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Participation

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About Us | À propos

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 3,600 individual members, 110 associate members and 52 national and regional associations. IPSA is a member of the International Social Science Council and has consultative status with UNESCO and the Global Development Network.

Participation est une publication de l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) et paraît une fois par année. L'AISP est une organisation scientifique internationale sans but lucratif fondée en 1949 sous les auspices de l'UNESCO. Son objectif est de promouvoir le développement de la science politique. Elle compte plus de 3 600 membres individuels, 110 membres associés et 52 associations nationales et régionales. L'AISP est membre du Conseil International des Sciences Sociales et dispose d'un statut consultatif au sein de l'UNESCO et du Global Development Network.

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MADRID

2012

22º Congreso Mundial de Ciencia Politica 2^{8m} Congrès mondial de science politique 22^m World Congress of Political Science

From the Program Chair | *Message du président du programme*



Wyn GRANT Chair Program Committee

Wyn Grant is a part-time Professor of Politics at the University of Warwick, having retired from his fulltime post in 2011. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the International Political Science Association in 2006. He has taught at Warwick since 1971 and was chair of the Department of Politics and International Studies, 1990-97. His main areas of expertise are pressure groups, government-business relations, agriculture and food policy and economic policy including globalisation. His main areas of teaching are research methods, economic policy-making and crop biology.



Looking forward to an exciting Congress

The IPSA World Congress in Madrid in July 2012 promises to be particularly exciting. It will take place against the backcloth of major challenges in the world – challenges reflected in our theme "Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries."

The global financial crisis has posed major policy challenges for countries around the world, not least Spain, and has rocked the foundations of apparently well established arrangements such as the Eurozone. The spread of the "Occupy" movement has reflected concerns about the growing gap between a global elite and ordinary citizens. Innovations in global governance and regulation have been called for, but there has been a disturbing absence of genuinely new thinking and paradigms. Hopefully, the Congress can provide some of this new thinking.

We had an overwhelming response to the call for panels and papers, with over 5,500 paper submissions. We lifted the ceiling on the number of panels that research committees were allowed to have, and many of them responded with extensive offerings, reflecting their key and growing role at the heart of IPSA's research activities. Following the standard format of our world congresses, the program is organized into four sections: the main theme sessions, research committee or RC sessions, special sessions, and Local Organising Committee (LOC) sessions. In the following pages, you will find short explanations of the main theme sessions intended to develop the general ideas expressed in the congress theme statement.

As with previous Congresses, the pre-Congress workshops held by Research Committees are an exciting feature of the Program. This year these include a workshop on the Challenges of Electoral Integrity organised by the new RC23 (Elections, Citizens and Parties) and the traditional pre-Congress workshop organised by the gender-related RCs (RC7, RC19 and RC52). This year's is entitled 'In this together? Women's movements and the politics of intersectionality.' The RC workshops will be held on Saturday 7 July at the Congress location and promise to be a fine prelude to the main event.

Congress sessions are not constrained by the congress theme, though many of the panels will have links to it, particularly if "shifting boundaries" are broadly interpreted as intended. For example, we will have a number of panels on the role of social media in politics. Following on from the success of the Spanish language sessions in Santiago, many of the LOC panels will be conducted in Spanish.

There will also be a number of interesting plenary sessions, including an address by Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom.

We look forward to seeing you in Madrid for what promises to be an intellectually rich occasion.



Features | Dossiers



Juan Luis PANIAGUA

President of the Spanish Political Science Association President of the Local Organization Committee, IPSA World Congress – Madrid 2012

Presidente de la Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración Presidente del LOC, Congreso Mundial de IPSA – Madrid 2012

Letter from the President of the Local Organizing Committee

Dear colleagues,

In just a few months, we will be honoured to meet you in Madrid as participants in the 22nd IPSA World Congress. On behalf of all my Spanish colleagues and fellow members of the Spanish Political Science Association (AECPA), I would like to wish you a warm welcome.

Since 2009, we have been working hard to make this World Congress a resounding success. With the information available to us today (including the impressive number of panel and paper proposals submitted), everything indicates that this year's event will be among the most popular and interesting congresses in years, and you can rest assured we will do our utmost to meet your expectations.

Staging a successful congress poses a challenge for all of us – one made more difficult, as you can well imagine, by the current and unprecedented financial crisis in the Eurozone. The resulting finan-



cial constraints were not foreseen when we were awarded the congress. In spite of these hard times and difficulties, however, our commitment to offer you the highest quality and warmest reception is stronger than ever.

This year is of vital importance to us, as it marks the bicentenary of the landmark Spanish Constitution of 1812. For a number of Spanish-speaking American countries that came into being in or after 1812, it also marks the bicentenary of independence – which gives us further cause for celebration! Today, these nations form a cultural and linguistic community within a thriving group of emerging economies and societies that includes Brazil.

With a new century upon us, every dimension of our reality – technological, social, economic and political – has undergone rapid change, and the theoretical schemes of the 20^{th} century seem to be those of a bygone era. The slogan for our 22^{nd} congress rightly points to the important shifts we are witnessing. As evidenced on a daily basis, however, many of the old theoretical models still persist, with some paradigms even more dominant and hegemonic than ever: unfettered financial markets, runaway speculation, growing social inequities, and the list goes on. Each of these challenges, old and new, will require that we shape new policies and renew our paradigms and approaches.

We invite you to play an active part in these ongoing debates, with the ultimate goal of better serving our societies and future generations. As political scientists, our challenge lies in finding solutions to these problems by drawing on the methodological resources available to us through a broad spectrum of research and knowledge areas.

We look forward to seeing you all in Madrid on July 8.

Welcome!



Queridos colegas,

MADRID 2012

Muy pronto nos encontraremos en Madrid como partícipes del 22° Congreso Mundial de IPSA. En mi propio nombre y en el nombre de todos los colegas españoles miembros de la Asociación Española de Ciencia Política os quiero adelantar nuestra bienvenida.

Desde hace más de dos años estamos trabajando para que este Congreso sea un éxito. Con los datos que tenemos al día de hoy, por la gran cantidad de propuestas de Paneles y de Ponencias que habéis realizado, todo indica que este Congreso será el más numeroso de los últimos años. Esperamos estar a la altura de vuestras expectativas y no defraudaros. Nuestra responsabilidad crece a medida que se eleva el número de asistentes.

Para todos nosotros es un reto importante conseguir un magnífico Congreso a pesar de que España, como otros países de la eurozona, está inmersa en una crisis económica sin precedentes. Las limitaciones económicas que han sobrevenido en estos dos últimos años no estaban presentes cuando se nos adjudicó la sede del Congreso. Pero a pesar de la crisis mantenemos nuestro compromiso de ofrecer las mejores condiciones de calidad y de buena acogida para todos vosotros.

Para nosotros, como anfitriones, este es un año importante. España celebra este año el bicentenario de su primera Constitución de 1812. Y España y los países de América de lengua española con-

memoramos el bicentenario de las Independencias y por tanto el aniversario del nacimiento de un importante número de naciones y repúblicas. Una comunidad cultural y lingüística que, junto con Brasil, forman hoy un pujante grupo de impulso a las nuevas economías emergentes.

Con el nuevo siglo son muchos los cambios que se suceden en los más diversos planos. Los tecnológicos, los económicos, los sociales y los políticos. Los viejos esquemas de finales del siglo XX son ya pasado casi lejano... El lema de nuestro 22° Congreso señala con acierto estos importantes cambios. Sin embargo, como estamos comprobando cada día, sobreviven aún viejos modelos para los que creíamos que había llegado un tiempo nuevo y de cambio; algunos de esos modelos son incluso ahora hegemónicos: los mercados financieros, la especulación sin límites morales, la desigualdad social creciente, las distancias entre el norte y el sur... Todos ellos, viejos y nuevos retos a los que habremos de enfrentar nuevas políticas y renovados enfoques y paradigmas.

En este debate estamos. Y a este debate os invitamos. Nuestro desafío como científicos de la política, como politólogos, será encontrar algunas líneas de solución desde el pluralismo metodológico que caracteriza a nuestros ámbitos de investigación y conocimiento.

Nos vemos en Madrid a partir del día 8 de julio.

Sed bienvenidos.

LOC members, IPSA World Congress, Madrid 2012

President:

Prof. Dr. Juan Luis Paniagua, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, President of the Spanish Political Science Association (AECPA)

Board members:

- Prof. Dr. José-Ignacio Cases, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
- Prof. Dr. Esther del Campo, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- Prof. Dr. Irene Delgado Irene, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia
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- Prof. Dr. Pablo Oñate, Universidad de Valencia
- Prof. Dr. Fernando Vallespin, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Prof. Dr. María Velasco, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

D. Bernardo Navazo, PhD student, King's College London

LOC members responsible for the four LOC sessions

Prof. Dr. Fernando Vallespín (coord.) and Prof. Dr. Elena García-Guitián

Prof. Dr. Pablo Oñate

Prof. Dr. Esther del Campo

Prof. Dr. Joan Subirats and Prof. Dr. Raquel Gallego



Some of LOC members. Sitting, from left to right, Carmen Navarro, Juan-Luis Paniagua and Esther del Campo. Standing, from left to right, María Velasco, José-Ignacio Cases, Bernardo Navazo, Elena García-Guitián and Fernando Vallespín.





With a population of about 3.3 million (or over 6 million if you include the greater metropolitan area), the Spanish capital of Madrid is the third largest city in the European Union after London and Berlin. As the centre of political and cultural life in Spain, Madrid wields considerable influence in politics, education, entertainment, fashion, science and the arts. There is much to discover in this city, whose five centuries of history and wealth of cultural attractions contrast with modern skyscrapers and a thriving nightlife.

Most IPSA World Congress participants will arrive via Madrid-Barajas International Airport (airport code MAD), the largest and busiest in the country and the primary hub for Iberia Airlines, Spain's national carrier. Located 15 kilometres from the city centre, the airport has four terminals serving local and international carriers, and it is easily accessed by taxi or public transit via metro line 8. A taxi costs no more than 40 \in one way, while the metro to or from either airport station is 2.50 \in .

The IPSA World Congress will be held at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, the largest university in Spain and one of the oldest in the world. Congress activities will be held on the Moncloa campus in the university quarter – Ciudad Universitaria, which is also a station on metro line 5. While congress activities are centred on

Madrid – Political Science in an Historical Setting

the university campus, most of the Congress accommodation is near the city centre – also home to Madrid's famed restaurants, museums, parks, local attractions and vibrant nightlife.

Madrid was named the European Capital of Culture in 1992. To mark the occasion, a number of new sites were officially opened: the Puerta de Atocha train station and the AVE high-speed Madrid-Sevilla rail route; the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía; the Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza; the Museo de la Ciudad; the Teatro Madrid; Casa de América; Juan Carlos I Park; and the Faro de Iluminación y Comunicaciones tower at La Moncloa.

Among the many outstanding museums in Madrid, the Prado Museum, one the most prestigious in the world, houses masterpieces by Goya and Velázquez, which form part of the most comprehensive collection 800 paintings spanning over seven centuries, including works by such masters as Carpaccio, Dürer, Caravaggio, Rubens, Frans Hals, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Klee, Hopper and Kirchner. All three museums are located in one of Madrid's most beautiful districts, forming a triangle called the Art Walk.

Not least among the Spanish capital's most breathtaking local features are its historical buildings and monuments. Chief among them is the Royal Palace, once home to the kings of Spain from Carlos III to Alfonso XIII. The Royal Palace is open to the public and includes admission to the Royal Armoury. Alfonso XIII and his wife Victoria Eugenia were the last of the Spanish monarchs to use the palace as a residence. Inspired by Bernini's sketches for the Louvre in Paris, the palace was built in the form of a square, and it looks out over a large courtyard and parade ground. Its exterior architectural features include columns,



Royal Palace

of Spanish paintings in the world. The Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (Reina Sofia National Art Museum), a contemporary art museum, features works by the likes of Dalí, Miró, Juan Gris and Picasso. The Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, another key stop on the museum tour, features a permanent collection of more than

Changing of the Guard, Royal Palace



cornices and mouldings, all topped with a decorative balustrade. Some of the windows overlooking the building's facades have balconies indicating important rooms.

Though it remains the Spanish royal family's official residence, the Royal Palace, nowadays, is reserved for official state func-

tions as well as award ceremonies, royal audiences, banquets and important events such as Spanish National Day, where the royal family plays host to leading figures from Spain's cultural, artistic and social circles. In 2004, the Royal Palace was the chosen venue for the wedding of the Prince of Asturias.

Features | Dossiers



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Plaza Mayor, Madrid's central plaza, was built during the Hapsburg period. Restaurants and offices are located in and around the plaza. Plaza Mayor is just a few blocks from another famous plaza – the always bustling Puerta del Sol, which lies at the centre (KM 0) of Spain's radial network of roads in the very heart of the city. Many of Madrid's restaurants and stores are located in this downtown area, as are most of the hotels that will house our delegates.



Plaza Mayor

No tour of Madrid would be complete without a visit to the home of Madrid's football team – the Real Madrid F.C. Real Madrid plays in the Estadio Santiago Bernabéu (built in 1947), and football fans are invited to tour the stadium, which underwent a 127 € million renovation from 2001 to 2006. The expanded stadium includes a new facade on Father Damien Street, new boxes and VIP areas, a new audio system, heated stands and new restaurants. The stadium's seating capacity is 80,354. Some 5,000 seats were added in 2011, bringing the stadium's total seating capacity to 85,454.

To enjoy Madrid in a more natural environment, congress participants can visit one of many parks and gardens scattered throughout the city. Among the largest parks in the city centre is El Retiro, where you can listen to live music, rent a paddleboat or enjoy a picnic lunch. The park's many monuments, fountains and buildings provide an eye-catching backdrop for leisurely afternoon in Madrid. Casa de Campo, the largest urban park in Spain, straddles the shores of the Río Manzanares. With over 1,722 hectares, Casa de Campo offers sports and leisure activities such as jogging, tennis, cycling and canoeing, and it also features restaurants and cultural facilities.

Madrid and Spain are world famous for their gastronomy. Tapas-style dining bite-sized snacks ranging from cheese, ham and fried calamari to anchovies or olives - is a popular way to sample Madrid's culinary delights. This form of dining dates back to the 8th century, when King Alfonso X forced bar owners to serve food with wine to avoid the harmful effects of alcohol. Madrid has an evolved bar culture, and tapas is an integral part of that culture. Almost every bar in Madrid serves tapas, with many specializing in specific types of tapas or tapas dishes. So, when in Spain, eat like the locals and sample tapas from more than one bar during the course of an evening. Note that Spaniards dine much later in the evening, with most restaurants not opening until 9 p.m.

Owing to its high altitude (Madrid lies 650 metres above sea level), the city experiences cold winters and sweltering summers. July in Madrid tends to be quite hot, with temperatures consistently above the 30° C (86° F) mark. Temperatures range from 30° C (86° F) to as high as 40° C (104° F), and nighttime temperatures are seldom lower than 18° C (64° F). Because the climate is dry, the high temperatures are long and the city really comes alive in the evening.

For persons interested in venturing outside the Spanish capital, there are no less than nine UNESCO World Heritage Sites within two hours of the city: Alcalá de Henares, Toledo, Cuenca, Segovia, Ávila, Salamanca, Córdoba, the Monastery of San Lorenzo de El Escorial and the Aranjuez Cultural Landscape.

- Alcalá de Henares was the birthplace of Miguel de Cervantes. Participants can visit his Museum House, and the city also boasts a university built over 500 years ago.
- The Imperial City of Toledo was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986 for its extensive cultural and monumental heritage as a former capital of the Spanish Empire at the crossroads between Christian, Jewish and Muslim cultures.
- The city of Cuenca (listed as a World Heritage Site in 1996) is known worldwide for its Casas Colgadas (Hanging Houses) suspended over the Huécar River. Las Casas Colgadas are the only remaining examples of this building style once common throughout the city.
 - Segovia was declared a World

Lake at the Retiro Park

Heritage in 1985 for its stunning Roman aqueduct.

- The city of Ávila is known for its Walls of Ávila, constructed in the late 11th century. Ávila was named a World Heritage Site in 1985.
- The historic old city of Salamanca was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1988. As Spain's most important university city, Salamanca is known for its contributions to Spanish language teaching.
- Córdoba was among the first Spanish cities to be named to UNESCO's World Heritage List (1984). The highspeed train (AVE) takes visitors from Madrid to Córdoba in just an hour and a half. Córdoba preserves magnificent examples of Spain's Moorish past, including the Mosque and the city of Medina Azahara.
- El Escorial was the political centre of Philip II's empire. Among many other architectural monuments, he constructed a large basilica and founded a monastery. The architectural ensemble (completed in 1562) located in the Guadarrama Mountain Range was declared a World Heritage Site in 1984.
- The city of Aranjuez is a splendid fusion of architecture and nature, where the Royal Palace and historical gardens meet tree-lined avenues, orchards and thickets. Aranjuez was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001.

Whether you're visiting Spain for the 2012 IPSA World Congress or whether you intend to stay a few days to explore the city and its surroundings, Madrid is a city rich in history, with spectacular architecture and culinary traditions celebrated the world over. We hope you will take full advantage of all that Madrid and Spain have to offer.





Practical Information for Travelling to Spain



AVE (high-speed train)

It is the sole prerogative of each country or region to determine who is allowed to enter. All countries or regions have special requirements for persons intending to reside for extended periods (usually more than 90 days) or who plan to work, study, or engage in non-tourist activities. To obtain information on specific entry requirements, contact the nearest Spanish diplomatic or consular office. Violations of entry and exit requirements may result in serious penalties.

The following information on entry and exit requirements has been obtained from the Spanish authorities. However, these requirements are subject to change at any time. It is the traveller's responsibility to check with the Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain and its consulates, for up-todate information.

Barajas Airport. Terminal 4



Documentation required to travel to Spain varies according to the country of origin.

If you are a citizen of the EU, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein: you need a valid passport or ID card. Under 16s can be included on their father, mother, or guardian's passport when they have the same nationality as the passport holder, and are travelling with him or her. Additionally, if the minor is travelling with an ID document, this must be accompanied by written permission from the parents.

If you are travelling from one of the following countries (Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, South Korea, the Vatican, Singapore, USA, Uruguay or Venezuela): you must present a valid passport, which will allow you to remain in Spain for a maximum period of 90 days.

If you come from another country, you should apply for a visa from the Spanish Consulate in your place of residence, subject to criteria established by the EU. You will also require a valid passport. You may be required to specify the reason for your application for entrance to Spain. Furthermore, if considered appropriate, the Spanish authorities may require a document showing the establishment of accommodation in Spain, confirmation of booking on an organised tour, a return ticket or ticket for a tourist itinerary, or an invitation by a third party. In addition, they may also require you to show that you are in possession of sufficient funds for maintenance during your stay in Spain.

It is advisable to take out travel insurance for your trip.

Given that conditions may vary, we suggest that you contact the Spanish Embassy or Consulate to verify these requirements before you start your trip.



Accommodation

Getting Around Madrid

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2012

Madrid's public transit system (metro and buses) is the fastest and most efficient way to get around the city. A single ticket for travel within the downtown area costs \in 1.50.



Madrid Metro

Keys Schematic map of the subway network Metro Lines O PENAR DE CHAMART ... nge stal O LAS BOLAS VELLAVERDE ANDPUER O AREDELLES irport extre charge anfe suburban railway s ALAMEDA DE OBUNA / CASA DE CANPO Batala O GROAN O HOSPITIAL DEL HEN irking Auroparts E 54 Tarminal night bus station O ANDADDERA Parquis Carpor de D HORFELS INFANTA SOF MAR C Transfer Terminal D PLAZA BLIPTICA Light Rel O PERA ALAMEDA O PLAJA DE 24 Light Rail -----541 0 Cardle P furre Arts THERE A MARTIN Rep Aure -T T DE LEOS Pargue de las Avenopee MONCLO Barris av Duted Uneel face da Par e 25 Carms DE BALEDA Verture. Pathcipe Pio PUEBLO PLAZA DE De Valacte Lan (Per LAS ROS and Lings 0 Allo da sáta SOL 1.41 Puerte ca fulezz JARDEN the Manifes Nerg.da de Cande de Cande 'n 14 - 00 Metro Parejut de

Congress Venue

The 22nd World Congress of Political Science will be held on the Moncloa Campus at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

To accommodate the number of panels scheduled, panels will be presented in four different buildings on the Moncloa Campus. All are in close proximity to each other (maximum five minutes on foot) and to the Ciudad Universitaria metro station, which is centrally located between the four buildings.

Congress Accommodation

IPSA has negotiated special prices for delegates at various hotels in Madrid, with a variety of room rates for all budgets. While some hotels are closer to the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, most are locat-

> ed in Madrid city centre, in close proximity to restaurants, museums and local attractions. Please note that IPSA will not be held responsible for any cancellation fees. Delegates who are unable to attend the congress are responsible for duly informing their hotel and cancelling their reservations (where applicable).









The table below features a list of accommodation available at the time of publication. An updated list with descriptions and rates for each hotel is available on the congress website under "Congress Accommodation." Please note that many of the hotels in the city centre are a short distance from popular public plazas and bustling nightlife districts.

For budget-conscious delegates, university dormitory rooms are also available for rent during the congress. Details are available online.

Name	Location	Room Rates	Includes
Three-star hotel	s ***		
Hotel High Tech Avenida Gran Vía	City centre Metro Gran Via Metro Callao	Single: €82 Double: €90	Buffet breakfast, free WIFI, hydro- massage shower, safety box and minibar *8% tax not included
Petit Palace Puerta Del Sol	City centre Metro Sol	Single: €87 Double: €95	Buffet breakfast, free WIFI, hydro- massage shower, safety box and minibar *8% tax not included
Four-star hotels ****			
Petit Palace Plaza Del Carmen	City centre Metro Gran Via	Single: €98 Double: €106	Buffet breakfast, laptop with wireless connection in room, hydromassage shower, safety box and minibar *8% tax not included
Petit Palace San Bernardo	City centre Metro Santo Domingo	Single: €98 Double: €106	Buffet breakfast, laptop with wireless connection in room, hydromassage shower, safety box and minibar *8% tax not included
Mercure Madrid Plaza de España	Close to Complutense Metro Ventura Rodriguez Metro Plaza de Espana	Single: €100 Double: €115	Buffet breakfast, free WIFI connection, flat screen TV, safety box and minibar *Taxes included in price
Petit Palace Mayor Plaza	City centre Metro Opera	Single: €110 Double: €120	Buffet breakfast, laptop with wireless connection in room, hydromassage shower, safety box and minibar *8% tax not included
Five-star hotels *****			
Occidental Miguel Ángel Hotel and Urban Spa	Close to Complutense Metro Gregorio Maranon	Standard Single: €115Standard Double: €125Executive Single: €155Executive Double: €165Executive Premier Single: €170Executive Premier Double: €180	Buffet breakfast, free WIFI, safety box, minibar, complimentary access to the Spa & Fitness Centre Additional complimentary services offered when booking the Executive and Premier rooms *8% tax not included
Hotel Westin Palace Madrid	City centre Metro Banco de Espana	Deluxe Single: €219 Deluxe Double: €239 Premium Single: €244 Premium Double: €264 Executive Single: €264 Executive Double: €284	Buffet breakfast, safety box and minibar

Gran Vía

22nd IPSA World Congress of Political Science **Program Structure**

The Madrid 2012 World Congress Program will be divided into the following general sessions:

Main Theme Sessions

Panels and sessions related to the main theme of the congress will be grouped into seven main areas. Each main theme session is organized by a member of the Executive Commit-

tee.

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Research Committee Sessions (RC Sessions) Each of IPSA's 50 research committees organizes a minimum of two panels on subjects related to their field of interest. Non-members and members alike were welcome to submit propos-



als. See a list of RCs and their areas of interest at www.ipsa.org under "Research Committees" (RC).

The Local Organizing Committee Sessions (LOC Sessions)

These sessions will be held in Spanish or either of IPSA's official languages. They are organized by the

Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and will showcase Spanish political science.

Congress Session (also known as General Pool Sessions)

Panels submitted by individuals and organizations outside the main theme, including RC and LOC sessions. The program chair oversees these sessions.

Except for LOC sessions, all sessions are held in either of IPSA's official languages: English and French.

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Congress Theme Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries

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

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

The nation-state remains the key agent of power when it comes to elections, public policy and international negotiations, but new challenges have arisen. Territory and power no longer align, and boundaries and borders are shifting.

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

How we frame these issues depends in part on our disciplinary assumptions and methodologies. We need to rethink the way we conceptualize power and its relationship to issues of legitimacy, sovereignty and global governance/locality. Boundaries are shifting both within and without our disciplines. Space and scale have become increasingly important in political science thinking. What other tools or multi-method approaches will respond to these changes? Political science can play an important role in informing the choices occasioned by this reshaping of power.



Main Theme Sessions

The Main Theme Sessions (MT) correspond to substantive areas of political science. Each is organized by a member of the IPSA Executive Committee who, in turn, establishes panels within his or her assigned MT. Panels within each MT are available online on the congress website under the tab marked "List of Panels" https://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/madrid2012/panel/accepted

Summary

- 1. Comparative Politics and Political Institutions
- 2. Gender, Religion, Identity
- 3. International Political Economy
- 4. International Relations
- 5. Political Behavior
- 6. Political Theory
- 7. Public Policy

Descriptions

Comparative Politics and Political Institutions Joaquim M. Molins López-Rodó

Since power is a resource in the hands of political actors and institutions, the dynamics of state reconfiguration are followed by major changes in the way we are governed. We have witnessed a tremendous shift from a centralized, hierarchical and solely parliamentary form of government to a more flexible and inclusive pattern of governance. The salience of non-institutional actors and new territories has been recognized, while governing has become a highly complex task made more onerous by widespread civic detachment, institutional instability and political delegitimation.

These changes, in many cases, have generated opportunities to overcome persistent problems, but they have also sparked new conflicts and unexpected processes. This section will focus chiefly on the discrepancy between power and territory and on related efforts to better understand how political actors and institutions are adapting to new territorial demands within and beyond the state.

The comparative study of political dynamics is therefore an area of special interest for today's political scientists. This section welcomes panel proposals that question these challenges, including (for example) a) comparative perspectives on political regimes and state transformation; b) new challenges for governance theory and practices; c) recent advances in the reform of political institutions; d) the formation and political representation of new parties; e) strategies of interest groups and determinants of influence; and f) the decentralization of interest mobilization.

Gender, Religion, Identity Marian Sawer

Globalization and its attendant forms of economic integration and international migration have conspired, together with the digital revolution and transnational forms of governance, to affect identity in complex and seemingly contradictory ways. We have witnessed a reassertion of national, subnational and religious identi-

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ties, often accompanied by stronger sub-national regional economies and demands for greater regional autonomy. On the other hand, labour and refugee migration, global markets and new international norms and standards have served to bring about changes in gender relations. Globalization has been linked to such ills as the feminization of migration, the internationalization of carework, human trafficking and employment in labour-intensive export industries, while new norms of gender equality established through institutions of international governance remain relatively fragile.

Globally, the political role of religion is at the centre of moral and political contestation. The international movement of people is creating increased religious diversity in many countries, thus exacerbating conflicts between group rights – particularly in relation to family law and practices, and individual rights. Globalization is also generating fundamentalist responses to modernity in some parts of the world and populist responses to immigration in others. Perceptions of the risk posed by diversity and social change have inspired anti-globalization politics at the national level. Moreover, the reassertion of majority ethnicities at national or subnational levels may conflict with multiculturalism, which is under renewed challenge. Papers on all of these subjects are welcome, including papers on gender, religion or cultural identity.



International Political Economy Helen Milner

The main theme of the World Congress, "Reshaping Power, Shifting Boundaries," touches upon many issues related to international political economy. Trends in the world economy, including globalization and rapid technological change, point to the emergence of a new group of increasingly powerful countries like China, Brazil and India. This reordering of the global power structure has many implications for the international political economy. How will these emergent economic powers affect the world economy and politics? How will relations among the developed and developing countries be shaped by these changes? Will these emerging powers challenge the existing system and bring about peaceful or conflictual change? The global financial crisis has also had an important impact; in many ways, it seems to have accelerated the changes that were already occurring. What are its implications for the world economy and political relations?

In addition, global governance is an important topic for the world economy. Challenges to existing international economic institutions and the need for new governance mechanisms deserve attention. How will the EU fare given the difficult economic problems and differential situations of its members? Will the major powers be able to agree on a global trade agreement and end the Doha Round negotiations of the WTO? Can the IMF and World Bank be reformed so that they respond more effectively to new conditions in the world economy? And, in light of the global financial crisis, can new governance mechanisms be devised to stabilize and balance the international monetary system? We welcome papers on all topics related to the international political economy of shifting boundaries and reshaped power relations.

International Relations

Sule Kut

International relations are affected by the reordering of power relations at all levels. This section is accepting contributions that explore continuity and change in national and international power relations during the 21st century.

What is the relationship between the shift of power and change of order in national, regional and international contexts? How and to what extent do national regime changes lead to regional and global power shifts? How does the reordering of global power relations or a systemic change challenge or alter national and regional balances? How do foreign policies vary as power changes hands in a country? Can changes in national foreign policy alter regional and international relations? How do international and transnational actors affect change in national power relations? How does the international system cope with the rise of new power centers, actors, alliances and conflicts? Can states effectively curb the power of transnational networks, including new social media or terrorist organizations? As state boundaries shift and new actors take their place on the world stage, how do others, including regional powers and international institutions, adapt their policies accordingly? What are the ramifications of state partitions and unifications? How are conflicts resolved, accentuated or reshuffled as new power centers and actors emerge? Can the tension between territorial integrity and the right to self-determination be defused peacefully? This section welcomes proposals for panels exploring all relevant aspects and dynamics of international relations from the standpoint of reordering power and shifting boundaries in the world.

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Political Behavior Aiji Tanaka

The theme of the political behavior section is "Political Participation in Changing Political Systems."

Recent popular uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and neighboring countries have enabled us to understand that political participation - not the formal or typical mode of participation in a liberal democratic system - has played a key role in changing political systems. In particular, global telecommunication technologies have spawned a new mode of political participation and brought about profound changes in political systems or administrations. These changes have been observed not only in non-democratic regimes but in liberal democratic regimes as well. Cross-national analyses or some comparative case studies are therefore welcome. While we encourage IPSA members with research interests in political behavior to



apply for paper presentations at the 2012 IPSA World Congress in Madrid, we will err in favour of paper proposals on the above theme.

Political Theory Kia Lindroos

This section calls for contributions on issues of power, legitimacy and sovereignty in the contemporary era. The 21st century has been marked by global economic and financial crises as well as severe crises within political regimes. These crises have been accompanied by a rise in terrorism, violence and anti-liberal politics. The challenge, for political theorists, lies in drawing from and possibly reordering our understanding of the concept and limitations of power in the global context. We may ask whether core concepts such as state sovereignty characterize or even legitimize the consequences of ongoing global violence. How is it possible to think about and think against the increased practice of violence? This section invites discussion on issues of power and democracy and ways in which shifting boundaries in nation-states affect the exercise of political power within states. Traditional distinctions between political friend and foe in the 20th Century may be revisited as new forms of political community emerge.

Any discussion of "shifting boundaries of power" (our main topic) in political theory calls for a reshaping of the political conception of power. Contributions may focus on shifting borders of power in the current context of global and local violence, terrorism and resistance. Issues raised during panels may include violent and non-violent political activity, the renewed distinction between political friend and foe, or theological issues of power and resistance. Questions and theories on new technologies of war and on different technological representations of power may also be covered.





22nd IPSA World Congress of Political Science Registration Fees

IPSA Membership

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All participants at the World Congress of Political Science must be IPSA members (individual) for 2012 before they register for the World Congress.

Registration Fees (all fees are in U.S. currency)

Valid from October 21, 2011, to March 11, 2012:

Registration category		
IPSA member (valid through 2012)	\$250	
IPSA student member (under 30 years old) (valid through 2012) * Requires proof of student status at the time of registration.	\$75	

Valid from March 12, 2012, to July 12, 2012:

Registration category		
IPSA member (valid through 2012)	\$300	
IPSA student member (under 30 years old) (valid through 2012) * Requires proof of student status at the time of registration.	\$100	

Reminder

June 1, 2012

Deadline for paper presenters to upload papers.

Reduced Rate - AECPA Members

Members in good standing of the Spanish Association of Political Science and Administration Studies/ Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración who are also current IPSA members are eligible for a discount of 60% on the registration fee. Please contact the IPSA Secretariat at <u>madrid2012@</u> <u>ipsa.org</u> for details on how to apply for the discount.

Refund Policy

All cancellations must be forwarded in writing to the IPSA Secretariat at <u>madrid2012@ipsa.org</u>. A full 50% of the registration fee will be refunded to persons who cancel their registration before March 11, 2012; persons who cancel after this date and no-shows will not be refunded. The 50% refund will apply to notifications post-marked by March 2, 2012, and forwarded by standard mail.

Please note: Membership fees are non-refundable. New and renewed memberships will continue to be valid even if registration for the World Congress is cancelled. If you are unable to attend the World Congress, please send your cancellation notice as soon as possible so that your panel can find a replacement in time.

Payment

Registration fees may be paid by credit card (preferred), cheque or money order (in U.S. currency and made out to the International Political Science Association). We only accept Visa and MasterCard at this time. Please DO NOT SEND CASH to the Secretariat.

Registrants unable to pay online may forward a cheque in U.S. currency to:

World Congress 2012 Registration IPSA 1590 Docteur-Penfield Avenue Bureau 331 Montréal, QC H3G 1C5 Canada

We recommend that you use registered or certified mail in this case. IPSA will not be held responsible for payments lost or delayed in the mail.







200 Years Celebration of the Landmark Spanish Constitution of 1812 (Cádiz Constitution)



Rosario SERRA Professor of constitutional law, University of Valencia

The first Spanish Constitution – approved and enacted in March 1812 – was among the most liberal constitutions of its time. For people in both

Europe and Latin America, it marked a milestone, one that was ascribed an almost mythical value owing to the principles of liberty and equality it enshrined into law, together with the separation of church and State and the limitations on the power of the King. This constitution signalled the breakdown

with the "Old Regime" and set out the principles of liberalism which would eventually take hold in American and European countries influenced by the 1812 Constitution. As well as put an end to royal privilege and the stratified society, its purpose was to put forward a new conception of liberty and equality in a society based on rights and liberties for all citizens. In this new context, law and parliament (indirectly elected by a considerable portion of the population) became the core institutions in a political system now clearly marked by a separation of powers. It also heralded the transition from absolutism under the Old Regime to a new political order - a constitutional monarchy based on and legitimized by the liberty and equality of all citizens.



Pablo OÑATE Professor of political science, University of Valencia

The constitution was the work of an elected parliament representing the nation as opposed to the result of a unilateral act on the part of the King – a first in Spanish his-

(...) its purpose was to put forward a new conception of liberty and equality in a society based on rights and liberties for all citizens.

tory. And as Spain's first liberal constitution, it provided a blueprint for all subsequent constitutions. For the first time, the constitution regulated the organization of powers as well as rights and freedoms from a liberal perspective, marking a clean departure with the past. The objective was to establish a new political and normative order based on emerging liberal principles that broke with Spanish tradition.

The Spanish Constitution of 1812 took its cue, to some extent, from earlier constitutions established in the United States of America (1787) and France (1791). There were several key differences, however: Under the Spanish Constitution, the King still held some relevant powers; and while it paid scant attention to the independence of the judicial branch, its pages were still rife with traditional Catholic views; in fact, Catholicism was the official religion of the State – all other religions were prohibited – and the power of the King was deemed to descend from God and from the constitution.

The 1812 Constitution was based on four pillars: National sovereignty; a renewed understanding of the concept of representation: the introduction of the division of powers; and a bill of rights, with equal treatment before the law for all Spanish citizens. These pillars were regulated in great detail so that they could be effectively enacted. The 384 articles in the 1812 Spanish Constitution made it the longest in Spanish constitutional history - even though its contents, in many cases, were subject to subsequent amendments. The authors of the constitutions sought to protect their content, since ordinary laws did not contain protective provisions.

Sovereignty, considered the supreme power of the State, was attributed to the nation, the only body capable of adopting its own

> laws. The nation was represented or personalized by parliament (Las Cortes). In the traditional parliaments of the Old Regime, parliament did not act on behalf of the different strata in Spanish society, nor did its members represent territories or constituencies in which they were elected. All

members – indeed parliament as a whole – represented the entire nation, with no imperative mandate. Parliament was elected by a broad and indirect male franchise, though most members belonged to the bourgeoisie and liberal class. Another novel feature: Parliament was obliged to meet for at least three consecutive months – an attempt to atone for the total absence of meetings under the Old Regime, when the King was loathe to convene or answer to parliament.

The separation of powers was introduced when parliament was considered responsible for the legislative function, as a distinct body separate from those responsible for judicial and executive functions. Borrowing from the liberal principles of



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Montesquieu and those espoused by the founding fathers of the U.S. Constitution, a system of checks and balances was established among the powers of the State. In the Spanish Constitution of 1812, the principle of the separation of powers was taken a step further: A rigid separation of powers was established, with some issues left unresolved, including the issue of how to solve potential conflicts between the legislative and executive branches. Law, "as the result of the general will, was considered the most outstanding and admirable of the human institutions... the only one which could limit the natural liberty of human beings" (Preliminary Discourse of the Constitution). Judges and courts were responsible for interpreting laws held to be immovable. Members of the Supreme Court of Justice were appointed by Las Cortes (parliament). The main purpose of this was to ensure impartial and equal justice for everyone, regardless of origin or position. Executive powers were attributed to the King, who drafted the dictates which were developed into laws. He also appointed ministers to the cabinet and was called upon to act with competence and in a timely fashion when proposing and vetoing laws.

The fourth and final new pillar of the constitution was the bill of rights – a list of rights and liberties for all Spanish people, considered as equals by nature before the law. Many of the freedoms and rights were enshrined in the constitutional text: Freedom of speech and press; property rights; the right to personal security and liberty; the inviolability of the home; procedural guarantees; the right to public elementary education; and the list goes on.

The 1812 Constitution had a short life, in spite of the rigid system it established for its reform. When compared with its limited life, however, the 1812 Constitution was of the greatest importance. It was abolished in 1814 and re-enacted from 1820 to 1823 and for a short period between 1836 sidered the former colonies provinces of the new State (the Spanish Kingdom). The erstwhile subjects of the Spanish Crown – be they Spanish or Spanish-American descendants, or indigenous peoples from America – were now considered Spanish citizens under the constitution. This was also of great importance for the further impact of the 1812 Constitution, when former colonies achieved independence.

Indeed, some members of the Cortes, which approved the constitution, represented the American territories and signed the constitution as representatives of those "provinces." The final result was a constitution for all Spanish citizens in both hemispheres (Europe and America). Citizens in the American provinces became Spanish

(...) Freedom of speech and press; property rights; the right to personal security and liberty; the inviolability of the home; procedural guarantees; the right to public elementary education; and the list goes on.

and 1837. By that time, it had been translated into English, French, German, Portuguese and Italian.

Some constitutions adopted by Latin-American countries post-independence were clearly inspired by the 1812 Spanish Constitution. The 1812 Constitution concitizens with all of the rights and liberties enjoyed by citizens in the metropolis: "The Spanish Nation is the gathering of all the Spanish citizens from both hemispheres." (Article 1)

As mentioned, the 1812 Spanish Constitution had a profound influence on constitu-

tions in the colonies, which gained independence between 1820 and 1830. And not just because of its content, but also because of the presence of active representatives from American territories intent on contributing their points of view and ultimately helping to shape the new liberal constitutions of American countries. Core ideas such as the organization of the colonies into provinces and the notion of Spain as a collection of provinces served to influence the way federalism and independence were viewed and understood in these countries. The 1812 Spanish Constitution also left its

Palacio de Cibeles





mark on the constitutions of other European countries, including those of Portugal and Italy.

The current Spanish Constitution, enacted in 1978, includes many of the liberal principles introduced in the 1812 Constitution, updated and adapted to our times. In spite of these necessary changes, the current constitution follows the tradition of the first Spanish Constitution, instituted for purposes of giving the political order a basis in the liberal principles of liberty, equality, national sovereignty, and the separation of powers. Many of the founding principles and articles from the 1812 Constitution are still alive some 200 years after its approval; the New Spain, moreover, has finally put an end to its "political traditional peculiarities," and the time-honoured 1812 Constitution has found its place in what we call "modernity."



Changing of the Guard, Royal Palace

Rosario Serra is a professor of constitutional law at the University of Valencia (Spain). Her work deals chiefly with judicial power and fundamental rights. She is the author of several books and a regular contributor to scholarly journals.

Pablo Oñate is a professor of political science at the University of Valencia and Secretary General of the Spanish PSA. His work deals mainly with legislatures and political behaviour. He has authored numerous books and articles on these topics.

The Spanish Association of Political Science and Administration Studies



The Spanish Association of Political Science and Administration Studies (AECPA) was founded on April 5, 1993, in the midst of a period of expansion for political science studies in Spain. Prior to that, most AECPA members belonged to the Spanish Association of Political Science and Constitutional Law (AECPDC),

founded in 1958. After a major overhaul of Spanish academic institutions in the early 80^s, however, the AECPDC was divided into two associations, each dedicated to a specific area of knowledge. This development reflected the continued progress and institutionalization of our discipline. To this day, AECPA remains the only Spanish member of IPSA. – <u>www.aecpa.es</u> –

AECPA has 600 individual members, including students and researchers in political science or administration studies within academia or with research institutes, public administrations and agencies, and consulting firms or third-sector organizations. AECPA also has about 50 corporate or institutional members, including academic departments or centres of knowledge in political science.

AECPA objectives are to a) foster the development of political science and administration studies in Spain; b) improve methods and techniques in these areas; and c) generate research and support scientific cooperation among researchers, professors, consultants and specialists in the field. Each of these objectives is firmly rooted in an unwavering commitment to democracy and human rights.

Among its many activities, AECPA i) stages a bi-annual National Congress of Political Science and Administration Studies (the most recent congress took place at the University of Murcia in September 2011); ii) offers numerous seminars on methodology to PhD students; iii) carries out ongoing work through the Max Weber School of Political Analysis; and iv) presents awards in recognition of the year's top research initiatives (best book, paper, chapter, conference, dissertation, etc.).

AECPA also publishes the quarterly *Spanish Review of Political Science* (RECP) <u>www.aecpa.es/revista/recp.html</u>. Committed to delivering high-quality content, RECP has become the leading national publication on political science and administration studies. The journal has a strong peer-review process involving the best national and international collaborators, and it is cited among the most important academic and reference indexes.



International Encyclopedia of Political Science



MADRID

2012

PAUL LABELLE 10TO:

Bertrand BADIE Professor at the IEP Professeur des Universités à l'IEP

t our next congress, to be held in Madrid in July 2012, a A special session will be dedicated to the International Encyclopedia of Political Science, published by Sage Publications, in partnership with IPSA and co-directed by Dirk Berg-Schlosser, Leonardo Morlino and myself. All of you are cordially invited to participate in this meeting, which will also be a timely opportunity to assess the current state of our discipline.

(...)8 volumes, 4032 pages, over 600 articles and as many contributors, from about fifty countries and the five continents.

Six years after it was decided in the autumn of 2005, during a meeting of the executive committee of IPSA held in Naples, the Encyclopedia was born, comprising 8 volumes, 4032 pages, over 600 articles and as many contributors, from about fifty countries and the five continents. This originality reflects the personality of the IPSA: the Encyclopedia federates the different conceptions of political science emerging not only from cultural traditions and diverse national histories, but also paradigms and multiple schools of thought. This meeting of experts from all horizons of political science shows that a plural political science is possible without it resulting in inconsistency, or even contradiction. The surprise is perhaps reversed and fortunate: 600 writers aptly confirm the consistency, or even the solidity of our science, beyond what we could have hoped for.

The same choice was made by building political science as an open social science, drawing from related disciplines in a measured fashion: sociology, law, economics, philosophy, history, anthropology. So political science appears in its identity, as the introduction of its eight volumes mentions, as well as in its complementarity with the related disciplines which, by their frontiers, contribute to the reading and interpretation of the various manifestations of politics. Finally, a special effort was made to present, through 80 entries, the qualitative and quantitative methods mobilized in our various fields of research.



Our choice was deliberately inclusive, drawing from national and cultural traditions of competing epistemologies, but also from areas of political science: methods, comparative politics, public policy, international relations, political sociology and political theory. Intersecting the variety of themes and sub-disciplines, by offering a detailed index, selective bibliographies for each entry and a cross-referencing system, we made an effort not to exclude any sector, question or sensitivity from the view of the political scientist.

Before all, it was necessary to respect the rules of pedagogy. An encyclopedia has to be useful to a wide range of users, in their expectations as well as their core competency: advanced researchers, professors of political science or of other social sciences, students, but also to journalists, politicians, policy makers, deciders and ordinary citizens. Knowledge of the political is a pledge of democracy (a favored theme in the book): it should not concede on rigor and honesty, while remaining accessible to all and removed from any jargon. It also needs to leave room for free and ultimate commitment, all the while knowing to emancipate from ideologies.

In our discipline, encyclopedic attempts are scarce. It is appropriate to thank IPSA for initiating them, and also important to read this delivery critically, in order to discuss and improve it.





Lors de notre prochain congrès qui se tiendra à Madrid en juillet 2012, une session spéciale sera consacrée à l'*International Encyclopedia of Political Science*, éditée par Sage publications, en partenariat avec l'AISP et co-dirigée par Dirk Berg-Schlosser, Leonardo Morlino et moi-même. Vous êtes tous chaleureusement conviés à participer à cette rencontre qui sera aussi un moment privilégié pour dresser l'état de notre discipline.

Décidée à l'automne 2005, lors d'un comité exécutif de l'AISP, tenu à Naples, l'Encyclopédie voit le jour six ans plus tard, en huit volumes, 4032 pages, plus de six cents articles et autant de contributeurs issus d'une cinquantaine de pays et des cinq continents. C'est dire son originalité qui reflète bien la personnalité de l'AISP: l'Encyclopédie fédère en effet les différentes conceptions de la science politique issues non seulement de traditions culturelles et d'histoires nationales diverses, mais aussi de paradigmes et d'écoles de pensée multiples. La rencontre de spécialistes de tous horizons montre qu'une science politique réellement plurale est

possible sans qu'elle n'aboutisse à l'incohérence ni même à la contradiction. Peut-être la surprise estelle inverse et heureuse : écrire à 600 auteurs confirme bien la cohérence, voire la solidité de notre science, au-delà même de ce qu'on pouvait espérer.

Le même choix a été fait en construisant la science politique comme une science sociale ouverte, sollicitant de manière mesurée les disciplines voisines, sociologie, droit, économie, philosophie, histoire, anthropologie. La science politique apparait ainsi dans son identité, évoquée dans l'introduction de ses huit volumes, comme dans sa complémentarité avec les disciplines voisines qui, à ses frontières, contribuent à la lecture et l'interprétation des différentes manifestations du politique. Enfin, un effort particulier a été fourni pour présenter, à travers 80 entrées, les méthodes qualitatives et quantitatives mobilisées dans nos différents champs de recherche.

Notre choix a été délibérément inclusif : des traditions nationales et culturelles des épistémologies en concurrence, mais aussi des secteurs de la science politique : méthodes, politique comparée, politiques publiques, relations internationales, sociologie politique et théorie politique. En croisant la variété des thèmes et des sousdisciplines, en proposant un index détaillé, des bibliographies sélectives pour chaque entrée et un système de renvois, nous nous

Bertrand Badie holds advanced graduate degrees in political science and twentieth-century history from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris (IEP), earned the state "Agrégation" in Political Science and a Institut des Langues Orientales diploma. He was awarded his doctorate in political science from the IEP in 1975.

He is professor at the IEP, director of publications at the Presses de Sciences Po (university press) as well as the Sciences Po graduate program in International Relations, and since February 2002 has directed the Rotary Foundation Center for International Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution. Website : <u>www.ceri-sciencespo.com/ cherlist/badie.htm</u> sommes efforcés de n'exclure aucun secteur, aucune question ni aucune sensibilité du champ du regard du politiste.

Il convenait, avant tout, de respecter les règles de la pédagogie. Une Encyclopédie doit rendre service à des usagers très divers, dans leurs attentes comme dans leur compétence de base : chercheurs avancés, professeurs de science politique ou d'autres sciences sociales, étudiants, mais aussi journalistes, acteurs politiques, décideurs ou simples citoyens. La connaissance du politique est gage de démocratie (thème privilégié dans l'ouvrage) : elle doit donc ne rien céder sur la rigueur et l'honnêteté, tout en restant accessible à tous et éloigné de tout jargon. De même doitelle laisser une part d'engagement libre et ultime, tout en sachant s'affranchir des idéologies.

Rares sont les tentatives encyclopédiques dans notre discipline. Il convient de remercier l'AISP de les avoir engagées, tout comme il importe de lire cette livraison de manière critique pour en débattre et pour l'améliorer.

Une Encyclopédie doit rendre service à des usagers très divers, dans leurs attentes comme dans leur compétence de base: chercheurs avancés, professeurs de science politique ou d'autres sciences sociales, étudiants, mais aussi journalistes, acteurs politiques, décideurs ou simples citoyens.



Bertrand Badie détient plusieurs diplômes d'études supérieures. Titulaire d'un doctorat d'État en science politique en 1975 et d'un diplôme d'études approfondies en histoire du XX^e siècle de l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris (IEP) en 1977, il obtient un diplôme de l'Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales avant de recevoir l'Agrégation en science politique, en 1982.

Professeur des Universités à l'IEP, directeur des presses de Sciences Po (presse universitaire) et directeur du Cycle supérieur de relations internationales, il dirige depuis février 2002, le Centre Rotary d'études internationales sur la paix et la résolution des conflits. Site Web : <u>www.ceri-sciencespo.com/cherlist/badie.htm</u>

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IPSA AWARD WINNERS

KARL DEUTSCH AWARD

- 2009 Giovanni Sartori
- 2006 Charles Tilly

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- 2003 Juan Linz
- 2000 Jean Laponce
- 1997 Gabriel Almond

PRIZE OF THE FOUNDATION MATTEI DOGAN awarded by the International Political



- **Political Science**
- 2009 Philippe Schmitter
- Guillermo O'Donnell 2006

STEIN ROKKAN AWARD

- 2009 Fernando Boidi, Maria (Vanderbilt University, USA) Gorbak, Erika (Harvard University, USA) Santana, Luciana (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)
- 2006 Ferreira Do Vale, Helder (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain) Engstrom, Par (Mansfield College, United Kingdom) Rozanova, Julia (University of Alberta, Canada)
- 2003 Jacobs, Sean (South Africa) Lutz, Georg (Switzerland) Grant, Andrew (Canada)
- 2000 Hui, Tin-bor V. (Hong Kong)
- FRANCESCO KJELLBERG AWARD for Outstanding Papers Presented by
- New Scholars
- 2009 Rafael Pinero and Mauricio Morales Paper: Financiamiento Público de Campañas: Cómo los subsidios por votos estimulan el gasto electoral
- Charles Gomes, IUPERJ (Brazil) <u>2000</u> Paper : L'effet de la culture juridique sur la poltique d'immigration en France et aux États-Unis

WILMA RULE AWARD

for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics

- 2009 Anne Marie Holli and Milja Saari Paper: The Representation of Women in the Parliamentary Standing Committee Hearings in Finland
- 2006 Manon Tremblay, Université d'Ottawa (Canada) Article: Democracy, Representation, and Women: A Worldwide Comparative Analysis
- 2000 Karen Bird, McMaster University(Canada) Paper: Gender Parity and the Political Representation of Women in France Marian Sawer, Australian National University (Australia)

Paper: Representation of Women: Questions of Accountability



GLOBAL SOUTH AWARD

2009 Yogendra Yadav

MEISEL-LAPONCE AWARD

2011 Jørgen Møller and Svend-Erik Skaaning "Beyond the Radial Delusion: Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy and Non-democracy", International Political Science Review, 31:3 (2010)

RC01 AWARD FOR CONCEPT ANALYSIS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 2009 Jennifer Gandhi
- James L. Gibson 2006
- 2003 Gerardo L. Munck & Jay Verkuilen

RC01 BEST C&M WORKING PAPER AWARD



2011 David Kuehn (University of Heidelberg) and Ingo Rohlfing (University of Cologne) "Causal Explanation and Multi-Method Research in the Social Sciences", Political Methods 26 (February 2010)

RC27 CHARLES H. LEVINE MEMORIAL BOOK PRIZE



Bringing in the Future: Strategies for Farsightedness and Sustainability in Developing Countries (University of Chicago Press, 2009)

2009 Mitchell A. Orenstein

Privatizing Pensions: The Transnational Campaign for Social Security Reform (Princeton University Press, 2008)

2008 Mark Thatcher

Internationalisation and Economic Institutions: Comparing the European Experiences (Oxford University Press, 2007)

2007 **Alasdair Roberts**

Blacked Out: Government Secrecy in the Information Age (Cambridge University Press, 2006)

2006 Herrington J. Bryce

Players in the Public Policy Process: Nonprofits as Social Capital and Agents (Palgrave/MacMillan, 2005)

2005 Atul Kohli

State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery (Cambridge University Press, 2004)

2004 Jonathan Malloy

Between Colliding Worlds: The Ambiguous Existence of Government Agencies for Aboriginal and Women's Policy (University of Toronto Press, 2003)

RC27 ULRICH KLOETI AWARD

- 2010 Nicole de Montricher
- 2009 Colin Campbell







2010 William Ascher







THANK YOU!

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IPSA WISHES TO ACKNOWLEDGE All of the persons Who generously donated To our funds in 2011.

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

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Global South Award

Meisel-Laponce Award

RC01 Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science

RC01 Best C&M Working Paper Award

RC27 Charles H. Levine Memorial Book Prize

RC27 Ulrich Kloeti Award

You can make a donation while completing your membership form or by contacting Mathieu St-Laurent at <u>mathieu.stlaurent@ipsa.org</u>

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National Association News Nouvelles des associations nationales



Slovenian Political Science Association

23rd Slovenian Political Science Days: Political Culture in Focus (Portorož, May 31– June 2 2012)

For 22 consecutive years, the Slovenian Political Science Association's annual conference has provided an opportunity for political scientists, sociologists, legal scholars, economists and other social scientists to join in a critical discussion of significant sociopolitical issues and thus strengthen the discipline's identity.

The 23rd Slovenian Political Science Days runs from May 31 to June 2 at the Grand Hotel Metropol in Portorož Titled "Political Culture in Focus," this conference is all about political culture, a common term in political and media discourse with alternately vague or precise meanings. Where politicians and media tend to reduce political culture to behavior in the political arena, political scientists study political culture as a complex sum of related elements, practices and behavior patterns at work in political institutions as well as in diplomacy and security, and these elements are combined into an assessment of the features specific to a political culture or community during a given historical period. In the most inclusive sense, political culture encompasses subjective perceptions of history and politics as well as the fundamental projections and values of individuals in a political community, including their political behavior and expectations as well as the behavior of political representatives and other actors in national politics. Also taken into consideration is the political community's national character, including its prejudices and the perceptions held by its members vis-à-vis their political culture, and the perceptions of others.

The 23rd Slovenian Political Science Days will be dedicated to a critical reflection on current phenomena, change and continuity

in political culture against a background of political and economic transition, increasing integration and globalization, and economic crises. Perspectives from political theory and history, policy analysis, international relations and defense studies will be included. We will analyze tradition and the evolution of political culture and compare its features in Slovenia, Central Europe, the Western Balkans, and (more broadly) in Europe and the world. Finally, we will look at how political science weighs and influences political culture and ultimately contributes to its development.

We hereby invite you to take part in an international scientific gathering dedicated to a broad-ranging and complex topic. The following panels and roundtables will be featured:

- Political Culture in Political Theory
- Political Culture in the Former Yugoslavia (roundtable)
- Education Policy: Limitations of the State in Minority Integration Processes
- Slovenia in Past and Future International Relations
- International Relations: Between Theory and Practice
- Political Culture and Cultural Practices
- Development of the Faculty of Social Sciences: The Part played by Prof. Vlado Benko in the Words of his Colleagues (roundtable)
- Political Culture in Election Campaign Discourses (roundtable organized by students)

Further details are available at <u>spod.fdv@</u> <u>fdv.uni-lj.si</u> or <u>cirila.toplak@fdv.uni-lj.si</u>



The Austrian Journal of Political Science

The Austrian Journal of Political Science (Oesterreichische Zeitschrift fuer Politikwissenschaft – OeZP) is changing! The journal has shifted from special to open issues to allow an even broader range of topics to be covered in its annual set of four issues. The OeZP editorial board believes this is an important step, one that ensures that the journal will continue to contribute to a vigorous exchange among political scientists. The OeZP is ranked in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and it publishes articles in both English and German on a range of topics in political science. It is therefore of interest to persons in all of the discipline's sub-fields. The OeZP guarantees a fair, substantive and timely peer-review (double blind) process involving international experts, and it provides reliable support from a well-established editorial team. We invite you to submit unpublished manuscripts, which may be forwarded to kontakt@oezp.at. For further details please go to http://www.oezp.at/ authors e.php



VALTIOTIETEELLINEN YHDISTYS STATSVETENSKAPLIGA FÖRENINGEN FINNISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Finnish Political Science Association – New Interactive Website

The Finnish Political Science Association has launched a new website at <u>www.politiikasta.fi</u>. The portal is aimed at giving political scientists a channel through which to introduce their research to a broader public (students, politicians, journalists and organizations) and to allow interested readers to consult recent research more easily. Moreover, the website lets users comment on research results and discuss political issues of concern to researchers and persons interested in politics.

The portal's content is produced in collaboration with the Finnish Peace Research Association. In future, users will be able to post their profiles on the website and network with one another more effectively. The working languages on the portal are Finnish, Swedish and English.

CPSA-ACSP Canadian 100 Political 1912-2012 Science Association 100th Anniversary Celebrations

The Canadian Political Science Associa-L tion is extremely pleased to celebrate its 100th anniversary at its annual meeting, which will be held at the University of Alberta in 2012. The conference promises outstanding sessions and special presentations that will enrich and enliven discussions. The 2012 Programme Committee will offer a wide-ranging and intellectually engaging array of workshops, panels and speakers, with a focus on local, national and global politics. To mark this special occasion, the CPSA is creating a unique series of events as well as three specially themed "Centennial Panels" for the annual conference. The Edmonton conference also features unique programming to commemorate and reflect upon the discipline's past, present and future.

The conference begins the evening of June 12, 2012, with opening centenary celebrations, and it runs from June 13 to June 15, 2012, at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada. The Canadian Political Science Association invites all of our sister organizations to join us in celebrating both the discipline and our 100th year!

For more information on the conference and how to register, please go to <u>www.</u> <u>cpsa-acsp.ca/conference.shtml</u>

Association canadienne de science politique – Célébration du 100^e anniversaire

L'Association canadienne de science politique est ravie de célébrer son 100^e anniversaire lors de son congrès annuel à l'Université de l'Alberta en 2012. Le congrès promet des séances exceptionnelles et des communications spéciales qui viendront enrichir et animer les débats. Le comité du programme 2012 offrira tout un éventail d'ateliers, de panels et de conférenciers intellectuellement stimulants et abordant des questions de politique locale, nationale et internationale. Pour marquer cet anniversaire spécial, l'ACSP organise, dans le cadre de son congrès annuel, une série d'événements uniques ainsi que trois Tables rondes du centenaire avec des thématiques spéciales. Le congrès d'Edmonton comprendra en outre un programme d'activités qui mettront en lumière le passé, le présent et l'avenir de la discipline.

Le coup d'envoi du congrès de l'Association canadienne de science politique sera lancé dans la soirée du 12 juin 2012 lors d'une cérémonie spéciale soulignant notre centenaire. Le congrès se déroulera jusqu'au 15 juin 2012 à l'Université de l'Alberta à Edmonton, au Canada. Nous invitons toutes nos organisations sœurs à se joindre à nous pour célébrer à la fois notre discipline et nos 100 ans!

Pour en savoir plus sur le congrès et vous inscrire, veuillez consulter le <u>www.cpsa-acsp.ca/conference.shtml</u>.



Political Studies Association of Ireland (PSAI) – Annual Conference 2012

The Political Studies Association of The Pollucar Studies Line study of Ireland (PSAI) promotes the study of politics both inside and outside of Ireland. The PSAI annual conference 2012 will be hosted by the University of Ulster's Magee Campus and will take place in the City Hotel, Londonderry, from October 19 to 21, 2012. The conference will launch the first Annual Peter Mair Memorial Lecture. Further details will be available on the PSAI website (www.psai.ie) in the coming months. Dr. Sandra Buchanan and Dr. Emmet O Connor will serve as conference co-convenors. The conference will be held just ahead of Londonderry's 2013 UK City of Culture.

The PSAI postgraduate conference takes place on June 22 and 23, 2012, in NUI Maynooth. It will be organized by Claire McGing. This year's theme is "Political Institutions: Continuity and Change." Future events by PSAI specialist groups include a symposium titled "Beyond the Ballot, Forms of Citizen Engagement Between Elections." Organized by the Deliberative and Participatory Democracy Specialist Group at the NUI Offices (Merrion Square, Dublin), this event takes place on March 15, 2012. The list of inter-



national speakers includes Prof. Jurg Steiner, who will deliver the keynote address. The political theory specialist group will hold its annual workshop in May 2012 (details to follow at www.psai.ie)

Spanish Political Science Association (AECPA) Tenth AECPA Conference

The Spanish Political Science Association (AECPA) held its 10^{th} biennial conference from September 7 to 9, 2011. The conference was held at the University of Murcia under the theme "Politics on the Web," reflecting the importance of today's digital media, but also the difficulties faced by politicians trying to act in a globalized world.

Over 400 participants presented 300 papers as part of 45 panels, and subfields included political theory (8% of papers), political institutions (20%), political actors (14%), political behavior and communication (25%), public policy (18%), and international relations (16%). Gender studies also played a prominent part, with three panels and over 20 papers in various subfields. Women accounted for 43% of conference participants, and 45% of participants were scholars under 35 years of age.

The papers presented may be downloaded from the AECPA website: <u>www.aecpa.es/</u> grupos-de-trabajo/taxonomy.34/

Australian Political Studies Association Women's advancement in Australian Political Science Workshop, Annual Conference & New National Office Location

The workshop funded by the Australian Political Studies Association, titled "Women's Advancement in Australian Political Science," was held on 29 September, 2011, at the Australian National University. The workshop was



Professor Katharine Gelber presenting to the workshop

prompted by the continued underrepresentation of women in the academic hierarchy within Australian political science departments. It brought together women working in the discipline, from postgraduate students and early career researchers to senior academics.

Participants

came from across Australia, and there were two representatives from New Zealand. Participants presented research and personal observations on the under-representation of women in the discipline.

The workshop identified three key issues contributing to the under-representation of women in the discipline. 1) The leaky pipeline: there is considerable leakage of women from the discipline, in particular after completion of their doctoral studies. 2) The normative political scientist: In addition to women leaving the discipline due to mobility and family constraints, there is the more complex issue of the normative conception of what constitutes a "good" political scientist. 3) The chilly climate: beyond these first two problem areas, there emerged a deeper cultural trend. The environment within many political science and international relations departments can compound the problems outlined above, to the disadvantage of female students.

Funding and support was also received from the School of Politics and International Relations, Australian National University (ANU) and the ANU Gender Institute. A report detailing the recommendations stemming from the workshop is available at <u>http://womeninpoliticalscience</u> .wordpress.com/



The annual conference of the Australian P o l i t i c a l Studies Asso-University of

ciation takes place at the University of Tasmania (Hobart, Tasmania) from September 24 to 26, 2012. Enquiries should be directed to the conference convenor, Associate Professor Richard Eccleston, at <u>Richard.Eccleston@utas.edu.au</u> The National Office of the Association recently moved to the University of Melbourne, and IPSA members wishing to contact us should direct their messages to the new administrator, Georgi Cahill, at <u>Georgina.cahill@unimelb.edu.au</u>; they can also visit the association website at <u>www.auspsa.org.au</u>.

Political Studies Association (UK) – PSA Awards 2011

he 2011 PSA

Annual

Awards Dinner

took place on

November 29 at

Church House in

Westminster.

Some of the

UK's foremost

political scien-

tists were recog-

nized at the

event: the Spe-

cial Recognition

Award went to

Willie Paterson



Alex Salmond receiving the 'Politician of the Year' award.

for his lifelong commitment to research and his role in shaping the policy on British-German relations and European integration; the joint winners of the WJM Mackenzie Book Prize were Tim Bale for The Conservative Party from Thatcher to Cameron, and Iain McLean for What's Wrong with the British Constitution?; Jack Hayward richly deserved the Sir Isaiah Berlin Award for his lifetime contribution to political studies; while Alex Danchev and Ion Trewin were the inaugural winners of our new Innovation in Teaching Politics Award for their pioneering course on political biography. Finally, Ron Johnston won the Political Communication Award for his influence and impact on elections, more specifically on the process of boundary changes.

Jon Snow of Channel 4 News served as MC of the event, and awards were presented to leading politicians, including Michael Heseltine, David Steel, Tom Watson, Ed Balls and Caroline Lucas, as well as journalists, including Lindsey Hilsum, Evan Davis, Alan Rusbridger, Daniel Finkelsten, the Woman's Hour team led by Jenni Murray, and commentatorcum-pollster Peter Kellner. The mix of awards to political scientists, politicians and journalists was deliberate, as we wanted to celebrate our leading scholars in a setting where political science and policy practice meet.

One indication of the growing status of the PSA's Annual Awards Dinner was the impressive list of individuals who presented the awards. The list included Lord Howe, Peter Hain, Michael Portillo, Alan Johnson and Lord Giddens, to name a few. The event was also mentioned in numerous national and regional newspapers.

We look forward to the 2012 Awards later this year!

Ukrainian Political Science Association – Ukrainian Political Encyclopedia

January 25 marked the 20th anniversary of the Ivan Kuras Institute for Political and Ethnic Studies, which is part of Ukraine's National Academy of Sciences.

On January 27, 2012, the institute will launch a political encyclopedia edited by parliamentary editorial staff. The encyclopedia features Ukraine's leading political scientists as well as scientists from other states.

The Ukrainian Political Encyclopedia features more than 300 authors, among them political scientists, historians, lawyers, social scientists and artists from various states, though most are from the Ivan Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies.

The encyclopedia includes basic sections on methods of political research, outstanding political actors, theories of political research, state and administrative bodies, as well as information on regional and national political studies.

Space was given to Ukrainian political thought, which was long banned under successive regimes.

The encyclopedia invites professional discussion and debate as well as research. For more information, please contact Dr. Larysa Kochubei at <u>larisa1kochubey</u> <u>@ukr.net</u>.





Russian Political Science Association – 6th Congress "Russia

in the Global World: Institutions and Strategies of Political Interaction"

The Russian Political Science Association will hold its 6th Russian Political Science Congress titled "Russia in the Global World: Institutes and Strategies of Political Interaction."

The congress takes place in Moscow from November 23 to 25, 2012 (preliminary dates). The working language of the conference is Russian, but an English translation will be provided for major sessions. The congress program includes plenary, subject and special sessions, roundtable discussions, lectures by leading foreign and Russian political scholars as well as debates, presentations, working meetings of the RPSA research committees and project groups, meetings of professional communities and scientific-organizational structures.

The full list of sessions is available at www.rapn.ru/?grup=1594&doc=3772 (in Russian) and www.rupsa.ru/conferences_and_events/sessions/ (in English).

The general deadline for paper proposals is February 20, 2012, but IPSA members intent on participating may forward their proposals to congress managers by email (<u>congress2012@rapn.ru</u>) until April 30, 2012.





The IV Uruguayan Political Science Conference, organized by the Uruguayan Political Science Association (AUCIP), will be held in Montevideo from November 14 to 16, 2012. As with the three previous conferences, more than 300 political scientists from Uruguay and the region are expected to attend.

This time, the Uruguayan Political Science Conference will co-host the 2012 Global Forum on Modern Direct Democracy, the world's most important meeting of academics and professionals dealing with initiatives, referendums and popular votes on substantive issues. The Global Forum on Modern Direct Democracy was established in 2008 and thus far has convened in Aarau (Switzerland, 2008), Seoul (South Korea, 2009) and San Francisco (USA, 2010). A worldwide typology of direct democracy terms (dd-navigator.org) will be launched at the Montevideo Forum, and a list of world cities promoting participatory infrastructure will also be drawn up. The Forum will address the key issue of how to bring those currently not involved (99 per cent) into modern policy-making on all political levels.

As is the case every year, the Carlos Real de Azúa Award in Political Science will be presented during the Conference. This award honours a groundbreaking Uruguayan thinker and recognizes contributions by junior and senior Uruguayan scholars to the discipline in the country.

For further details on the conference and the forum please go to <u>www.aucip.org.uy</u> and www.2012globalforum.com/.



Lithuanian Political Science Association – Publications in public administration, civil service ethics and 20th century history

The Lithuanian Political Science Associtions presents outstanding contributions by Lithuanian political scientists in 2010-2011 in the areas of public administration, civil service ethics and 20th century history.

Nakrošis, Vitalis and Martinaitis, Žilvinas (ed.) Lithuanian Agencies and other Public Sector Organisations: Organisation, Autonomy, Control and Performance. – Vilnius: Vilnius University, 2011.

The document cited above is a monograph by eight young Lithuanian scholars. Based on an elaborate theoretical framework, it draws on a rich empirical dataset and offers interesting research findings and useful recommendations for agency practitioners.

Palidauskaitę Jolanta. *Basics of Civil* Service Ethics – Kaunas: KTU Leidykla "Technologija", 2011.

This textbook is aimed at public administration students, though it is also useful for civil servants. It presents an outline of civil service ethics and convincingly describes and analyzes the development of the legal framework and practice of Lithuanian civil service ethics. The book received the 2011 award for "Best Publication in Political Science" presented by the Lithuanian Political Science Association.

Liekis, Sarunas. 1939: The Year that Changed Everything in Lithuania's History Rodopi, Amsterdam/New York, NY, 2010.

According to Antony Polonsky of Brandeis University and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: "This gripping and well-documented account of the history of the town of Vilnius and its surrounding region from the Polish ultimatum of March 1938, which forced Lithuania to open diplomatic relations with Poland, to the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union in June 1940 is set against the evolution of Lithuania's relations with her neighbours during this crucial period. It is a major contribution to the history of the outbreak of war in September 1939 and the subsequent evolution of Nazi Soviet relations.'

REVUE FRANÇAISE DE

VOLUME 60, 1 - POLITICAL ATTITUDES: PAST & PRESENT

POLITICAL ATTITUDES: PAST & PRESENT

Olivier Ihl The ballot box and the shotpun

en's political

Notes on the youth of working-class neighbor Viviane Le Hay and Mariette Simeau The "asset effect" revisited 30 years later Thierry Barboni and Éric Treille Political engagement 2.0

Christophe Traïni From feelings to emotions (and back again) How does one become an animal rights activ

Elements for a pragmatist approach to civic competence Celine Braconnier and Jean-Yves Dormagen Does an ethnic divide structure upting behaviors in war

Everyday ethnic categorizations and the relationship to politics

within the Socialist e-party

SciencesPo. Les Presses

Magali Della Sudda Politics despite themselv

Julien Talpin Noments that make men

Camille Hamidi

Julie Pagis



Italian Political Science Association – XXVI Congress

The Italian Political Science Association is honoured to announce that its XXVI Congress will be held in Rome from September 13 to 15, 2012. The congress will be hosted by the faculty of political science at Roma Tre University. The theme of the congress will be "Democracy,

Technocracy and Europe." Works are broken down into 12 thematic sessions: democracy and democratization; political theory; comparative politics; the Italian political system; political communication; participation and social movements; administration and public policies; international relations; elections and voting behavior; regionalism and local politics; research methods; and the politics and policies of the European Union. Each session will host a number of panels, and all are available online. The call for papers is now open. We encourage interested participants to send a paper proposal to the panel chairs (www.sisp.it/convegno/2012/sezioni/) before May 1, 2012. A number of plenary sessions and social events will also be held during the congress. This is a great opportunity to visit Italy and Rome and enjoy life under a "non-political" government!



REVUE FRANÇAISE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE

The journal of the Fondation nationale des sciences politiques and the Association française de science politique

Now available in English

"Thanks to this excellent new English edition, the RFSP is giving non-French speakers a wonderful opportunity to get acquainted with more of one of the most dynamic and original political science traditions in the world. With this exciting new journal, colleagues around the world can expect some greatly innovative and insightful pieces in every issue for years to come. "

Michael Bruter, Reader in Political Science and European Politics: Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science

« This is an historic moment for the RFSP. The new English language edition will provide an unprecedented entrée to political scientists across the globe into French political science and the study of French politics and in doing so, contribute to an ever-increasing AND crucial dialog between political scientists on both sides of the Atlantic. »

Amy G. Mazur, Professor in the Department of Politcal Science at Washington State University

"An event in the history of French-speaking political science, now accessible in the academic vernacular. Thanks to this initiative, the European touch will be more manifest than ever. In a world saturated with new periodicals, this one is fully justified: it will convey to nonnative French speakers the spirit of a community of scholars who address original issues with a variety of methods, and combine history with sociology to reach a better qualitative understanding of politics in addition to the usual quantitative data-processing." Yves Schemeil, Professor of Political Science, the University of Grenoble and Institut Universitaire de

Yves Schemeil, Professor of Political Science, the University of Grenoble and Institut Universitaire d France

at www.cairn.info/revue-francaise-de-science-politique-english.htm

Research Committee News Nouvelles des réseaux de chercheurs

From Specialization to Teamwork: IPSA Research Committees and Current Challenges to the Discipline of Political Science

From the keynote lecture given at the inaugural session of the joint IPSA RC 37/RC 02 conference, titled "On Rethinking Political Development: Multifaceted Role of Elites and Transforming Leadership." Winter Park, Florida, USA, November 7, 2011



Earlier this year, in a process I feel privileged to have been part of, the IPSA Executive Committee agreed on the first mission statement in our association's history. That mission is now posted on the IPSA website. It embodies two distinct visions: one of service to the community, and a second of organizing research with the intention of ensuring the high caliber of that service. To quote from the first:

"Political science...(is aimed) at contribut(ing) to the quality of public deliberation and decision-making... Ultimately, IPSA supports the role of political science in empowering men and women to participate more effectively in political life, whether within or beyond the states in which they live."

I am labelling this statement a "vision" as opposed to a description, because to a large extent it jars with Giovanni Sartori's 2004 contention to the effect that political science – at least American-style, largely quantitative political science – "is going nowhere... Practice-wise, it is a largely useless science that does not supply knowledge for use." In a more recent but no less skeptical assessment, Joseph Nye suggests that the discipline may be "moving in the direction of saying more and more about less and less."

Such statements reflect misgivings stemming from the continued debate concerning the compartmentalization, balkanization and fragmentation of political science. They also reflect concerns with how much relevant, stimulating and important work is being done in the discipline's fields. The debate captured unexpected media attention in November 2009, when a Republican senator's motion – which would have prohibited the American National Science Foundation "from wasting federal research funding on political sci-

ence projects^{3,3} – obtained 36 votes in the U.S. Senate. While the motion, it might be argued, says more about the current Republican Party than about political science, the vote and the rationale for the motion nevertheless serve as a caveat to the discipline. I will return to the issue in a moment.

Appropriately enough, IPSA, through its mission statement, aims to strengthen the discipline so that it is better able to fulfil its purpose of serving democracy. Again, I quote:

"IPSA's research committees encourage the world-wide pooling of skills and resources by working both together and in conjunction with specialist sub-groups of national associations... By linking scholars from North and South as well as East and West, IPSA seeks to strengthen the networks that underpin a global political science community."

Some 40 years ago, at the VIII World Congress in Munich in 1970, IPSA decided to institutionalize research activities throughout the world by setting up research committees. The immediate establishment of a large number of such committees signalled that our association had indeed responded to growing demands for sustained cooperation among political scientists. Since 2006, IPSA has pursued a policy of strengthening existing links and forging new ties between research committees, and between RCs and national political science associations belonging to IPSA as collective members. Efforts at teamwork across sub-fields and countries are deemed essential for creating synergies and making the most of existing specialization. The present workshop furnishes a perfect example of what the IPSA Executive Committee hoped to achieve when it adopted its policy. Again, I will expound on these considerations shortly.

Π

In 2006, around the same time that IPSA embarked on its new "linkage" policy, Lee Sigelman of George Washington University (Lee's untimely death saddened the discipline two years ago) suggested that political science had moved, in recent decades, "in the direction of being a federation of loosely linked specialties." Sigelman argued that sub-fields and organized sections, often with their specialized journals, were emerging as cores around which "more and more of [the discipline's] intellectual and organizational life has come to revolve."⁴ Indeed, IPSA research committees were not the only ones to proliferate. Last year, the 13 national political science associations had collectively generated no fewer than 216 research-oriented specialist/standing/sub-groups, sections or work-

ing committees. Four national organizations alone – the British Political Studies Association and its American, German and Russian counterparts – gave rise to some 147 such groups or committees. As befits polities and societies largely characterized by the structures and processes of "interest-group liberalism" (Theodore J. Lowi), the specialization of (albeit loosely) organized groups has been supplementing if not to some extent replacing, the specialization of individual scholars.

As a matter of course, the research interests of these groups often overlap. Yet while individual members of various committees continue to collaborate, in many instances there is little or no mutual awareness of each other's projects, meetings or publications. Problems of "turf," i.e. existing priorities, incentives and responsibilities, seem to work as the chief barrier to greater cooperation between research groups. By early 2010, four years after IPSA launched its linkage policy, hardly one third of its 50 research committees had organized joint activities. A much smaller minority had forged links with national associations or their sub-sections.

The discipline's compartmentalization has been tied to the emergence of niches where highly specialized political scientists conduct "highly particularized" research, eventually writing for "highly specialized audiences rather than... [for] a few specialists and many non-specialists." Earlier this year, John Trent, the former IPSA Secretary General who organized our association's world congresses from 1973 to 1988 and in 2000, set out some obvious consequences when he highlighted the discipline's "retreat from domestic public debate... There are few public intellectuals and few connections with the political class." The general result, Trent concluded, is "a sense that we are not helping citizens."⁶ The same self-centered "neglect of the citizen" attributed to our discipline was voiced in a recent interview by 2009 Economics Laureate Elinor Ostrom, who will serve as the keynote speaker at the 2012 IPSA World Congress.⁷

On a sobering note, these observations are perfectly consistent with the reasons U.S. Senator Thomas Coburn (R, OK) read into the record when he submitted the motion he intended to have voted into law as Coburn Amendment 2631 to the 2010 Commerce, Justice & Science Appropriation Act. As mentioned, the amendment would have barred the National Science Foundation from allocating funds to any political science project. Such funds, Coburn maintained, would be better spent on endeavours "yield[ing] breakthroughs and discoveries that can improve the human condition."⁸ The implication was obvious.

In stark contrast to such harsh assessments of the current state of the discipline, the APSA Task Force on Graduate Education, in its 2004 Report to the APSA Council, argued for a commitment from the discipline involving nothing less than *a substantial reversal of presently prevailing trends*. Its members included Kristen Monroe (Irvine), Robert Keohane (Duke), Michael Wallerstein (now sadly deceased, Northwestern) and Rogers M. Smith (Penn). The Task Force insisted that exploring ways in which politics can "help resolve human difficulties" and communicating "to broader audiences" how the study of politics can "achieve improved understandings of substantively important features of human life" should be foremost among the tasks facing our discipline.[°]

I have expressed largely identical opinions elsewhere:¹⁰ We may expect to continue living in an era of globalization-induced financial and economic crises, increased ethno-cultural pluralization and millenarian violence. In such an environment, both policy-makers and citizens grapple with a plethora of economic, political

and cultural challenges. It is vital that political studies address these challenges. Emphasizing broad societal participation in shaping public policies, the discipline should make a determined effort "to help citizens prepare themselves for various possible futures."¹¹ Otherwise, "perplexity, distrust, fear and intolerance" – the intolerance born of distrust and fear – may overwhelm large segments of society, ¹² inciting them to lash out against democratic principles and practices.

III

Where to begin and how to involve IPSA research committees? An answer might be: in the spirit of Montreal. IPSA's 2008 Montreal intermediate conference, titled "Political Science in the World: New Theoretical and Regional Perspectives," systematically brought together RCs and national associations for the first time in IPSA's history. Some 150 delegates from over 30 countries attended, representing 27 research committees and 23 national associations. The Montreal event was followed by the Luxembourg midterm conference in 2010 on models of European governance (cosponsored by the Luxembourg Political Science Association) and in 2011 by a joint IPSA-ECPR event – another first – hosted by the Brazilian Political Science Association. Its thematic focus was the continued relevance of the international North-South divide.

These conferences stood out by virtue of their *emphasis on cross-field studies transcending the domains of our discipline's traditional sub-fields. Cutting across time-honoured boundaries and engaging salient issues related to over-arching approaches and themes, such cross-field research may be expected to stimulate the discipline's return to an agenda marked by a broader intellectual scope and by more innovative content and greater public relevance.*

The Montreal Conference certainly pointed toward the pursuit of research initiatives patterned after that formula, and the Luxembourg and Sao Paulo follow-up events provided further inspiration. But the crucial role falls to IPSA's research committees. They must keep the ball rolling – which is where the present conference comes into play.

When addressing one or more of today's vexing political issues, what could be more relevant than this meeting and its focus on the role of both elites and mass movements in Arab uprisings around the Mediterranean and in the volatile countries of East and Southeast Asia? Further, for the purposes of such an inquiry, what could make more sense than pooling the intellectual resources of IPSA's research groups on the recruitment and performance of political elites and on innovative, cross-cultural approaches to political development?

A joint effort devoted to salient issues has ensued, and the following questions have been raised: From which families, clans or parties might new elites in these regions emerge? Can we expect them to be more accountable, less corrupt, and more willing to recognize the rights of women and minorities? What chances do today's mass movements have of attaining their objectives of social justice, quality of life and human dignity? Will the West respond more sensibly than in the past, finally acknowledging these countries as developing polities and societies in their own right rather than automatically invoking considerations of security, strategic importance and access to natural resources? Both formally (experts from two research committees and a dozen countries have participated) and substantively (in relation to the issues explored), this meeting offers the kind of perspective on the study of politics which is essential to the progress of our discipline. I would like to cite one more example of the efforts I have in mind in regards to political science and the vital contribution IPSA research committees can make to these efforts. In June, 2010, the Russian Political Science Association, the non-governmental Saint Petersburg Center for Humanities and Political Studies, and the International Political Science Association's Research Committee on Politics and Ethnicity jointly organized a conference on "Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Problem of Tolerance" in St. Petersburg. Several of the major presentations focused on a feature central to current societies (which the migration component of globalization may be safely predicted to produce on an increasing scale): the recourse to ethnicity as a source of social identification and identity – not just for minorities in these societies but also for <u>majorities</u>.

How much heterogeneity will these majorities accept? How can cultural narratives be advanced, particularly those that promote mutual recognition and tolerance rather than separation and conflict? Should political science develop concepts to replace the idea of a single identity with the notion of "a set of identities" allowing the individual to "participate in various [cultural] communities"?¹⁴

Once again, citizens and policy-makers alike can benefit from the results of such collaborative efforts.⁵ If sessions at world political sciences congresses (now held every two years) succeed in communicating that same impression to a wider audience, then we will have taken another step toward fulfilling IPSA's mission. Thus far, some 19 IPSA research committees – barely a third of the total – have made a commitment to organize joint panels for the 2012 Madrid Congress (RC 32 has been particularly active, teaming up with four other committees).¹⁶ These figures resemble those taken for the 2009 World Congress, and the lesson seems clear enough: These are promising beginnings; however, as is the case through-

out our discipline, continued efforts must be made to further broaden cooperation.

NOTES

1 Sartori, Giovanni (2004): "Where is Political Science Going?", PS 11, 785-786 (786).

2 Quoted by writer Patricia Cohen in the *New York Times*, October 19, 2009 (www.nytimes.com/2009/10/20/ books/20poli.html, accessed May 27, 2010).

3 http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote; http://coburn.senate.gov/ public/index.cfm?

FuseAction=RightNow, both accessed May 27, 2010.

4 Sigelman, Lee (2006): "The Coevolution of American Political Science and the American Political Science Review", APSR 100, 463-478 (475).

5 Sigelman (as in n. 4).

6 Trent, John (2011): "Should Political Science be More Relevant? An Empirical and Critical Analysis of the Discipline", *EPS* 10, 191-209 (196/197).

7 Cf. Toonen, Theo (2010): "Resilience in Public Administration: The Work of Elinor and Vincent Ostrom from a Public Administration Perspective", *Public Administration Review* 70, 193-202 (197). 8 As in n. 3.

9 www.apsanet.org/content_2470.cfm, 3 (accessed October 5, 2011).

10 Eisfeld, Rainer (2011): "How Political Science Might Regain Relevance and Obtain an Audience: A Manifesto for the 21^a Century", *EPS* 10, 220-225. See also id. (2011): "Towards Creating a Discipline With a ,Regional Stamp': Central-East European Political Science and Ethno-Cultural Diversity", *Lithuanian Foreign Policy Review*, No. 25, 121-129.

11 Hankiss, Elemér (2002): "Brilliant Ideas or Brilliant Errors? Twelve Years of Social Science Research in Eastern Europe", in: Max Kaase/Vera Sparschuh (eds.): *Three Social Science Disciplines in Central and Eastern Europe*, Berlin/Budapest, 17-24 (22).

12 Ibid. (20).

13 Cross-field research and teaching are presently emphasized by political science departments at, e.g., the New School for Social Research, the University of Massachusetts Amherst, and the University of Colorado at Boulder.

14 Kuznetsov, Anatoliy (2010): "Political Science Before a Challenge of Ethno-Cultural Pluralism", in: *Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Problem of Pluralism in a Globalizing World*, Conference Proceedings, St. Peters-burg, 96-110 (96).

15 Cf. Lindblom, Charles E. (1990): Inquiry and Change. The Troubled Attempt to Understand and Shape Society, New Haven/London, 216/217, 257/1258. For a ray of hope in present-day German political science, see the brief piece by Bommarius, Christian (2011): "Die Rache der Feuilletonisten. Die Politologie sucht endlich das offene Gespräch", Frankfurter Rundschau, 67, No. 230 (October 4, 2011), 10.

16 I am indebted to Yee Fun Wong at the IPSA Secretariat for this information.

RC31 chair Preston King responds to RC representative Rainer Eisfeld's address "From Specialization to Teamwork: IPSA's Research Committees and Present Challenges to the Political Science Discipline"

At a recent RC 37/RC 02 conference, RC representative Rainer Eisfeld delivered an address titled "From Specialization to Teamwork: IPSA's Research Committees and Present Challenges to the Political Science Discipline." The address was subsequently posted on the IPSA website. It drew the following response from RC 31 chair Preston King (Morehouse College, Atlanta). Professor King's observations are published here in the hope of sparking a discussion among our members.



Preston KING

Morehouse College, Atlanta

I found Rainer Eisfeld's address impressive and well thought-out, and I would like to refer specifically to his concern with the much-maligned "ingrown-toenail" dimension of the profession.

The profession must make a more concerted effort to reach across its various specialties (the horizontal dimension). No less important is that each specialty reach either up or down to link with others on the basis of particularity/generality (the vertical dimension). Two examples:

First, my book, *Federalism and Federation*, was intended to achieve a vertical link between federal theory and federal institutions.

Second, the journal I founded (CRISPP) over a decade ago and continue to co-edit with my friend and colleague, Richard Bellamy, was driven by exactly the same concern with outreach (in this case, theory vs practice).

CRISPP was conceived as a journal of political philosophy (subsuming "theory") with a specific mandate to publish articles of socio-political relevance. If an article is essentially theoretical, therefore, it should suggest or point to practical policy consequences; where an article is more descriptive, however, it should clearly identify the theoretical or philosophical thread from which it is spun – a mandate that has proved more elusive than expected. The journal, I was convinced, would further develop our thinking on this matter. Horizontal outreach is important and useful, though it may serve only to add one piece of insularity to another. Even more important is vertical outreach, though it, too, is potentially more fraught.

Where a more limited descriptive specialty reaches to clearly set out its theoretical assumptions, it is more likely to be viewed as humble and (therefore) possibly lacking independence and pride. Where a broader analytical specialty reaches down to connect with its empirical consequences or implications, the danger is that it will be viewed (by the targeted specialties) as arrogant, academically presumptuous and heavy-handed.

Outreach must be sought along both horizontal and vertical dimensions, though our most pressing connections are probably vertical. Allow me to remark that it would be unwise to assume that practicing politicians will greet connectivity as a boon. While we should all oppose hyperspecialization as ill-conceived, we should also remember that relevant and courageous political studies are sometimes opposed while spectacularly vacuous but favorably aligned studies are promoted.

To sum up, I still agree with Rainer in that our challenge, as I see it, lies in being more germane and promoting plainly democratic outcomes. Relevance can certainly be achieved by linking together various panels. But it can also be promoted by having panels justify themselves to one another. New panels should also be justified in relation to existing panels – a process which would allow everyone to better identify a course of action in the context of existing structures. Indeed, we might do well to place more emphasis on the logic of vertical connectivity between RCs and less on the abstractly horizontal overlap between them. Suppose we tried to get each research committee to justify or at least explain itself, not just absolutely, but in relation to cognate specialties, on both horizontal and vertical axes?

What is the relationship between political philosophy and political theory, for example? There may be no effective distinction; or one may be more normative, where the other is more descriptive or analytical, with varying degrees of generalization.

Are relations between RCs on pluralism and elitism more horizontal than vertical? Is the thrust of pluralism essentially normative or descriptive? Is the thrust of elitism more descriptive than normative? How does pluralism relate to political philosophy? Is the relationship more lineal than collateral? And so on.

These are only rough examples. It might be worthwhile to ask each research committee to compare itself logically and empirically with at least three RCs that seem to cover similar content and/or share similar procedures? That might help us to improve our understanding of issues of redundancy and relevance as they relate to IPSA's various RCs.

Want to join the debate?

IPSA would like to open a space for discussion on this issue. If you wish to comment on the issues raised by Rainer Eisfeld and Preston King, please forward a short text to <u>webmaster@ipsa.org</u>.

Your texts will be published on the IPSA website and on its social media sites (Facebook and Twitter).



RC02 – Political Elites Symposium in Texas and Panels at the Madrid World Congress

R C02 will hold a symposium on "Political Elites and the Trans-Atlantic Crisis" at the University of Texas at Austin from April 1 to 4, 2012. Twenty senior scholars (including 16 from Europe) specialized in the study of political elites have accepted invitations to take part. They will assess the extent to which the actions and inaction of political elites – i.e. powerful groups from business, labour and the bureaucracy – contributed to the ongoing economicpolitical crisis in the Eurozone and beyond, ultimately altering the composition and contours of elites themselves as they continue to wrestle with harsh policy choices.

RC02 will convene seven panels at the IPSA World Congress in Madrid (July 8 to 12, 2012). Some 70 paper proposals were received, of which 40 were accepted. Chaired by RC02 board members, the panels will address the following issues: social distinction among elites; elite dilemmas and the future of democracy; elites and populist leaders; elite foundations of transnational governments; elite foundations of new democracies; elite circulation and recruitment; and the roles of experts and non-partisan ministers in European democracies.



Joseph S. Szyliowicz, Chair of RC11

RC11 – Science and Technology Policy -Project

RC11 (Science and Technology Policy) will present a number of panels on the relationship between higher education, science and technology policy and sustainable development. Contributions will range from theoretical works to studies on specific countries, with some bringing a broader perspective to bear on the relationship and others focusing more narrow-

ly on such issues as the socialization of scientists, the cultural climate for research, and the allocation of resources. These panels will be the first step toward achieving our long-term goal of developing an active international epistemic community that conducts research and offer activities such as workshops and conferences leading to publications in this area. We would like to hear from anyone concerned with the university and innovation policy.

We have chosen to focus on this topic because the developed and developing countries in today's globalized world recognize the importance of fostering innovation capacity in sciences and technology. Without it, no country can thrive or develop. Universities play a central role in building and sustaining innovation capacity by performing three vital functions: First, they are institutions of research from which new ideas, concepts, and knowledge emanate, ultimately leading to the creation of myriad applied technologies. Second, they train scientists and engineers to design and implement the innovations stemming from research activities. Third, they foster a climate where the importance of innovation is well understood and where people are actively involved in it.

Not all universities perform these functions effectively, however. There are marked differences in the way universities train scientists and engineers, conduct research, and contribute to an innovation climate. This state of affairs can be attributed to three major factors: First, the nature of the institution, its heritage, structure, culture, and perceived mission. Second, universities require resources to run the labs and other facilities that generate innovation and provide valuable training, and these resources are often supplied by government in the form of grants, fellowships and the like. Government policies can also stimulate or even inhibit specific areas of research, as in the case of stem cell research. Third, universities are profoundly influenced by indirect government policies concerning lower levels of education, the patent system, export promotion, and so forth.

Organizing this is Professor Joseph Szyliowicz of the University of Denver (chair of RC11) in cooperation with Professor Ulrich Hilpert of Jena University (chair of the standing group on politics and technology at the European Consortium for Political Research) and Professor Zak Taylor of Georgia Tech University (chair of the American Political Science Association's Research Committee on Science and Politics). To express an interest or obtain further details, please contact Joseph Szyliowicz at joseph.szyliowicz @du.edu

RC21 – Political Socialization and Education – Panels at the World Congress & the Journal *Politics Culture and Socialization*

Panel titles and chairs:

- Democracy and Education in the 21st Century Prof. Lars Monsen
- Democracy and Education in the 21st Century: Political Participation Prof. Ingo Juchler
- Inequalities in Political Knowledge: Individual and Contextual Determinants Dr. Marta Fraile
- International Political Socialization and its Effects Prof. Henk Dekker
- Multiculturalism, Democracy and Political Socialization
 Dr. Trond Solhaug
- Political Leadership: What are the Explanations for Successes or Fiascos?
 Prof. Christ'l Landtsheer



(B) Eller

The journal Politics, Culture and Socialization

Politics, Culture and Socialization publishes new and significant work in all areas of political socialization with the objective of achieving a deeper scientific understanding of the origins of political behaviour and the orientations of individuals and groups.

RC22 – Political Communication -Annual Conference

R^{C22} held its second annual conference at the Technical University of Lisbon (ISCSP/UTL) on November 17 and 18, 2011. Panels on the following issues were presented: online campaigning; political broadcasting; elites and communication; Edemocracy; elections within the European Union; governance, identity and images of power; rhetoric and speech-writing; the role of communication in policy-related decision-making; and general elections. Plenary speakers included João Carlos Correia, Isabel Férin and Peter Golding. Serving as conference chair was Paula do Espírito Santo of ISCSP/UTL, assisted by Rita Figueiras and Dominic Wring (RC22 chair). Participants hailed from countries across Europe as well as Asia, North and South America.

RC25 – Comparative Health Policy – The Process of Selecting RC25 Officers for 2012-2015

The RC25 executive board has three members. Because the current officers' terms expire at the 22nd IPSA World Congress in Madrid, nominations are being solicited for the positions of RC25 chair and RC25 vice-chair (two positions).

After serving two terms of office since the 2006 World Congress in Fukuoka, RC25 chair Jim Björkman is ineligible for renomination. All others are eligible to hold office during the next three-year period (2012-2015).

Nominations for the positions of RC25 chair and vice-chair (2) may be forwarded to Professor Olivier Nay at <u>o.nay@free.fr</u> by no later than April 30, 2012.

In May 2012, the members of RC25 will vote electronically for the three positions on the executive board, and those elected will take office at the World Congress in Madrid.

Thank you for your cooperation. Details on the Research Committee on Comparative Health Policy are available on the IPSA website at <u>www.rc25.ipsa.org</u>

RC26 – Human Rights – Second Conference "Protecting Human Rights: Duties and Responsibilities of States and Non-State Actors"

In June 2012, IPSA RC26 on Human Rights will hold its second interim human rights conference together with the APSA and ISA human rights sections. The inaugural conference was held in Chicago, Illinois (U.S.) in 2010.

On June 18 and 19, 2012, the University of Glasgow will stage a conference on "Protecting Human Rights: Duties and Responsibilities of States and Non-State Actors." Over 100 participants and panelists are expected to attend. This joint initiative has gained acknowledgement thanks to the growing academic demand for a discussion of human rights issues, against a background of rapid change where growing emphasis is placed on duties and responsibilities within a human rights regime – and in the world. After decades spent debating the challenges facing duty bearers and rights holders in the human rights regime, more recent developments include a demand to identify responsibilities involved in the protection and promotion of human rights at all levels of government and at the inter-governmental, non-state and individual levels.

The 2005 World Summit recognized the program's Responsibility to Protect (R2P). While this may have seemed to be a normative revolution, it was a further development in an already long list of human rights responsibilities taken on by the state in the last 65 years to keep pace with the development of the modern human rights regime. Less attention has been given to the growing number of responsibilities accruing to non-state actors. Further, while the discussion regarding Responsibility to Protect has focused largely on military intervention, other responsibilities related to post-conflict situations have been identified, particularly those concerning transitional justice and other post-conflict processes. Yet all of these international declarations and attempts to establish norms raise as many questions as they answer – concerning the willingness of actors to live up to their responsibilities and the potential for conflict between those responsibilities.

Participants and panelists at this conference will examine the wide range of human rights duties and responsibilities accruing to state and non-state actors. The conference itself will be multidisciplinary in character and open to legal, philosophical, political, sociological and other perspectives. For complete details or to register, please go to www.gla.ac.uk/research/az/glasgowhumanrights network/ghrnconferencejune2012/

RC30 – Comparative Public Policy News

RC30 has been very active since its creation at the IPSA Executive Meeting in Seoul in early May.

As well as establish a mailing list and webpage presence at <u>http://rc30.ipsa.org/</u>, the committee has a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/pages/Research-Committee-on-Comparative-Public-Policy-RC30/126634394081943) and it jointly organized a recent conference on "Centralization and Decentralization in Asia" in collaboration with the Hong Kong Institute of Education.

In addition, we have organized 35 panels (including over 200 papers) for the 2012 IPSA World Congress in Madrid next June. To view the list of panels, please go to <u>www.ipsa.org/events/</u> congress/madrid2012/session/6360/panel/accepted

Note that papers presented at the conference as part of the panels will be considered for a \$500 "Best Comparative Public Policy Paper" prize set up with the International Comparative Policy Analysis Forum. Authors are also encouraged to publish in the two journals affiliated with IPSA RC30, the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis* (Routledge) and *Policy and Society* (Elsevier). Again, please see the IPSA RC30 webpage for details.

Our focus has been on preparing for the Congress, where (in addition to the panels) we will be hold a reception and a first business meeting to elect our first executive committee and chair. We're also preparing to hold our first "off-year" policy conference in 2013, in conjunction with several other IPSA research committees. Complete details will be posted on our website and Facebook page as they become available.

We encourage anyone interested in comparative public policy research to notify us of any events or activities that may be of interest to our research committee. Please contact interim RC30 chair Michael Howlett (howlett@sfu.ca) to join our email list and "like" our Facebook page for updates on events and happenings involving the committee.

RC30 Interim Executive Committee Michael Howlett M. Ramesh Giliberto Capano Darryl Jarvis





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