

# Participation

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IPSA  AISP

## Special Issue



**IPSA  AISP**

23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress of Political Science  
23<sup>ème</sup> Congrès mondial de science politique

Challenges of Contemporary Governance  
Les défis de la gouvernance contemporaine

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

# Participation



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## About Us

*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 4,000 individual members, 100 associate members and 53 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.

The IPSA is affiliated to



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*Palais des congrès de Montréal  
(Montréal Convention Centre)*



## Features

# The Cream of the Global Political Science Community Set to Gather in Montréal

### Vincent HOFFMANN-MARTINOT

Professor of political science and director of Sciences Po Bordeaux  
Chair of the program committee for the 2014 World Congress



Pardon the image dear to this Bordeaux-based author, but the World Congress of Political Science scheduled to take place in Montréal in July 2014 promises to mark a vintage year.

The chosen theme, “Challenges of Contemporary Governance,” is sure to draw a broad spectrum of specialists from various fields of interest in political science. It will enable us, all at once, to bring together the most recent theoretical approaches, including the most original empirical research, while forging ties with non-university partners who stand to benefit from our efforts: political, administrative, economic and socio-cultural stakeholders, including citizens and intermediary organizations, acting at public, international, national, regional and local levels. Our overriding ambition is to attract the best minds in international political science and showcase to the non-academic world the most noteworthy and innovative advances made in connection with this theme at our universities and research institutes.

This relationship between science and society remains a priority. Over the past several months, it has found expression in the elaboration of a policy aimed at actively communicating and disseminating original perspectives from political science on our rapidly changing world to national and international media.

Under the leadership of our president, Helen Milner, and our executive committee, the program committee is overseeing preparations for the World Congress in Montréal, with highly professional support from the IPSA Secretariat led by Guy Lachapelle. Excellence is the watchword: Among the thousands of panel proposals and communications we received, only those that offer the best guarantee of scientific quality and thematic relevance will be retained. The program is structured around four types of sessions: research committee sessions, local organizing committee sessions, special sessions, and general sessions.

Innovation will also be front and center: Four short courses on methodology will be offered prior to the opening of the World Congress. These courses will be presented in conjunction with IPSA summer schools given by Dirk Berg-Schlosser and will cover (respectively) configurational methods, experimental methods, process tracing and mixed methods.

As we prepare for this major event, it is crucial that all participants scrupulously observe the conditions and deadlines set by the program committee and the Secretariat. A dedicated and high-performance website has been made available to that end. It features complete details on the World Congress as well as registration requirements and conditions for inclusion in the final program. From one congress to the next, IPSA has worked tirelessly to improve the conduct of this event – for example by upgrading its information and registration system to better meet the needs and expectations of members. Should you experience any problems, we are there to help you. Special attention and support will be given to emerging political scientists, particularly women in developing countries, in order to make it easier for them to attend.

Montréal, a superbly vibrant city, is at once Quebecois, multicultural and cosmopolitan. In 2012 and 2013, the city was named the leading destination in North America for international events hosted by associations. We will have the good fortune of meeting at its Palais des Congrès in the heart of the city, at stone's throw from historic and entertainment districts such as Old Montréal, Chinatown and the Quartier des spectacles, which is home to many renowned hotels and restaurants as well as stores and performance venues. The fact that the IPSA Secretariat is located in Montréal also allows us to optimize the organization and proper conduct of this World Congress. Thanks to all of you, we intend to make the World Congress of Political Science in Montréal an especially ambitious and successful edition of this event.



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## Stéphane PAQUIN

Professor at the École nationale d'administration publique  
Holder of the Canada Research Chair in International and Comparative Political Economy (CREPIC)



# Letter from the President of the Local Organization Committee

Dear colleagues,

The local organizing committee for the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress of Political Science has been busy preparing the sessions and panels that will be held in Montréal in July 2014. Like our predecessors, we hope to contribute to the continued improvement of this event. With that in mind, I commend the exemplary work achieved by the organizing committee for the Madrid Congress. The bar has been set high!

The challenges of contemporary governance will serve as the main theme of our next congress. Our team is particularly pleased with the selection of this theme, which promises to spark some interesting discussion and debate. Obviously, the current global context presents new challenges, but it also provides new opportunities for action on the part of nation states. Today, to heed the concerns raised by civil society, political scientists must make efforts to understand new forms of governance, particularly those arising out of the growing groundswell of grassroots opposition.

The debate on governance should also spur us to further explore a number of contemporary phenomena. Increasingly, technological and scientific advances in such widely divergent disciplines as finance and human biology require different forms of state regulation. Rather than limit ourselves to analyzing changes to health policy or international political economy, however, we must also comment on the ethical considerations raised by these changes. For more than 30 years, there

has been mounting pressure to deregulate and liberalize economies. But the drive to deregulate and the attendant consequences have led to calls for renewed state intervention and a new system of checks and balances. This poses a considerable challenge, since many states lack the expertise needed to achieve this.

We hope the World Congress in Montréal will give you a chance to learn from and participate in these timely debates. True to IPSA tradition, we have retained a congress formula that includes main theme sessions, special sessions and local organizing committee sessions. Our flexible program and the congress theme should enable political scientists from various sub-disciplines to be represented.

Rest assured that enthusiasm for our World Congress extends well beyond the Canadian political science community. The entire city of Montréal anxiously awaits your ideas, and we continue to receive support from all quarters. We are also proud to announce that one of Québec's leading economic players on the world stage, Cirque du Soleil, will present a highly colourful show as part of our opening ceremony.

We are convinced that the next edition of the IPSA World Congress will serve as a richly stimulating intellectual forum, and we trust that you will delight in discovering the charms of our fair city.

See you next July!

## Local Organization Committee Members IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montréal 2014

### President:

Stéphane Paquin,  
École nationale d'administration publique (ENAP)

### Committee Members:



Linda Cardinal,  
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University



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University of  
Montréal





# 23<sup>rd</sup> IPSA World Congress of Political Science Program Structure

The Montréal 2014 World Congress Program will be divided into the following sessions:

## Main Theme Sessions

Panels and sessions related to the theme of the congress will be grouped into seven (7) Main Themes (MT). Each main theme session is organized by a member of the Executive Committee.

## Research Committee Sessions (RC Sessions)

Each of IPSA's 52 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 their proposals. See a list of RCs and their areas of interest at [www.ipsa.org](http://www.ipsa.org) under "Research Committees" (RC).

## The Local Organizing Committee Sessions (LOC Sessions)

These sessions are organized by the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and will showcase Canadian political science.

## Congress Session

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

All sessions are held in either of IPSA's official languages: English and French.

Palais des congrès de Montréal (Montréal Convention Centre) / Place Jean-Paul-Riopelle





# Congress theme

## Challenges of Contemporary Governance

Political scientists are often viewed not merely as analysts of political matters, but as something akin to engineers given to shaping structures of power.

Globalization has profoundly altered the work of political scientists, intensifying communication and exchange on issues related to governance in communities, societies and nations.

The goal of the upcoming international political science congress is to examine contemporary developments in governance in the face of numerous challenges:

- Political, economic and social systems have become increasingly fragmented, rendering global strategic initiatives ever more complex.
- The variety of values, attitudes and behaviours exhibited by individuals and groups has led to greater demands for inclusion and participation from all segments of society.
- As the structures through which these interests are represented continue to expand, systems of governance become increasingly complex, more difficult to interpret and understand, and less responsive to the uninitiated citizen.
- There is a growing risk that the democratic quality of our political systems will erode as a result of the rising influence and decision-making capacity of technical-administrative and technocratic experts.
- For a given sector or type of organization, comparative analysis and an experimental methodological approach should lead to a more accurate assessment of how different forms of governance perform.
- It may also be fruitful to focus on the various competitive strategies and means by which models of governance are promoted, or even imposed (for example, in the name of good governance, as demanded by international institutions).

Confronted with these challenges, the multi-faceted phenomenon of governance requires a global, comprehensive and multi-tiered approach: from the local association or political party to the international community, via regional integration or the national regulation of an economic sector. Our approach to political science must be resolutely open to opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration, and theoretical frameworks and empirical approaches that can be applied to developed and developing countries alike must be shared and encouraged.

The main focus of this congress will be on generating the greatest possible number of meaningful, innovative answers to issues raised by citizens as well as political, associative and socio-economic representatives and the policy-makers who are constantly working to improve the quality of governance.

Main sub themes:

- International political economy
- International relations
- Analysis of public policy and administration
- Comparative politics and institutions
- Political theory, gender and politics
- Urban and regional politics and policies
- Political attitudes and behaviour

### Description of sub themes

#### International Political Economy

Stéphane Paquin

The main theme of the 2014 World Congress – “Challenges of Contemporary Governance: How Can Governance Be Improved?” raises many issues related to international political economy. First, the global economic balance of power has shifted during the last decade. This shift has had significant implications for the international political economy. For example, the relative share of economic power wielded by BRICs, particularly in China, has been growing, forcing the community of nations to pay attention to the issue of governance both globally and domestically. Ongoing financial crises in EU nations (e.g., Greece, Italy and Spain) have had a similar impact on contemporary governance. As well, the emergence of shale gas as a new energy resource may serve to further shift the economic balance of power on the international stage.

Secondly, globalization has brought about a shift in socio-economic and political structures. For example, the rapid increase in bilateral or multilateral trade agreements – the FTA in North America and the TPP in Pacific-Rim countries – may have far-reaching implications for international and domestic governance.

Thirdly, poverty has become more widespread, and the economic gap between developing and developed nations has widened, either in spite of efforts by international institutions such as IMF or the World Bank, or because of their policies, as some scholars have recently argued.

As observers of these sea changes in the international political economy, we must ask ourselves the following questions: How will these shifts of economic power affect the world economy and politics? How will these changes shape relations among developed and developing countries? How will these shifts in international economic settings affect national security policies and political dynamics in the countries affected? Will emerging powers challenge the existing system?

We welcome papers on all topics related to the international political economy and shifting power relations.

#### International Relations

Sule Kut

This session is devoted to debates on the challenges facing global governance. Main areas of interest will include the evolution and function of global governance institutions, specifically as they relate to issues of global concern.

The following is a sample of the issues that will be explored during this session: Global governance as a challenge to the nation-state system; the direction of global governance in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; the contribution of global governance to international peace and prosperity; the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of global governance; regional and international peace and security issues and related efforts by international coalitions to introduce multilateral peace agreements and advocate for intervention in armed conflicts; global sources of instability and insecurity stemming from living





conditions among the underprivileged, and the need for more effective global governance; the role of intergovernmental organizations in global governance; possible mechanisms for resolving global justice issues; challenges to global governance posed by various economic, political and environmental crises; the limits and limitations of interdependence and international cooperation in managing global threats ranging from terrorism to climate change.

### Public Policy Analysis and Administrative Science

Linda Cardinal

The theme of the Montréal World Congress, “challenges of contemporary governance,” lends itself well to public policy analyses and the analysis of administrative science. The past 20 years have witnessed an explosion of works on governance and the start of a healthy debate – along normative, theoretical and empirical lines – on the heuristic value of the concept and its relevance for public policy analysis and our understanding of public administration and management. The analysis of differing modalities of governance in politics and public management has also led to case studies in many sectors, including agriculture, the environment, immigration, language, natural resources, health and social services, sports, and transportation. New themes related to innovation and knowledge have emerged in the debate on governance, sparking renewed debate on a host of issues, from organizational leadership and horizontal management to partnerships, public ethics, democratic deliberation, and civic participation. What should we take away from these debates in our study of the challenges facing contemporary governance? What information can we draw from works on governance in public policy analysis and administration analysis? Paper proposals on any of these subjects are welcome.

### Comparative Politics and Institutions

Hatem M’Rad

The concept of governance underscores the need to redefine political institutions in response to the emergence of new social stakeholders. It also sheds light on the complexity of state action and new challenges on national, regional and international stages. This mode of public action may help to mitigate the problems inherent in governing and managing modern states and societies, depending on the modes of power and the institutional framework. The state no longer holds the same place in the public space – even more than that, it has lost its centrality. Government is no longer for all the people at all times, and parliaments, increasingly, are seriously challenged by various advisory bodies. Political parties have seen their credibility erode, and in its place people are turning to associative life, non-state actors, and cyberspace.

At bottom, governance is not so much a dogma as a collection of practical recipes meant to achieve coordination between classical political institutions and new actors and civil society groups. It is also a means of further consolidating democracy. But there is no common perception of the practice of governance in disparate states. A comparative approach shows that governance can take many forms, from one state to the next. This approach allows us to evaluate the performance of governance techniques and adapt our assessment to various states. Historically decentralized democratic states share a better aptitude for governance, for example, while centralized states tend to be more deficient in this area. For obvious reasons, authoritarian states have poor record of governance. In the face of new constraints to governance, the issue is whether comparative analysis in political science can play a meaningful part in the search for the best forms of governance adapted to a new set of social and institutional requirements.

Panels on this theme will center on the following issues: 1) Governance, deepening the democratic process; 2) Specificity and representativeness of new political and social actors; 3) Governance and democratic transition; 4) Civic participation and orientation of political regimes; 5) Forms of governance and party systems; 6) Governance and institutional reforms.







### Political Theory, Gender and Politics

Kia Lindroos

The different approaches to the conceptualization and understanding of governance will be highlighted in this main theme of the conference. Here, governance might be understood as a rational concept that focuses on questions such as interactions between state and social actors, and among social actors themselves. However, governance can also be viewed as a critical topic in political theory, one that raises questions related to poor governance, authoritative regimes and challenges to cultural diversity. For instance, how does the diversity of cultural, political, religious or ethnic groups challenge transformations within states? What specific challenges does political diversity present when it comes to government practices?

Good government would imply different concerns, such as accountability, transparency, participation and the rule of law. How do these attributes shape and alter our understanding of good governance? Governance has also become a central instrument of public affairs. Does the theoretical study of governance practices call into question their legitimacy or further legitimize them? In order to promote accountability in politics, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives and women's groups must be allowed to take part in the political debate. The focus on gender highlights specific discourses on political participation and representation among women, on women's rights, and on decentralization and local governance. As part of improved governance practices, issues of gender and equality must be accounted for within our legal framework and processes.

The actual meaning of governance can vary depending on the circumstances. Who sets the political agenda and what is the prevailing ideology? Governance is understood as a political concept per se, engaging participants to discuss different forms of state, regime and political control. In this main theme, the world conference becomes a forum for the discussion of global approaches and political experiences on issues of theory, gender and politics.

### Urban and Regional Politics and Policies

Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot

In countries north and south, governance issues at the regional, city and local levels are of fundamental concern. The optimism spawned by wholesale institutional reforms in the 1970s and 1980s has given way to pragmatism and a more differentiated approach.

This section is meant to consolidate a set of theoretical and empirical analyses of transformations in territorial governance. On a global level, it is vital that we understand the main changes that are expected, the alternatives proposed or implemented, and the consequences of the developments underway. New paradigms have emerged, and states throughout the world are under mounting pressure to respond to the changes taking place.

On the basis of in-depth research questions and original empirical work, we will explore the principal processes and agents of transformation acting on sub-national governance throughout the world. This should allow us to sketch a general portrait of the political and institutional mutations taking place as well as draw conclusions in terms of convergence and divergence based on varying levels of socio-economic and political pressure.

### Political Attitudes and Behaviour

Francisco J. Llera

The theme will focus more sharply on political trust. Political trust hangs on public perceptions of the accountability and credibility – which are based on the performance of institutions and policy-makers within and outside of government – and is a key indicator of how citizens feel about their political system.

Trust, from this perspective, emerges as one of the most powerful building blocks of a legitimate and sustainable political system. Conversely, a variety of factors – poor performance among political actors, frustrated public expectations, the mishandling of conflict-of-interest regulations, lack of institutional transparency, and political inefficiency or corruption – can give rise to a culture of political distrust. Cross-national analyses and cases studies from a comparative perspective are therefore welcome.

IPSA members with a research interest in political attitudes and behaviour are encouraged to submit paper proposals for the 2014 IPSA World Congress in Montréal. Preference will be given to paper proposals on the topics cited above.



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# Montréal - A Summertime Cultural Adventure

With a population of about 1.7 million (or over 3.8 million if you include the greater metropolitan area), Montréal is the largest city in the province of Quebec and the third most populated city in Canada. With its French roots, British heritage and North American upbringing, Montréal offers Old World flair mixed with New World energy, 17<sup>th</sup>-century colonial architecture sharing the same skyline with sleek high-rises, plus an eclectic blend of cultural influences from all over the world. From historic Old Montréal to the trendy Plateau to family-friendly HoMa, charming Little Italy and a safe, always happening downtown core, there's lots to explore and lots of ways to get up close and personal with the locals, all within safe walking distance.

Most IPSA World Congress participants will arrive via Montréal-Trudeau International Airport (airport code YUL), the main Canadian airport east of the Great Lakes. Located only 30 minutes from downtown, the airport has one large terminal divided into four areas serving domestic and international carriers, and is easily accessed by taxi or public transportation via the 747 bus line or shuttles. A taxi costs approximately 40\$. The fare for the 747 bus line is \$9 for unlimited travel throughout STM bus and metro networks for a period of 24 consecutive hours. The route features nine downtown stops conveniently located near major hotels and takes approximately 25 to 30 minutes each way, depending on traffic.

The IPSA World Congress will be held at the *Palais des congrès de Montréal* (Convention Centre), which is the ideal Montréal venue for hosting thoroughly successful conventions or other events. Located downtown and only 30 minutes from the international airport, it is the hub linking the city's business district, international district, Old Montréal, Quartier des spectacles and Chinatown. You will find over 15,000 hotel rooms within walking distance, nearly 4,500 of which are con-

nected to the *Palais des congrès de Montréal* (Convention Centre) via Montréal's underground city.

In May 2007, The Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity designated Montréal a "UNESCO City of Design" within the Creative Cities Network. Montréal thus became the first North American city to become part of UNESCO's City of Design network after Buenos Aires (August 2005) and Berlin (November 2005), joining other cities recognized by UNESCO for excellence in literature, music, gastronomy, cinema, folk art and digital art. In giving out this award, UNESCO acknowledged the effort and the momentum of both private and public sectors, the citizens of Montréal and the city's potential for economic and social development in the field of design.

Among the many museums in Montréal, one of the most popular is the Museum of Fine Arts which houses seven permanent exhibitions and features works by the likes of Rodin, Matisse, Picasso, Dalí, Renoir and Monet. *Pointe-à-Callière*, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, is a national historic site rising above the actual remains of the city's birthplace. It takes visitors on an authentic archaeological tour

from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when Natives camped on the site, right up to the present. They'll see Native artefacts, the city's first Catholic cemetery, its first marketplace, and lots more.

A masterpiece of Gothic Revival architecture, Notre-Dame Basilica was built between 1824 and 1829. The magnificent interior in wood and the boldly modern design of the *Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur* Chapel, captivate hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. Paintings, sculptures and stained-glass windows illustrate biblical passages as well as 350 years of parish history. In the evening a sound and light



Notre-Dame Basilica

© Pierre-Alexandre Gameau



International des Feux Loto-Québec –  
Montréal International Fireworks  
Competition

© Touris





show presents the founding of Montréal and the Notre-Dame Basilica.

No matter the season, time or weather, Montréalers flock to festivals like moths to a flame. Relaxed, safe and convivial, it's just a plain old good time where masses of people of all backgrounds and origins come together to create, experience and share Montréal's truly unique festival vibe. Sure, the downtown core may be closed off to traffic and flooded with people—it's just proof of how serious Montrealers are about having fun. Some festivals will be held at the same time as the Congress.

*Montréal complètement cirque* features shows large and small, from in-theatre performances to big-top spectacles, with breathtaking performances from more than 100 circus artists from Belgium, Germany, Spain, Canada and Wales. Just for Laughs, the largest comedy festival in the world

event of its kind, pyrotechnicians from nine countries display their daring talent to compete for the world's most coveted honours: gold, silver and bronze Jupiter awards.

One of the things that make Montréal such a breath of fresh air is the abundance of green space. With everything from vast



Mount Royal Park

© Les amis de la montagne / S. Montagné, 2008



Just For Laughs Festival at Place des festivals

© Just For Laughs Festival



Old Montréal and Old Port of Montréal

© Tourisme Montréal

also learning about it and participating in its conservation is evident in many of the city's most prominent green spaces. Of Montréal's seventeen large parks—covering an area of nearly 2,000 hectares—almost half are designated nature parks, a special distinction that includes commitments to environmental conservation, architectural heritage, and the preservation of diverse plant and animal life. While many of Montréal's parks are well known, some of its smaller gems are hidden in areas known only to locals. Find the city's more inconspicuous green spaces—like the garden of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul—using the *DistrictMontréal* app. The Old Port is the perfect place for dining, people watching, relaxing, shopping, and enjoying sunny days at the Clock Tower Beach. Paddleboats, quadricycles, and a guided historical tour help you see the city from a new perspective, while several cruises and excursions offer maritime

activities, at full speed or nice and easy with a gourmet meal. The area is also home to the Montréal Science Centre and the IMAX, where you can have fun learning more about the world.

A unique mix of green space, architecture and history, Parc Jean-Drapeau is our cherished four-season playground. A short metro, bus or bike ride from downtown, it encompasses two islands – *Île Sainte-Hélène* and *Île Notre-Dame* – and is Montréal's most visited park for good reason. Complete with a filtered-water beach, outdoor pools, museums, acres of flower gardens, an amusement park, walking and cycling trails, an outdoor art gallery, avant-garde architecture and a casino, *Parc Jean-Drapeau* is a veritable mecca for outdoor enthusiasts and fun-lovers of all ages. A summertime favourite is to zoom around the *Circuit Gilles-Villeneuve* track on a bike or rollerblades, pretending that you are as fast as the F1 Grand Prix race cars that take it over in June. The international jet set can often be found testing their luck at the nearby Montréal Casino. *La Ronde*

tickles the city into a laughing frenzy with galas, street art, theatre productions, and stand-up performances. Hosting some 1,700 artists from 19 countries as well as over 2 million festival-goers, Just For Laughs offers 1,600 performances, including 1,200 free outdoor shows. Finally, you will be able to enjoy the Montréal International Fireworks Competition, the International des Feux Loto-Québec presented by Telus. During the most prestigious

playing fields and nature parks to tiny hidden gardens and “green” alleys, locals and visitors alike can enjoy the bounty of nature without leaving the city. The brainchild of Frederick Law Olmsted (best known for designing New York City's Central Park), Mount Royal Park is undoubtedly the jewel of Montréal's city parks and a symbol of the city's dedication to green living. It's where Montrealers go to picnic and jog, take in the sunset or just sit and daydream. Located right in the heart of the city and covering more than 200 hectares, it offers an easy escape from the hustle and bustle below. A similar commitment to not only enjoying nature but





amusement park offers high-velocity thrills or family-friendly fun, while *Piknic Électronik* brings electronic music outdoors into a non-club context for all to enjoy on warm-weather Sundays. Brush up on your military history at the *Île Sainte-Hélène* fort, or simply admire the architectural marvels of the Biosphere and Habitat 67.

As the city with the largest number of restaurants per capita in North America, chances are that you're going to find just the region or type of food you crave in Montréal – and it's going to be delicious! Local chefs really take the cake when it



Casino de Montréal

© Casino de Montréal

main ingredient in a unique cuisine that deftly mixes invention with tradition. The result? An inspired blend of local influences, daring world flavours and European heritage. What's more, Montréal chefs work hand in hand with local purveyors and can often be found exploring the public markets for the inspiration and base of their next great creation. And if you don't catch them at the market, chances are you'll find them chatting up the patrons at their restaurant; Montréal's culinary scene is also appetizingly accessible!

comes to imagination. Not only do they showcase fresh, seasonal local produce, they liberally season their dishes with the same creativity that is indelibly Montréal: innovation, style and originality. Ingenuity is the

Whether you are visiting Canada for the 2014 IPSA World Congress or whether you intend to stay a few days to explore the city and its surroundings, Montréal is a city rich in history, with spectacular architecture and a culinary reputation celebrated the world over. We hope you will take full advantage of all that Montréal and Canada have to offer.

Biosphère, Environment Museum



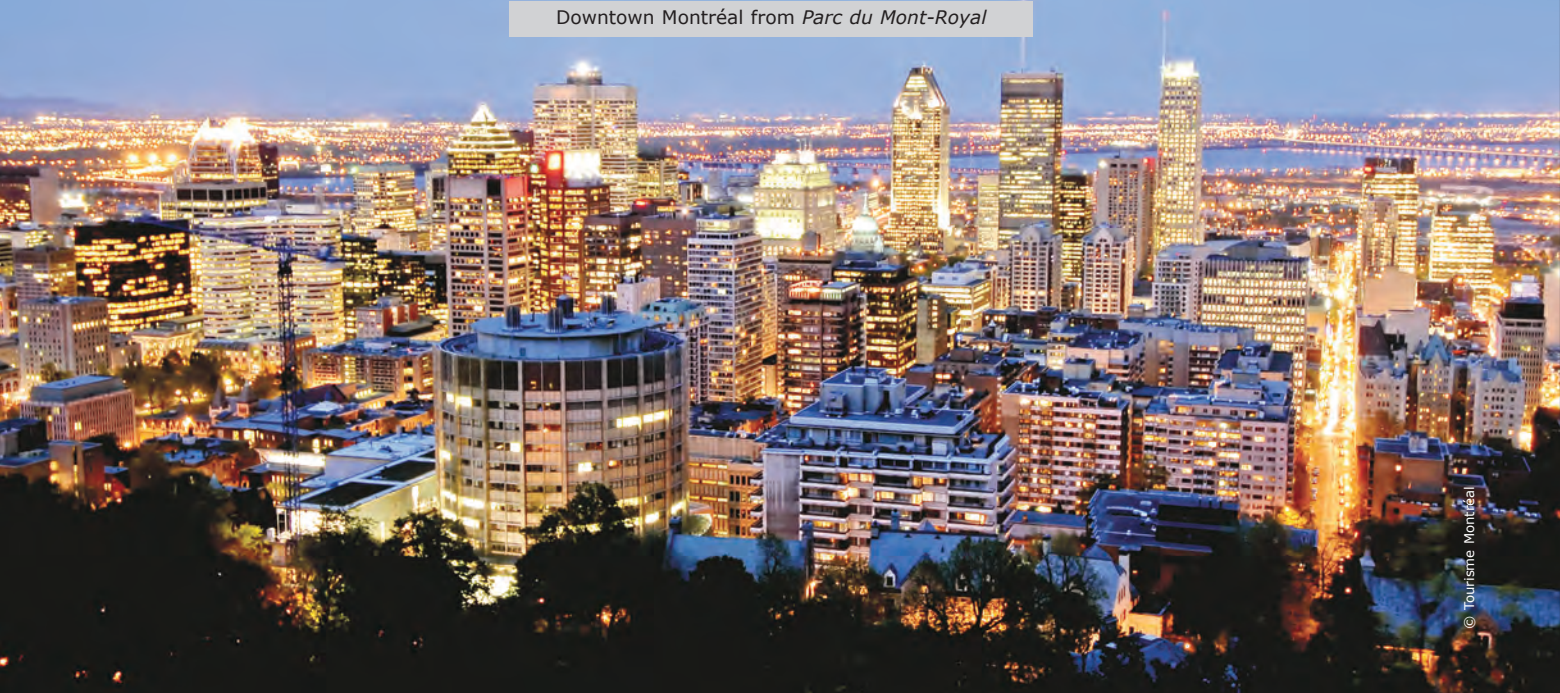
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Terrace on Saint-Denis Street



© Tourisme Montréal - Stéphan Poulin

Downtown Montréal from Parc du Mont-Royal



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## Practical Information for Travelling to Canada

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 Canadian diplomatic or consulate 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 Canadian authorities. However, these requirements are subject to change at any time. It is the traveler's responsibility to check with the Embassy of Canada and its consulates, for up-to-date information.

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

If you are travelling from one of the following countries (Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,

Monaco, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, St. Helena, St. Kitts and Nevis, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States of America): you must present a valid passport, which will allow you to remain in Canada for a maximum period of 90 days.

If you come from another country, you should apply for a visa from the Canadian Consulate in your place of residence, subject to criteria established by the Canadian authorities. You will also require a valid passport. You may be required to specify the reason for your application for entrance in Canada. Furthermore, if considered appropriate, the Canadian authorities may require a document showing the establishment of accommodation in Canada, a letter of invitation, proof of employment, or a proposed itinerary. In addition, they may also require you to show that you are in possession of sufficient funds for maintenance during your stay in Canada.

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

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

Montréal - Pierre-Elliott Trudeau International Airport





# Transportation, Venue and Accommodation

## Getting around Montréal

Public transport is a great way to see the city. Affordable and reliable, the metro can be accessed via the city's Underground Pedestrian Network: two of the four main lines connect downtown to major



Métro de Montréal

tourism sites as well as to numerous bus stops and train stations.

Metro operating hours are Monday to Friday and Sunday from 5:30 AM to 12:30 AM, and Saturday from 5:30 AM to 1 AM. The average wait time between trains is eight (8) minutes and three (3) minutes during rush hour.

For more information about public transportation in Montréal, please visit [www.stm.info](http://www.stm.info).

BIXI is cycling as a real means of urban transportation. Available since 2009, BIXI is one of the best ways to enjoy nature, be active, and visit the landmarks in Montréal without any hassles and at a low cost. The system is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and three seasons a year, from May to November.

Bixi rental bike



© Société de vélo en libre service

If you prefer getting around by taxi, it's easy to flag one down on the street. You'll also find them at one of the city's many taxi stands or in front of most major hotels.

## Congress Venue

The 23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress of Political Science will be held at the *Palais des Congrès de Montréal* (Convention Centre), located in the Old Montréal borough.

## Congress Accommodation

IPSA has negotiated special prices for delegates at various hotels in Montréal, with a variety of room rates for all budgets. While some hotels are closer to the Palais des Congrès, most are located downtown, 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). A complete list of hotels and rates will be available on the event website in the fall of 2013.

Palais des congrès de Montréal (Convention Centre)



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# IPSA AWARD WINNERS

## KARL DEUTSCH AWARD

- 2012 **Alfred Stepan**  
 2009 **Giovanni Sartori**  
 2006 **Charles Tilly**  
 2003 **Juan Linz**  
 2000 **Jean Laponce**  
 1997 **Gabriel Almond**



## PRIZE OF THE FOUNDATION MATTEI DOGAN

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

- 2012 **Klaus von Beyme**  
 2009 **Philippe Schmitter**  
 2006 **Guillermo O'Donnell**



## STEIN ROKKAN AWARD

- 2012 **Akhmetkarimov, Bulat** (Johns Hopkins University, États-Unis)  
**Phiri, Madalitso Zililo** (University of Cape Town, Afrique du Sud)  
**Nasir, Muhammad Ali** (University of Karachi, Pakistan)  
 2009 **Fernando Boidi, Maria** (Vanderbilt University, États-Unis)  
**Gorbak, Erika** (Harvard University, États-Unis)  
**Santana, Luciana** (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brésil)  
 2006 **Ferreira Do Vale, Helder** (Universidad de Barcelona, Espagne)  
**Engstrom, Par** (Mansfield College, Royaume-Uni)  
**Rozanova, Julia** (University of Alberta, Canada)  
 2003 **Jacobs, Sean** (Afrique du Sud)  
**Lutz, Georg** (Suisse)  
**Grant, Andrew** (Canada)  
 2000 **Hui, Tin-bor V.** (Hong Kong)



## FRANCESCO KJELLBERG AWARD

for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars

- 2009 **Rafael Pinero et Mauricio Morales**  
 Article : Financiamiento Público de Campañas:  
 Cómo los subsidios por votos estimulan el gasto  
 electoral  
 2000 **Charles Gomes, IUPERJ (Brésil)**  
 Article : L'effet de la culture juridique sur la politique d'immigration  
 en France et aux États-Unis



## WILMA RULE AWARD: IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics

- 2012 **Amanda Gouws**  
 Article : Multiculturalism in South Africa: Dislodging  
 the Binary between Universal Human Rights and  
 Culture/Tradition  
 2009 **Anne Marie Holli et Milja Saari**  
 Article : 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)**  
 Article : Gender Parity and the Political Representation of Women  
 in France  
**Marian Sawyer, Australian National University (Australie)**  
 Article : Representation of Women: Questions of Accountability



## GLOBAL SOUTH AWARD

- 2009 **Yogendra Yadav**



## MEISEL-LAPONCE AWARD

- 2011 **Jørgen Møller et 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

- 2012 **Roman David**  
 2009 **Jennifer Gandhi**  
 2006 **James L. Gibson**  
 2003 **Gerardo L. Munck et Jay Verkuilen**



## RC01 BEST C&M WORKING PAPER AWARD

- 2011 **David Kuehn** (University of Heidelberg) et  
**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

- 2013 **David Vogel**  
*The Politics of Precaution: Regulating Health, Safety,  
 and Environmental Risks in Europe and the United States*  
 (Princeton University Press, 2012)  
 2012 **Alan M. Jacobs**  
*Governing for the Long Term: Democracy and the Politics of  
 Investment* (Cambridge University Press, 2011)  
 2011 **Jonathan G.S. Koppell**  
*World Rule: Accountability, Legitimacy, and the Design of Global  
 Governance* (University of Chicago Press, 2010)  
 2010 **William Ascher**  
*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

- 2012 **Bert Rockman et Graham Wilson**  
 2011 **B. Guy Peters**  
 2010 **Nicole de Montrieux**  
 2009 **Colin Campbell**





# Registration

## IPSA Membership

All participants at the World Congress of Political Science must be 2014 individual IPSA members to register for the World Congress. You may become a member and register at the same time using your IPSA account. IPSA membership is not necessary to submit a panel or paper proposal.

Note that all congress participants (paper presenters, convenors, chairs, attendees) and visitors must register online.

## Important Dates

September 6, 2013: Registration for the congress opens.

March 11, 2014: Deadline to register at the reduced fee.

March 11, 2014: Deadline to register in order to be included in the printed program. Participants who register after March 11, will not be listed in the printed program.

April 15, 2014: Deadline to register in order to remain as a participant in the online program. Participants who have not registered by this deadline will be withdrawn from the program.

## Registration Fees (all fees are in US\$)

All participants at the World Congress of Political Science must be 2014 IPSA members (individual) to register for the World Congress. IPSA does not offer non-member registration fees, or one day registration fees. Participants may register in the categories listed below.

### Valid from September 6, 2013 to March 11, 2014:

Registration Category	Registration Fee (US\$)
<b>IPSA Member</b> (valid in 2014)	\$260
<b>Non IPSA Member</b>	\$260 + \$160 (2 year-IPSA membership fee)
<b>Student* - must be 30 years old or under</b>	
<b>IPSA Member</b> (valid in 2014)	\$75
<b>Non IPSA Member</b>	\$75 + \$50 (IPSA student 1 year-membership fee)
	\$75 + \$80 (IPSA student 2 year-membership fee)
<b>* Requires proof of student status at the time of registration.</b>	
<b>Please note that no exceptions will be made for students over 30 years old.</b>	

Registration fees must be paid for online by midnight, EST, March 11, 2014 to be eligible for the above rates or postmarked by March 2, 2014, if paying by check/money order.

### Valid from March 12, 2014 to July 24, 2014:

Registration Category	Registration Fee (US\$)
<b>IPSA Member</b> (valid in 2014)	\$310
<b>Non IPSA Member</b>	\$310 + \$160 (2 year-IPSA membership fee)
<b>Student* - must be 30 years old or under</b>	
<b>IPSA Member</b> (valid in 2014)	\$100
<b>Non IPSA Member</b>	\$100 + \$50 (IPSA student 1 year-membership fee)
	\$100 + \$80 (IPSA student 2 year-membership fee)
<b>* Requires proof of student status at the time of registration.</b>	
<b>Please note that no exceptions will be made for students over 30 years old.</b>	



**Accompanying Person**

Paid participants may purchase an accompanying person badge for family members and spouses onsite in Montréal.

**Refund Policy**

All cancellations must be sent in writing to the IPSA Secretariat at [montreal2014@ipsa.org](mailto:montreal2014@ipsa.org). Registrations cancelled before March 11, 2014 will be refunded 50% of the registration fee paid; cancellations received as of March 12, 2014 and no-shows will not be refunded. If mailed, the 50% refund will apply to notifications post-marked by March 2, 2014.

Please note: membership fees are non-refundable. New and renewed membership will continue to be valid even if registration to the World Congress is cancelled. If you cannot attend the World Congress, please send your cancellation notice as soon as possible, to allow your panel to find a replacement in time.

**Substitution Policy**

Those people registered and later unable to attend the World Congress may use the fees already paid to send someone in their place. Written notification must be sent to the IPSA Secretariat at [montreal2014@ipsa.org](mailto:montreal2014@ipsa.org) by March 2, 2014. Substitutes must be in the same registration category or additional fees may apply.

**Payment**

Registration fees may be paid for by credit card (preferred), cheque or money order (in US\$ 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 send a cheque in US dollars to:

World Congress 2014-Registration  
IPSA  
1590 Docteur-Penfield Avenue  
Bureau 331  
Montréal, QC H3G 1C5  
Canada

We recommend you use registered or certified mail in this case. IPSA is not responsible for payment lost or delayed in the mail.





## Canadian Political Science Association A century-old association, with a youthful bent



### Alain NOËL

President  
Canadian Political Science  
Association



In 2012, the Canadian Political Science Association marked its one hundredth anniversary. Founded in Boston in 1912, at a meeting of American learned societies, the association set out to support the study of “governmental, economic and social problems” from a Canadian perspective, and included among its ranks specialists from a variety of disciplines in the social sciences. The association’s first president was indeed an economist, Adam Shortt of Queen’s University, one of the pioneers of the study of economics in Canada.

This link with economics endured, reflecting the importance of the Canadian tradition of political economy, but also the relative weakness of political science in the country. At the University of Toronto, for instance, home to the largest number of political scientists in the country, political scientists and economists shared the same department of political economy. The situation was much the same at McGill University, where the economics and political science department included one Stephen Leacock. Few know that the internationally acclaimed humorist and essayist was also the author of the first political science manual published in Canada, titled *Elements of Political Science* (1906). Up to 1950, there were no more than thirty political scientists in all of Canada’s universities combined. Yet the discipline had begun its emergence, with the publication of noteworthy works by the likes of R. McGregor Dawson, J. A. Corry and A. Brady.

Political science’s cohabitation with economics extended from the association’s inception in 1912 until 1967. During the early years – marked by the First World War – the fledgling association was largely a shell. From 1914 to 1929 and from 1930 to 1934, it had no president and was scarcely active. Starting in 1935, however, the association became more professionalized and institutionalized, publishing its own journal, the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, which featured over the years seminal studies of Canadian society by such authors as Léon Dion, Gad Horowitz, Pauline Jewett, John Porter, Donald Rowat and Pierre Elliott Trudeau. In Canada, noted the association’s president in the first issue of the journal, collaboration between economists

and political scientists was bound to happen, as our federal constitution tended to turn all economic problems into political issues. Even then, it seems, the constitution was a hot-button topic for Canadian scholars!

In 1967, the two disciplines parted ways to form two separate associations, each with its own academic journal. This development was all but inevitable since, with the rapid expansion of the Canadian university network in the sixties, the number of scholars in the social sciences had exploded. Meanwhile, political science was changing, along with the rise of behaviourism in the United States. In Canada, this “revolution” within the discipline had a direct impact, since many of the new professors recruited by Canadian universities came from the U.S. For political scientists, this was a time of lively debates on theory and methodology, a time when a national political science specific to Canada was slowly being forged.

In Quebec, meanwhile, the same period was one of rapid growth for the social sciences, also spurred by the national political context. Almost non-existent up to then, Quebec political science developed in the 1950s, with the creation of new departments at the Université Laval in 1954 and at the Université de Montréal in 1958. Closer to the traditions prevailing in Europe, where several of the new professors were trained, Quebec political science had its own debates – not least an ongoing concern with the national question, which remained a vector for political conflict throughout the period.

Like their fellow citizens within the Canadian federation, Quebec political scientists gradually assumed their place within Canadian institutions, including the Canadian Political Science Association, while developing their own national institutions, with the creation of the Société québécoise de science politique in 1979 and the publication of a journal, now titled *Politique et sociétés*.

In 1951, Georges-Henri Lévesque, a sociologist and the founder of Laval’s École des sciences sociales, became the first francophone president of the Canadian Political Science Association. He was followed in 1964 by Jean-Charles Falardeau, also a Laval sociologist, and then in 1972 by Jean Laponce, a political scientist at the University of British Columbia.

During the 1970s and 1980s, women also began to assert their rightful place in Canadian political science, helping to renew the discipline’s themes, theories and approaches. In 1959, University of Saskatchewan economist Mabel Timlin had been the first female president of the Canadian Political Science Association. It was not until 1983, however, that the association named its second female president – and the first female political scientist to hold the position – with the election of Caroline Andrew of the University of Ottawa. From that point onward, the association underwent many changes, to become more representative of the different components of Canadian society. In 2012, out of a total membership of





1,291, women accounted for 436 of the association's members, compared to 855 men. Over time, the discipline and the association continued to integrate other facets of Canadian diversity. In 1986, Indian-born O. P. Dwivedi became the association's first president with origins that were neither North American nor European. In 1992, V. Seymour Wilson became the first non-white person to hold the position. An emerging generation of aboriginal political scientists, among them Gerald Taiaiake Alfred of the University of Victoria and Kiera Ladner of the University of Manitoba, also brought a new and often scathing perspective to bear on Canadian political life. As it gets set to mark its 100th anniversary, the Canadian Political Science Association, perhaps more than ever, remains a young association in transformation.

Representative of the discipline, the association draws scholars from all fields of contemporary political science and from every conceivable theoretical or methodological persuasion. But Canadian politics still holds a pre-eminent place. The country's unique political and social development has indeed provided fertile grounds for Canadian researchers – and many of those making their mark on the international stage have drawn insights from Canada's situation, to make important contributions on questions

related to federalism, politics in multinational societies, identity politics, and multiculturalism.

Drawn to issues critical to the political life of their own country, Canadian political scientists naturally vacillate between a desire to be topical and socially useful in their own time – even if this means debating primarily among themselves – and the desire to frame their work within leading international currents, possibly at the cost of losing touch with issues closer to home. A 2008 book titled *The Comparative Turn in Canadian Political Science* argued resolutely in favour of the latter option, insisting on the importance of making a Canadian contribution to the world's leading political science networks. The contributions of Canadian political scientists, however, may well be all the more significant when they focus on their own debates, those of a multinational society wrestling with multiple identities. In the end, it may not be necessary to choose between national relevance and international scope.



### CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND THE SCHOLARSHIP OF ENGAGEMENT

*Partnerships Transforming Conflict*

Edited by  
Cheryl Lynn Duckworth and Consuelo Doria Kelley

## Conflict Resolution and the Scholarship of Engagement

Edited by Cheryl Lynn Duckworth and Consuelo Doria Kelley



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ISBN 9781443849784 · Paperback · 230pp · £29.99 · \$49.99

"... In their groundbreaking work, [the editors] build the connection between conflict resolution theory and practice and the scholarship of engagement ... By exploring the relationships between the discipline and practices of conflict resolution and the principles and practices of engagement, these scholars employ a focus that strengthens both fields. Even more important than its bolstering of scholarship, this approach offers communities the benefits of enhanced participation in the problem-solving

process. Kudos to the scholars for their pioneering efforts."

—Lorilee R. Sandmann, PhD  
University of Georgia

**Cheryl Lynn Duckworth** is a Professor of Conflict Resolution at Nova Southeastern University.

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Cambridge Scholars Publishing



# The Société québécoise de science politique

## Catherine CÔTÉ

President  
Société québécoise de science  
politique



The predecessor of the Société québécoise de science politique (SQSP), the Société Canadienne de science politique (SCSP) was created in November 1963. At the time, the fledgling entity had wanted to establish a true scientific society that would draw political scientists from Quebec and Canada and appeal to all specialists who recognized Quebec society's francophone character. During the 1970s, the SCSP was certainly not immune to debates raging in Quebec society leading up to the referendum on so-called sovereignty-association with the rest of Canada. Without taking a position on the question, SCSP administrators still believed the time had come to put the specificity of Quebec society front and center. At the SCSP general assembly in May 1979, an amendment was adopted to change the SCSP name to the Société québécoise de science politique (SQSP). The association has grown steadily ever since, and growing interest in its annual congress and magazine speaks to the dynamism of its members.

The Société québécoise de science politique drafts, publishes and distributes scientific works. It publishes the magazine *Politique et Sociétés* (3 issues per year) and also serves as co-editor of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science*. The Société defends the interests of its membership and contributes to debates of concern to political scientists within Canada and beyond, as evidenced by its involvement in the activities of several scientific and non-profit organizations. The SQSP works in concert with various associations, including the Canadian Political Science Association and the International Political Science Association. An SQSP representative sits on the IPSA executive committee.

In 2005, with the continued goal of promoting research and teaching in political science among French-language academics, the SQSP played an active part in establishing the Réseau des associations francophones de science politique (Network of French-language political science associations). At the outset, the network

included four associations: the Association belge de science politique, communauté francophone (ABSP-CF); the Association française de science politique (AFSP); the Association suisse de science politique (ASSP); and the Société québécoise de science politique. In 2012, the network welcomed its newest member, the Association luxembourgeoise de science politique (ALSP). Since its creation, the network has held five international forums (2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013), and in the near future it intends to continue its membership drive, particularly in the countries of the Maghreb.

Today, the SQSP is a mature learned society with a national and international reach. With over 400 members worldwide, it stages a variety of activities that make it a vector for the development and growth of political science in Quebec and French-speaking Canada. The SQSP has a mandate to foster networks of exchange among political scientists. In this regard, it organizes or helps to coordinate congresses, conferences and symposia in all sub-disciplines of political science: international relations, comparative politics, public administration, political sociology, political thought, and political theory. In addition to its own annual congress, the SQSP contributes financially to the Colloque de la recherche étudiante en science politique (CRESP), a bi-yearly event for young researchers completing graduate studies in political science.

Proud of its accomplishments and determined to remain at the heart of the discipline, the SQSP will take advantage of its 2014 annual congress to look at the role of political science in understanding the leading issues of our time. Does political science have a role to play in civil society? Can political scientists contribute to a better understanding of current phenomena? What type of analyses can political scientists carry out to promote new forms of political participation? Can political scientists offer potential solutions to problems related to governance? What is the role of political scientists in the public sphere? These are just a few of the questions for both fundamental and applied research to explore – questions that go to the core of how political scientists view their discipline. Academics in all the discipline's fields – from comparative analyses of new forms of participation and governance to the study of *realpolitik*, political behaviour and political ideology – are therefore invited to further explore the role of political science in our societies during this congress. Hosted by the Université de Sherbrooke, this event runs from May 21 to 23, 2014.





# IPSA Participation...

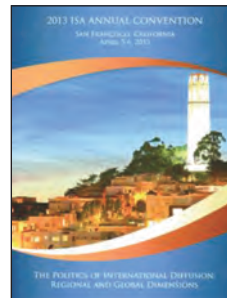
## IPSA well represented at the annual Congress held by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences



Last June, IPSA attended the 82<sup>nd</sup> edition of the annual Congress organized by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences. Held in Victoria, the event gave the IPSA delegation a chance to promote the IPSA World Congress scheduled to take place in Montréal in 2014.

The delegation from the local organizing committee chaired by Stéphane Paquin saw first-hand that excitement about IPSA's upcoming World Congress is running high among Canadian political scientists. The booth run by LOC representatives also made it possible to forge ties with academics working in other disciplines. In this regard, the delegation expressed confidence that sociologists, historians and economists would be among those taking part in the Montréal World Congress in 2014.

## IPSA at the 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA)



IPSA was present at the International Studies Association's 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention, which was held in San Francisco (USA) from April 3 to 6, 2013.

IPSA presented a panel titled "In Quest of Diffusion Patterns: Emerging Market Democracies and Social Democracies," with Lourdes Sola and Laurence Whitehead serving as panel chairs.

The secretariat also dispatched Membership Services and External Relations Manager, Mathieu St-Laurent, to the event. Mr. St-Laurent manned a booth and met the participants as well as ISA representatives and exhibitors. His objective was to promote IPSA membership and events (including the upcoming Montréal World Congress) with participants, establish contact with exhibitors, and strengthen relations with ISA by exploring opportunities for collaboration.

## IPSA was at the 81<sup>st</sup> ACFAS Annual Congress



IPSA attended the 81<sup>st</sup> ACFAS (Association francophone pour le Savoir) Congress held at Université Laval in Québec City from May 6 to May 10 under the theme "*Savoirs sans frontières* (Knowledge without borders)."

The event drew more than 4,000 delegates (primarily graduates students and professors from French-speaking countries) from all over the world and from a broad spectrum of disciplines. The IPSA secretariat also dispatched Financing and Communications Manager Sarah Veilleux-Poulin to the event. Ms. Veilleux-Poulin met with political science students, professors and editors, and she seized the opportunity to promote the ISSC World Social Science Forum (which takes place in Montréal in October 2013) and the next IPSA World Congress slated for July 2014. IPSA received a warm welcome from the organizing committee, and its presence served to strengthen existing ties with ACFAS and its other sponsors and partners.

# The Electoral Integrity Project

## When do elections fail?

**Pippa NORRIS, Richard W. FRANK  
and Ferran MARTINEZ I COMA**

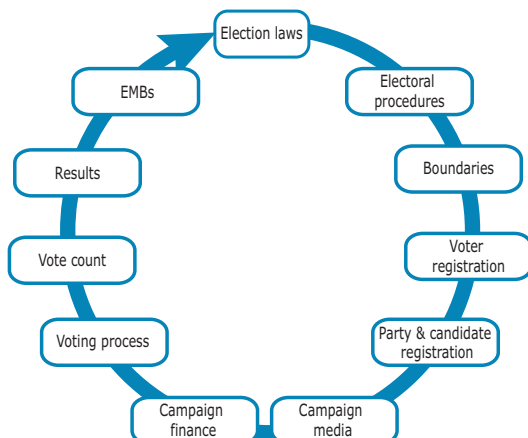
In recent years, far too many elections have ended with the major protagonists at loggerheads, parties bitterly disputing the results, and conflict spilling over onto the streets. Cries of fraud are common, especially among losers in tight winner-take-all presidential races.

When questions about the legitimacy arise, is there reliable evidence that contests fail to meet international standards? Or are these challenges simply sour grape attempts to undermine the rightful winners?

To provide a more systematic, credible, reliable and legitimate source of independent evidence, in early-2013 the Electoral Integrity Project launched a new pilot study seeking to provide an authoritative assessment of the quality of national elections held around the world. The Electoral Integrity Project is developed by a team of scholars at the University of Sydney and Harvard University, led by Professor Pippa Norris, collaborating with the International Political Science Association, RC23 IPSA-ECP on Elections, Citizens and Parties, and many partner organizations in the international community.

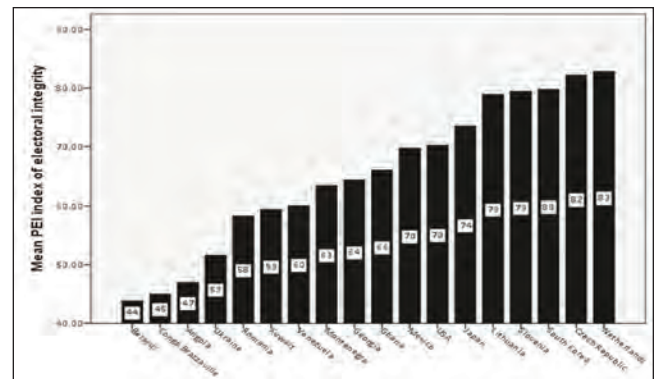
For the pilot study on electoral integrity, conducted in April-May 2013, the project focused upon twenty independent nation-states around the world which had held national presidential or parliamentary elections during the prior six months, (i.e. the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012).

For each country, the project identified around forty election experts, defined as a political scientist (or other social scientist in a related discipline) who had demonstrated knowledge of the electoral process in a particular country. The selection sought a roughly 50:50 balance between international and domestic experts, the latter defined by location or citizenship. Experts were asked to complete an online survey. In total, 226 completed responses were received in the pilot study, representing just under one third of the experts that the project contacted (30%).



The idea of electoral integrity is defined by the project to refer to agreed international conventions and global norms, applying universally to all countries worldwide through the election cycle, including during the pre-election period, the campaign, on polling day, and its aftermath. The concept is seen as having eleven sub-dimensions in a sequential cycle.

The survey results are discussed in detail elsewhere but for a quick snapshot, here are the overall rankings in the countries under comparison.



Source: Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank. 2013. *The Expert Survey of Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, Pilot Study April 2013*: [www.electoralintegrityproject.com](http://www.electoralintegrityproject.com)

Overall the Netherlands, the Czech Republic and South Korea came top of the rankings, all countries with recent elections regarded as by observers and media commentators as without major flaws. By contrast, Belarus, the Republic of Congo, Angola, and Ukraine are all seen as performing poorly in elections, an assessment also consistent with observer reports.

Interestingly, the United States ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in the countries under comparison, similar to Mexico and slightly below several newer democracies. Thus one finding emerging from the pilot study is that greater experience of democratic elections in any society was not necessarily an accurate predictor of the perceived quality of contemporary elections.

Thus overall the PEI index and the more fine-grained subdimensional scores help to highlight particular problems in each country which experts suggest deserve special attention. Where flaws are identified, the next steps in the research are to establish their precise causes, their consequences, and what can be learnt from best practice to remedy the situation in the next contest.

After the results of the pilot study are digested, the survey will be rolled out worldwide. You would be welcome to add your name to our list of experts, via the website, to help in completing the survey after the next election in your country or your country of expertise.

The new project will also be discussed with other research papers at a one-day pre-IPSA workshop, organized with RC23 and with Making Electoral Democracy Work, held prior to the World Congress in Montréal, 18 July 2014.



# THANK YOU!

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

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

**Global South Solidarity Fund**

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**Global South Award**

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# National Association News



## Political Science in Brazil: Recent Developments

**Leonardo AVRITZER**

President, Brazilian Political Science Association (ABCP)

**Carlos R. S. MILANI**

Executive-Secretary, Brazilian Political Science Association (ABCP)

Brazilian political science comprises an integrated field of research and graduate programs. Its foundations date back to the sixties and were an outgrowth of scientific research in the fields of political economy (Belo Horizonte), sociology (Sao Paulo), domestic politics (Rio de Janeiro), law and social sciences (Porto Alegre). By the 1970s, the discipline emerged as a research field at the University of Brasilia, where the Department of Political Science and International Relations created an undergraduate program in international relations in 1974. In the 1980s and 1990s, political science scholarship in Brazil remained concentrated in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Nowadays, various federal states offer high-level graduate programs in political science. According to the Ministry of Education, there were 26 programs nation-wide in 2010, with 58% in the south-east, 15% in the south, 12% in the center-west, 12% in the north-east, and 4% in the north.

In recent years, public and federal universities have begun to offer undergraduate courses in political science, thus marking an innovation: Where political science was previously taught as part of undergraduate programs in the social sciences, the latest trend has seen public universities establish specific programs in political science, public policy and public management. In the future, the discipline's principal challenges lie in expanding its nation-wide coverage, developing an international dimension, and ensuring a greater consistency in regards to the number of candidates enrolled in graduate studies (masters and PhD).

Within the historical context outlined above, the Brazilian Political Science Association (ABCP), since 1986, has encouraged academics, researchers, professionals and students of political science and related fields to produce and disseminate knowledge, publications and projects. ABCP works in partnership with research institutes, foundations and development agencies, as well as universities and other public and private organizations interested in taking part in academic or professional exchanges. One of its chief goals, at present, is to establish and renew institutional relations with other political science associations in Latin America and beyond. The following thematic areas are currently covered: Brazilian political thought; democracy and political culture; foreign policy analysis;

gender and politics; international politics; politics and economy; political institutions; politics, law and the judiciary; political representation and elections; political participation; political theory; public opinion and political communications; state and public policy; and teaching and research in political science.

At the most recent ABCP congress in 2012, thematic coordinators received 963 paper proposals, some 502 of which were approved. Among the proposals received, some 224 concerned public policy, and 184 were on the theme of international relations. All told, 16.5% were from Sao Paulo, 12.2% from Rio de Janeiro, 10.7% from Rio Grande do Sul, 7.8% from Brasilia, and 7.8% from Minas Gerais.

ABCP also edits an electronic journal dedicated to political science and international relations. Its main objective is to promote the exchange of ideas through the dissemination of high quality research produced in Brazil and abroad (*Brazilian Political Science Review*). To date, all articles have been in English. The leading project undertaken by ABCP's current directorate is titled "Memory of Brazilian Political Science." This project aims to go beyond the state of the literature on the history of political science in Brazil. Through a process of collaborative biographical, methodological and conceptual construction, we hope to better understand and disseminate information on how the field has emerged and developed. For more information, please go to: [www.cienciapolitica.org.br](http://www.cienciapolitica.org.br)

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+ 1 514 848 8745



## Tunisian Association of Political Studies (ATEP)

The Tunisian Association of Political Studies (ATEP) organizes a variety of scientific events:

1- Study days titled "ATEP Conferences." Scientific and political personalities are invited to discuss a theme usually related to political currents in Tunisia.

Initially, these conferences looked at new political actors in Tunisia after the events of January 2011, which brought permanent change to political life in Tunisia.

In November 2011, the ATEP held its second round of conferences to study the election of the Constituent Assembly in October 2011. These conferences were titled "Election of the Constituent Assembly: Political Readings." The event saw various participants present interpretations of the election results and their subsequent impact on political life.

ATEP conferences in March 2012 focused on the coalition government and the current political stakes. Since the Nahdha party majority was unable to form a national unity government, a coalition government called *troika* was formed with representatives of Nahdha, Ettakatol and the Congress for the Republic. Participants discussed the impact of this coalition government on the economy, foreign policy, civil liberties and constituent activity.

At the outset of the 2012-2013 term, the focus of the ATEP conferences shifted to Islamists and the democratic quest for power. Topics included the reasons behind the Islamist wave and the potential for Islamist parties to practice democratic governance in the countries of the Arab Spring and in Turkey.

In the fifth round of conferences, the fascinating and controversial theme of the "counter-revolution" was addressed, with various political actors invited to present viewpoints.

The sixth round of ATEP conferences took up the problematic issue of political violence in Tunisia. Researchers and politicians agreed that political violence represented the chief obstacle to democratic transition in Tunisia.

The next round of ATEP conferences is slated for October and November of 2013. Discussion themes will include "governance and transition" and "the street and the Arab Spring."

2 - ATEP conferences give professors and researchers a chance to debate various themes.

3 - In cooperation with the Faculty of Legal and Political Sciences of Tunis, the ATEP staged an international colloquium in May 2011 titled "Democratic Transition in Light of Compared Experiences."

4 - ATEP intends to publish summaries of these conferences while offering a section called "varia" so that researchers can publish articles on other themes of interest.

## Association belge francophone de science politique (ABSP)



Call for Papers

Sixth Triennial Congress of the Association belge francophone de science politique  
"Politics of Crisis, Crisis in Politics"  
April 10–11, 2014, Liège (Belgium)

### Theme of the congress:

We are in crisis... And the crisis is political, economic, budgetary, social, international, environmental, sanitary, financial and ministerial. In other words, our crisis is multilayered. For the past several years, the notion of crisis has topped the agenda in political circles and in the media. Fiercely contested in some quarters, the notion frames a great many debates, serving to lend meaning to and legitimize government action or decisions made by economic players. And while it sometimes manifests for brief albeit decisive and difficult periods, crisis also refers to changes that appear to be wholly structural; yet, these changes can have violent consequences for various social groups.

What is a crisis from the standpoint of political science? What are the politics of crisis? What are the specifics of a given crisis? The etymology of the word *crisis* refers back to the decisions that must be made during a given time period in order to resolve it. The apparent capacity to influence the course of events is otherwise at the heart of political legitimacy. For instance, how can an economic crisis lead to a political crisis, as evidenced by such phenomena as the rise of populism and the far right, electoral absenteeism, and new dynamics of participation.

On the occasion of the 6<sup>th</sup> ABSP Congress, it was important to offer an opportunity to take stock of our discipline, in particular how it analyzes "political crises" and the "crisis of politics" and the relationship between the two. During the plenary theme sessions, the objective will be to assess the advances made in recent research on these issues and to discuss new research agendas and inroads.

### Practical information

On October 1, 2013, the ABSP will launch a call for papers for presentation at a rich and varied series of thematic sessions. The association hereby invites all its international colleagues to forward their paper proposals by November 20, 2013.

Details are available on the ABSP website [www.sciencepolitique.be](http://www.sciencepolitique.be), and additional information is available through the ABSP secretariat ([absp@ulg.ac.be](mailto:absp@ulg.ac.be)).





## Political Studies Association (UK)

Special projects, internships and the new PSA UK blog

PSA UK has commissioned a new special projects fund with a total allowance of £10,000 for 2013-2014. Project submissions will be judged on whether they are of sufficient profile or interest that they will be likely to generate significant additional awareness (or impact) of UK political studies, nationally or internationally. The winning project(s) will be announced on the PSA UK website in December.

PSA UK has also launched an exciting joint initiative with the UK House of Commons Committee Office – a paid placement scheme for one of our much-valued graduate members. This scheme will provide a fantastic opportunity for a member who is studying for a PhD to gain some real-world experience of working in Westminster. The successful applicant will be placed either within a team of staff supporting a specific Select Committee or in the House of Commons Scrutiny Unit. The winning candidate will be announced on our website in September. Further information on this scheme can be found in the Graduate Network section of our website.

Finally, as announced in the last issue of *Participation*, PSA UK has recently revamped its website. We informed readers that one of the fresh features of the new PSA website was the PSA Blog. Since the launch of the site back in March we have had over 40 submissions, covering a wide range of topics, including: the rise of Ukip, rebellions in the British Parliament, Margaret Thatcher, political crisis in Portugal, EU input into Greek public policy reforms, and many more.

PSA UK welcomes contributions to the blog from academics, policymakers and researchers from the UK and abroad. If you are interested in writing a blog for us, please get in touch with our Managing Editor, Louise Thompson, at [blog@psa.ac.uk](mailto:blog@psa.ac.uk). Submissions should aim to increase our understanding of, and engagement with, political issues and should be suitable for a wide audience.

Read the latest blog now at [www.psa.ac.uk/political-insight/blog](http://www.psa.ac.uk/political-insight/blog)



## Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA)

May 27-29, 2014

2014 CPSA Annual Conference

Brock University

Programme Chair: Peter Graefe, McMaster University

Call for Presentation Deadline: 1 November 2013

### Congratulations to the 2013 Prize Winners!

#### CPSA Prize in International Relations

Frank P. Harvey (2012), *Explaining the Iraq War: Counterfactual Theory, Logic and Evidence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 349 p.

#### Vincent Lemieux Prize

Sponsored by Les Presses de l'Université Laval

Gabriel Eidelman - *Landlocked: Politics, Property, and the Toronto Waterfront, 1960-2000* (UofT).

#### John McMenemy Prize

Frank P. Harvey, "President Al Gore and the 2003 Iraq War: A Counterfactual Test of Conventional Wisdom", *Canadian Journal of Political Science* (2012) (45:1)

#### Donald Smiley Prize

William P. Cross, and André Blais, *Politics at the Centre: The Selection and Removal of Party Leaders in the Anglo Parliamentary Democracies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.

#### Jill Vickers Prize

Tracey Raney, *Leaving Parliament: Gender and Exit in the Ontario Legislature*

#### CPSA Conference Poster Prize

Cameron Anderson and Laura Stephenson from Western University, Political Discussion Networks and Political Activities in Canada

## Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei)

The executive board of the Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei) recently announced that its 2013 annual congress will be held in Taichung on November 16 and 17, 2013. The meeting will be hosted by the Graduate Institute of National Policy and Public Affairs at National Chung Hsing University. This annual congress is one of two major conferences hosted by Taiwan's political science community. The 2013 edition is expected to include a record number of panels and papers.

Last year, distinguished research fellow Yun-Han Chou of the Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, was elected Council of Academia Sinica. Mr. Chu, a member of the council for the Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei), is also a member of IPSA. His election was among the highlights of 2012 for Taiwan's political science community. Professor Chou is also president of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, a position he has held since June 2001.

Founded in 1932, the Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei) is among the deans of national academic associations. It is well-known domestically as the Chinese Political Science Association. CAPS joined IPSA as a collective member in 1989. Many of its members hold an individual membership with IPSA and play an active part in organizing panels, presenting papers and attending working committee meetings. CAPS (Taipei) also edits and publishes the *Chinese Political Science Review* (in Chinese), recognized by the National Science Council of Taiwan as one of the country's leading journals.







VALTIOTIETEELLINEN YHDISTYS  
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FINNISH POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

## Finnish Political Science Association

### Comparative Perspectives on Political Science and Gender

Helsinki, December 12–14, 2013

The current state of political science and gender studies will serve as the focus of the conference. Globalization and/or its effects on Nordic societies will serve as the background context for discussions. In addition to the recent economic crisis, increased migration and multiculturalism in Nordic societies and the attendant rise in support for populist parties present challenges and call for new insights on the part of political players and political science as a discipline.

The two main perspectives of the conference stem from IPSA research committees, with more specific issues outlined in workshops and roundtables. These issues include gender equality, political representation and gender, and Nordic challenges for linguistic, cultural and minorities in the age of globalization. Moreover, the shift to commercial values in higher education and novel educational policies will be addressed, specifically as it relates to its effect on political science.

The conference is presented in cooperation with the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the Nordic Political Science Association (NoPSA) and the Finnish Political Science Association (FPSA). Organizers welcome papers on political science and on gender and politics from Nordic or comparative perspectives, and papers on Nordic politics in general will also be accepted.

The deadline for paper proposals is September 30, 2013. Proposals related to political science as a discipline should be submitted to RC33 chair Erkki Berndtson ([erkki.berndtson@helsinki.fi](mailto:erkki.berndtson@helsinki.fi)). Proposals on gender and politics should be directed to the RC19 vice-chair Anne Maria Holli ([anne.holli@helsinki.fi](mailto:anne.holli@helsinki.fi)). General paper proposals on Nordic politics may be forwarded to the conference secretary ([fpsa-conference@helsinki.fi](mailto:fpsa-conference@helsinki.fi)).

For complete details, please visit the conference website <http://blogs.helsinki.fi/fpsaconference2013> or contact [fpsa-conference@helsinki.fi](mailto:fpsa-conference@helsinki.fi).



## Italian Political Science Association

RISP and IPS

The *Rivista Italiana di Scienza Politica* (RISP – *Italian Review of Political Science*) is the official and most prestigious journal published by the Italian Political Science Association (SISP). Established in 1971 by Giovanni Sartori, the journal is a major contributor to the development of political science in Italy. RISP publishes peer-reviewed research articles on any aspect of government, politics and policy and from any subfield of political science, including international relations, comparative politics, public administration, public policy and political theory. At the recommendation of current editor Luca Verzichelli (University of Siena), SISP has decided to publish articles solely in English starting in 2014. The association has appointed Fabio Franchino (University

of Milan) as editor and Amie Kreppel (University of Florida) as co-editor for the 2014–2018 term.

IPS (*Italian Political Science*, [www.italianpoliticalscience.eu](http://www.italianpoliticalscience.eu)) is the Italian professional journal. It is published online twice a year and is written in English in order to address the association's membership and a specialized international readership. It provides information on the country's political science community and endeavours to foster a sense of belonging among its members.

The journal was first published in 2007 thanks to the generous efforts of Professors Maurizio Cotta and Giliberto Capano, who served as its co-editors for the first five years. In January 2013, Professors Stefania Panebianco ([stefapnb@unict.it](mailto:stefapnb@unict.it)) and Francesco Zucchini ([francesco.zucchini@unimi.it](mailto:francesco.zucchini@unimi.it)) took over co-editors, and they have since worked to redefine the structure of the online journal with the new editorial board.

Topics covered by the online journal include research and teaching in political science, the political science community, the interaction between political science and other social sciences, the presence of political science in Italian and European university systems, and the role of political science vis-à-vis policy-makers. The journal also features book reviews, job postings and information on grants and international conferences. Thematic issues cover crucial topics in the discipline.

## Indian Political Science Association

### 55<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

The Indian Political Science Association (IPSA) will hold its 55<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference at the University of Madras, Chennai, from December 20 to 22, 2013. The event marks the platinum jubilee anniversary of IPSA's first conference, which was held in Banaras on December 1, 1938. The main theme of the conference is "Revisiting Political Theory and Political Systems: Oriental and Occidental".

#### Panels and sub-themes:

1. State of Political Science Studies
2. Political Thought and Theory in India: Lessons from the Past
3. The Future of the State in a Globalized World
4. Discourses on Gender
5. Politics of Democratic Decentralization in India
6. Politics of Violent and Non-Violent Movements
7. Politics and Democratic Governance in India
8. Politics of Non-State Activism
9. New World Order and India
10. Contours of Modern Political Economy
11. Political Systems and Democracy
12. Issues in Administrative Culture and Governance
13. Perspectives on State Politics in India
14. Emerging Nature of International Organizations
15. Contours of Global Politics
16. Government and Politics of Tamilnadu

**Call for Papers:** Abstracts of papers (indicating the author's panel/theme and full address) may be forwarded to [ipsa2013chennai@gmail.com](mailto:ipsa2013chennai@gmail.com) by no later than October 31, 2013. Abstracts must not exceed 300 words and must be delivered in MS Word format.

Full details are being made available on the official website: [www.ijps.net](http://www.ijps.net)





## Israel Political Science Association

### News Update for 2013

ISPSA's annual conference, titled "The State of 50+ Year-Old Democracies," was held at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem on May 2, 2013. More than 70 discussants and about 200 participants attended the event. There were 20 panels, with subjects ranging from electoral politics to political theory, and from international relations to public policy. The next annual conference is scheduled for May 2014. Details will be released through the "Politics" mailing list. Email [politicslistil@gmail.com](mailto:politicslistil@gmail.com) to register and receive updates and communicate with almost 1,000 Israeli peers.

ISPSA's main project for next year will see the association assemble a team to study the state of education in relation to democratic values in Israel. This has become a salient issue on the Israeli public agenda in recent years, yet political scientists and theorists have been largely absent from the public debate. It is hoped that the team will include prominent academic figures as well as former education ministry officials. Its aim is to present an official ISPSA stand on this important issue and to promote improved education on all issues related to democracy and democratic values in the Israeli education system.

In other news, ISPSA has co-sponsored a committee for Hebrew terminology in the field of political sciences, in tandem with The Academy of the Hebrew Language. The committee reviews common foreign terms used in the discipline and proposes translations into Hebrew.



## Lithuanian Political Science Association

### Electoral Conference

On May 31, the Lithuanian Political Science Association (LPSA) held its electoral conference. The event coincided with a renewed search for fresh perspectives and change. To increase its membership and promote the development of political science and interdisciplinary cooperation, LPSA has turned to Lithuania's emerging political scientists. Dr. Liutauras Gudžinskas was elected president of LPSA. He takes over from Jūratė Novagrockienė, a pioneer of political science in Lithuania and one of the founders of LPSA.

In 2012, Liutauras Gudžinskas defended his dissertation at Vilnius University's Institute of International Relations and Political Science. The dissertation was titled *Transformation of postcommunist states and their welfare regimes: comparative analysis of Baltic countries*. Mr. Gudžinskas is also head of the Northern European Studies Center at Vilnius University (VU IIRPS) and editor of the newly minted peer-reviewed *Baltic Journal of Political Science*, which replaces the *Lithuanian Yearbook of Political Science*. The elected president's main goals are (a) to expand LPSA membership within the local academic community and attract international scientists who are either from Lithuania or interested in Lithuanian politics; (b) to strengthen its organizational capacities by borrowing best practices from its international counterparts; and (c) to further develop an integrated approach to the study of Lithuanian politics.

Conference participants also re-elected its vice-president, Professor Irmina Matonytė, as well as a new council for a term of two years. The roundtable discussion was held before the start of the electoral conference. Its focus was on the main issues of communication between journalists and political scientists and possible ways to improve transparency and mutual understanding between these two professional groups.



## Russian Political Science Association

### Call for Applications

The Russian Association of Political Science is accepting proposals for the all-Russian research conference, titled "Government, Business and Civil Society in the Modernization of Russia: Institutions, Policies and Practices of Political Co-operation." Hosted by the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences, the conference takes place in Moscow, Russia on November 22 and 23, 2013.

The conference is intended to lend renewed impetus to research into the modernization of Russia. What model of modernization should be chosen, and how deep should the transformation run in order to achieve real progress and improve the quality of life in Russia.

The following issues will be discussed:

- Is there room, in Russia, for real development in social, economic and political relations? What directions would such a development take?
- Is the social protest movement that emerged in the wake of the 2011 parliamentary elections a marker indicating the need for coherent interaction between the authorities and society for purposes of bringing about reform and improving modern institutions and practices? How can related negotiations succeed?
- Has the world economic crisis compelled Russia's leading political actors in government, business and civil society to develop a strategy for renewal and cooperation? What can be done to enhance the process of innovation in the country?
- What kind of strategies and tactics can be used to modernize the relationship between government and civil society and between government and business, in the context of international relations?

The registration form for the conference is available on the RPSA website at [www.rapn.ru](http://www.rapn.ru). Please include an abstract of your presentation in MS Word format. For information: [rapn@rapn.ru](mailto:rapn@rapn.ru)







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# Canadian Public Analyse de POLICY POLITIQUES



*Canadian Public Policy* is Canada's foremost journal examining economic and social policy. The aim of the journal is to stimulate research and discussion of public policy problems in Canada. It is directed at a wide readership including decision makers and advisers in business organizations and governments, and policy researchers in private institutions and universities. Because of the interdisciplinary nature of many public policy issues, the contents of each volume aim to be representative of various disciplines involved in public policy issues. *Canadian Public Policy* is available online at *CPP Online* and *Project MUSE*.

## Canadian Review of American Studies

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*Canadian Review of American Studies Online* offers a comprehensive resource for the best work being done in American Studies today. *CRAS Online* includes the complete archive of current and previously published articles - more than 1200 articles, reviews and commentaries - going back to 1970 (issue 1.1).

### Special issues recently added to CRAS Online

**The Art of Percival Everett: Rewriting a Black American Narrative** (CRAS 43.2, 2013)

**Ceasefire or New Battle? The Politics of Culture Wars in Obama's Time** (CRAS 42.3, 2012)

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## The Tocqueville Review

*The Tocqueville Review* is a French-American bilingual journal devoted to the comparative study of social change, primarily in Europe and the United States, but also covering major developments in other parts of the world, in the spirit of Alexis de Tocqueville's pioneer investigations. A journal of social science, the Review publishes essays on current affairs, history, and political philosophy; it also features a regular section on Tocquevillean studies. The journal is available online at <http://bit.ly/JOG4ek>

For more information about *The Tocqueville Review* or for submissions information, visit [www.utpjournals.com/ttr](http://www.utpjournals.com/ttr)



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# Research Committee News



## RC01 – Concepts and Methods

RC01-SAAP joint workshop on populism

On Friday, July 19, RC01 and the Argentinean Association of Political Analysis (SAAP) presented a joint workshop titled “Populism: Revisiting the Concept and its Uses” at the Universidad Nacional de Entre Ríos in Paraná, Argentina. The workshop was held in conjunction with the XI National Congress of Political Science, the largest national conference in Ibero America.

The workshop featured keynote presentations by Francisco Panizza (London School of Economics and Political Science) and Philippe Schmitter (European University Institute) on contemporary debates concerning the formation and use of concepts, with a special focus on the concept of populism. The two keynote presentations considered alternative conceptualizations of populism from a comparative perspective, setting the stage for a wider debate on these issues, including contributions by other members of RC01 and SAAP.

This event was intended to increase the representation of Spanish-language scholars within the RC01 membership and to promote collaboration among Latin American members of RC01. SAAP is the largest national political science association in Latin America and the Caribbean, and its national conferences draw scholars, practitioners, politicians and students from Latin America, Spain, Italy and elsewhere.

## RC16 - Socio-political Pluralism

RC16 will be active at the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress in 2014. To date, four panels have been accepted:

- Pluralism, federalism, and security? Challenges to governance in the Americas
- Is pluralism still relevant in the contemporary World? Assessing alternative paradigms
- The state of pluralism. Diversity of interests in a variety of political arenas
- Lobbyists in contemporary governance: Strengths and weaknesses of pluralist democracy. A political-sociological appraisal of pluralistic relationships between interest groups and political institutions

Submissions are welcome for three of the panels cited above (see the RC web page [www.ipsa-pluralism.com](http://www.ipsa-pluralism.com)). Proposals for closed panels are also welcome and strongly encouraged.

## RC19 - Gender Politics and Policy Inter-Congress Event

RC19 has scheduled an inter-congress meeting on the potential and limitations of Nordic equality politics in times of globalization and change. The meeting takes place in Helsinki, Finland, from December 12 to 14, 2013.

The meeting is part of a conference titled “Perspectives on Political Science and Gender.” The conference is being jointly organized by the International Political Science Association (IPSA), IPSA research committees 19 (Gender Politics and Policy) and 33 (the Study of Political Science as a Discipline), the Nordic Political Science Association (NOPSA) and the Finnish Political Science Association (FPSA). The event will be held in conjunction with the IPSA Executive Committee meeting in Helsinki. The Nordic Political Science Association and the Finnish Political Science Association will also stage events during the conference.

**Theme:** Nordic Countries have long been considered models when it comes to gender equality, high representation of women in politics and “women-friendly” policies promoting dual bread-winner/career models for both sexes. The aim of this meeting is to provide a forum for a critical analysis of the situation and for future prospects in Nordic societies, within the framework of global economies, increased migration and multiculturalism, and rising support for populist, often anti-immigration and anti-equality parties. Guest speakers and participants will include leading feminist scholars in the field. Organizers welcome paper proposals for all planned workshop sessions on this theme.

For complete details, see the conference website:

<http://blogs.helsinki.fi/fpsaconference2013>

### Program

Roundtable: What can (Nordic) feminist studies contribute to political science?

Chair: Anne Maria Holli (University of Helsinki)

Terrell Carver (University of Bristol): “Gender is not a synonym for women”

Linda Cardinal (University of Ottawa): “Political science, feminist studies, minorities and intersectionality”

Birte Siim (University of Aalborg): “The challenge to reframe citizenship and gender equality – a Nordic (feminist) perspective”

Lenita Freidenvall (University of Stockholm): “Gender equality policy: actors, institutions and processes”

### Workshops:

1. Critical feminist policy analysis. Theoretical, methodological and empirical challenges  
Chair: Malin Rönnblom (University of Umeå)
2. Gender equality, nationalism and welfare: intersectional contestations and the politics of belonging  
Chair: Pauline Stoltz (University of Aalborg)



3. Open workshop  
Chair: Lenita Freidenvall (University of Stockholm)
4. The politics of gender and equality in times of globalization and change – comparative perspectives  
Chair: Christina Bergqvist (University of Uppsala)



## RC21 - Political Socialization and Education

RC21's main area of interest lies the broad-ranging field of political socialization and education. It aims to advance the study of political socialization and education by encouraging research, especially cross-national studies; disseminate relevant information at international meetings, workshops and conferences; publish scholarly research; and provide a framework for cooperation between individuals and organizations concerned with teaching and research on political socialization and political education and on citizenship rights and responsibilities. The diversity of topics and direct link with political psychology has given rise to an extensive and productive cooperation with RC29 on Psycho-Politics.

### Upcoming events

Between this year's RC21-29 expert meetings in September 2013 (Xuzhou, China) and next year's meeting in Lublin, Poland, we are already planning our attendance at the IPSA World Congress in 2014. With so many dedicated members and friends, as evidenced at Madrid 2012, RC21 on Political Socialization and Education will be present again. We urge everyone to join us next year by submitting a (closed) panel and/or paper proposal.

We recently received a call for panel and abstract/paper proposal submissions. Anyone can submit an abstract. In order to submit one, however, participants must have a free IPSA website account. To open an account, go to the IPSA website and sign up.

The website for the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress of Political Science is now accepting panel and paper proposals. Please visit the website <http://ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/theme> for complete details on the congress and its main themes as well as important deadlines and submission guidelines.

Submitting a closed panel is easy, and submission must be entered online before October 7, 2013. All participation and registration rules are explained in detail. To submit a panel, please visit [www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/submit-panel](http://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/submit-panel). To submit an abstract/paper proposal (deadline October 7, 2013), go to [www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/submit-abstractpaper-proposal](http://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/submit-abstractpaper-proposal).

### Politics, Culture and Socialization

We take this opportunity to issue a call for manuscripts for publication in our scientific journal *Politics, Culture and Socialization* (PC&S). The journal is committed to publishing new and significant work in all areas of political socialization and civic education, political culture, psychology, and communications. PC&S publishes articles on current scientific research as well as theory and methodology, and the journal also features a section for book reviews.

For more information on RC21, including upcoming conferences, membership details and the journal PC&S, please visit our website at [www.politicalsocialization.org](http://www.politicalsocialization.org)



## RC23 - Elections, Citizens and Parties

Workshop: Citizens, parties, and electoral contexts

One-day pre-IPSA World Congress workshop  
Friday July 18, 2014, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. – Montréal, Canada

**Organizers:** Prof. Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill University) and Dr. Ferran Martinez i Coma (University of Sydney)

**Co-sponsors:** Making Electoral Democracy Work (<http://electoraldemocracy.com>); the Electoral Integrity Project ([www.electoralintegrityproject.com](http://www.electoralintegrityproject.com)); IPSA Research Section on Elections, Citizens and Parties ([www.ipsa-ecp.com](http://www.ipsa-ecp.com)).

**Synopsis:** The study of how citizens and parties act within different electoral contexts is a growing focus of comparative research. The Making Electoral Democracy Work (MEDW) project examines how the rules of the game (especially the electoral system) and the electoral context (especially the competitiveness and salience of an election) influence the dynamic and reciprocal relationship between voters and parties in several mature democratic states, including Canada, France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland. The Electoral Integrity Project further widens the lens by examining how the quality of any contest and common malpractices affect citizens and elites in national elections worldwide. This workshop welcomes paper proposals using multiple methods and approaches on several related questions:

- What is the impact of electoral rules and electoral integrity on civic participation, more specifically on voter turnout and campaign activism?
- What is the impact of electoral rules and electoral integrity on political representation, particularly in terms of the accountability of elected officials?
- What is the impact of electoral rules and electoral integrity on party choice and voting behavior?
- What is the impact of electoral rules and electoral integrity on the behaviour of political parties?

Further details are available at [www.electoralintegrity.com](http://www.electoralintegrity.com). Queries may be sent to [electoralintegrity@gmail.com](mailto:electoralintegrity@gmail.com). There is no registration fee. Participants will be offered refreshments and a buffet lunch. There will also be an evening cocktail reception, with a dinner reserved for paper presenters. A limited number of travel awards will be given to graduate students, women and colleagues from developing countries to offset the costs of travel.

Making Electoral Democracy Work is an international collaborative project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada under the direction of André Blais. It brings together a team of scholars from Canada, Europe, and the United States.

The Electoral Integrity Project is an independent academic study led by researchers at the University of Sydney's Department of Government and International Relations and Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. It is funded by many partner agencies, including the Australian Research Council.

The IPSA Elections, Citizens and Parties research committee (IPSA-ECP) focuses on the analysis of elections and electoral systems, civic activism and political parties, within and across nation-states.

## RC25 - Comparative Health Politics & Policy

Several IPSA research committees joined the French Political Science Association for the First Public Policy Conference, which was held in Grenoble from June 26 to 28, 2013.

The conference drew a wide range of participants from various disciplines, professions and continents. RC25 sponsored seven panels.

The open panel chaired by Kieke Okma discussed the “politics of inaction” in relation to patients in vegetative states in Israel, where religious veto power and political fragmentation hinder a rational debate or a national strategy concerning these patients. Also discussed was an institutional analysis that set out to study the “uptake” (or lack thereof) of research evidence by policy-makers. Next, the panel focused on the origins and fate of the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act in the US, with Patrick Fafard chairing a panel on “the widening public health agenda.” Indeed, the agenda ranged from behavioral change and the role of ideas, interests and institutions in health policy-making, to the new intersectoral governance for health and community participation in Brazil. Jim Bjorkman's panel discussed recent health reforms in Central and Eastern European countries; some of these studies have been published in a book edited by Bjorkman and Juraj Nemec. Claus Wendt chaired a meeting on recent changes in social health insurance in Germany, France and Japan. One issue concerned whether (as policy-makers seem to assume) giving a greater role to the market would reduce the role of the state; obviously, that has not been the case. Indeed, the studies confirm that markets require extensive government regulation to deliver socially acceptable results. The panel organized by Hal Colebatch explored the following issues: health reforms in Ireland; “complexity theory” and the analysis of health care systems; the role of international organizations and NGOs in low-income countries; the treatment of alternative medicine in decisions over entitlements; in Canada, changing government paradigms (“discourse”) and responsibilities related to mental health; and the use of targets as policy instruments (a topic of discussion in several other panels). As is the case in Brazil, the new Colombian Constitution frames health as a universal right. This has translated into proposals for an extensive network of regional and national advisory councils on health policy, as well as raised issues of popular representation and effectiveness (as in other federal states). Howard Palley presided over the panel on federalism and sub-national decision-making (not unique to health care, therefore). Many countries face a dilemma brought about by decentralized decision-making (shifting both financial risks and blame), which has led to regional inequities and variations in health and the delivery of health care.

The discussion focused on Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, the UK, Spain and Italy. The panel on demographic change chaired by Michael Gusmano addressed the following issues: The adjustment in pension funds for public employees in Taiwan, South Korea and Japan (with similarities in North America and Europe); public policies to buffer demographic change in Japan (policies that seem to be based more on fear of the “demographic tsunami” than on actual fact); and efforts to develop a new analytical framework for discussing European policies on “life-long learning” – an interesting policy issue marked by a disconnect between the ambitions of elite policy-makers and the preferences of employees and others affected by such policies. Discussions clearly demonstrated the benefits of systematically comparing countries (or other jurisdictions such as regional or local governments) and drawing distinctions between cases deemed “most similar” and “most different” based on various methodological approaches.

Several panel debates have already prompted proposals for follow-up sessions during the 2014 IPSA meeting in Montréal. Buoyed by the high turnout (almost 900 participants attended the event), confer-

ence organizers are considering a follow-up meeting in two years, with the possibility of setting up a preparatory committee made up of representative of several IPSA RCs. One specific question for our research committee is whether such participation automatically means that there will be no separate RC25 meeting in 2015.

## RC26 - Human Rights

RC26 presented a joint conference on “Protection of Human Rights: Institutions and Practices” together with the Russian Political Science Association Human Rights Research Committee and the National Research University Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg. The event was held in St. Petersburg, Russia, on June 13 and 14, 2013. Some 26 scholars and practitioners convened to analyze and compare governmental and non-governmental human rights protection mechanisms within stable and “young” democracies. Five panels were organized around the following themes: National and regional human rights policy; the Russian ombudsman system as a case study; human rights in post-conflict and transitional societies; relations between international organizations and human rights NGOs; the Arab Spring; and human rights.



## RC28 - Comparative Federalism and

### Multilevel Governance

Future endeavors under a new name

RC28 is now called “Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance” (*Fédéralisme et gouvernance multi-niveaux comparés* in French). At RC28's annual meeting in Madrid, Spain in July 2012, members voted unanimously in favour of changing the research committee's name to better reflect its mission and objectives and its membership base, which (increasingly) spans federal and non-federal countries. The name change was approved by the IPSA Executive Committee at its spring meeting.

RC28 on Comparative Federalism and Multilevel Governance will host its 2013 annual meeting in collaboration with the Centre for Public Policy and Governance at Ramjas College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India. The event runs from November 14 to 16, 2013. The conference theme is “Re-thinking Politics, Policy and Governance in Federal Systems: India and the World.” Urgent global policy problems faced by today's economies and polities make it that much more relevant to determine which governance structures foster adequate responses. Comparative federalism has a long tradition of shaping institutions and administrative structures that effectively respond to problems and enhance social welfare. Held in panel format, this conference brings together comparative federalism research on politics, policy and governance with the objective of comparing related research questions, methods and results.

For the next World Congress in Montréal, RC28 has lined up an exciting selection of panels touching on the global financial crisis, the competitiveness of regions, decentralization, global-local relations, government by networks, citizenship, language, and more. These panels – many of which are co-hosted with other research committees – are awaiting paper proposals by IPSA's October deadline.

Check out these and other RC28 initiatives on RC28's extended website: <http://ipsarc28.wordpress.com>

For any further questions, please contact RC28 chair Sonja Walti at [walti@american.edu](mailto:walti@american.edu)



## RC30 - Comparative Public Policy

On the heels of a highly successful showing at the IPSA World Congress in Madrid in June 2012, RC30 has been very active this year.

Since our last newsletter update, the new executive – Mike Howlett (SFU/NUS) as chair, M. Ramesh (NUS) as co-chair and Giliberto Capano (Bologna) as secretary – has been working on several projects and advancing RC business, with assistance from board members Iris Geva-May (SFU), Eva Heidbreder (Dusseldorf), Darryl Jarvis (HKIED), Stephen Jones (Queensland), Christoph Knill (Konstanz), Raul Lejano (Irvine), Apiwat Ratanawaraha (Chulalongkorn), Christine Rothmayr (Montréal) and Donley Studlar (West Virginia).

First, we are very pleased to have been among the co-sponsors of the recent International Conference on Public Policy held in Grenoble, France in June of this year. The event attracted over 1,000 participants and was jointly organized by six IPSA research committees as well as the public policy section of the American Political Science Association, the International Comparative Policy Analysis Forum, the European Consortium for Political Research and other national and international bodies. RC30 executive members sat on the organizing and scientific committees for the conference and played a crucial role in its success. The conference now has a permanent secretariat at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, and preparations for ICPP II in 2015 are underway, following next year's 2014 IPSA Montréal World Congress.

Second, as reported earlier, the executive moved to create a Google Group for RC30 email purposes, and it is pleased to report its frequent use by members to publicize research conferences and publications of interest to members. Anyone may join the moderated list by going to <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/rc30> and signing up. A Facebook page was also created, which members are invited to "like" at <https://www.facebook.com/pages/IPSA-Research-Committee-on-Comparative-Public-Policy-RC30/126634394081943?ref=ts>

We are pleased to note the publication of Volume I in the multi-year, multi-volume International Library of Policy Analysis (ILPA) book series on policy analysis in Brazil. This series is co-sponsored by RC30 and the ICPA Forum ([www.icpa.ca/icpaf](http://www.icpa.ca/icpaf)). Details are available on the ILPA website: [www.policypress.co.uk/series\\_results.asp?ds=International%20Library%20of%20Policy%20Analysis&SFI=series\\_exact&ST1=INTERNATIONALLIBRARYOFPOLICY-ANALYSIS&sort=sort\\_date/d&](http://www.policypress.co.uk/series_results.asp?ds=International%20Library%20of%20Policy%20Analysis&SFI=series_exact&ST1=INTERNATIONALLIBRARYOFPOLICY-ANALYSIS&sort=sort_date/d&)

The main item of business, at present, concerns preparations for the upcoming IPSA World Congress in Montréal, Canada in July 2014. The call for proposals was issued in May, and although the open call for panels closed on July 11, the deadline for the final call for papers is not until Oct 7, 2013. We strongly encourage you to submit a paper through the conference website at [www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/theme](http://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/montreal2014/theme) or to propose a panel in the closed section. However, bear in mind that each RC will only be able to present 10 panels in Montréal, though there will be unlimited opportunities for panels co-sponsored by one or more RC.

Finally we would like to remind members that RC30 is affiliated with and sponsored by two high-quality journals on policy issues, and it encourages members to submit their research findings to the journals. The two journals in question are *Policy & Society* (Elsevier) [www.journals.elsevier.com/policy-and-society/](http://www.journals.elsevier.com/policy-and-society/), which specializes in thematic issues and collections of articles, and the *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis* (Routledge) [www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?journalCode=fcpa20](http://www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?journalCode=fcpa20), which publishes special theme issues and regular refereed articles.

We also have established ties with a new book series from Palgrave MacMillan titled *Studies in the Political Economy of Public Policy*. [www.palgrave.com/products/SearchResults.aspx?s=PEPP&fid=9265](http://www.palgrave.com/products/SearchResults.aspx?s=PEPP&fid=9265). RC30 members are invited to submit book-length manuscripts for publication in that series.

Your RC30 executive committee

Michael Howlett  
M. Ramesh  
Giliberto Capano

## RC33 – The Study of Political Science as a Discipline

### Interim meeting

RC33 will organize an open workshop titled "The State of Political Science: Diversity or Unity in a Globalizing World?" The event takes place in Helsinki, Finland from December 12 to 14, 2013.

The meeting is part of a joint conference titled "Perspectives on Political Science and Gender." The conference is organized by IPSA research committees 19 (Gender Politics and Policy) and 33 (the Study of Political Science as a Discipline), the Nordic Political Science Association (NOPSA) and the Finnish Political Science Association (FPSA).

Paper proposals may be sent to RC33 chair Erkki Berndtson: [erkki.berndtson@helsinki.fi](mailto:erkki.berndtson@helsinki.fi) (including an abstract of 200 words)

More information: <http://blogs.helsinki.fi/fpsaconference2013/>

**Workshop abstract:** Our knowledge about the state of political science needs constant updating. In recent years, a number of studies have been published about the discipline in different countries (e.g. papers presented at the IPSA 2008 International Conference in Montréal). With today's higher education and research structures changing so quickly, however, many of these studies have already become outdated. What's more, most are general accounts of political science in different countries. Important as they are, there is also a need for more specific analyses. For this reason, the workshop will focus on the state of political science from three different perspectives: 1) The impact of recent political and economic developments on political science as a discipline; 2) the impact of recent developments in education and research on political science as a discipline; 3) the state of political science from the perspective of its sub-fields. More detailed topics address the following questions: What are the conditions for political science research under authoritarian regimes? Has the recent financial crisis changed the conditions for political science research? Have the development of the global academic marketplace and the marketization of higher education affected political science as a discipline? How do new educational policies, higher education reorganizations and changes in disciplinary associations affect political science as a discipline? How does political science cope with the rise of interdisciplinary studies? What is the current state of political science sub-fields (e.g. electoral studies, gender studies, international relations, political theory)?

## RC44 –The Military's Role in Democratization

RC44 was recognized as a study group in 1988 and was granted research committee status in 1999. Its name was changed from "Military Rule and Democratization" to "The Military's Role in Democratization."

RC44 examines the processes, content and consequences of military intervention in the political systems of developing countries. Military intervention was a defining feature of these countries starting in the 1950s. In the

late 1970s and early 1980s, countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa witnessed a rising tide of opposition to the culture of military rule.

These developments gave rise to an intellectual climate where research was needed to examine these democracy movements and their consequences. RC44 has brought its focus to bear on the political economy of military regimes, the crisis in civil-military relations, and the role of the military in nascent democracies. It has also incorporated areas of research that have emerged in response to the changing role of the military in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Papers presented by this RC may focus on the military's changing role in promoting democratization, modernization, social stability, and security and peace, based on individual case studies or studies covering a cluster of countries. Papers may highlight issues related to the privatization of security, the militarization of justice, technological advances challenging national and international security, multilateral security, the military and corporations, global arms treaties, the military and humanitarianism, and the general effect of globalization on the military in the era of global yet increasingly fragmented governance.

RC44 encourages the use of comparative methodology to research the impact of socio-cultural, political, geographical or economic factors on civil-military relations and/or the impact of civil-military relations on the political and economic development of the countries studied. More specifically, RC44 welcomes papers related to revolutionary changes in the role of the military and/or changes in civil-military relations in two or more countries. Papers may explore current and anticipated shifts and ambiguities in local and/or international contexts involving the military, including its role in dealing with real and perceived threats. Other issues of interest include the attenuation of the military's economic interests, and shifting military ethics and virtues in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

RC44 has submitted four panels for the IPSA World Congress in Montréal. Paper abstracts may be forwarded to the convener/co-convener of any of the following panels by September 30, 2013. Abstracts should not exceed 250 words:

- Panel 1: The military in the globalized yet fragmented world of the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Panel 2: Exploring the role of the military through a geo-strategic case study on a specific country
- Panel 3: Comparative study of the military's role in two or more countries in the context of contemporary governance challenges
- Panel 4: Transforming local and international relations and the role of the military

Convener: Dr. Asha Gupta, University of Delhi, India

[ashagupta3452@gmail.com](mailto:ashagupta3452@gmail.com)

Co-convener: Dr. Marlene Elwell, Bilkent University, Turkey

[marlene\\_elwell@yahoo.com](mailto:marlene_elwell@yahoo.com)

Secretary: Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Masaryk University, Czech Republic  
[mmares@fss.muni.cz](mailto:mmares@fss.muni.cz)

## RC47 - Local-Global Relations

RC47 will schedule its sessions on "Local Responses to Global Challenges" in conjunction with the annual conference of the Central European Political Science Association (CEPSA). Hosted by the Metropolitan University Prague - Plzen Branch, the conference runs from October 24 to 26, 2013. CEPSA (established in 2000) is a regional association of political science associations (IPSA members) from Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Its current president (for the 2012-

2015 term) is Professor Ladislav Cabada (MUP-Plzen). There is no conference fee; however, participants will be asked to cover their travel and local expenses. The deadline for proposing papers and/or registering as discussants is October 10, 2013.

RC47 chair and CEPSA honorary president Jerzy J. Wiatr ([jwiatr@ewspa.edu.pl](mailto:jwiatr@ewspa.edu.pl)).

## RC48 - Administrative Culture

Public values and political-administrative cultures



On June 21 and 22, 2013, RC48 held a joint research seminar titled "Public Values and Political-Administrative Culture: Russian and International Contexts" in cooperation with the Russian Political Science Association. The event was hosted by St. Petersburg State University.

Opening the seminar was Prof. Dr. Leonid Smogunov, vice-chair of RC48 and chair of the Russian Political Science Association's scientific council, and welcome speeches were given by Prof. Stanislav Yermeev, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science at St. Petersburg State University, and RC48 chair Dr. Rosamund Thomas (Cambridge University).

Presentations were given by scholars from Russia, Finland, India, Lithuania, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The seminar also drew political scientists from all across Russia, with institutes and universities from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Kursk, Ryazan, Barnaul, Astrakhan, and Rostov-on-Don represented.

This joint initiative was spurred by growing interest in the theory of public values, and the potential for dialogue and discussion against a background of increasing challenges in the public administration as well as developments in administrative culture.

This two-day seminar demonstrated that the concept of public value can be used in modern theory and in the practice of public administration to overcome the dominance of the narrow and overly simplistic approaches that have marked the last decade. This concept offers a new way to define the ultimate goals of contemporary reforms of public administration in different countries. It is particularly important for public service reforms, since the theory of public values can contribute to new ways of thinking about problems in the public sphere and point to a practical path forward.



The seminar was interdisciplinary in character. Its chief purpose was to unify efforts by political scientists to study public sphere phenomena and promote the comprehensive study of current trends in political and administrative culture in Russia and beyond.

The abstracts/summaries of participants were published in *Democracy and Governance*, RC48's informational bulletin on comparative politics. To view the RC48 website on comparative politics: [cp-rapn.ru](http://cp-rapn.ru)



# First International Conference on Public Policy

## Philippe ZITTOUN

Research Professor on political science, LET-ENTPE,  
University of Lyon  
Coordinator of the International Conference on Public Policy

During the last IPSA World Congress in Madrid, six research committees (RC05 on Comparative Studies on Local Government and Politics; RC19 on Gender Politics and Policy; RC25 on Comparative Health Policy; RC30 on Comparative Public Policy; RC32 on Public Policy and Administration; and RC38 on Politics and Business) pooled their resources to organize an event on public policy between IPSA congresses.



Organized by Science Po Grenoble, ENTPE, PACTE and LET laboratory and the French Association of Political Science, the first Conference on Public Policy was presented in Grenoble, France, from June 26 to 28, 2013. And with more than 950 participants from over 60 countries, the event was a resounding – and surprising! – success.

Over a span of three days, some 750 papers were presented as part of 170 two-hour sessions.

Participants debated various topics, including policies specific to health, education and the environment, and theoretical and methodological issues were also covered.



This conference also provided a forum for debate on public policy through three plenary sessions. Moderated by Guy Peters, the first explored contemporary approaches to public policy, with eight researchers presenting papers on the state of the discipline. A second roundtable featured a discussion about the *Public Policy Journal*, with eight editors explaining the journal's editorial policy and focus. Finally, the third session featured Giandomenico Majone as keynote speaker, with comments from Claudio Radaelli.



On the strength of its success, this conference was an historic first in the public policy field, and discussions about a second edition in 2015 have already begun.



**IPSA AISP**

**23<sup>rd</sup> World Congress of Political Science  
23<sup>ème</sup> Congrès mondial de science politique**

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Tel: +1 514 848 8718 | Fax: +1 514 848 4095 | Email: [Montreal2014@ipsa.org](mailto:Montreal2014@ipsa.org)

**DEADLINE:**  
**October 7, 2013**