
24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

Joseph E Stiglitz
Inequality: A Problem of Politics in the 21st Century

Luiza Bairros
The Trajectory of Brazil from Racial Democracy to the Promotion of Racial Equality
Participation is the annual publication of the International Political Science Association. IPSA is an international non-profit scientific organization founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its objective is to promote the advancement of political science. It has 3,000 individual members, 110 institutional members and 52 national and regional associations. IPSA is a member of the International Social Science Council and has consultative status with UNESCO and the Global Development Network.

Participation est une publication de l’Association internationale de science politique (AISP) et paraît une fois par année. L’AISP est une organisation scientifique internationale sans but lucratif fondée en 1949 sous les auspices de l’UNESCO. Son objectif est de promouvoir le développement de la science politique. Elle compte plus de 3 000 membres individuels, 110 membres institutionnels et 52 associations nationales et régionales. L’AISP est membre du Conseil International des Sciences Sociales et dispose d’un statut consultatif au sein de l’UNESCO et du Global Development Network.
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Dear Colleagues,

The 24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science represents a true challenge for our Local Organization Committee (LOC) in many respects. This marks the first time Istanbul plays host to the World Congress, at a time when participation is the highest it’s been since IPSA was founded in 1949. Not least among our challenges is matching the standard set at the last event in Montréal; thanks to my predecessor, Stéphane Paquin, the Montréal World Congress was an unqualified success.

We also have some attractive assets. Chief among them is location: Istanbul is one of the world’s leading congress sites owing to its rich historical significance. This is where East meets West, where European values mingle with the traditions of the Middle East, and where the boundaries between identity, belief and perception are constantly shifting. The local political science community is an-other such asset, combining competence, diversity and enthusiasm, and we plan to exploit that asset to the fullest during the Congress. The LOC is organizing special panels on Turkey’s domestic, foreign and regional policies, to be held mostly in English. Close to sixty panels are scheduled, and they promise to attract renowned scholars along with promising young academics. Attendees are sure to bring a range of theoretical and empirical perspectives to bear on these issues, and the World Congress will also give participants an opportunity to discover various aspects of local and regional politics.

The main theme sessions will revolve around the World Congress theme of “Politics in a World of Inequality.” This is in line with World Congress themes from the past fifteen years on such key issues as democracy, governance and discontent. IPSA continues to encourage the world political science community to reflect upon the central problematic issues of our time, more specifically those that relate to globalization. Within this context, it should be pointed out, “equality” will not only refer to issues stemming from the distribution of wealth, but it will also cover issues of political recognition and inclusion across regional, religious, cultural lines. The World Congress location holds considerable significance in this regard, as Istanbul’s centuries-old mosaic has been home to myriad religious, ethnic, racial and cosmopolitan identities and lifestyles, each woven into the city’s richly embroidered fabric.

Our hope is that Istanbul will not be more than just another whistle stop on academic events calendar, but will serve as a window of opportunity for discovering the dynamics, challenges and beauties of a country largely unknown to probably most of the participants. Wishing you all a memorable stay, the LOC looks forward to welcoming the IPSA family to Turkey.

See you in July 2016!
Since the Global Financial Crisis, there has been a renewed concern with inequality around the world. Pope Francis has tweeted that ‘Inequality is the root of social evil’ while Thomas Picketty says the global economy is accelerating towards a future incompatible with democracy.

In July 2016 political scientists will converge on Istanbul to refocus on the issues of inequality and redistribution once central to the discipline – who gets what, when and how. With increased specialisation of the discipline we sometimes lose sight of the big picture of politics. Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz will open up the theme of the Congress in his plenary address: ‘Inequality: A problem of politics in the 21st century’.

Today the issues of distribution go beyond material resources to include the symbolic and cultural issues of recognition at the heart of many national and social conflicts. Luiza Bairros, former Minister responsible for Promotion of Racial Equality in Brazil, will help open up this aspect of the Congress theme. Both distribution and recognition questions ensure political science is relevant to current concerns of public policy, whether at national, or transnational levels of governance.

Under the leadership of the IPSA President, Aiji Tanaka, the Program Committee is working hard to ensure the scholarly excellence of the Congress offerings. For the first time those offering proposals must specify the research question they are addressing and the methodology they are employing. Apart from plenary and award sessions, the program is organized around four types of panel – the thematic special and general panels that are directly overseen by the Program Committee; the Research Committee panels; and the Local Organizing Committee panels that will be conducted in Turkish as well as in French and English. Thanks to IPSA summer school coordinator Dirk Berg-Schlosser, there will also be four all-day courses on research methods on the day before the Congress.

Istanbul is often described as a magical meeting place of East and West. Its Byzantine and Ottoman cultural treasures are a magnet for visitors, as is its location beside the Bosphorus, ‘that dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea’. The Congress will be meeting in the Istanbul Congress Center near the famous Taksim Square. For many political scientists this will also be a first opportunity to get to know the rapidly growing Turkish political science community.

We look forward to seeing all of you at a Congress that will be memorable both for its subject matter and its location.
IPSA is proud to announce its first plenary speakers for the 24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

Joseph E. Stiglitz
Inequality: A Problem of Politics in the 21st Century

Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University, the winner of the 2001 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, and a lead author of the 1995 IPCC report, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. He was chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers under President Clinton and chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank for 1997-2000. Stiglitz received the John Bates Clark Medal, awarded annually to the American economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the subject. He was a Fulbright Scholar at Cambridge University, held the Drummond Professorship at All Souls College Oxford, and has also taught at M.I.T, Yale, Stanford, and Princeton. He is the author most recently of *The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them* and with Bruce Greenwald, *Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development and Social Progress*.

Luiza Bairros
The Trajectory of Brazil from Racial Democracy to the Promotion of Racial Equality

Luiza Bairros is the former Minister of Brazil’s Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality (2011-2014) and former Secretary for the Promotion of Equality, in the State of Bahia (2008-2010). A long-standing activist of the black movement, she arrived in Salvador, Bahia, in 1979, and soon started her work with the Unified Black Movement (MNU). In 1981, she started setting up a MNU group of women, which brought together the struggles against racism and gender inequalities. Ten years later, she took on the national coordination of MNU, in which she remained involved until 1994.

With graduate studies in Sociology at Michigan State University, Luiza Bairros became associate researcher of the Center of Human Resources of the Federal University of Bahia. In partnership with the National Conference of Black Political Scientists (NCOBPS, USA), she founded the Project for Race and Democracy in the Americas. Luiza Bairros was also a consultant of the United Nations System in Brazil for the III World Conference Against Racism in 2001. There she gained experience in coordinating projects of international cooperation, such as the Program to Fight Institutional Racism. She is a consultant for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the British Ministry for International Development (DFID) in cooperation projects of interest to the black population in Brazil. She is a founding member of the Advisory Council for the Initiative on Racial Equity in Northeast Brazil, supported by W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

More plenary speakers to be confirmed soon.
Structure of the 24th World Congress of Political Science

The Istanbul 2016 World Congress program will be divided into the following sessions. All sessions, with the exception of the LOC session, will be held in either of IPSA’s official languages: English and French.

Main Theme (MT) and Congress Sessions (CS)

Panels and sessions related to the theme of the congress are grouped into seven (7) sub-themes, each organized by a member of the Executive Committee. The seven sub-themes are represented by the main theme sessions (closed for submissions) and the congress sessions (open for submissions).

Local Organizing Committee (LOC) Sessions

The Local Organizing Committee (LOC) is organizing three (3) sessions to showcase Turkish political science. These sessions will be held in English, French or Turkish.

Research Committee (RC) sessions

Each of IPSA’s 50 research committees (RC) will present a session with a minimum of two panels on subjects related to its field of interest.
Congress Theme:
Politics in a World of Inequality

Both recognition issues and inequalities are central to today’s politics. Regional, religious, cultural and other identities have been mobilised and demand political recognition and inclusion. At the same time, increased reliance on markets and indeed the effects of global markets has made it harder to address North/South issues or for national polities to effectively address inequality.

In many western democracies there is a decline in redistribution and government programs are no longer offsetting the inequality generated by the market. Public opinion researchers looking at the welfare state have suggested that increased ethnic and racial diversity has weakened public support for such redistribution. Public policy researchers have in turn explored the effects of inequality on health outcomes and a range of other measures of social well-being. Normative political theorists have set out arguments for greater equality in terms of human rights and the unlocking of human capabilities, as well as social utility. Political economists and others have examined the impact of free trade agreements and, in particular, investor-state dispute resolution mechanisms in reducing the power of national governments to regulate.

Inequality and recognition issues have helped spark both old and new social movements, most recently the Occupy movement that spread from the USA around the world. In the Middle East and in other regions, powerful national mobilisations have shaken and eventually overturned a succession of governments. Political science provides a lens through which to view how both distributional and recognition issues are placed on the political agenda by movements with relatively few material resources. It also sheds light on the political values and institutional frameworks, both local and transnational, which shape responses to the dynamics of global markets, labour migration and increased ethnic and cultural diversity.

The 2016 IPSA World Congress will be a timely occasion on which to refocus the attention of political scientists on issues of redistribution and recognition in all their complexity. These are issues confronted by political actors all over the world and to which political science can bring important insights. It is an opportunity to once again demonstrate the relevance of political science to political practice.

The theme of the Istanbul Congress builds on previous themes of IPSA World Congresses concerning democracy, globalisation and the challenges of contemporary governance. We look forward to the insights that will be shared at the Congress by those working in all areas of political science, including:

- Comparative politics, democracy and regime types
- Identity politics, national and social movements
- International political economy and globalisation
- International relations
- Political institutions and citizen engagement
- Political theory
- Public policy and administration

Description of Main Themes

MT01 Comparative Politics, Democracy and Regime Types
Chair: Marianne Kneuer

This Main Theme section will focus on the implications and impact of inequality on different regime types: democracies, autocracies and various subtypes. As the principle of equality has vital relevance for democracy, inequality entails problems for democratic performance and the functioning of democratic governments. It can mean unequal access and voice or unequal resources to participate in the political process, as well as inequalities of representation. Inequality may pose a danger for the legitimacy of established democratic regimes as well as young democracies. Likewise, it may affect transitions to democracy.

The recent banking, financial and debt crisis aggravated the growth of inequality and limited the room of manoeuvre for governments to pursue the reduction of inequality. At the same time, we may ask if and how inequality presents challenges to autocratic regimes. The Arab Spring showed that unequal access to resources and life chances can lead to the delegitimisation of regimes. On the other hand, autocracies may have other ways than democracies to compensate for inequality through selective allocation of rents or modes of cooption and repression.

Paper and panel proposals should focus on challenges stemming from inequality. With what kinds of inequality are governments confronted? Are there democratic models (presidential or parliamentary, consensus or majoritarian) that do better in coping with inequality? What degree of inequality can democratic regimes tolerate as compared with autocratic regimes? Proposals might also discuss institutional or policy provisions aiming to diminish inequality and whether they have been successful. Comparative perspectives can encompass intraregional as well as cross-regional studies. We welcome proposals that address established democracies, young democracies and autocratic regimes.
MT02 Identity Politics, Social and National Movements
Chair: Linda Cardinal

The theme of the Istanbul Congress, ‘Politics in a World of Inequality’, is well suited for the area of identity politics, social and national movements. The question of the relationship between inequality and identity has led to new debates on the politics of recognition in political theory as well as in studies on citizenship, rights and public policy. It has contributed new approaches, analyses and empirical data on the diversity of social and national movements’ mobilisations and the different scales of politics on which they are active. It has also generated new interest in the potential alliances between movements and their outcomes in public policy and political representation. The study of the relationship between inequality and identity has provided a new lens through which to understand demands for recognition and inclusion within social and national movements as well as in the area of public policy. What should we retain from those debates and analysis for further research on the politics of identity and that of social and national movements? What are the main contributions of theoretical debates and empirical research in those areas? Proposals that will address those questions are welcome.

MT03 International Political Economy and Globalisation
Chair: Mark Kesselman

The issue of inequality is centrally relevant to the study of international political economy (IPE) and globalisation. Some of the most fruitful debates within political science have involved determining the causes, and political and distributive consequences, of changes within the globalised economy. Does a rising international economic tide lift all boats? Or does economic development linked to globalisation exacerbate pre-existing socioeconomic and political cleavages and inequalities, and create new ones, among and within nations? The meteoric ascent of the Chinese economy, and to a lesser extent that of the BRICs and several other countries in the Global South, are unthinkable in the absence of globalisation. At the same time, globalisation has also promoted highly destructive negative externalities, including ecological devastation and the rapid diffusion of economic crisis throughout the world.

We welcome panels that analyse the relation between inequality and diverse features of the past and current international political economy. What is the relationship between the contradictory tendencies toward economic equality and inequality within and across nations, and the changing configuration of politics throughout the world? This issue can be studied with the help of formal, empirical, theoretical, and/or normative approaches. Panels might analyse the character and impact of economic policies and regulations regarding inequality at local, national, regional, and international levels, as well as how political actors, including social movements, political parties, international nongovernmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations, individual states, and coalitions of states, have sought to challenge—and/or promote—global inequalities.

MT04 – International Relations
Chair: David A. Baldwin

There are many types of inequality in international relations, including inequalities in power, wealth, human rights, democracy, and security. Consequently, it can be argued that the current problems faced by the international political system revolve to a great extent around ‘inequality’ both as a phenomenon and as a perception. Governments, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, leaders, movements, political parties, and individual members of civil society act either as the protagonists or the solution-seekers of the crises/problems related to the inequality issue. Their respective and often conflicting roles are crucial for a more comprehensive analysis of the subject.

Against this background, the international relations panels may cover theoretical and empirical studies related to the various aspects of the above problematique and can be tackled in the broadest possible perspective. Regionally focused analyses will be particularly welcome along with the latest conceptual debates around the main theme and its subdivisions.

MT05 Political Institutions and Civic Engagement
Chair: Rieko Kage

We invite theoretically-informed, empirically-based proposals that investigate political institutions and/or civic engagement, especially as they relate to inequality, the main theme of the 2016 Congress. Studies have consistently shown that resources are a strong determinant of civic engagement. How, then, is growing economic and social inequality transforming civic engagement in different countries, whether in terms of quality and/or quantity?

The effects of inequality may be assessed at several different levels. At the individual level, what are the effects of inequality on voting, participation in voluntary associations, and/or subjective self-efficacy? Are we seeing a ‘bowling alone’ phenomenon emerging across different countries – and to what extent does rising inequality explain the variation?

We can also think of the effects of inequality on organisations and political institutions. How do formal and informal norms and practices perpetuate inequality within political institutions? How does inequality affect the formation of civil society organisations and the strategies they adopt?

Finally, we might also think of the effects of civic engagement on inequality itself. How do patterns of voting or lobbying encourage or discourage the enactment of policies to alleviate inequality? There are many other questions that can be asked as well. We welcome studies using a variety of empirical or interpretive approaches and methods, and single-country as well as cross-national research designs.
MT06 Political Theory
Chair: Terrell Carver

Political theory sets the terms through which political issues, events and conflicts are perceived and understood. Moreover it constructs the terms through which political critique proceeds as theory informs practice, and vice versa. Universalising ideologies of human equality currently confront influential doctrines that stipulate and defend inequalities. These are of income and wealth, gender and sexuality, and inclusion and exclusion by race/ethnicity, religion, citizenship, language, ancestry, culture or security status.

Theoretical work on how equality is defined such that inequality becomes identifiable and measurable will necessarily have implications for other major concerns, conceptual in the first instance and afterwards operational. These include democracy, participation, community, rights, justice, international and inter-generational economic relations, and structures of national governance, including redistribution, entitlement and social welfare.

This section encourages papers and panels that reflect a diversity of ontological and epistemological approaches, including historical, phenomenological, positive, normative, feminist, post-colonial, experimental traditions and trends, including discourse and visual analysis. Papers and panels should address issues of significance that currently arise in local, regional, national, international and global contexts. They may also display imaginative ‘into the future’ thinking about problems and solutions where theory can challenge the present. Inter- and multi-disciplinary contributions are welcome, linking with cognate interests and perspectives in philosophy, sociology, history, cultural studies, economics, women’s studies, international relations, business and administrative studies, geographical sciences, law, cognitive sciences, and psychology.

The Congress theme – ‘Politics in a World of Inequality’ – is not a constraint on what can be theorised but an invitation to philosophical creativity and methodological innovation.

MT07 Public Policy and Administration
Chair: Chan Wook Park

Panels for the Main Theme section on public policy and administration will deal with the decision-making and execution of government policies, the policies themselves and their outcomes in addressing the increasingly important issues of inequality within and across countries. A growing concern about detrimental consequences of inequalities for democracy and social harmony has drawn political scientists’ attention to the relationship between inequality and public policies for tackling its impact, among other factors. How do rising inequalities affect the making and implementing of socio-economic policies, including redistributive and inclusive measures for the disadvantaged? For instance, in what ways have changing levels of inequality shaped change in policy agendas for resolving issues of distribution and recognition? In reverse, how and to what extent do a range of policy measures about social well-being and inclusion contribute to reducing inequality? For example, how do we assess different taxation systems, especially in terms of their redistributive effects, within a single country or across countries? What are the problems or limitations of the existing policy measures to battle inequality? For example, is ‘gender mainstreaming’ reducing gender inequality or ‘closing the gap’ policies reducing inequalities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples? How do institutions, organisations and individuals interact in the complicated nexus of policy and inequality, including in the area of climate change? In relation to these questions, how does ‘the welfare state’ cope with the multifaceted challenges to its nature and form? Proposals that will suggest theoretical insights and/or empirical findings about those questions are highly encouraged.


Registration

Registration Key Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 OCT 2015</td>
<td>Registration for the Congress opens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 MAR 2016</td>
<td>Deadline to register at a reduced Early Bird registration fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 APR 2016</td>
<td>Deadline to register to appear in the Printed Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 MAY 2016</td>
<td>Final Registration Deadline for all panelists</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Participants not registered are withdrawn from the Congress Program</td>
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IPSA Membership

ALL Congress Participants must be 2016 individual IPSA members to register for the World Congress. You may become a member during the online registration process using your IPSA account. IPSA membership is not necessary to submit a panel or paper proposal.

Registration Fees

(all fees are in US$)

All participants at the World Congress of Political Science must register online. This includes all participants with a role in the World Congress (paper presenters, convenors, chairs, discussants).

IPSA Members

IPSA does not offer non-member registration fees, or one day registration fees. Participants may register in the categories listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Category</th>
<th>1 OCT 2015 - 16 MAR 2016</th>
<th>17 MAR 2016 - 28 JUL 2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Bird Registration</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Member - 2 year</td>
<td>$170</td>
<td>$260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Member - 2 year (over 65)</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Student Member - 2 year (under 35)</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Student Member - 1 year (under 35)</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$100</td>
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* Registration category for students up to 35 years of age requiring proof of student status at the time of registration. Please note that no exceptions will be made for students over 35 years old.

Registration fees must be paid for online by midnight, EST, March 16, 2016 to be eligible for the Early Bird Fee or postmarked by March 6, 2016, if paying by check/money order.

TPSA and IPSA Members

Members in good standing of the Turkish Political Science Association (TPSA) who are also IPSA members in 2016 are eligible for a reduced registration fee of 50%.

Accompanying person

Paid participants may purchase an accompanying person badge for immediate family members onsite in Istanbul. The registration fee per accompanying person is $75 USD.
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:

IPSA  
World Congress 2016 Registration  
1590 Avenue Docteur-Penfield, 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.

Refund Policy

All cancellations must be sent in writing to the IPSA Secretariat at istanbul2016@ipsa.org. Registrations cancelled before March 16, 2016 will be refunded 50% of the registration fee paid; cancellations received as of March 16, 2016 and no-shows will not be refunded. If mailed, the 50% refund will apply to notifications post-marked by March 6, 2016.

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 istanbul2016@ipsa.org by March 16, 2016. Substitutes must be in the same registration category or additional fees may apply.
New Event Project Manager at the Secretariat

IPSA is pleased to announce that Yannick Saint-Germain has been appointed to the position of Event Project Manager. He joined IPSA earlier this spring. Yannick will head up the Organizing Committee for future World Congress events and coordinate the related bidding processes. He will also be charged with reforming the organizational structure and the policies and procedures of the Organizing Committee, as well as reviewing the Memorandum of Understanding with future local organizing committees and the application process for securing future World Congress events.

Born in Ottawa (Ontario, Canada), Yannick grew up in Gatineau (Québec, Canada) before moving to Montréal to complete a university degree (BA) in history. He now calls Montréal home.

Yannick has long been drawn to politics and event planning. He was an active member of the university student movement, and he went on to play a part in Québec’s political and electoral organizations at the municipal, provincial and federal levels.

Over the past 15 years, Yannick has helped to organize a variety of sports and cultural events held in Canada. He was a member of the organizing committee for the following events: Francophonie Summit (Moncton, 1999), Francophonie Games (Ottawa-Hull, 2001), FINA World Aquatic Championships (2005), Festival international de jazz de Montréal (2006), Les FrancoFolies de Montréal (2006) FIFA U20 World Cup (2007), Just for Laughs Festival (2009). He has also worked at the international level in Bénin (2000) and New-Caledonia (2008).

Yannick’s broad-ranging interests include the humanities and their relationship with sports, particularly soccer (football), as well as political science, history, sociology, economics and literature.

In his leisure time, Yannick is an “Off FIFA” soccer volunteer (outside FIFA jurisdiction): This allows non-autonomous states, national minorities and cultural representations to stage international matches.

Yannick plays soccer and volleyball, and he is an avid cyclist. He also travels as much as he can, and he is particularly fond of unusual destinations, such as Vanuatu, Kurdistan and the Isle of Man.

Foes to Friends

Jerzy J. Wiatr

Polish-German Relations

The Miracle of Reconciliation


The book constitutes a sociological analysis of the origins of the Polish-German antagonism in the nineteenth and twentieth century and of the process of overcoming it. The author discusses the role played by the religious and political leaders as well as intellectuals of both nations and presents survey research data showing the marked improvement in mutual relations.

Public Opinion Online

Asimina Michailidou
Hans-Jörg Trenz
Pieter de Wilde

The Internet and European Integration

Pro- and Anti-EU debates in Online News Media


This book offers a wealth of original empirical data on how online media shape EU contestation. Taking a public sphere perspective, the authors highlight the myths and truths about the nature of audience-driven online media content and show how public demands for legitimacy are at the heart of the much-analyzed politicization of European integration.

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A Bridge Between Two Continents: Discover the City of Istanbul

With a population of about 14 million, Istanbul is Turkey’s largest city and its economic, cultural and historical center. The storied city’s beauty lies in its ability to embrace its contradictions. Ancient and modern, religious and secular, Asian and European, mystical and earthly—all co-exist in Istanbul, the only city in the world that straddles two continents. Steeped in a rich history dating back to 658 B.C., Istanbul has long constituted a crossroads for creative, cultural and commercial exchange between Europe and Asia. With its mature mosaic of identities, this spectacular city has inspired myriad legends and countless works of art. Long coveted by powerful empires for its strategic location at the nexus of two continents, the ancient city of Byzantium, once the seat of the Eastern Roman and (in its incarnation as Constantinople) Ottoman empires, has given rise to rich civilizations whose aqueducts, cisterns, palaces, churches, synagogues and mosques speak to a tradition of cultural tolerance and harmony.

Seasons in Istanbul are generally moderate, making the city comfortable year-round. Come spring, purple redbuds dot the shores of the Bosphorus and tree boughs throughout the city bend under the weight of their blooms.

Most IPSA World Congress participants will arrive via Istanbul Ataturk Airport (airport code IST), located 28 km west of the city center. Transportation to and from the airport is available by metered taxi as well as subway from the city center. Havataş shuttle buses also operate ground services from the airport. A taxi fare from the airport to downtown costs approximately $20.

The 24th IPSA World Congress will be held at the Istanbul Congress Center (ICC), Istanbul’s newest and largest convention centre. The ICC is located in Congress Valley, adjacent to other venues such as the Muhsin Ertuğrul Theatre, the Istanbul Convention and Exhibition Centre ICEC, the Hilton Hotel & Convention and Exhibition Centre, and the Cemil Topuzlu Open-air Theatre. The centre features an auditorium with a capacity of 3,000, 115 meeting rooms and more than 9,000 square meters of exhibition space. ICC is connected to ICEC and the Muhsin Ertuğrul Theatre, and it is within walking distance of various category hotels, including leading international chain hotels.
Feel the History in Istanbul

Istanbul, the 2010 European Capital of Culture, is visited by more than 11 million tourists per year, making it the world’s fifth most popular tourist destination. The Historic Areas of Istanbul were added to UNESCO’s World Heritage List in 1985. The World Heritage Site includes four zones: the Archaeological Park, the Süleymaniye quarter, the Zeyrek quarter and the zone of the ramparts.

Built in the 6th century by order of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I, Hagia Sophia (Ayasofya), the Church of Holy Spirit, features pagan pillars from Ephesus and the Temple of Artemis as well as precious mosaics of Christianity and Islam. Hagia Sophia was converted into a mosque following the conquest of Istanbul. The building has served as a museum since 1935. Directly facing the Hagia Sophia stands the magnificent Blue Mosque, built in 1617 upon the order of Sultan Ahmet I. The Blue Mosque is the only mosque in the world with six minarets. Originally named the Sultanahmet Mosque, it became known as the Blue Mosque owing to its handmade blue and turquoise porcelain tiles from Iznik.

The primary residence of Ottoman Sultans for almost 400 years, Topkapı Palace is a large complex featuring hundreds of rooms and chambers, all built as hallmark examples of Ottoman architecture. The Palace Museum houses holy relics of the Muslim world as well as Ottoman miniatures, Islamic calligraphy and Ottoman jewellery. Constructed in the 6th century as a water storage reservoir, first for the Hagia Sophia and subsequently for the Topkapı Palace during the Ottoman period, the Basilica Cistern, today, is among Istanbul's leading hubs of art and culture. A visit to Istanbul is never complete without a walk along the Anatolian shoreline outside the Old City for a glimpse at the Maiden’s Tower (also known as Leander’s Tower), which lies on a small islet at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus Straight. The Athenian General Alcibiades built the islet’s first fort in 411 BC. After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the islet served as a watchtower. The construction of the tower itself is steeped in legend.

Istanbul’s European and Asian quarters are separated by the Bosphorus Strait, which connects the Marmara Sea in the south to the Black Sea in the north. Its shores are dotted with stately homes and mansions, and as a point of strategic interest, the Bosphorus has been the stage of a great many wars over the centuries. On the European side, near the entrance to the Marmara Sea, lies the historical peninsula, while Kadıköy, which housed summer homes in ancient times, straddles the opposite side of the Bosphorus. Frequent boat tours afford a closer look at the mansions and the glamorous Bosphorus area.

The Archaeological Museum was founded on June 13, 1891 under the name of Müze-i Hümayun (the Imperial Museum). Commissioned by archeologist, painter and curator Osman Hamdi Bey, the museum fulfilled a need to display important artifacts, highlighted by the Alexander and King Tabnit sarcophagi, which were unearthed at the Royal Necropolis of Sydon (Saida, Lebanon). Their discovery is considered to be among the most significant archeological finds of the 19th century. In addition to the Alexander and Tabnit sarcophagi, the permanent collection features numerous remarkable artefacts, including the Mourning Women Sarcophagus (also unearthed during the Sidon Royal Necropolis excavation), the Tabnit Sarcophagus, and the Brankhit Sculptures of the Didim-Milet Sacred Way, which date back to the archaic and late-Roman periods. The Ancient Orient Museum, for its part, houses valuable artefacts from the pre-Islamic Arabian Peninsula, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Anatolia, while the Tiled Kiosk Museum features outstanding tile and pottery samples from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods.
Shopping and Entertainment

Taksim is a teeming shopping district centred around the main street of Istiklal. The two-kilometre commercial strip features historical passageways and houses a wide array of shops, from vintage clothing stores to handmade ceramic boutiques. The passages are also home to century-old traditional shops and cafés. Şişhane, Galata and Cihangir near Taksim are lined with designer and vintage stores and bookshops. Nişantaşı is famous for its brand-name and local designer clothing shops, while Bagdat Street on the Anatolian side also draws legions of shoppers.

The Grand Bazaar, the nerve centre of the Turkish gold market, is an important hub for the Turkish economy, and it has also been a leading tourist attraction since the 1970s. Today, the Grand Bazaar is busier than ever, and the dizzying array of goods offered within its seemingly endless grid of corridors and byways – to say nothing of the inventive techniques used by its salespeople – speak to its continued dynamism. Available for sale at the Grand Bazaar are Turkey’s world-renowned handmade carpets and kilims, some of the most striking examples of Turkish silver art, as well as souvenirs and decorations made of copper and bronze, high quality ceramics, onyx, and leather goods. The jewellery and carpets sold here usually come with certificates of quality and authenticity. Bargaining over carpet prices is still de rigueur at the bazaar and should not be considered a violation of consumer rights, but a way of preserving the time-honoured tradition of haggling! Expensive goods with certificates of authenticity can be delivered anywhere in the world. The past decade has seen a number of global brands, boutique restaurants and coffeehouses set up shop in the Grand Bazaar. The bazaar is also a popular spot for Turks to indulge their traditional taste for tea, coffee and the nargile.

When the sun sets over Istanbul’s storied skyline, the city’s entertainment districts come to life. Taksim and Beyoğlu are at the center of the city’s nightlife, as the streetside bars and clubs leading to Istiklal Caddesi play host to DJs and live bands.

Istanbul’s colourful cultural mosaic also extends to the city’s restaurant scene, which combines the best of fusion cuisine with traditional Turkish cuisine. A wide range of food choices are therefore available. Turkey’s foods, beverages and consumption rituals are among its leading cultural calling cards, and Istanbul is the epicenter of the country’s thriving food scene. The offer of Turkish tea is a gesture of hospitality, and many restaurants serve it after meals at no charge.

Whether you are travelling to Istanbul solely for the 2016 IPSA World Congress or whether you intend to stay on for a few days to explore the city and its surroundings, we are confident that you will enjoy your sojourn in the world’s best destination, according to Travelers’ Choice 2014.

The Guide Istanbul

The Guide Istanbul is a useful guide to the city, offering candid recommendations and expert advice on restaurants and cafés, nightlife, the arts and entertainment scene, as well as design, fashion, tourist sites, and undiscovered places. Visit the website www.theguideistanbul.com for a full range of information.
Practical Information on Travelling to Turkey

Entry / Exit Requirements

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 planning to work, study or engage in non-tourist activities. For information on specific entry requirements, please contact the nearest Turkish diplomatic or consular office. Violations of entry and exit requirements may result in serious penalties.

It is the traveler’s responsibility to check with the Embassy of Turkey and its consulates for updated information. For detailed and updated information, visit the official website of Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs at mfa.gov.tr/consular-info.en.mfa.

Countries Exempted from Visa Requirements

Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao Special Administration, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vatican, Venezuela.

Visa

The Electronic Visa (e-Visa) Application System was launched on April 17, 2013 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. e-Visa is only valid when the purpose of travel is tourism or commerce. Other purposes, such as work and study, require a regular visa issued by embassies or consulates.

This system allows visitors travelling to Turkey to easily obtain their e-Visas online (evisa.gov.tr) in approximately three (3) minutes. Applicants may obtain their visa after they provide the required details concerning their identity, passport and travel dates and pay the visa fee online.

However, the Electronic Visa is not available to all countries. You may need to apply for a visa from the Turkish Consulate in your country of residence, subject to criteria established by Turkish authorities. You will also require a valid passport.

Passport

Effective January 1, 2015, in accordance with article 7.1b of the “Law on Foreigners and International Protection” no. 6458, foreigners wishing to enter Turkey should carry a travel document (passport) with an expiration date at least 60 days beyond the “duration of stay” of their visa, e-Visa, visa exemption, or residence permit.

Given that conditions may vary, we strongly suggest that you contact the Turkish Embassy or Consulate to verify these requirements before you start planning your trip. For more information, please go to mfa.gov.tr/visa-information-for-foreigners.en.mfa.

Travel Insurance

Travellers to Turkey are advised to take out travel insurance.

Medical Services

Modern medical care is available in major Turkish cities. Immediate cash payment is often required.

Money

The Turkish currency is the Lira (TRY). US dollars, Euros and major credit cards are widely accepted. Automated banking machines are widely available. You may have difficulty exchanging traveler’s cheques, as banks will charge very high commissions.
Venue and Transportation

Congress Venue

The 24th World Congress of Political Science will be held at the Istanbul Congress Center (ICC), located in the Harbiye district near Taksim Square known as “Congress Valley.”

Istanbul Airports

Istanbul Atatürk Airport (IST), serving the European side of Istanbul (30 km from Taksim)

Sabiha Gökçen International Airport (SAW), serving the Asian side of Istanbul (42 km from Taksim)

Getting Around Istanbul

Istanbul has an excellent transportation system that relies on all forms of public transit, including buses, metrobuses, metro (subway trains), suburban trains, trams, funiculars, cablecars, ferries, fast ferries, seaborne ferries and seataxis — all within city limits. The most efficient way to get around in Istanbul is by metro, tram, funicular and/or ferry. Istanbul has four metro lines, four tram lines and two funiculars. Visit the İstanbul Ulaşım website at istanbul-ulasim.com.tr/en for detailed and up-to-date information on operating networks.

METRO and TRAMS: Metro stations are marked with a letter M in blue and red. The four Metro lines run underground and the four Tramways run above ground.

FUNICULARS: There are two funiculars in Istanbul, TÜNEL (F-2) is one of the world’s oldest funiculars, dating back to the Ottoman Empire. Tünel climbs the hill from Karaköy to Beyoğlu (Istiklal Street). The second, more modern funicular (F-1) climbs the hill from Kabataş to Taksim and provides a seamless connection to the T-1 tram line and M-2 metro line.

FERRY AND SEABUS: Ferries are an integral part of urban life in Istanbul, and they also provide an incredible sightseeing opportunity. They are a clean, comfortable and inexpensive way to span the city. There are many ferry and seabus stations in Istanbul connecting the Bosphorus shores, Golden Horn, Prince’s Islands and other areas throughout the city. Vapur (big ferries) connect the main areas, with ferries departing every 30 to 45 minutes from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Smaller ferries such as the Dentur Avrasya or TURYOL connect the same areas and depart every 5 to 15 minutes. Seabus routes also provide public transportation from Istanbul to the main areas within the city limits and/or the cities around the Marmara Sea.

MARMARAY: The Marmaray train system is comprised of a 76-kilometre tube tunnel that passes under the Marmara inner sea by train in only a few minutes, spanning the distance between Kazlıçeşme on the European side and Ayrılık Çeşmesi on the Asian side.

BUS: Frequently used all around the city, buses are a cost-effective means of public transit. The Metrobüs also provides fast and comfortable transportation between Söğütlüçeşme on the Asian side and Beylikdüzü on the European side.

TAXI: Istanbul’s yellow-light taxis are marked with TAKSI signs on top and can easily be found all around the city. There are taxi stops near most public places, hotels, restaurants and tourist attractions, and taxis can also be ordered by telephone. The “taximetre” mobile application allows users to call a cab and calculate the approximate fee for the trip.

İstanbulKart (Public Transit Card)

The city has an integrated electronic ticket system which uses smart RFID cards called IstanbulKart. The IstanbulKart contactless smart card used in the city’s public transit system can be acquired at major transit interchanges. The IstanbulKart card allows users to save time and money while travelling. It is easy to obtain and reasonably priced, and it may be used for any public transit throughout the city, at rates that are lower than those for tickets or tokens. For more information, please visit istanbukart.iett.gov.tr/en.
A History of the Turkish Political Science Association

Şule KUT
President
Turkish Political Science Association

The Turkish Political Science Association (TPSA), a long-time member of IPSA, is proud to host the 24th IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Istanbul in 2016.

The Turkish political science community has been represented at IPSA since its very inception in 1949. Prof. Fethi Çelikbaş of Ankara University was elected to the first Executive Committee (Provisional Executive Committee) in 1950, well before the TPSA was founded.

In the early 1960s, political scientists in Turkey pooled their efforts with social scientists from various disciplines to integrate Turkish academics into international scientific circles. This resulted in the creation of the Turkish Political Science Association in 1964 by prominent public figures and scholars, among them Fethi Çelikbaş, Fadul Hakki Sur, Yavuz Abadan, Zeki M. Alsan, Bedri Gürsoy, Ahmet Ş. Esmer, Sadun Aren, Aziz Köklü, Turhan Feyzioğlu, Bahri Savcı, Seha L. Meray and Suat Bilge. It was also in 1964 that TPSA President, Prof. Yavuz Abadan (Ankara University), was elected to the IPSA Executive Committee (1964-67). Mr. Abadan was elected to a second term in 1967 and appointed Vice-President of the Executive Committee, a position he held from 1967 to 1970. Upon his death in the same year, he was succeeded by Prof. Nermin Abadan, who thus became the first female Turkish political scientist to play a prominent role on the IPSA Executive Committee.

In its first few years of existence, the TPSA set about translating seminal political science works into Turkish, staging meetings, and consolidating its contacts with IPSA. Turkey’s turbulent political climate in the 1970s served as a deterrent to the association’s activities, however. During the 1980s, TPSA President, Prof. Ergun Özбудan, was twice elected to the Executive Committee (1979-82; 1982-85), and Turkish political scientists were active participants in IPSA World Congress events throughout the 1980s.

From the mid-1980s until the late 1990s, the TPSA found itself in competition with other associations, which posed a challenge to the association. In order to meet this challenge, the TPSA General Assembly, at the initiative of Prof. İliter Turan, opted in favour of moving the association’s headquarters from Ankara to Istanbul in 2001. Prof. Turan (Istanbul Bilgi University) had been elected to the IPSA Executive Committee during the previous year. At the same TPSA General Assembly in 2001, Prof. Turan was elected President of the national association. He was twice elected to the IPSA Executive Committee (2000 and 2003), and he also served a term as its Vice-President from 2003 to 2006. Prof. Turan retained his seat on the subsequent Executive Committee (2006-2009), serving as Program Chair for the 21st World Congress in Santiago, Chile in 2009.

Current TPSA President, Prof. Şule Kut (Istanbul Bilgi University; Okan University), was elected to the IPSA Executive Committee in 2009 and 2012. She also served on the program committees for the 2012 (Madrid) and 2014 (Montréal) World Congress events as Chair of the IR section. In 2010, Prof. Kut submitted the official bid to host a future IPSA World Congress in Istanbul. With the IPSA Executive Committee’s decision to hold the 24th World Congress in Istanbul in 2016, members of the TPSA Executive Committee also volunteered to serve on the Local Organizing Committee of the Istanbul World Congress. The TPSA appointed Prof. Füsun Türkmen (Galatasaray University), former Chair of the IPSA Human Rights Research Committee and an elected member of the Executive Committee (2014-2017) to chair the Local Organization Committee for the 2016 IPSA World Congress in Istanbul, while Prof. Turan was named Honorary Chair of the Local Organizing Committee.

Today, more than half a century since it was founded, the TPSA remains the leading professional and scientific association for political scientists in Turkey. In addition to its regular activities, the association has staged annual postgraduate political science conferences since 2003 with the objective of encouraging emerging Turkish political scientists to present their studies and meet senior colleagues. The TPSA has strengthened its institutional ties with IPSA by actively encouraging Turkish participation in World Congress events, hosting Executive Committee meetings in Istanbul in 2008 and 2015, and playing an active role in IPSA research committees. The association also maintains a strong presence within international institutions and at conferences in order to ensure its continued development in accordance with international standards and to promote political science across Turkey.

The TPSA expects the 2016 IPSA World Congress in Istanbul to draw a strong contingent of political scientists from around the world and to provide an ideal venue for sorely needed debates on various aspects of inequality — a core issue within our discipline and one of the leading issues of our time.
### IPSA Award Winners

#### Karl Deutsch Award
- **2014**: Pippa Norris
- **2012**: Alfred Stepan
- **2009**: Giovanni Sartori
- **2006**: Charles Tilly
- **2003**: Juan Linz
- **2000**: Jean Laponce
- **1997**: Gabriel Almond

#### Wilma Rule Award: IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics
- **2014**: Jennifer Marie Piscopo
- **2012**: Amanda Gouws
- **2009**: Anne Marie Holli
- **2006**: Manon Tremblay
- **2000**: Karen Bird

#### Meisel-Laponce Award: IPSA Award for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars
- **2013**: Jennifer Marie Piscopo
- **2012**: Rafael Pinero et Mauricio Morales
- **2008**: Charles Gomez
- **2000**: Ainsley Elbra

#### Stein Rokkan Award
- **2014**: Bulat Akhmetkarimov
- **2012**: Madalitso Zillo Phiri
- **2009**: Maria Fernanda Boidi
- **2006**: Erika Gorbak
- **2003**: Georg Lutz
- **2000**: Andrew Grant

#### Francesco Kjellberg Award for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars
- **2014**: Jessica Guth
- **2012**: Rafael Pinero et Mauricio Morales
- **2009**: Charles Gomez
- **2006**: Ainsley Elbra

#### RC1 Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science
- **2015**: Robert Adcock
- **2012**: Roman David
- **2009**: Jennifer Gandhi
- **2006**: James L. Gibson
- **2003**: Gerardo L. Munck et Jay Verkuilen

#### RC1 Best C&M Working Paper Award
- **2014**: Peter Stone
- **2011**: David Kuehn
- **2010**: Alan M. Jacobs
- **2011**: Jonathan G.S. Koppell
- **2010**: William Ascher

#### RC27 Charles H. Levine Memorial Book Prize
- **2014**: Christopher Adolph
- **2013**: David Vogel
- **2012**: Alan M. Jacobs
- **2011**: Jonathan G.S. Koppell
- **2010**: William Ascher

#### RC27 Ulrich Kloeti Award
- **2012**: Bert Rockman et Graham Wilson
- **2011**: B. Guy Peters
- **2010**: Nicole de Montricher
- **2009**: Colin Campbell

#### Global South Award
- **2014**: Sunil Kumar
- **2009**: Yogendra Yadav
One of the key missions of the International Political Science Association is to assist the development of the study of politics in the Global South (the less developed nations of the southern hemisphere). Our association works hard to achieve this goal. We held our Congress in 2014 in Montreal and in 2016 we will meet in Istanbul. The 2008 meeting in Montréal, the 2010 conference in Luxembourg and the 2011 joint-conference in Sao Paulo showed once again how well IPSA works as a facilitator for contacts between political scientists that lead to research projects. Free copies of the International Political Science Review are offered to all political science departments in the poorest nations, and low cost copies are offered to those in other less developed nations; reviewers and submissions are actively sought from all over the world. IPSA offers advantageous terms for membership to national associations in poorer nations. Our Research Committees enable colleagues from such nations to participate in the global political science community and to network with others sharing their interests. Our rules ensure geographical diversity in the composition of the RC’s as well as in the organization of sessions at each meeting.

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

IPSA does not have enough funds of its own to give such scholars sufficient funds for attending its Congresses. Air travel and even budget accommodation costs a lot of money, usually much more than the maximum IPSA travel grant. Time and again, serious scholars are accepted to take part in important sessions of a forthcoming congress, offered an IPSA grant, and nevertheless forced to send their regrets for lack of sufficient funding. The problem is severe.

This is why IPSA is appealing to national political science associations and their members to donate to a specific fund, IPSA Global South Solidarity Fund, to help political scientists from developing countries. Please give as much as you possibly can: think of a figure you can afford and then double it. Our goal is to be able to help as many developing world scholars as possible to come to Istanbul in July of 2016. We are asking for your contribution to reach us by September 1, 2015 if possible and at latest by June 10, 2016. Sooner is better, but payment in two instalments is acceptable.

A facility is available to donate on the membership form or contact Mathieu St-Laurent at mathieu.st-laurent@ipsa.org.

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

Aiji Tanaka
IPSA President
IPSA at the MPSA Annual Conference

For the very first time, a delegation from the IPSA Secretariat was present at the Annual Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA), which took place in Chicago (USA) from April 16 to 19, 2015.

IPSA Secretary General Guy Lachapelle attended a number of meetings, while Membership Services & External Relations Manager Mathieu St-Laurent staffed the IPSA booth at the exhibition hall, where he promoted IPSA activities and membership with colleagues, editors and participants. Both were roundly impressed with the high quality of the event, and both emerged with the firm conviction that MPSA’s annual event is a promising platform from which to promote IPSA.

IPSA at the ISA Annual Conference

IPSA’s presence at the recent ISA Annual Conference in New Orleans (USA) was highly productive.

IPSA presented two panels at the conference, held from February 18 to 21, 2015:
1) Methodology for a Political Psychology Analysis of Public Speech in International Relations
2) Claiming a Voice: Politics in a World of Inequality

IPSA also set up a booth at the exhibition hall. Staffed by Membership Services & External Relations Manager Mathieu St-Laurent and Financing and Communications Manager Sarah Veilieux-Poulin, the booth drew considerable interest from people intent on finding out more about IPSA and its upcoming World Congress of Political Science in Istanbul. Meetings were held with several exhibitors and editors, and the upcoming World Congress was advertised online and in the print edition of the program for the event.

IPSA at the 2015 IAPSS World Congress

The International Association for Political Science Students (IAPSS) held its annual gathering in London (UK) from April 14 to 18, 2015. The theme of this year’s edition was “The Politics of Conflict & Cooperation.”

More than 500 students of political science and related disciplines turned out for the conference. IPSA supported IAPSS’s efforts to promote the event and delegated Teresa Sasinska-Klas, past IPSA Executive Committee (EC) member, to present an IPSA lecture on “The Challenges to Political Communication in the Conflict between Russia and Ukraine: 2013-2015.” Between 80 and 100 students attended the session, and attendees received promotional documents for next year’s World Congress of Political Science in Istanbul.

Don’t miss the IAPSS fall convention, which will be held in Prague (Czech Republic) from September 21 to 25, 2015, as well as IAPSS’s first Latin American Conference, in Quito (Ecuador) from November 18 to 21, 2015. The 2016 IAPSS World Congress will be held in Berlin from April 5 to 9, 2016.
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### IPSA at 2015 ECPR General Conference

The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) will host its next General Conference in Montréal (Canada) from August 26 to 29, 2015.

On this occasion, IPSA will present a panel entitled “The Paradoxes of Language Institutionalization at the Local Level.” Linda Cardinal, IPSA Vice President Central and South America, will chair the panel. Prof. Cardinal also serves as Chair of the IPSA Publications Committee.

IPSA Secretary General Guy Lachapelle will join a roundtable organized by Steven Rathgeb Smith, Secretary General of the American Political Science Association (APSA). The discussion will revolve around the current state of political science and research funding.

The IPSA Secretariat will also set up an exhibition booth staffed by IPSA Executive Director Andrea Cestaro, Membership Services & External Relations Manager Mathieu St-Laurent, Financing and Communications Manager Sarah Veilleux-Poulin, and Managing Editor and Scientific Writer Claude Berlinguette-Augier. They will be available to answer questions concerning IPSA, its membership and the upcoming Istanbul World Congress.

### IPSA at 2015 APSA Congress

The American Political Science Association (APSA) will hold its 111th Annual Meeting in San Francisco (USA) from September 3 to 6, 2015, under the theme “Diversities Reconsidered: Politics and Political Science in the 21st Century.”

Aiji Tanaka, IPSA president, and professor and Senior Executive Director for Academic Affairs at Waseda University, will be present for the duration of the meeting. He will say a few words prior to the APSA-IPSA roundtable on summer schools. IPSA Summer School Coordinator Dirk Berg-Schlosser will be among the participants. Prof. Tanaka will also open the meeting of national association leaders and take part in a number of business meetings.

Also taking part in this important annual meeting will be Dianne Pinderhugues, IPSA First Vice President North America and Co-Chair of the Program Committee for the 2016 Congress, Terrel Carver, Chair of the Committee on Organization and Awards, and Mark Keselman, Co-editor of the *International Political Science Review* (IPSR).

The IPSA Secretariat will have an exhibition booth staffed by Membership Services & External Relations Manager Mathieu St-Laurent and Financing and Communications Manager Sarah Veilleux-Poulin. They will be available to answer questions concerning IPSA, its membership and the upcoming Istanbul World Congress.

### IPSA at the Communication, Democracy and Digital Technology Conference

On October 2 and 3, 2015, IPSA RC 10 (Electronic Democracy), RC 22 (Political Communications) and RC 34 (Quality of Democracy) will stage a conference in Rovinj, Croatia, under the theme “Communication, Democracy and Digital Technology.”

The conference theme will focus on the intersection between three strands of political science, each of which asks questions of vital importance to the well-being of global democracy. These questions revolve around measures, standards and analyses of the quality of democracy, the role of political communications in promoting democracy, and the extent to which information and communications technologies can contribute to a richer, interactive and co-created politics. Without introducing normative ontologies into the discussion, the conference will look at how communicative acts, particularly those that use digital technologies, contribute positively or negatively to the quality of the democratic experience for citizens, and how they sustain active democracies.

To mark the occasion, IPSA Secretary General Guy Lachapelle will deliver a keynote speech about political communication in the 21st century.

Marianne Kneuer, IPSA Executive Committee Chair of the Committee on Research and Training and Vice-Chair of RC 34, will also play a part in the conference.
IPSA WISHES TO ACKNOWLEDGE ALL OF THE PERSONS WHO GENEROUSLY DONATED TO OUR FUNDS.

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

Global South Solidarity Fund
Karl Deutsch Award
Juan Linz Prize
Stein Rokkan Award
Francesco Kjellberg Award for Outstanding Papers Presented by New Scholars
Wilma Rule Award: IPSA Award for the Best Paper on Gender and Politics
Global South Award
Meisel-Laponce Award
RC01 Award for Concept Analysis in Political Science
RC01 Best C&M Working Paper Award
RC27 Charles H. Levine Memorial Book Prize
RC27 Ulrich Kloeti Award

100$
Miguel Navarro
Ingrid Wetterqvist

50$
Lucia Avelar
Xavier Coller
Cary Hector
Ersin Kalaycioglu

20$–30$
Guy Laforest
Kazimierz M. Słomczynski
Darshita Neeraj
Marcela Monica Stoica

10$ and less
Nkolika Obianyo
Marina Pambou
Gustavo Valdivieso
Rodolfo Darrieux
Bartłomiej Łodzki
Yusuke Suzumura
Misako Iwamoto

You can make a donation while completing your membership form or by contacting Mathieu St-Laurent at mathieu.stlaurent@ipsa.org
Japanese Political Science Association

The JPSA is pleased to hear that Waseda University professor Aiji Tanaka was elected IPSA President. University of Tsukuba professor Yutaka Tsujinaka had served as JPSA president since October 12, 2014. The JPSA and President Tsujinaka will support the efforts of IPSA and President Tanaka.

The JPSA Annual Congress will be held at Chiba University’s Nishi-Chiba Campus on the weekend of October 10 and 11, 2015. This year’s theme is “Constitution and Politics.” The JPSA and 2015 Program Chair Yutaka Onishi (Kobe University) are expected to present 40 sessions. Please visit our website for details: www.jpsa-web.org/event/2015.html.

The JPSA will launch the Japanese Political Science Review (JPSR) as an online journal from the second volume available to all members of the profession around the world. The next volume will be published in the summer of 2016. JPSA members and political science associations with ties to the JPSA are welcome to submit an article. Please contact your respective association or the editor-in-chief if you have any questions concerning eligibility. All manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief, Professor Shin-ichi Nishikawa (Meiji University). Please visit our website for details: www.jpsa-web.org/eibun_zassi/political-science-journal-en.html

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Website: www.jpsa-web.org/index.html

Australian Political Studies Association

The Australian Political Studies Association will hold its annual conference at the University of Canberra, ACT, Australia, from September 28 to 30, 2015. The Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis and the Faculty of Business, Government & Law, will host the event. The Postgraduate Conference will be presented at the same venue on Sunday, September 27.

The main theme of the conference, “The Future of Politics,” will be comprised of two elements: the future of politics as practice; and the future of the political science as a discipline containing sub-disciplines.

i) The Future of Politics and Democracy

This is a difficult time, to put it mildly, for democracy, politics and politicians throughout the world. Participation in collectivist political organizations is in decline, as is electoral turnout where voting is not compulsory. These developments, viewed by some to reflect the rise of anti-politics, are associated with mounting evidence of declining support for democracy in both established and emerging democracies. In this context, it would not be an exaggeration to suggest that democracy is in crisis, and that the issue deserves to be taken seriously. The following topics will be up for discussion:

- Do political parties have a future?
- How can we conceptualize politics in an age of rapid change in the nature of political participation?
- Is democracy in crisis?
- What role will new media play in the future of politics and democracy?
- Are democracy and Islam reconcilable?
- Is democracy in Europe in terminal decline?

ii) The Future of Political Science

Here, we have both broad and narrow concerns. First, there are issues concerning the future of the discipline in general. This might involve delving into the relationship between political science and cognate disciplines, including economics, sociology and history. Papers may also explore the relationship between political science and international relations. Second, we want to hear what people in specific subfields have to say about current and future developments in their respective fields.

The call for papers has closed, but we encourage you to attend.

For more information, including registration details, please contact the University of Canberra conference team at apsa2015@canberra.edu.au or visit the conference website at www.apsa2015.org/contact.html

You may also contact APSA directly through the Executive Assistant of the National Office, Shari Blanck at blancks@unimelb.edu.au

South African Association of Political Studies (SAAPS)

Earlier this year, two members of SAAPS, Prof. Dirk Kotze (UNISA) and Dr. Vicky Graham (Monash SA), attended the Political Studies Association (PSA) Conference (March 30 to April 1, 2015) as part of an exchange program with the PSA. The theme of the conference was “Civic Pride,” and the Sheffield Town Hall and City Hall played host to the event (see pic). Like the PSA, SAAPS also offers exchange programs with partners around the world, including the Brazilian Political Science Association and the Australian Political Studies Association, and the association is intent on expanding its partnership network. All organizations interested in forming a partnership are invited to contact us: karen.smith@uct.ac.za or joleen.steynkotze@mmmu.ac.za
In March, SAAPS sponsored four student memberships of the association, presenting them as prizes to the winners of a series of informal and formal debates held at the University of South Africa. The debates were intended to encourage students to engage critically and to feel intellectually empowered and inspired after constructing and supporting their arguments. This style of debate allowed students to develop the following skills: teamwork, public speaking, critical analysis of arguments, how to structure arguments, and how to participate professionally in an inflexible environment. The student winners were Themba Mxou, Ian Flemming, Tiego Khoza and Tshepisho Diako. In a letter of appreciation to SAAPS for its involvement and contribution, the debate organizing committee noted that “we believe that a continued partnership will allow students to develop strong academic ties to an institution that offers a greater networking opportunity.”

Later this year, SAAPS will stage its regional colloquia, with the opportunity.“

For complete details, go to www.sisp.it/conference

Italian Political Science Association

The 19th Congress of the Italian Political Science Association will take place at the University of Calabria in Arcavacata di Rende – Cosenza from September 10 to 12, 2015. The SISP annual meeting offers the opportunity to explore and discuss core issues as well as new theoretical and methodological perspectives and recent research findings in political science.

The program will feature a plenary event, the assembly of SISP members and numerous panels divided in 13 thematic sections, during which participants will present and discuss high quality recent scientific studies and analyses that have drawn considerable interest.

For complete details, go to www.sisp.it/conference

Chinese Association of Political Science (Taipei)

The Chinese Association of Political Science’s 2015 Annual Meeting and Conference will be held in Taipei, Taiwan, from October 3 to 4, 2015. The conference theme this year is “Diversities and Developments: Social, Political and Economic Conflicts between Western and Eastern Civilizations.” We strongly encourage people from various countries to attend the annual meeting, and papers on any subject related to political science are welcome. Please check the official website for details: capstaizpei.org.tw.

Serbian Political Science Association (SPSA)

The Serbian Political Science Association (SPSA) will hold its Annual Conference (Sabor politikologa) in Belgrade from September 25 to 27, 2015. The main theme of the conference, “New Europe and Its Periphery,” builds upon previous debates organized by the SPSA concerning the challenges faced by Serbia and the Balkans in relation to European integration and democratic consolidation. The conference will bring together academics and researchers from Serbia and the broader region to discuss the following issues: A new or different Europe; Europe at different
rates of development; the rise of radical ideologies and anti-European ideas; political challenges from the periphery; the European Union and its member states as international actors; and liberal and multi-cultural Europe.

The conference will include an initial meeting between the Balkan Political Science Association (BPSA), an international scholarly organization of national associations, and think-tanks and scholars from Southeast Europe. A formal initiative for the foundation of this association, launched at the Serbian Political Science Association’s 2014 Annual Conference, built upon growing formal and informal contacts among scholars in Balkan countries and aimed to further promoting networking in political science, international relations, and European and Balkan studies.

Regional security will serve as the main focus of the conference. Extensive discussions are planned on internal and external challenges to the security architecture in Central and Eastern Europe and on the prospects for cooperation in dealing with security issues. The topics under consideration will include the implications of the recent economic crisis, the rise of populism and political radicalism in the region, energy security challenges, and the complexities of cyber warfare and cyber security in the CEE. Also to be tabled for discussion will be the current military conflict in Eastern Ukraine and Russia’s position vis-à-vis the European security architecture, and the respective roles of NATO and the European Union in solving the security crisis in the region.

The 20th anniversary of CEPSA’s Annual Conference will also provide a unique opportunity to look back on the evolution and the current state of political science in the region. To mark the occasion, high-profile discussions between past and present CEPSA presidents are planned, and topics will include the development of political studies in Central and Eastern Europe during the past two decades and their contribution to our empirical and normative understanding of politics within and beyond the region.

The program committee will be made up of the following members: Liutauras Gudžinskas (President of the Lithuanian Political Science Association and Program Chair, Vilnius University); Daniel Bartha (Hungarian Political Science Association, Centre for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Democracy); Miro Haček (Slovenian Political Science Association, University of Ljubljana); Vit Hloušek (Czech Political Science Association, Masaryk University); Tomas Janfliunas (Vilnius University); Agnieszka Kasifis-Metryka, (Polish Political Science Association, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce); Jurate Novagrockiene (General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania); Andžej Pukšto (Vytautas Magnus University); and Deividas Šlekys (Vilnius University).

### Lithuanian Political Science Association

In cooperation with the Central European Political Science Association (CEPSA), the Lithuanian Political Science Association will mark the 20th anniversary of the CEPSA Conference at Vilnius University’s Institute of International Relations and Political Science on September 25 and 26, 2015.

### Russian Political Science Association (RPSA)

The Russian Political Science Association invites you to participate in the seventh All-Russia Congress of Political Scientists under the theme “Political Science and the Challenges of Modern Politics.” The event will be held at Moscow’s MGIMO University from November 19 to 21, 2015. The congress will mark the Russian Political Science Association’s 60th anniversary (1955-2015).

Plenary, thematic and special sessions, roundtables and lectures by leading foreign and Russian political scientists will be held, along with debates, presentations and workshops by research committee, project groups, professional associations, scientific organizations, and others.

People interested in presenting papers are asked to forward an abstract (no less than 4,000 characters and no more than 5,000 characters, MS Word format) to congress2015@rapn.ru

### Association belge francophone de science politique (ABSP)

The board of directors and executive committee of the Association belge francophone de science politique (ABSP) had their terms renewed for a period of three years on March 13, 2015. In its desire to foster strong cooperation between universities and to rotate mandates, the Université catholique de Louvain will host the leadership of the association for the next three years, taking over the role from the Université de Liège. The new executive committee is composed of Min Reuchamps (Chair, Université catholique de Louvain), Emilie van Haute (Deputy Chair, Université libre de Bruxelles), Jérémy Dodeigne (treasurer, Université de Liège & Université catholique de Louvain), Audrey Vandeleene and Benjamin Biard (secretaries; Université catholique de Louvain) and Jean Faniel (Centre de recherche et d’information socio-politiques – CRISP). The new committee intends to pursue the productive collaboration already established with other associations, particularly with the Dutch-speaking Belgian Political Science Association (VPW) and the French-language network of political science associations.

The ABSP recently announced the creation of a tenth working group on democracy, and it will continue to support these working groups and study the possibility of adding new groups. The ABSP has also increased the budget allocated to young researchers by expanding the eligibility criteria for receiving a grant to attend an international conference organized by IPSA, the ECPR or French-language national political science associations.

For the first time, the ABSP awarded a prize for a PhD thesis. Nathalie Brack (Université libre de Bruxelles) received the Xavier Mabille Award for the Best PhD Thesis in 2013-2014, for her the-
American Political Science Association (APSA)

Join us for the 111th APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco to review the latest in political science scholarship while exploring this year’s theme, “Diversities Reconsidered: Politics and Political Science in the 21st Century.” The event runs from September 3 to 6, 2015, and this year’s edition will feature plenary sessions with Robert Reich and John Ruggie as well as 28 theme panels. APSA’s International Workshops will continue in 2015, with programming in Qatar, Kenya and Kuwait. The 8th annual Africa Workshop will be held this summer in Nairobi, Kenya. Hosted by the United States International University, the two-week workshop on “Conflict and Political Violence” will be the final instalment in APSA’s long-running Africa Workshops series. Workshops in the Middle East and North Africa begin in May, with a week-long program at Qatar University’s Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) in Doha on “The Resource Curse in MENA.” This will be followed by a one-week program at the Alsalam Center for Development and Strategic Studies in Kuwait in December. Together, these programs provide networking and training opportunities to some 48 PhD students and early-career faculty from over 20 different countries. For complete details, visit apsanet.org.

Political Studies Association (UK)

The Political Studies Association, the UK’s leading learned society for politics and political studies, has launched a new initiative designed to bring international broadcasters and the very best political scientists together in order to create TV and radio programs that showcase the discipline. The “Total Exposure” project was officially launched on April 1, 2015, but will run right up until a final event at the end of January 2016.

On April 1, 2015, PSA members were invited to submit ideas for TV and radio programs based on research within their discipline. Members may submit pitches as individuals or as groups of up to four. The deadline for pitches is October 31, 2015.

Once the deadline passes, 10 of the best pitches will be shortlisted and the academics behind those pitches will be invited to a Central London venue in January 2016, where they will get a chance to sell their respective pitches to a panel of expert television and radio programming commissioners. The panel of experts put together by the PSA includes Jonathan Brunet (Producer, BBC), Tom Garton (Assistant Producer, BBC, ITV, Shiver), Siobhan Mulholland (Senior Commissioning Editor, Factual, Sky), Siobhan Sinnerton (Senior Commissioning Editor, News and Current Affairs, Channel 4) and Steve Titherington (Commissioning Editor, BBC World Service).

The Political Studies Association views the initiative as a skills-building and networking exercise rather than a competition, and there is neither a prize nor an outright winner.

Expects Professor Matthew Flinders, Chair of the Political Studies Association:

“This project is therefore about learning and linkage: learning in the sense of the art of translation and taking academic knowledge into the public sphere; linkage in the sense of creating an annual and prestigious competition through which cutting-edge social science can be offered as the basis for cutting-edge broadcasting.”

Professor Flinders added:

“The aim of Total Exposure is to create a fun and friendly environment in which academics at any stage in their career, from any institution and from any sub-field of the discipline, can learn about the media commissioning process, develop the skills to add new dimensions to their career and – through this – promote the discipline for the benefit of all its members.”

The “Guide to Total Exposure” document includes an FAQ section and tips on how to draft a pitch. It may be downloaded from the PSA website at psa.ac.uk/totalexposure.

For more information, contact totalexposure@psa.ac.uk.
**RC12 – Biology and Politics**

Representing RC12, Albert Somit and Steven A. Peterson have been asked to develop an edited volume, *Handbook of Biology and Politics*, to be published by Edward Elgar. The process of drafting the chapters is well underway, with many RC12 members involved.

Another recent publication in the annual series from Emerald Publishing (and an RC12 product) is *Politics and the Life Sciences: The State of the Discipline*. Editors include Robert H. Blank, Samuel M. Hines, Odelia Funke, Patrick Stewart, and Joesph Losco.

In early September, RC12 will present a panel on biology and politics for the American Political Science Association in San Francisco, California (USA).

Finally, RC12 is jointly organizing the annual meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (see aplsnet.org/conference.html), which will be held in Madison, Wisconsin, (USA) on October 23 and 24, 2015.

**RC17 – Comparative Public Opinion**

Yves Leterme (Secretary General, International IDEA), Christian Haerpfer (WVSA President & Chair of RC17) and Paul Ladd (Director, Post-2015 and SDGs Team, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support/BPPS, UNDP) each in turn welcomed participants to the event. The morning session, which was open to the public, featured expert panels on the role of social surveys in the data revolution for Sustainable Development Goals. Speakers included Christian Haerpfer (WVSA President & Chair of RC17), who spoke about the development of the 7th WVS survey and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Prof. Pippa Norris (WVSA & RC23), who addressed the use of survey data as a monitoring tool, and Ronald Inglehart (WVSA Founding President and RC17 board member), whose presentation touched on the World Values Surveys and human development. Mitchell Toomey (Director, Millennium Campaign, BPPS, UNDP) and Samantha Custer (Director of Policy and Communications, AidData) opened the ensuing discussion.

The morning session’s second panel was entitled “The Data Revolution for Sustainable Development: Priorities, Indicators, and Needs.” It included presentations by Eva Jespersen (Deputy Director, Human Development Report Office, UNDP), Laura Rodriguez-Takeuchi (Overseas Development Institute/ODI), Simon Scott (Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD), and Enrico Giovannini (Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for SD). Marta Lagos (WVSA and RC17 board member), Darwish Al Emadi (WVSA) and Christian Welzel (WVSA) served as discussants. The panel was followed by a Q&A session.

Other contributors to the expert meeting included Professor Juan Diez Nicolas (WVSA and RC17 board member), Marita Carballo (WVSA), Alejandro Moreno (WVSA), Bi Puranen (WVSA), Yilmaz Esmer (WVSA), Jaime Diez Medrano (WVSA), Tatiana Karabchuk (WVSA), Neil Nevitte (WVSA) and Kseniya Kizilova (Administrative Secretary of WVSA and RC17 secretary). The event was webcasted live on UN web-TV.

The afternoon session included brainstorming thematic workgroups aimed at identifying innovative themes and emerging issues related to post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, which could be monitored through the 7th wave of the World Values Survey.

**RC24 – Armed Forces and Society**

The US Army War College to Host a Workshop on the State of the Discipline

RC24 held the first of what it hopes will be a recurring series of workshops on “Armed Forces and Society: The State of the Discipline” on April 6, 2015. Held at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the workshop drew researchers from Uruguay, Chile, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. The day-and-a-half program included presentations of current research in civil-military relations, followed by the kind of intensive discussions and exchanges not usually possible in traditional conference panels. Topics included civil-military relations in Latin America, South Asia, and the United States, the nexus of police...
and military missions in the immigration sphere, civil-security sector relations, and the military-political interface. The role of professionalism was a common thread throughout the presentations. There are plans to publish the workshop proceedings.

In addition to stimulating intellectual debate and discussion, the group also toured the U.S. Army War College and visited the National Military Park in nearby Gettysburg. At the conclusion of the workshop, participants stayed at the Army War College to attend the US Army Strategic Studies Institute’s annual Strategy Conference. With its focus on current strategic problems and challenges facing the US military, the gathering of academics, defence policy experts, military leaders, and War College faculty and students was a terrific complement to the RC24 workshop discussions. Participants agreed that the workshop’s in-depth format was a valuable addition to the traditional conference panel sessions offered by RC24. Similar events are planned in the future, particularly in the years between World Congress events.

RC24 is actively seeking proposals for paper presentations at the 2016 World Congress in Istanbul. The research committee presented an excellent set of panels at the Montréal World Congress in 2014, and its members look forward to a stimulating slate of panels in 2016. Interested presenters are asked to contact RC24 President Marybeth Peterson Ulrich at Marybeth.p.ulrich.civ@mail.mil.

Visit the RC24 website at rc24.ipsa.org.

RC 28 – Comparative Federalism and Multi-Level Governance
Conference on “Rethinking Territoriality: Between Independence and Interdependence”

RC28 will hold a conference on “Rethinking Territoriality: Between Independence and Interdependence” in cooperation with RC14 on Politics and Ethnicity and RC50 on The Politics of Language. The University of Edinburgh’s Centre on Constitutional Change and School of Social and Political Science have agreed to host this joint conference, which runs from September 16 to 18, 2015. The Université du Québec à Montréal’s Research Group on Plurinational Societies served as co-sponsor of the event. The joint conference will bring together almost 100 presenters from different parts of the world to discuss aspects of territoriality prevalent in the world today. Staged in Edinburgh one year after Scotland’s historic independence referendum, the conference will provide an opportunity to examine the politics of territorial, ethnic and linguistic identity, state traditions and language regimes, the dynamics of federalism and multi-level government, and relations between power and territory in the context of regional integration. To learn more about RC28, including conferences and other news, consult our web page at ipsarc28.wordpress.com or contact us at ipsarc28@gmail.com. New members are welcome.
RC36 – Political Power
Interim Conference: The Gestalts of Power, Helsinki (Finland), October 23 and 24, 2015

Gestalt refers to the quality whereby a certain phenomenon appears as one thing when viewed one way, say from left to right, but appears as something entirely different when viewed the other way, that’s to say from right to left. Please send proposals and inquiries (about 150 words) to rc36.politicalpower@gmail.com by July 30.

Panels:
1 - The Language of Power or Power of Language

This panel will explore two aspects of the relationship between power and language. Papers adopting the first gestalt perspective will analyze how different languages conceptualize power, reflecting divergent political and linguistic traditions. Aron’s classic account of power, Macht, Power, Puissance (Aron 1964) will serve as the inspiration for this first set of papers. Papers from the second gestalt perspective will explore how language influences and reflects power relations, and how history is socially constructed to reinforce those relations. Papers from each perspective are welcome.

2 - History of Power or Power of History

This panel welcomes discussions on the historical evolution of the power debates. More specifically, it welcomes papers celebrating the work of Robert Dahl, but not limited to this topic.

3 – The Power of Globalization or Globalization of Power

Here, the questions raised will include the extent to which the power of globalization entails the demise of the state, a change in its function, or a return to a neo-medievalism in which power structures are de-centred in complex ways. Adopting the second gestalt perspective, we will look at the ways in which an isomorphism of power structures drives the globalization process.

4 - The Power of Governmentality or Governmentality of Power

As power debates have developed, governmentality, through dimensions of power, has emerged as a key method of power. This is variously defined in terms of the conduct of conduct, or the social construction social actors in a manner that they self-subjectify, by perceiving themselves as objects of knowledge. Conversely, could it also be that the Foucauldian insistence that power does not have a centre is an exercise in conduct upon conduct upon our critique of power?

RC41 – Geopolitics
Great Powers and Geopolitics / International Affairs in a Rebalancing World

The origins of this book edited by Aharon Klieman date back to a three-day academic workshop sponsored by IPSA and RC41 and held in Jerusalem in November 2013. The event brought together 17 scholars from nine countries representing a range of cultures, disciplines and perspectives.

The book presents the theoretical-historical-comparative political framework needed to fully grasp the truly dynamic nature of 21st century global affairs. Its authors provide a realistic assessment of the shift from US dominance to a new mix of counterbalancing rival mid-tier regional powers, while highlighting the geopolitical zones of contention most critical for future international stability. The book should appeal to scholars and policy-makers interested in understanding the contours of the emerging world order, and in identifying its principal architects and leading political actors.

CONTENTS

• Introduction – Aharon Klieman
• Pushing Back: The Balance and Balancing of Power – Aharon Klieman
• The Rise of the Others: Can the US Stay on Top? – ZivRubinovitz
• Interdependence, Balancing and Conflict in Russian – Turkish Relations – TolgaDemiryol
• Congrous or Conflictig? Great Power Configurations in the Balkans – MarinkoBobic
• Competing Hegemons: EU and Russian Power Projection in the South Caucasus – Scott NicholasRomanik
• Russian Perspectives on US – China Relations and the 21st Century Global System – Igor Zevelev
• Is Russia a Great Power in Asia? – Stephen Blank
• Eurasian Great Power Triangle – ArtyomLukin
• Pulling Their Punches: BRIC Foreign Policies in the Middle East – GuyBurton
• Strategic Hedging by Non-Great Powers in the Persian Gulf – YoelGuzansky
• Conclusions: Towards a New Equilibrium – Aharon Klieman

RC 43 - Religion and Politics


2. Two members of the RC43 executive, Jeffrey Haynes (United Kingdom) and Luca Ozzano (Italy), are pursuing research projects on “Faith-based Organizations at the United Nations” and “Religion in Party Politics” (respectively).

There is growing scholarly and policy interest in faith-based organizations (FBOs) and their attempts to influence debate and decision-making at the United Nations (UN). The background to this issue is FBOs’ growing transnational significance. There is increasing scholarly and policy attention paid to FBOs, both in the context of post-Cold War “religious resurgence” and, more generally, “post-secular” international relations. The UN is an important focus of the new post-secular international environment involving FBOs. Why, how and with what results do FBOs seek to influence policy formation and dissemination at the UN? Seeking to answer these questions, Haynes presents the following argument in his recent book on the topic entitled Faith-based Organizations at the United Nations (New York: PalgraveMacmillan, 2014). The UN
Established in 2005, the Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar is a premier research institute devoted to the academic study of regional and international issues through dialogue and exchange of ideas, research and scholarship, and engagement with scholars, opinion makers, practitioners, and activists.

http://cirs.georgetown.edu/publications/
cirs.georgetown.edu
has policy-making structures and processes dominated by decision-makers intent on making and implementing decisions based on their preferences. Many of the more than 300 FBOs registered at the UN are small and medium-sized entities, with little in the way of individual financial, diplomatic or ideological leverage. Consequently, most FBOs seeking to influence UN policy need to engage in coalition-building and work with a range of potential partners, both faith-based and secular.

The role of religion in party politics is a hot topic in the field of religion and politics. Ozzano notes that the religious orientation of political parties remains an understudied subject, owing in part to the influence of the so-called secularization paradigm in 20th-century social sciences and, more specifically, to problems related to the adoption of the concept of “religious party.” “Religious party” is indeed a flawed category referring to parties fully committed to the implementation of a religious worldview intended to subvert secular and pluralistic democratic systems. This acts to prevent researchers from taking into account other, softer forms of religious influence on political parties. Indeed, while fully-fledged “religious parties” are quite rare and marginal in contemporary democracies (at least in the West), the inclusion, in the platform, of a party of issues aimed at garnering the religious vote is far more common.

3. Yolande Cohen (Canada), a member of the RC43 executive group, recently co-edited a collection entitled Migrations maghrébines comparées: genre, ethnicité, religions (France/Québec, de 1945 à nos jours). Further information about the book and Professor Cohen’s work is available at hfgm.uqam.ca.

**RC48 - Administrative Culture**

RC48 is pleased to announce the four topics selected for the 2016 IPSA World Congress, which takes place in Istanbul from July 23 to 28, 2016:

1. Administrative Culture Implications of Public Policy to Address Global or National/Regional Poverty and Inequality
2. Open Government and eGovernance – Collaboration or Inequality?
3. Public Policy Institutions in Different Cultural Contexts: Comparative Analyses of the BRICS
4. Quasi-Judicial Institutions for Administrative Justice

IPSA World Congress attendees are welcome to participate in RC48 sessions.

This group photograph featuring the Indian members of RC48, was taken at a seminar held in Shimla on April 25, 2015 with the objective of discussing the four topics retained for the 2016 IPSA World Congress. The RC48 members shown are Prof. R.D. Sharma, Dr. Nittam Chandel, Dr. Pramod Sharma, and Dr. Ashok Ranjan Basu. Other Indian members of RC48 also attended the seminar.

For details on other RC48 activities held in 2015, please go to political-science.org/ipsa-rc48.

Finally, for IPSA members interested in business culture, Ethics International Press published a new book in 2015 entitled Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility: Cambridge-Gourlay-Trinity Lectures. The book (ISBN 978-1-871891-20-1) features eight original lectures delivered recently by Dr. Rosamund Thomas, Visiting Gourlay Professor of Business Ethics at the University of Melbourne’s Trinity College (Australia).

**RC50 - The Politics of Language**

**New Publication and Conference**

Linda Cardinal (former RC50 Chair) and Selma K. Sonntag (current RC50 Chair) served as co-editors of State Traditions and Language Regimes. The newly published volume (McGill-Queen’s University Press, May 2015) contains contributions from RC50 members who presented at an RC50 conference in Ottawa in 2011 and at the IPSA World Congress in Madrid in 2012. State Traditions and Language Regimes offers original and provocative analyses of state traditions and the manner in which they inform language policy choices in Asia, Europe and North America. Cardinal and Sonntag use historical institutionalism to develop a theoretical framework for analysis of language regimes, thus adding a comparative politics perspective to the language policy debate that has been the purview of applied linguists and political theorists in recent decades. Case studies include analyses of Canada’s increasingly court-driven language policies, the United States’ bifurcated language regime in the aftermath of 9/11, Ireland’s conflicted protection of the Irish language, France’s linguistic Jacobin tradition disrupted by Europeanization, the role of political parties and coalitions in language regime stability and change in Taiwan and Southeast Asia, Poland’s war-torn history informing language policy on regional languages, and the role of English in international peace-building.

RC50 also announced that it will jointly host a conference on “Rethinking Territoriality: Between Independence and Interdependence” at the University of Edinburgh, together with RC14 and RC28, the Research Group on Plurinational Societies (Canada), the Centre on Constitutional Change and the School of Social and Political Science (University of Edinburgh). The event runs from September 16 to 18, 2015.
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Call for Submissions

IMPORTANT DATES

Open Panels: 20 May to 8 July, 2015
Closed Panels: 20 May to 7 October, 2015
Papers: 7 August to 7 October, 2015

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