibition will take place from August 29 to September 1, 2019, in Washington, DC. The meeting will address the latest scholarship in political science while exploring the 2019 theme, “Populism and Privilege.” APSA and the 2019 Program Chairs, Amel Ahmed (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) and Christopher Sebastian Parker (University of Washington), look forward to attendee’s participation in panels and sessions prepared by APSA’s 56 divisions and numerous related groups at the 2019 APSA Annual Meeting.

Launching at the 2019 APSA Annual Meeting, *APSA Preprints* is a free-to-access pre-publication platform dedicated to early research outputs in political science and related disciplines. *Preprints* is being developed through the collaboration of the American Political Science Association and Cambridge University Press. It will make the latest research and data freely available, prioritizing rapid turnaround times (3-5 business days) for submissions, giving researchers and members of the wider public an early window into academic insights and analysis. Authors will be able to deposit their papers for free and will retain copyright to their work. Submissions will not be peer reviewed. For more information visit <https://www.apsanet.org/APSAPreprints>.

APSA’s International Workshops are a professional development opportunity for early-career scholars from around the world. In 2019, researchers from the Middle East and North Africa attended workshops on “Women and Politics: MENA Experiences,” in Abu Dhabi and Rabat, while researchers from East and Southeast Asia attended a workshop on “Dynamics of Political Institutions in Asia,” in Penang. At each workshop, fellows developed original research for publication in peer-reviewed journals, led by an international team of senior scholars. Following their participation, alumni received complimentary membership to APSA and became eligible for post-workshop research grants. These programs extend APSA’s engagement with political science communities outside the United States and strengthen research networks, linking American scholars with colleagues overseas. For more, including information on APSA’s 2020 Workshops, see <http://web.apsanet.org/mena/> and <https://connect.apsanet.org/asia/>.

APSA President Rogers Smith (Penn) has appointed a Task Force on New Partnerships, chaired by Robert Lieberman (Johns Hopkins), to propose new initiatives in research, teaching, and civic engagement. The task force has identified ways to form new partnerships—nationally, regionally, and locally—across ideological and institutional lines, and between academics and their communities. They aim to strengthen ties between political scientists and to

enhance the contributions of political scientists to civic life. Their efforts have produced new programs at APSA, including:

- A new online teaching library.
- P4 (Peer-To-Peer Pedagogical Partnerships) - A grant program that brings community college and research university faculty together to produce teaching resources on cutting-edge political science research, and to strengthen mentoring of first generation, economically disadvantaged, and underrepresented minority students.
- A public scholars fellowship program to aid in making political science scholarship accessible to broader audiences.
- Research Partnerships for Critical Issues (RPCI) – A grant program supporting research partnerships between political scientists and practitioners aimed at addressing pressing public issues. The first partnership is addressing congressional reform.
- An APSA summer institute for Civically Engaged research (ICER).
- A new APSA award for distinguished civically engaged research.

Learn more here: <https://connect.apsanet.org/newpartnerships/>

Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei)



The Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei) continues to hold an academic conference annually, and to publish the *Chinese Political Science Review*, one of the most influential journals of political science in Taiwan, periodically.

Last year, it held its annual conference focused on the impact of technology on security, governance, and development. Almost three hundred participants attended this conference, presenting more than one hundred papers. The President of the association, Professor Chen Hsin-Chih, presented his exploration on AI and politics in the opening forum during the previous conference in National Taiwan University.

This year, Professor Chen, also the director of the Department of Political Science in National Cheng Kung University, will host the annual conference on October 26th and 27th, 2019, in National Cheng Kung University in Tainan, Taiwan focused on the challenge of populism.





Colombian Political Science Association

The Colombian Political Science Association (ACCPOL) is a private national scientific organization, affiliating academics, researchers, professionals, institutions, and academic organizations in Political Science and related fields.

Prioritizing outreach and public engagement, the association works to strengthen the institutions of Colombian political science by promoting important activities and events related to the field. The association strives to improve the quality and stringency of the programs offered by the faculties, departments and programs of political science in the country.

The association recently held the Fourth National Encounter of Programs and Faculties of Political Science (2017), and the Fifth National Congress of Political Science (2018), on the theme "Politics and Society in Change: Debates and Challenges." Upcoming events include the Fifth National Meeting of Programs and Faculties of Political Science (September 19 and 20, 2019).

The Colombian Association of Political Science (ACCPOL) board of directors is composed of the following members: Professor Carlos Enrique Guzmán Mendoza, Universidad del Norte (President); Professor Jonathan Bedoya Hernández, Universidad Surcolombiana (Vice-president); Professor Paola Andrea Posada, University of Antioquia (General Secretary); Professor Juan Carlos Ruiz Vásquez, University of Rosario (Bursar); Professor Julián Andrés Cuellar Argote, University of Tolima (Member); Gabriel Armando Méndez Hincapié, Autonomous University of Manizales (Vocal); and Professor Mauricio Flórez Morris, individual member (Vocal).

For more information, search at <http://accpol.org/accpol/>

Czech Political Science Association



The 7th Congress of the Czech Political Science Association took place in Prague (co-organized by Metropolitan University) in September 2018. The keynote speech, on the quality of democ-

racy in the Czech Republic, was delivered by Seán Hanley (University College London). The assembly elected Vlastimil Havlík (Masaryk University) the new President of the association and Petr Just (Metropolitan University) was elected Vice-President. The next Congress will take place in 2021 in Brno (co-organized by Masaryk University).

Israeli Political Science Association



New President - Professor Assaf Meydani



Last May 2018 the Israeli Political Science Association (ISPSA) elected a new President - Professor Assaf Meydani. Meydani is full Professor, and Dean of the School of Government and Society at the Academic College of Tel Aviv, Yaffo, Israel. His research interests include public policy, politics and law, and political economy. Pro-

fessor Meydani has been a Visiting Scholar at the Center for New Institutional Science at Washington University in St Louis, Missouri, at the Institute of Management, Innovation, and Organization at the University of California, Berkeley, at the Centre for the Study of Judicial Institutions & the Centre for Public Policy Analysis at the Department of Political Science University of Bologna, Italy, and at the Center for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford. He is the author of several books among them *The Anatomy of Human Rights in Israel: Constitutional Rhetoric and State Practice* (Cambridge University Press, 2014), *The Israeli Supreme Court and the Human Rights Revolution: Courts as Agenda Setters* (Cambridge University Press, 2011), and *Political Transformations and Political Entrepreneurs: Israel in Comparative Perspective* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

Call for Submissions - *Israel Studies Review* - Special Issue on Innovation in Israeli politics

The Israeli Political Science Association seeks submissions for a special issue of the journal *Israel Studies Review* devoted to *Innovation in Israeli politics*. The issue is scheduled to be published in 2020.

Inspired by Schumpeter (2003), one can say that "innovation" in the political context is the transformation of a new idea into a product, process, organizational structure, or political force which improves and streamlines performance in a changing environment. Innovation refers to ideas, technologies, and political and organizational rules of play that spur new opportunities or solutions, and are often applied in new contexts."

ISPSA invites contributions related to *Innovation in Israeli politics*. Submissions representing various topics such as ideological development, the current value structure of Israel, rules of the game between forces and especially parties, coalition building, young people and politics, public administration, municipal policy, ethics and politics and more are welcomed. Submissions must include a 300 word abstract, and five to six keywords. The deadline for abstract submissions is October 1st, 2019. Earlier submissions are greatly appreciated. If the abstract is accepted, a manuscript of 8,000-9,000 words, with notes and references included, will be requested for submission in 4 months.

All submissions should be addressed directly to one of the special issue guest editors:

Dr. Sigal Ben-Rafael Galanti sigalbrg@gmail.com

Dr. Fany Yuval fanyyuval@bgu.ac.il

Italian Political Science Association (SISP)



The Italian Political Science Association (*Società Italiana di Scienza Politica, SISP*) is an independent academic association which promotes the coordination of research and teaching activities among its members, the development of Political Science in Italy, and the cooperation of political scientists from different countries. The association was founded by Giovanni Sartori in 1973, who chaired it until 1975. Today, it counts over 350 members. Since October 2018, Francesca Longo (University of Catania) has served as President.

SISP accomplishes its core mission in several ways:

- Standing Groups (currently seventeen) manage specific areas and research themes and engage in activities like workshops, summer schools, awards, newsletters.
- The *Italian Political Science Review* is the flagship publication of the Italian political science community and contributes to its growth by publishing high quality, peer-reviewed research by leading political scientists and young scholars, from Italy and around the world. The review embraces all approaches to political science research, without restriction to any particular theory, method, or topic. It publishes three English-language issues per year, following a strict double-blind peer-review process. Since 2015, IPSR/RISP is published by Cambridge University Press. Martin Bull (Salford University) and Filippo Tronconi (University of Bologna) are the current editors.
- *Italian Political Science* (IPS) is an open-access peer-reviewed quarterly journal dedicated to understanding political phenomena relevant to political scientists and the wider public, including journalists, policy-makers, policy analysts, political activists, and all those who have an interest in politics, particularly on contemporary Italy. Nicolò Conti (Sapienza-Unitelma) and Daniela Sicurelli (University of Trento) are the current editors.
- Special awards aim at promoting young scholars and stimulating high-quality research among the members. The annual “Carlo Maria Santoro” prize awards the best paper presented by a non-tenured member at the SISP Annual Conference. The biennial “Pietro Grilli di Cortona” prize is given to the best book published by a member under 40 years of age.

The most important event organised by SISP is the Annual Conference, which takes place every September, and is hosted by different Italian universities. It gathers Italian and foreign researchers to discuss topics related to political science, European studies, and international relations. The next annual conference will take place at the Dipartimento di Storia, Società e Studi sull'uomo, Università degli Studi del Salento, Lecce, from September 12-14, 2019. For details, visit <https://www.sisp.it/convegno-2019#1>.

Nigerian Political Science Association (NPSA)



NIGERIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The Department of Political Science, University of Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria

hosted the 32nd annual conference of the Nigerian Political Science Association from July 22-25, 2019. The theme of the conference was *Governance, Security, and Elections in Nigeria*. During the conference, Professor Christopher Isike, IPSA Vice President, presented a keynote paper. There were two roundtables on *Restructuring in Nigeria*, one of the hottest topics in the country's political circles. Six eminent scholars and practitioners specializing in the area interrogated specific sub-themes on the subject, including two emerging scholars. There was also a three-hour special roundtable, called *2019 General Elections and Democratic Consolidation: Challenges and Missing Links*, which critically appraised the conduct of 2019 general elections. The INEC Chairman and members of the civil society, as well as other critical stakeholders, participated in the roundtable.

Portuguese Political Science Association



The Portuguese Political Science Association (PPSA) invites you to visit its new website, now compatible with all devices. There you can consult the APCP's history, its objectives, directive bodies, and internal regulation, as well as the programmes and summaries of all previous National Congresses. You may also explore the page dedicated to national scientific journals.

In April 2018, the PPSA held its Ninth National Congress at the University of Minho, in Braga. For the event, the PPSA created two new research sections, European Studies and International Relations, with the purpose of generating new work in their respective areas.

The Congress Opening Ceremony featured Yale University Professor Nuno Monteiro's address “The End of the American International Order?” The Closing Ceremony featured Oxford University Professor Ricardo Soares de Oliveira's presentation on “The New Authoritarianism and the Future of Political Science.” In addition, the PPSA awarded the 6th Best Doctoral Dissertation Prize to Jovana Ranito for *Why doesn't it work? US Regulatory Challenges in Outsourcing Private Use of Violence in Stability Operations*.



Board's Secretary-General, Professor Andrés Malamud, was elected to ECPSA'S Executive Committee.

In February 2019, in Lisbon, the PPSA hosted the General Assembly of the European Confederation of Political Science Associations (ECP-SA), including ECPSA President, Professor Pablo Oñate. Also, during the event, PPSA

For researchers & lecturers in political science



Marianne Kneuer
Helen V. Milner (eds.)

Political Science and Digitalization – Global Perspectives

2019. 320 pp. Pb.
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available as eBook

Digitalization is not only a new research subject for political science, but a transformative force for the discipline in terms of teaching and learning as well as research methods and publishing. This volume provides the first account of the influence of digitalization on the discipline of political science including contributions from authors of 20 different countries. It presents a regional stocktaking of the challenges and opportunities of digitalization in most world regions.

Editors:

Marianne Kneuer, University of Hildesheim, Germany

Helen V. Milner, Princeton University, USA



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Research Committee News

RC08 – Legislative Specialists

Workshop on Parliamentary Committees

Committees are traditionally considered important centres of policy-making for modern parliaments and legislatures. However, recent studies cast doubt on this understanding. Additionally, committees do not typically limit themselves to drafting laws: they can also be active in oversight, scrutiny, and communication. All in all, many details of committees' activities remain unclear.

To clarify the role of committees in legislative bodies, RC08 is preparing a special anthology on parliamentary committees which is based on a previous public call for contributions. It will comprise chapters by parliamentary scholars from all over the world. The draft chapters will be discussed at a workshop in Valencia from October 23-25, 2019, co-sponsored by RC08 and the University of Valencia. Hilmar Rommetvedt and Sven Siefken will lead the workshop and edit the publication, and Pablo Onate will serve as local organizer.

Conference on Parliaments in the 21st Century

As part of the Annual Meeting of the SPSA, RC08 will conduct a conference called "Legislatures in the 21st Century: Roles, Issues, and Solutions." The selected papers will discuss the roles of legislatures, responses to executive challenges, changes in legislative institutions, and other relevant topics. The conference will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 9-11, 2020. There will also be an Expert Roundtable on "Legislatures in the 21st Century: Roles in the Age of Rising Populism and Authoritarianism," organized by RC08-Legislative Specialists. For further information please contact Irina Khmelko: Irina-Khmelko@utc.edu.

Lawrence Longley Archive

RC08 is producing an archive to commemorate the work of the late Lawrence Longley. Professor Longley was Chair of RC08 for many years and published extensively on legislative issues and American political institutions. The plan is to host an archive of Professor Longley's working papers on a library website to make it available to readers around the world.

David Olson Prize 2020

RC08 is planning to announce the David Olson Prize for the best IPSA World Congress paper on parliamentary issues by a junior scholar. The David Olson Prize will first be rewarded for a single-authored paper by a scholar under the age of 35 (or with a PhD completed no more than seven years ago) presented at the 26th IPSA World Congress in Lisbon. Details on the David Olson Prize will be available on the RC08 website.

RC08 Website

Please check our website for more comprehensive information and updates on RC08 activities: <http://rc08.ipsa.org/>.

If you want to join RC08, please contact our chair Zdenka Mansfeldová: zdenka.mansfeldova@soc.cas.cz.

RC12 – Biology and Politics

RC12, which focuses on the links between biology and politics, has organized a panel at the annual American Political Science Association conference, scheduled for late August in Washington, DC. The panel will focus on current research in biology and politics. RC12 has organized such panels for over twenty years.

RC12's Facebook page now has over 200 followers, and facilitates interactive communication with members. This site allows the Research Committee to announce events and meetings, and to post current research of interest to members. Members participate actively in the process, posting similarly relevant information, and engaging in substantive discussions in post comments. Additionally, the Facebook site has helped us develop a more diverse, geographically diffuse constituency, which achieves the mission of RC12 and IPSA itself.

RC12 also hosts a distribution list. As with the Facebook site, the list allows for members to share news on events, conferences, members' publications, and more. This list also has over 200 contacts. RC12 hope to use both these tools to develop a community among those with an interest in biology and politics.

Any IPSA members interested in being involved with either the Facebook site or the distribution list (or both) should contact Dr. Steven A. Peterson at sap12@psu.edu for further information.

RC14 – Politics and Ethnicity

RC14 has teamed up with RC13 (Democratization in Comparative Perspective), RC28 (Comparative Federalism and Multi-level Governance), RC44 (Security, Conflict and Democratization), and RC50 (Politics of Language) to organize this year's IPSA RCs Colloquium "Diversity and Democratic Governance: Legacies of the Past, Present Challenges, and Future Directions?" at the University of Sarajevo, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from June 12 to 15, 2019.

Sarajevo, a city with a long and rich history of cultural and religious diversity, but still scarred by the legacy of ethnic conflict a quarter century ago, provided a unique location to explore the theme of the conference. The conference brought together researchers and practitioners to examine the challenges of building democratic state institutions, addressing legacies of the past, and to discuss policies supporting diversity and consolidating democratic governance in ethnically diverse settings. Overall, the conference presented a range of diverse real-world, policy, and academic perspectives influencing the future of democratic governance in ethnically divided societies. The keynote speaker was Professor Kanchan Chandra from New York University. With over 230 participants from over 40 countries, the Colloquium featured over 40 panels, 5 roundtables, and 4 book panels, making it one of the largest events organized by the RC14 over the past decades. The conference program is available at: <https://sites.google.com/view/ipsarc14/events/sarajevo-2019>

RC15 – Political and Cultural Geography

After the Brisbane Congress, RC15 is busy preparing the Lisbon 2020 Congress where the new chairs, María Lois (University Complutense de Madrid, Spain) and Ryan Weichelt (University of Wisconsin, USA), hope to maintain the precedents established by their predecessors.

In 2019, RC15 has sponsored two events in México, at the University of Puebla. The Center for Economic and Social Studies in the School of Economics hosted the international workshop called “The Contemporary World Scenario: Nations Without State,” while the Social Sciences and Humanities Institute hosted “Experiences of Democratic Governance of Political Communities Without Territory.” In both cases, discussion focused on the political geography and political communities.



Chair, co-chair and officers of RC15 at the Brisbane World Congress RC15 business meeting.

RC15 regularly updates its website (<http://rc15.ipsa.org>), and looks forward to seeing all of you in Lisbon. Please feel free to contact RC15 with panel proposals or individual contributions on Political and Cultural Geography.

RC21- Political Socialization and Education

RC21 Celebrates its 40th Anniversary

The International Hellenic Conference of Political Science was held in Athens from April 17 to 20, 2019. Organized by the Communication Institute of Greece, and endorsed by RC21 and RC29, it addressed the theme “New Challenges, New Answers.” More than 30 scholars from 15 countries around the world attended the conference. On the evening of April 18, RC21 held a social dinner to celebrate its 40th anniversary in the Stanley Hotel, Athens. Addressing the gathering, RC21 Chair, Professor Song Yingfa, recounted the establishment of RC21, and summarized the group’s academic achievements over the past 40 years. IPSA granted the study group on political education its new status as Research Committee on 18 August 1979. The founding Chair of RC21 is professor Artur Bodnar, University of Warsaw, Poland. The paper entitled “History and Analysis of Forty Years of the Research Committee on Political Socialization and Education of the International Political Science Association: 1979-2019” by Henk Dekker, Daniel B. German, and Christ’l De Landtsheer will be published in a forthcoming issue of the academic journal *Politics, Culture, and Socialization*.

RC23 – Elections, Citizens and Parties



RC23 will hold a workshop on “Securing Elections: Foreign Meddling, Fake News, and Political Violence,” on August 28, 2019 in Crystal City (Virginia, USA). The event will take place at the headquarters of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), prior to the meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA).

This workshop brings together scholars and practitioners, and is partially financed by a grant of the IPSA Committee on Research and Training. It has been organized by the Vice President of RC23, Holly Ann Garnett (Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston) Holly-Ann.Garnett@rmc-cmr.ca.

As part of RC23 activities at the forthcoming 26th IPSA World Congress (Lisbon, July 25-30, 2020), we are proposing a panel on “Predominant and Majority Parties in Left Governments in Latin America.” The panel will allow scholars to present research on four cases: Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Uruguay.

Early findings of these case studies were discussed in a workshop at the Congress of the Sociedad Argentina de Análisis Político (SAAP: Buenos Aires, July 17-20, 2019). This workshop has been sponsored by RC23 and was organized by the RC23 Chairman, Jorge Lanzaro (Instituto de Ciencia Política, Montevideo, Uruguay) jorge.lanzaro@gmail.com.

RC25 – Comparative Health Policy

RC25 has had a productive 2018/2019 and was happy to welcome Amardeep Thind (Western University, Canada) as its new Chair. The Vice-Chair is Ryoza Matsuda (Ritsumei University, Japan), and the board members are Vera Coelho (Center of Analysis and Planning, Brazil), Melissa Haussman (Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada), Kathrin Loer (Fern Universität Hagen, Germany), Céline Mavrot (University of Bern, Switzerland), and Federico Toth (University of Bologna, Italy).

During the 2018 IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Brisbane, RC25 held four panels, along with a special session dedicated to young scholars. The RC also made its work visible in other conferences, by organizing four panels at the International Conference on Public Policy (ICPP4) at the University of Concordia, Montreal in 2019. The panels were (1) “Sustainable Development Goal #3, ‘Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All ages’: How to produce this?” This panel addressed some highly topical issues such as health safety measures and risk management, elderly healthcare, and the impact of neoliberalism on health systems; (2) “The Case-Study as a Tool for Public Policy Teaching and Learning,” which aimed to share experiences and best practices in using this pedagogical tool; (3) “From Real-World Problems to Political Problems”; and (4) “The Global Quest for Universal Health Coverage,” which addressed issues such as access to essential health care services and health insurance coverage in different national contexts.

RC25 wants to draw the attention of participants of the next IPSA conference to the travel subsidy for participants from low-income countries.

RC25 will be present at the 26th World Congress of Political Science held in Lisbon, Portugal in 2020 and strongly encourages the submission of panel and paper proposals related to any contemporary health policy challenge, or theoretical question.

RC28 – Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance

Joint Sarajevo conference

RC28 joined forces with RC14 (Politics and Ethnicity), RC13 (Democratization), RC44 (Security, Conflict, and Democratization), and RC50 (Politics of Language), to convene the conference *Diversity and Democratic Governance: Legacies of the Past, Present Challenges, and Future Directions*. The conference took place from June 12-15, 2019 at the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Over 100 participants from more than 30 countries attended the conference.

Section at the 4th International Conference on Public Policy

RC28 co-sponsored a section on public policy in federal systems at the 4th International Conference on Public Policy, organised by the International Public Policy Association and held from June 26-28, 2019 in Montreal, QC, Canada. The section included six panels covering many aspects of public policy, such as metropolitan governance, joint policy action, and 'treaty federal' institutions.

Panel at the 13th ECPR conference

RC28 is also co-sponsoring a panel at the 13th General Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), which will take place from 4-7 September in Wrocław, Poland. The panel *Longitudinal Dynamics in Territorial Governance* will address how to theorise the effects of autocratic rule in federations, the causes and consequences of state transformation, the determinants of different patterns of state restructuring in Western Europe, the conditions under which conditional grant programmes in Australia, Canada, and the United States are negotiated, and the political origins of holding-together federations. The presenters will be Arthur Benz of Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany; Paolo Dardanelli of the University of Kent, UK; Christoph Niessen of the Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium; Johanna Schnabel of the University of Kent, UK; and Simon Toubreau of the University of Nottingham, UK. Dr Dardanelli will chair the panel, and Régis Dandoy of the University of Ghent, Belgium, will act as discussant.

New Data webpage

The RC28 website now also includes a Data page, which lists major datasets in the field of comparative federalism and multilevel governance. Datasets currently listed include the De/Centralisation Dataset, the Regional Authority Index, and the Regional Manifesto Project. Please contact RC28 to suggest the inclusion of additional datasets.

RC29 – Political Psychology

At IPSA's 25th World Congress of Political Science in Brisbane, Australia, RC29 hosted five well attended panels that reflected the thematic breadth of Political Psychology. They were proposed and organized by members and non-members of RC29, and titled "Political Economy of Identity," "Public Mood: Social and Political Interactions and Psychological Correlates," "The Psychology of Civic Engagement and Attitudes," "The Psychology of Political Communication," and "The Psychology of Political Leadership." In sum, more than twenty conference papers were presented during RC29's panel sessions.

At the RC29 Business Meeting, held on July 25th 2018, and chaired by RC29 Chair Sonja Zmerli, members were informed about developments since the previous IPSA World Congress in Poznan, and discussed publication strategies, collaborations with other RC's, and future activities.



Members of RC29 at the RC Business Meeting in Brisbane.

Developing from IPSA's 24th World Congress in Poznan, several RC29 members and non-members contributed to *The Psychology of Political Communicators: How Politicians, Culture, and the Media Construct and Shape Public Discourse*. The anthology was edited by RC29's co-chairs Ofer Feldman and Sonja Zmerli, and published in 2019 by the Routledge Studies in Political Psychology. In a similar vein, RC29 co-chair Ofer Feldman has edited an edition of the volume "Political Communicators' Rhetoric and Audience Effects," which will be published in 2020 by Edward Elgar Publishing. The volume organizes the contributions made by several longstanding RC29 members to one of RC29's core topics.

In April 2019, the Communication Institute of Greece (COMInG) organized its 5th Annual International Conference, the "International Hellenic Conference of Political Science: New Challenges, New Answers." RC29 supported the conference, along with RC21 (Political Socialization and Education).

Information on recent and upcoming events, call for papers and panels, newsletters and impressions from RC29's panels and business meetings are constantly updated and available on the RC29's webpage (<http://rc29.ipsa.org/>).

RC36 – Political Power



RC36 held its 40th anniversary meeting in Moscow on May 22-23, 2019. The group was founded by David Baldwin in 1979 and its first meeting was also held in Moscow. It was a very special gathering for participants, who were able to return to RC36's birthplace. The conference featured 12 papers on the theme "The Changing Faces of Power 1979-2019." The group honoured its founder, David Baldwin, who delivered a keynote speech. As well, the group concurrently hosted two workshops in Russia: the first for young scholars in Moscow on May 21, and the second on the systematic analysis of power in St. Petersburg, on May 24. Details can be found at <http://powerstudies.org/rc36-interim-conference-moscow-russia-may-22-23-2019-0th-anniversary-of-rc36-conference/>.

RC39 – Welfare States and Developing Societies



RC39 was first recognized as a study group in 1992, later designated as Research Committee in 1999. It studies welfare states and developing societies within the broader discipline of Political Science. The RC aims to develop a paradigm that could be applied to less resourceful countries of the Global South that need welfare provisions at a rapid speed on massive scale. It encourages comparative studies of welfare systems in the developed and developing world, so that various countries at various stages of socio-economic and political development can 'learn,' and 'unlearn,' from each other's experiences. The developing world comprises two-third of world's population, and half of total land. Thus, its well-being can no longer be ignored.

RC39 is looking forward to the upcoming 26th IPSA World Congress in Lisbon, and eager to hear responses to the main theme *New Nationalisms in an Open World*. RC39 invites panel/paper proposals related to 'The Welfare State and Nationalism,' 'Economic and Political Rhetoric of the Welfare State,' 'Nationalism, Gender, and Welfare,' 'The Politics of Belonging and Immigrants,' 'The Welfare State and Democracy,' 'The Impact of Globalization on Welfare States and Developing Societies,' and 'Alternatives to The Welfare State in Imagined Futures.' RC39 also welcomes proposals related to unconventional social policies that look beyond pensions, health care, and unemployment insurance, to explore instead 'social policy by other means,' 'ersatz social policy,' or 'informal welfare.' These include diverse policy areas, such as agriculture, education, housing, transport, regulation, and taxation. They all help in redistributing income either in cash or in kind. India and China offer good examples of these unconventional approaches.

RC39 also encourages research on the paradigm shift from generosity to austerity, even in advanced economies and the developed world, resulting from the changing labour market and family structure in the context of knowledge-based and technology-driven economies. These realities have tended to shift the focus from welfare states to individual responsibility through insurance policies.

In addition to seeking proposals related to new nationalisms and welfare states, the rise of populism, and how democracies might cope with strained immigration and political asylum systems, RC39 encourages proposals related to theoretical approaches and methodologies, emerging trends in welfare reforms, regional diversity and specificity of the welfare state, social protection systems in the LDCs, case studies and comparisons of welfare systems within developing societies, or between developed and developing countries. Those interested in submitting papers or panels under RC39 may contact the Convener Dr. Asha Gupta at ashagupta3452@gmail.com, and Co-Convener Dr. Natália Sátyro at nsatyro@gmail.com by 31, August 2019.

RC42 – Security, Integration and Unification

RC42 organized three panels for the 'World Congress for Korean Politics and Society,' hosted by the Korean Political Science Association in Seoul, in June 2019. The panels featured international scholars from South Korea, and the wider region, who discussed regional security issues, the Cold War experience and its effects on contemporary politics, and energy security. RC42 plan to continue debating these topics in at least one panel at the World Congress next year.

In October 2019, the RC is planning a conference in Jinju, South Korea on gender, migration, and security in East Asia. The goal is to gather scholars from the region to compare policies designed to address increased asylum applications, and to consider security challenges, including the influx of refugees from North Korea. The organizers invite proposals for papers until late August 2019. Please contact ipsa.rc42@gmail.com for further information.

For the 2020 IPSA World Congress, the RC is planning panels on unification issues, memory politics, and comparative studies on division and unification in Germany and Korea. We are also actively seeking paper and panel proposals on topics related to the unification and integration of formerly divided societies, and related security issues. For updates, please visit the RC website at RC42.ipsa.org or on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/IPSARC42/>.

RC44 – Security, Conflict and Democratization

It has been a busy year since the IPSA World Congress 2018 in Brisbane. RC44 changed its name from "Military's Role in Democratization" to "Security, Conflict and Democratization" to correspond with changes in the world and in academia. The executive officers and the board elected in Brisbane, include Steven Ratuva (President), Radomir Compel (Vice-president), Rosalie Arcala-Hall (Secretary), and board officers Sergio Luiz Cruz Aguilar, Benjamin Zyla, Jovanie Espesor, Mohammad Bashir Mobasheer, Anthony Hustedt. RC44 also established an advisory board with 6 more officers, including PhD student representatives.

The committee actively engaged many of its members in publishing, including the following titles:

- Steven Ratuva, et al. eds. *Palgrave Handbook of Ethnicity*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.
- Cornelia-Adriana Baciú and John Doyle, eds. *Peace, Security and Defence Cooperation in Post-Brexit Europe: Risks and Opportunities*. Springer, 2019.
- Steven Ratuva, Radomir Compel and Sergio Aguilar, eds. *Guns and Roses: Comparative Civil-Military Relations in the Changing Security Environment*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.
- Mohd Aminul Karim. *Geopolitics of the South China Sea in the Coming Decades*. Nova Publishing, 2018.
- Eric Dion. *Synergy: A Theoretical Model of Canada's Comprehensive Approach*. iUniverse, 2017.

RC44 is organizing a conference on *Global Risk, Security, and Ethnicity*, along with RC07, RC12, RC14, RC35 and RC43 on 10-11 August 2019 in Nagasaki, Japan. The RC is glad to welcome more than 140 presentations from all around the world, and thank the partner committees for successful cooperative effort. For more about the conference see: <https://sites.google.com/site/ipsarc44/our-projects/other-projects/ipsa-rc44-2019-nagasaki>.

The committee deplores the terrorist attacks in Christchurch and Sri Lanka, and will help organize a conference on the topic of ethnicity, religion, nationalism, and violence in Christchurch in 2020. For more, refer to the RC44 website at: <https://sites.google.com/site/ipsarc44/home>.

Furthermore, RC44 jointly sponsored a colloquium on *Diversity and Democratic Governance* with RC14, RC13, RC28, and RC50 in Sarajevo between June 12-15, 2019.

RC46 – Migration and Citizenship

IPSA's newest Research Committee, RC46 Migration and Citizenship, aims to initiate a new disciplinary conversation on the multidimensional impact of migration, and the implications and responses to migration for citizenship, citizenship statuses, and stateless peoples in countries of both the global south and the global north.

RC46 held its first board elections at the Brisbane World Congress in July, 2018. Board members are Yasmeen Abu-Laban (Chair), Tanya Herring (Vice-Chair), Muktikanta Mohanty (Vice-Chair), Isabel Estrada Carvalhais (Treasurer), Samuel Okunade (Secretary), and Officers Caitlin Corrigan-Orosco, Silvia Lozeva, Willem Maas, Marta Pachocka, Samah Rafiq, Said Saddiki, and Tapang Hongie Pelekeh.

Over the past several months, RC46 board members have been hard at work planning and executing activities for 2019-2020.

The 3rd EUMIGRO Conference "Migration and integration in the European Union – facts, figures, challenges, and policy responses" was held on March 26, 2019 at SGH Warsaw School of Economics in Poland. It was organized by the Department of Political Studies of the Collegium of Socio-Economics of SGH Warsaw School of Economics, in cooperation with RC46, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Poland. Many distinguished partners from Poland and abroad, including universities, research associations and networks, NGOs, and local public administration supported the event in various capacities. The European Commission Representation in Poland has granted its Honorary Patronage to the event.

The conference was organized in the framework of the EUMIGRO project – "Jean Monnet Module on the European Union and the Contemporary International Migration – an Interdisciplinary Approach," coordinated by Dr Marta Pachocka at SGH Warsaw School of Economics in the years 2016–2019, and co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

During the conference there were two keynote speeches of special guests—Professor Stefania Panebianco (University of Catania, Italy), and Professor Rinus Penninx (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)—followed by five expert panels with the participation of representatives of domestic and foreign universities, public institutions as well as international and non-governmental organizations. The event was free of charge. The post-conference materials are available at the website of the EUMIGRO project: <https://www.eumigro.eu/en/debate-no-3-2019>.

The International Conference on Public Policy (ICPP4) held at Concordia University in Montreal from June 26-28, 2019 was another site of activity. RC46 Chair Yasmeen Abu-Laban, along with RC46 members Dr Mireille Paquet and Dr Ethel Tungohan, raised funds and developed a pre-conference workshop and dinner along with six RC46-sponsored paper sessions devoted to the theme of

"Migration and Citizenship: Policies and Research in Global Comparative Perspective." The fundraising activities ensured that seven scholars from global south countries had travel and conference costs covered, and that panel composition was globally comparative and reflective of world regions and diverse countries. Information on the ICPP conference and RC46-sponsored paper sessions can be found at ippapublicpolicy.org

Between January and April 2019, Luise Goldi Schöneberg from RWTH Aachen University (Germany) held a work internship at the University of Alberta, Canada under the supervision of Yasmeen Abu-Laban. She produced an annotated bibliography of recent work on migration, and this all new research and teaching resource is directed to RC46.

Planning for the 2020 IPSA World Congress is already well underway, and RC46 welcomes paper abstracts from IPSA members interested in migration and citizenship, and anticipates RC46-sponsored social and professionalization opportunities at the Congress. Please join us July 25-29, 2020 in Lisbon!

RC46 Vice-Chair Tanya Herring has led the development of a strategic plan, with input from all board members. The strategic plan will guide RC46 activities well beyond 2020.

The website of RC46 is available at <http://rc46.ipsa.org/> and there is an email listserv. If you would like to join RC46 formally, please indicate so on your profile page of the IPSA portal, and if you would like to join the email listserv for RC46 contact Dr Yasmeen Abu-Laban at: yasmeen@ualberta.ca.

RC49 – Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy

After a period of dormancy, RC49 is back up and running! James Chamberlain (Mississippi State University, USA) petitioned the Executive Committee of IPSA to revamp the committee in autumn 2018. In early 2019, as the appointed chair of the committee, he organized elections for the membership of the executive committee, and the following people were elected: Verónica Gago (Universidad de Buenos Aires), Brian Milstein (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt), Albenaz Azmanova (University of Kent's Brussels School of International Studies), Bryan Evans (Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada), Steven Klein (University of Florida), María G. Navarro (University of Salamanca, Spain), Clyde W. Barrow (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Ebru Tekin Bilbil (University of Boğaziçi, Turkey), Darrel Moellendorf (Johann Wolfgang Universität Frankfurt am Main), Soledad Soza (Universidad de los Lagos), and Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo (Wells College, New York).

Since then, members of the RC have developed a call for proposals for Lisbon 2020, and identified several thematic clusters that will hopefully form the basis of discrete working groups within the broader membership (itself now over 100 scholars). Growing out of this work, James Chamberlain and Albenaz Azmanova (University of Kent, Brussels) have submitted a proposal to Verson for an essay anthology. The anthology will consist of eleven chapters, each concerning a critical debate around capitalism, socialism, and democracy. As currently envisaged, each chapter will be jointly written by interested members of the RC (and in some cases, non-members), who will be (or have already been) invited to participate in the project.

IPSA Summer Schools

IPSA currently offers Summer Schools in six countries around the world in collaboration with prestigious national institutions.



4th IPSA-FLACSO Mexico Summer School on Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Science

FLACSO México
(México City, Mexico)
10-21 June 2019

Once again, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences hosted the 4th edition of the IPSA-FLACSO Mexico Summer School. Since 2017 a range of short courses were offered with great success. This year three additional short courses were introduced in Spanish. For more information: <https://ipsa.flacso.edu.mx/>.



8th Annual IPSA-NUS Summer School for Social Science Research Methods

National University of Singapore
1-12 July 2019

The 8th Annual IPSA-NUS Summer School offered a wide variety of basic to advanced courses in quantitative, qualitative, and formal research methods. All courses focused on both the theory and practice of social science research. Participants received excellent hands-on training in state-of-the-art methods and techniques from highly experienced international faculty members. For more information: <https://www.ipsa.org/summer-school/singapore>.

3rd Annual IPSA - HSE Summer School for Methods of Political and Social Research



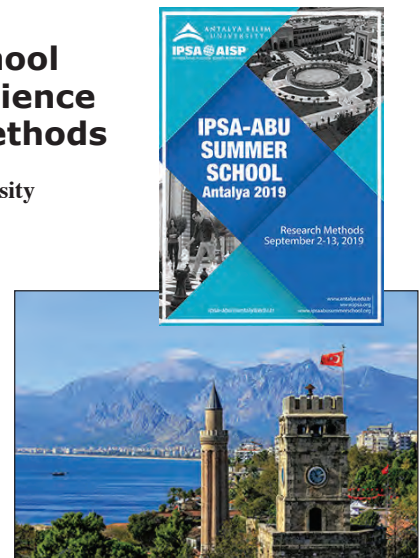
National Research University Higher School of Economics
(St. Petersburg, Russia)
8-17 August 2019

The 3rd Annual IPSA - HSE Summer School is organized as a series of workshops, each related to one of the cutting-edge techniques in political and social research. Students will take short introductory (refresher) courses during the first module, and general research courses during the second module. For more information: <https://www.ipsa.org/summer-school/st-petersburg>.

IPSA-ABU Summer School for Social Science Research Methods

Antalya Bilim University
(Antalya, Turkey)
2-13 September 2019

The School offers advanced training for graduate students and scholars aiming to strengthen their methodological skills. It gathers participants from all around the world with a particular focus on Africa, Europe, and Eurasia, as well as Turkey. IPSA – ABU Summer School is a significant opportunity for expanding methodological knowledge, discussing research, and building future collaborations in the wonderful city of Antalya. For more information: <https://www.ipsa.org/page/ipsa-summer-school-antalya>.





IPSA-Federica Summer School in Concept Analysis in the Web Environment

Federico II University
(Capri, Italy)
22-26 September 2019

This leading program provides advanced theoretical and practical training in qualitative methodology, based on the Hyperpolitics approach for concept analysis in political science. Hyperpolitics is a pioneering application of web 2.0 logic to create a Repository of Political Science Concepts. An academic ecosystem, comprising books (Calise and Lowi, University of Chicago Press, 2010), working platform (www.hyperpolitics.net), hyperlinks and learning communities that defines concepts in terms of their relationship to other concepts. For more information: <https://www.ipsa.org/summer-school/capri>.

11th Annual IPSA-USP Summer School in Concepts, Methods and Techniques in Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations

University of São Paulo
(São Paulo, Brazil)
6-31 January 2020
Application deadline: 22 October 2019



SUMMER
SCHOOL



The IPSA-USP Summer School 2020 session will consist of a four-week program.

In the first week, it will be offered courses on Core Foundational Blocks (January 6-10, 2020). The Core Methodological Tracks will be offered in the next three weeks: Week 1 - January 13-17, 2020, Week 2 - January 20-24, 2020 and Week 3 - January 27-31, 2020. For more information: <https://www.ipsa.org/summer-school/sao-paulo>.

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CALL FOR IPSA AWARDS 2020



The Call for IPSA Awards is now open!

Most awards will be presented at the 26th IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Lisbon, Portugal (25-29 July 2020).

For more information, we invite you to consult the award pages at www.ipsa.org/resources/ipsa-awards



THE KARL DEUTSCH AWARD

The purpose of the Karl Deutsch Award is to honour a prominent scholar engaged in the cross-disciplinary research of which Karl Deutsch was a master, with a particular focus on recognizing outstanding scholarship in the field of global politics. The recipient will present the Karl Deutsch lecture at the 2020 IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Lisbon. The Karl Deutsch Lectures are published in the *International Political Science Review*.

US\$ 1,000

Nomination
deadline:
1 NOV 2019



JUAN LINZ PRIZE

The purpose of the Juan Linz Prize is to honour a prominent scholar engaged in the Decentralization, Multinational and Multiethnic Integration and Federalism Comparative Research of which Juan Linz was a master, with a particular focus on recognizing outstanding scholarship in the field of (comparative) political institutions. The recipient will the Juan Linz lecture or leads a special session at the 2020 IPSA World Congress.

US\$ 3,000

Nomination
deadline:
1 NOV 2019



PRIZE OF THE FOUNDATION MATTEI DOGAN AWARDED BY THE IPSA FOR HIGH ACHIEVEMENT IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Prize of the Foundation Mattei Dogan is offered to a scholar of high international reputation in recognition of his/her contribution to the advancement of political science, with a particular focus on recognizing outstanding scholarship on comparative studies of political elites. The recipient for 2020 will present a prize lecture at the 2020 IPSA World Congress.

US\$ 5,000

Nomination
deadline:
1 NOV 2019

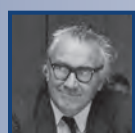


GLOBAL SOUTH AWARD

Established to recognize the work done by a scholar from the Global South, and whose scholarly contribution is focused on the relevant countries/ regions/ themes. The recipient for 2020 will present a prize lecture at the 2020 IPSA World Congress.

US\$ 1,000

Application
deadline:
1 MAR 2019



THE STEIN ROKKAN TRAVEL GRANT AWARD

The purpose of the Stein Rokkan Travel Grant Award is to assist a small number of graduate students to attend the IPSA World Congress by covering their basic travel and accommodation costs.

US\$ 1,000

Application
deadline:
1 MAR 2019



APSA-IPSA THEODORE J. LOWI FIRST BOOK AWARD

The Lowi Award recognizes the author of a first book (published in 2019) in any field of political science that exemplifies qualities of broad ambition, high originality and intellectual daring, showing promise of having a substantive impact on the overall discipline, regardless of method, specific focus of inquiry or approach to subject.

US\$ 750

Nomination
deadline:
13 DEC 2019



WILMA RULE AWARD

This award was designed to encourage research in the area of gender and politics. It is given to the best paper on gender and politics presented at the upcoming IPSA World Congress. The subject matter of the paper should include issues relating to women's participation and representation in politics and society, especially the identification of entry barriers to decision-making arenas.

US\$ 1,000

Nomination
deadline:
1 JUL 2019



FRANCESCO KJELLBERG AWARD

The purpose of the Francesco Kjellberg Award is to encourage young, new scholars to write and present papers at the IPSA World Congresses. The recipient is offered a complimentary two-year IPSA membership and funding of his/her travel costs to the following (2022) World Congress of Political Science.

US\$ 1,000

Nomination
deadline:
1 SEP 2019



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26ème Congrès mondial de science politique

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