

RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY NEWSLETTER

July 2021



A BRIEF OVERVIEW AT THE NEWSLETTER

In this Newsletter, you will find:

- A proposal of collaborative approaches for comparative research, written by Anika Gauja and Karina Kosiara-Pedersen.
- The latest publications from our members.
- An overview of CPS activities during the first semester of 2021.
- Information about the Digital Democracy Database project.
- Information about the international conference: *Comparative Aspects of Remembrance, Memory Politics and Inter-State Conflict: Eastern, Southeastern Europe and the Middle East*.
- An obituary for Ronald Inglehart, courtesy of Pippa Norris.

SCHOLARS WITHOUT BORDERS? COLLABORATION FOR COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

By **Anika Gauja and Karina Kosiara-Pedersen**

Comparative studies of organizations, institutions, etc., have historically been limited by researchers' language abilities – particularly where the empirical basis consists of qualitative documents such as party statutes, transcripts and election manifestos, and interviews. Party researchers have sought to overcome these limitations through collaborative approaches to data collection.

Kenneth Janda's *Political parties: A cross-national Survey* (Free Press, New York, 1980) and Richard Katz and Peter Mair's *How Parties Organize* (Sage, London, 1994) are two projects that have laid the central cornerstones for this collective approach to comparative research. Janda's multi-year study enlisted around 40 country experts to verify a wealth of data collected by teams of research assistants and students. Building on this approach, the Katz and Mair project utilized a collaborative, comparative project design, which continues to guide best practice in party research today. It did so by collecting a group of country experts around a common theme/research question to pave the way for genuine collaboration from the initial point of the design of the research, to the collection of the data and the analysis.

Party statutes provided the backbone for the data collection and one of the main contributions of the project was to point to the importance of this 'official story' of the parties, since statutes provided the framework for organization and are referred to if disagreement occurs. Statutes also enabled comparisons over time and across parties and countries. In the introduction to *How Parties Organize*, Katz and Mair explained the goal behind their team-based approach to data collection, synthesis and analysis was that "once having established the official story", there was

a need to "move beyond it by adding politics to the raw data, and hence to understand the context in which parties develop their organization structures and the reasons why they change or remain the same" (page vi). Assembling a team of country experts to work together secured the utility of this approach, and enabled the project to traverse both the need for generalization with the depth of understanding that typically characterises single-case studies: "...the authors of these chapters were themselves responsible for the original data collection, and so they are particularly sensitive to what these data mean within the different national contexts and to how they should be interpreted. In this sense, they are very well placed to offer what might be called the 'real [national] story'" (page vi).

Theoretically, the Katz and Mair project also led to the formulation of the cartel party thesis in the



Anika Gauja is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Arts and Social Science, University of Sydney. Her research interests broadly centre on the

comparative analysis of political institutions and participation in representative democracies. She is currently undertaking research projects on the meaning of contemporary party membership and partisan engagement, the regulation of online politics and political participation and democracy in rural and regional Australia.

seminal, first article ('Changing models of party organizations and party democracy: The emergence of the cartel party') in the first volume of the journal *Party Politics* (1995) and further elaborated and updated in *Democracy and the Cartelization of Political Parties* (Oxford University Press, 2018). While some pioneering comparative analyses came out of this project, the data was not easily accessible due to the character of the database, which was published as a printed volume (*Party organizations: A data handbook*, Sage, 1992).

Building on the main premise of the Katz and Mair project model, and adapting it to the twenty first century, country experts, cross-country comparative analyses and transparent data accessibility lie at the heart of the *Political Parties Database Project* (PPDB). Initiated by renowned party scholar Susan Scarrow and two of the country experts from the original Katz and Mair project, Thomas Poguntke and Paul Webb, the first two rounds of collaborative data collection occurred in 2011-12 and 2017, facilitated by international workshops, as well as online survey and team-based productivity platforms (Google docs and Qualtrics).

This mode of working enabled the expansion of data collection across the world, and the dataset includes more than 250 parties in 42 countries, providing data on a variety of organizational aspects based upon statutes, web sites, information from party headquarters, laws and public statistics. Data is publicly available at <https://www.politicalpartydb.org/>

The PPDB dataset enables global comparative studies and a comparison across both parties and countries of the 'how?, why? and so what?' of how parties organize but is also well suited for combination with other country, party and individual level data. The first round of data collection formed the basis for an edited volume (*Organizing political parties: Representation, participation and power*, edited by Scarrow, Webb and Poguntke, Oxford University Press, 2017). Key analytical themes include how party organizations are financed, how parties collaborate with interest organizations, and whether or not they are internally democratic. But the focus is also on the implications of party organization, e.g. party financing and responsiveness, candidate nomination and gender representativeness, and rules of enrollment and party member activism.



Karina Kosiara-Pedersen is an Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science, University of

Copenhagen. Her current research interests are party membership and members and activism of political parties. Also, she is working on the international research project Political Parties DataBase (PPDB) with leading party researchers from Europe, Israel, Canada, and Australia. She is a member of CPS Board (2018-2023).

The Katz and Mair party organization and the PPDB Project provide two examples of a collaborative mode of research design that has transformed comparative research in the party discipline. Not only has this model balanced breadth of coverage with depth of expertise, it has provided for genuine collaborative data collection and analysis from teams of scholars that secure geographic, gender, methodological and career-age diversity. For example, utilising various online applications and software, the PPDB Project has enabled cooperation across borders without demanding international mobility – a mode of working that is now more important than ever. It is perhaps taking political science closer to the natural sciences, evidenced by the foundational publication from the PPDB project, a co-authored journal article with 23 contributing authors ('Party rules, party

resources and the politics of parliamentary democracies: How parties organize in the 21st Century', *Party Politics*, 22(6): 661-678).

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Political Parties Abroad. A New Arena for Party Politics. Edited by Tudi Kernalegenn and Emilie van Haute, Routledge, 2020



POLITICAL PARTIES ABROAD

A NEW ARENA FOR PARTY POLITICS

Edited by
Tudi Kernalegenn and Emilie van Haute



Globalization as a new political arena: challenge or opportunity for parties?

In recent decades, globalization and transnationalization have led to important reforms in terms of voting rights and representation of emigrants. These transformations concern millions of citizens and have important political consequences. They constitute opportunities and challenges for political parties who face the choice of engaging or not in this new arena. However, the literature has surprisingly devoted so far little attention to the implications of these trends for party politics.

The edited volume *Political Parties Abroad* focusses on the development of parties beyond their national borders. It connects the literature on transnationalism that tends to ignore the role of political parties, and the literature on party politics, which mostly omits the extra-territorial dimension of parties.

The volume adopts a comparative approach and presents 12 case studies. The cases are contrasted in terms of legal framework, political and social context in the home and the host countries (autocracy or democracy, electoral rules, voting rights and political representation for nationals abroad, etc.). All cases share a common feature: the development of political parties beyond the national borders.

The volume puts parties abroad for the first time at the center of the focus. It investigates (1) what parties abroad are, (2) when and why they emerge and develop, (3) how they organize, and (4) what roles they play.

What are political parties abroad?

Parties abroad may be characterized and classified according to the location of their headquarters: in the home country (the 'referent' country of which the emigrant is a citizen) or abroad (outside the 'referent' country of the party). Therefore, they can be a branch of a mother party in the home country or provide a distinct political offer to emigrants. They can also be differentiated based on the focus of their politics, especially their more or less conflicting relationship to the home country. These two criteria (location of headquarter and relation with the home country) lead to a classification of political parties abroad in four party types. The volume focusses on parties abroad that are a branch of a mother party at home, be it in a conflicting (e.g. branches of RCD in Tunisia; AKP in Turkey) or peaceful relationship (Democrats and Republicans abroad) with their home country.

Why parties abroad?

Using the classic literature on parties, the volume highlights the drivers of the development of parties abroad. The legal and institutional framework in the host country can constitute a barrier to the development of parties abroad. Not all host countries do authorize foreign political groups, and they do not necessarily allow all political groups to flourish. However, especially when they are connected to an authoritarian regime in the home country, the host country can adopt an open attitude towards groups representing political refugees fleeing from the authoritarian regime, or on the contrary support the representatives of the regime in place.

The legal and institutional framework in the home country constitutes another strong opportunity or constraint for the development of parties abroad. In authoritarian regimes, the dominant party tends to benefit from opportunities linked to their control of the state. The boundaries between the party and the state are blurred both at home and abroad, and parties can use diplomacy and foreign affairs as tools to develop abroad. However, this incentive can turn into a barrier in the case of a diaspora composed of emigrants who fled the authoritarian regime and who hold very anti-dominant party views. In democratic regimes too, the legal and institutional framework constitutes an opportunity or constraint for the development of parties abroad. More specifically, the case studies emphasized that four dimensions matter: voting rights, electoral rules, representation and campaign rules.

However, parties often go around legal and institutional barriers. Furthermore, favorable institutions do not always precede the development of parties abroad. Besides, barriers can also be social: emigrants sometimes have very weak to no link with their home country and therefore weak interest for home politics. Home politics has little impact on their day-to-day life in their host country. Furthermore, the cost of investing abroad can be high for parties, especially if emigrants are scattered in a large number of countries or localities with a weak density. A strong national identity (ethnos) and developed consular networks can overcome these difficulties. Finally, parties cannot develop abroad without local actors and local emigrant communities and their penetration is crucial.



Tudi Kernalegenn is a Marie Curie postdoctoral research fellow at the Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium), who works on the political activity of emigrants in their country of origin. He is member of the Institut de sciences politiques Louvain-Europe (ISPOLE) and associate researcher at the Centre de recherche sur l'action politique (CRAPUL, Université de Lausanne) and at the Centre de Recherches sur l'Action Politique en Europe - Arènes (Institut d'études politiques de Rennes). He has been lecturer, notably, at the Institutes of political studies of Rennes and Lille, and at the universities of Rennes 2 and Lorient.

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How do parties abroad organize?

Parties abroad often have roots in preexisting social groups and associations. These groups are not always overtly political but nevertheless can be associated with a party. These ad hoc groups of supporters and volunteers can later develop into informal organizations, and then into more formal party branches when the mother party at home initiates a formalization of the party structures. Most often, this bottom-up strategy means that the mother party lacks a clear strategy for membership growth among emigrants, being largely (and belatedly) reactive to migrant initiatives. When formalizing parties abroad, the most common choice is to replicate the organizational structure of the mother party. Parties amend their statutes to allow emigrants to be party members and increasingly grant them the same rights as members at home. The progressive institutionalization of parties abroad and the increased control of the party-in-central-office over these branches does not happen without tensions. These tensions can be exacerbated due to the geographical and political distance with the center, the composition of the emigrant community in the host country, or the high turnover in members and volunteers in the host country.

What role for political parties abroad?

Initially, parties abroad often engage in sociocultural activities in order to build a network of activists abroad, connected to preexisting or newly created associations or groups. They provide help and services to new emigrants, organize sport or cultural activities, social events such as lectures, movie screenings, pub or coffee evenings, marches, or small gatherings for celebratory events, or sub-groups and educational activities such as language classes.

With their institutionalization, parties abroad start developing the usual party branch activities. However, in a context of expansion of voting rights and representation, their mobilization cycles are not necessarily determined by 'local life' but are also dependent on party politics back home. Election years become their busiest years.

Parties abroad also mobilize emigrants politically. All parties face difficulties in maintaining political engagement of their grassroots. Parties abroad face a higher dispersion of their grass-

Emilie van Haute is Department Chair at SciencePo ULB (Associate Professor), and researcher at Cevipol. Her research interests focus on party membership, intra-party dynamics, factionalism, elections and voting behaviour. Her current research projects include the MAPP working group (www.projectmapp.eu), RepResent (www.partirep.eu), and PPDB projects (www.politicalpartydb.com). She is co-editor of *Acta Politica*.



BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

roots on the territory of the host country, which makes the organization of regular party activities more complex. They can also face the hostility of emigrants' organizations. But parties abroad also face distinct incentives that can boost emigrants' mobilization: political rights and remittances facilitate the mobilization of emigrants by parties.

Parties abroad also engage in the representation side of the linkage function, if the institutional framework allows it. They engage in various classic online and offline campaign activities. They encourage the registration of overseas voters. When parties abroad are more institutionalized, they can rely on the help of the mother party for campaign material to disseminate. Next, parties abroad also simplify and structure electoral choices, but they are torn between two strategies: acting as advocates of the mother party's program, and local representation.

Parties abroad also act as the ambassador of the mother party in the host countries. They promote the mother party's values in the international arena. They network with other parties that share a similar ideology through international bodies. These networking efforts allow them to benefit from valuable material and symbolic resources such as offices, or a legitimacy gain from organizing joint meetings. It is especially useful for opposition parties or parties that struggle to develop abroad due to defiant or geographically spread emigrants' groups.

While at home, parties have increasingly turned to their governmental functions, abroad, the inclusion of emigrants in the process of representation is still often underdeveloped. With limited direct representation – except in the dozen or so countries where emigrants directly elect parliamentarians – and weight on governmental functions, parties abroad do not engage much in the recruitment and selection of political staff, and their activities are skewed towards the relation with grassroots emigrants.

These discrepancies between the roles of parties at home and abroad is a gap that the geographical distance does not help to fill. This might constitute one of the major challenges for the development of parties abroad. However, the important development of the possibility for non-resident citizens to vote in their home country elections from their host country fastens their development. If this is a new trend, political parties abroad will certainly continue to develop and, in doing so, reinvent the territoriality of democracy and citizenship.

This book has been edited by Routledge, Tylor and Francis Group. You can buy it in printed or eBook version at the following link:

<https://www.routledge.com/Political-Parties-Abroad-A-New-Arena-for-Party-Politics/Kernalegenn-Haute/p/book/9780367857851>



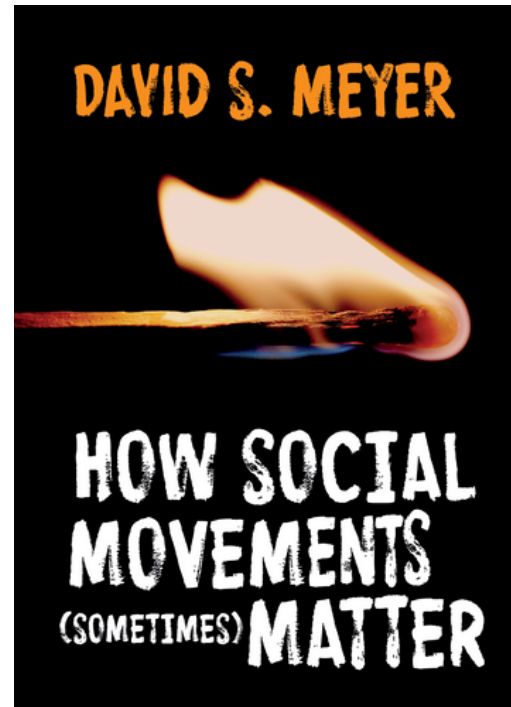
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How Social Movements (Sometimes) Matter. Written by David S. Meyer, Polity Books, 2021

People protest to try to change the world, because they think they can help change the world, and sometimes they do. But not by themselves, and generally not just how and when they want.

This incisive book explains how groups of ordinary individuals can affect the world, what makes it possible when it works, and why it sometimes doesn't go to plan. Digging into previous scholarship on social movements, David S. Meyer looks at the origins of social movements, how they contrast with revolutionary campaigns, and assesses the periodic influence of activists on politics, policy, culture, and the way people live their lives. He concludes by stressing the narratives about political change that activists construct and the power that lies in these stories. With sharp insight and a wealth of intriguing cases, this book offers a fuller understanding of the politics and potential payoffs of protest politics.



"With characteristic eloquence and humor, realism and optimism, David Meyer has given us a new book about the success (sometimes) of social movements, both in America and abroad. Readers will appreciate Meyer's talent for synthesis, presenting complex arguments with clarity, and unearthing the deeper meanings behind familiar tropes. In a world that has become ever more protest-prone, Meyer's book will take its place alongside classics like Tilly's From Mobilization to Revolution and Gamson's Strategy of Social Protest".

Sidney Tarrow, author of Power in Movement

"David Meyer draws on expertise accumulated through a career studying and analyzing social movements to take the reader through the lifecycle of a social movement to understand how social movements sometimes lead to protest in the streets, revolution, political change, and all sorts of social and cultural outcomes".

Dana R. Fisher, University of Maryland



David S. Meyer is Professor of Sociology, Political Science, and Planning, Policy, and Design. His general areas of interest include social movements, political sociology, and public policy, and he is most directly concerned with the relationships between social movements and the political contexts in which they emerge. He teaches courses on social movements, social problems, and sociological theory. He holds a Ph.D. in political science from Boston University, and a B.A. from Hampshire College, where he studied literature.

This book has been edited by Polity. You can buy it in printed or eBook version at the following link: https://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9780745696843&subject_id=1

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

***The New Latin America.* Written by Fernando Calderón and Manuel Castells, Polity Books, 2020**



Latin America has experienced a profound transformation in the first two decades of the 21st century: it has been fully incorporated into the global economy, while excluding regions and populations devalued by the logic of capitalism. Technological modernization has gone hand-in-hand with the reshaping of old identities and the emergence of new ones.

The transformation of Latin America has been shaped by social movements and political conflicts. The neoliberal model that dominated the first stage of the transformation induced widespread inequality and poverty, and triggered social explosions that led to its own collapse. A new model, neo-developmentalism, emerged from these crises as national populist movements were elected to government in several countries. The more the state intervened in the economy, the more it became vulnerable to corruption, until the rampant criminal economy came to penetrate state institutions. Upper

middle classes defending their privileges and citizens indignant because of corruption of the political elites revolted against the new regimes, undermining the model of neo-developmentalism. In the midst of political disaffection and public despair, new social movements, women, youth, indigenous people, workers, peasants, opened up avenues of hope against the background of darkness invading the continent.

This book, written by two leading scholars of Latin America, provides a comprehensive and up-to-date account of the new Latin America that is in the process of taking shape today. It will be an indispensable text for students and scholars in Latin American Studies, sociology, politics and media and communication studies, and anyone interested in Latin America today.

Fernando Calderón is currently Director of Research at the Universidad Nacional de San Martín in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He also teaches on postgraduate programmes at the Universidad de Córdoba and FLACSO, Argentina. He is the author of 22 books on democracy, culture and development. Currently, his research interests include innovation, development and multiculturalism in Latin America. Among other projects, he is co-writing with Manuel Castells a sociological analysis of political, cultural and ecological changes in the region.



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Manuel Castells is University Professor and the Wallis Annenberg Chair in Communication Technology and Society at the University of Southern California (USC), Los Angeles. He is Professor of Communication at the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism, and holds joint appointments in the Department of Sociology, in the School of Policy, Planning, and Development, and in the School of International Relations.

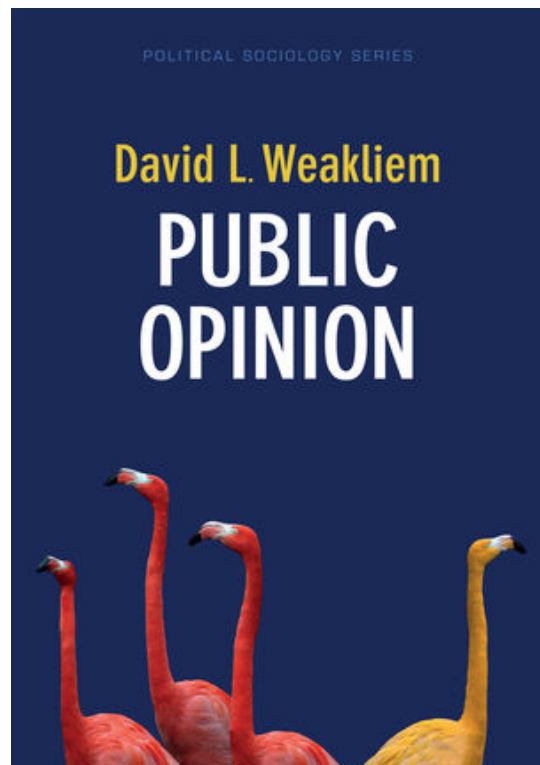
He is, as well, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, where he was Professor of City and Regional Planning and Professor of Sociology from 1979 to 2003 before joining USC.

This book has been edited by Polity. You can buy it in printed or eBook version at the following link: <https://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9781509540013>

***Public Opinion.* Written by David L. Weakliem, Polity Books, 2020**

Is political polarization on the rise? Do various “populist” movements have anything in common? Is the opposition between left and right becoming obsolete and, if so, what might replace it?

Many of the most pressing questions about contemporary politics involve public opinion. This incisive sociological introduction considers the formation of opinions as not just a matter of individual responses to external conditions, but as a social process in which people influence and are in turn influenced by others. David L. Weakliem illustrates how changes in economic and social conditions affect public opinion and how the distribution of opinions is shaped by the structure of interaction among people. He applies this approach to discuss topics such as political polarization, long-term trends in public opinion, and the prospects for democracy.



Combining theory with up-to-date information on public opinion, the book will be of interest to researchers and students alike in sociology, political science, and communication studies.

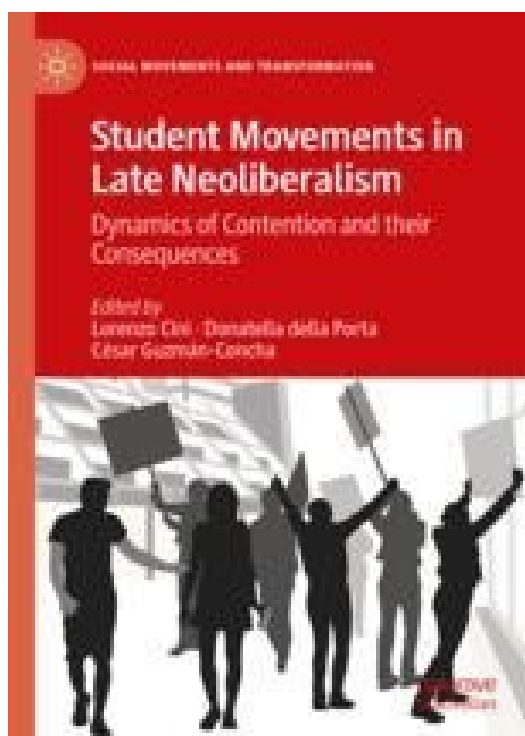
BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

David L. Weakliem is a Professor at the Department of Sociology at the University Of Connecticut. He is interested in political sociology (especially public opinion), social stratification, and quantitative methods. *Hypothesis Testing and Model Selection in the Social Sciences* (Guilford), which examines classical and Bayesian approaches to hypothesis testing, as well as “information criteria” for trading off goodness of fit versus complexity, was published in 2016.



This book has been edited by Polity. You can buy it in printed or eBook version at the following link: <https://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9781509529469>

***Students Movements in Late Neoliberalism. Dinamics of Contention and Their Consequences.* Edited by Lorenzo Cini, Donatella della Porta and César Guzmán-Concha, Palgrave Macmillan, 2021**



This book inquires into the global wave of student mobilizations that have arisen in the aftermath of the economic crisis of 2008, accounting for their historical and sociological significance. More specifically, its eleven chapters explore the role of students as political actors: their ability to build effective organizations, to make political alliances with other actors, and to win public consensus, as well as their impact on cultural, political, and policy outcomes. To do so, the volume examines case studies in England, Chile, South Africa, Quebec, and Hong Kong, covering Europe, Africa, Asia, and North and Latin America. Grouped into two major sections, the collection covers the organizational structures of student movements and their alliances and outcomes. Ultimately, this volume examines the understudied political aspects of student unrest, exploring how student mobilizations—driven by indebtedness, precariousness, the corporatization of the university, and other issues—correspond to larger processes of change with wider implications in society.

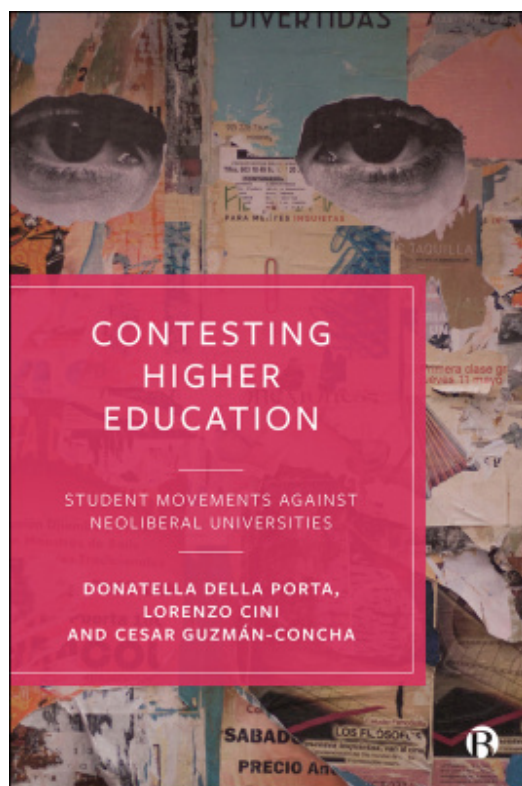
BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

***Contesting Higher Education. Student Movements against Neoliberal Universities.* Edited by Lorenzo Cini, Donatella della Porta and César Guzmán-Concha, Bristol University Press, 2020**

Using new research on higher education in the UK, Canada, Chile and Italy, this rigorous comparative study investigates key episodes of student protests against neoliberal policies and practices in today's universities.

As well as examining origins and outcomes of higher education reforms, the authors set these waves of demonstrations in the wider contexts of student movements, political activism and social issues, including inequality and civil rights.

Offering sophisticated new theoretical arguments based on fascinating empirical work, the insights and conclusions revealed in this original study are of value to anyone with an interest in social, political and related studies.



Student Movements in Late Neoliberalism has been edited by Palgrave Macmillan, and *Contesting Higher Education* by Bristol University Press. You can buy any of these books at the following links, respectively:

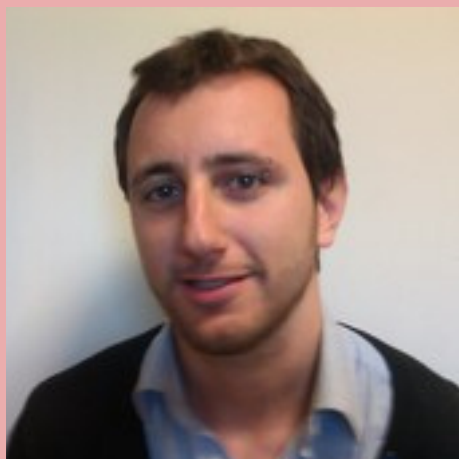
<https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030757533#aboutAuthors>

<https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/contesting-higher-education>

You can access this Newsletter, previous versions, or other information related to the Research Committee on Political Sociology on our website <http://rc06.ipsa.org/>.



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Lorenzo Cini is a current research fellow at the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa. He holds a PhD degree in Social and Political Sciences at the European University Institute of Florence. He conducted his research on the contentious politics of higher education in Italy and England. More notably, he investigated the array of university mobilizations emerged in England and Italy in opposition to the recent neoliberal reforms on higher education.

Donatella della Porta is professor of political science, dean of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences and Director of the PhD program in Political Science and Sociology at the Scuola Normale Superiore in Florence, where she also leads the Center on Social Movement Studies (Cosmos). Among the main topics of her research are social movements, political violence, terrorism, corruption, the police and protest policing. She has directed a major ERC project Mobilizing for Democracy, on civil society participation in democratization processes in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.



César Guzmán-Concha is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow, and principal investigator in the project “Mobilizing for Basic Incomes: Social Innovation in Motion” (H2020-MSCA MOBILISE, project no. 839483). As a comparative political sociologist, he has investigated topics related to power, conflict and social change both in European and Latin American countries. He has several publications in peer reviewed journals, edited volumes and other outlets, both in English and Spanish language. He has been awarded several competitive grants (CLACSO, Spanish Ministry of Education, DAAD, Foundation of Urban and Regional Research, FP7 Ingrid Network), and also has experience as lecturer, consultant for NGOs and government agencies.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Elites, Non-Elites, and Political Realism. Diminishing Futures for Western Societies. Written by John Higley, Rowman & Littlefield, November 2021

This provocative and groundbreaking book challenges accepted wisdom about the role of elites in both maintaining and undermining democracy in an increasingly authoritarian world. John Higley traces patterns of elite political behavior and the political orientations of non-elite populations throughout modern history to show what is and is not possible in contemporary politics. He situates these patterns and orientations in a range of regimes, showing how they have played out in revolutions, populist nationalism, Arab Spring failures to democratize, the conflation of ultimate and instrumental values in today's liberal democracies, and American political thinkers' misguided assumption that non-elites are the principal determinants of politics.

Critiquing the optimistic outlooks prevalent among educated Westerners, Higley considers them out of touch with reality because of spreading employment insecurity, demoralization, and millennial pursuits in their societies. Attacks by domestic and foreign terrorists, effects of climate change, mass migrations from countries outside the West, and disease pandemics exacerbate insecurity and further highlight the flaws in the belief that democracy can thrive and spread worldwide. Higley concludes that these threats to the well-being of Western societies are here to stay. They leave elites with no realistic alternative to a holding operation until at least mid-century that husbands the power and political practices of Western societies. Drawing on decades of research, Higley's analysis is historically and comparatively informed, bold, and in some places dark—and will be sure to foster debate.



John Higley is Emeritus Professor of Government and Sociology and held the Jack S. Blanton Chair in Australia Studies until his retirement in 2012. In addition to chairing the Government Department, he was founder and director of the Edward A. Clark Center for Australian and New Zealand Studies and chair of the International Political Science Association's Research Committee on Political Elites. He has written extensively about political elites, especially roles they play in democracies.

The Cover Art for this book is not available yet. You can pre-order it in printed or eBook version in the Rowman & Littlefield official website at the following link:

<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781538162880/Elites-Non-Elites-and-Political-Realism-Diminishing-Futures-for-Western-Societies>

PAPER AND BOOK CHAPTER ANNOUNCEMENTS

We have received the following list of our members' publications between 2020 and 2021: papers, book chapters, articles on websites, and book reviews. All are accessible at the mentioned links hereunder:

Anil Kumar Vaddiraju

Modernity and Democracy in India. Superimposition on a Thin Economic Base, *Economic & Political Review*, volume 56, issue 17.

- <https://www.epw.in/journal/2021/17/commentary/modernity-and-democracy-india.html>

Decentralization, Development and 'Elite capture'. *Economic & Political Review*, volume 56, issue 20.

- <https://www.epw.in/journal/2021/17/commentary/modernity-and-democracy-india.html>

Kasi Eswarappa, Saha Atrayee, and Renganathan Mowshimkka

Glocalization and The Green Revolution, in The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Global Security.

- https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-3-319-74336-3_572-1
- https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-3-319-74336-3_410-1

Kasi Eswarappa and Gladis S. Mathew

Cultivating Pathways of a Critical and Humanistic Anthropology: Walking and Meditating with B.K. Roy Burman. *Indian Anthropology*, special issue: "Social Theorising in Contemporary India: Critique, Creativity and Transformation".

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351068893_Cultivating_Pathways_of_a_Critical_Humanistic_Anthropology_Walking_Meditating_with_BKRoy_Burman

Agnieszka Paczyńska

"New" State Actors and Conflict-Affected States: Confronting Violence, Shifting Ambitions, and Adjusting Principles, *Frontiers in Political Science*, volume 3 (May 2021).

- https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2021.663432/full?utm_source=S-TWT&utm_medium=SNET&utm_campaign=ECO_FPOS_XXXXXXXXX_auto-dlvrit

Andrew Dawson

The Achilles Heel of Democracy? A Macro Cross-National Assessment of the Correlates of State Legitimacy. *Social Science Research*, volume 97 (July 2021).

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0049089X2100051X?via%3Dihub>

Dmytro Khutkyy

Internet Voting: Challenges and Solutions, *European Digital Development Alliance (EDDA)*.

- https://europeandigital.org/files/19/Internet_Voting_Challenges_and_Solutions_ENG.pdf

Ukraine, in J. Surotchak and G. Macdonald (eds.), *Political Parties in the Digital Age: A Comparative Review of Digital Technology in campaigns Around the World*.

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347578848_Chapter_4_Ukraine

How Citizens' Assemblies Can Strengthen Democracy? *EDDA website*.

- <https://www.europeandigital.org/how-citizens-assemblies-can-strengthen-democracy>

PAPER AND BOOK CHAPTER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dmytro Khutkyy and Christopher Chase-Dunn

The Evolution of Geopolitics and Imperialism in Interpolity Systems, in P. F. Bang, C. A. Bayly, and W. Scheidel (eds.), *The Oxford World History of Empire. Vol. 1: The Imperial Experience*.

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CPS ACTIVITIES

PERMANENT SEMINAR: "CPS TALKS WITH AUTHORS"

During the first semester of 2021, the CPS organized four Seminars: "CPS Talks With Authors". Each of them gave us the opportunity to share with political scientists and political sociologists and comment on their recent book publications. The recordings of these seminars are available at the links mentioned further down.



The poster for the first seminar features the CPS logo and the title "Permanent Seminar CPS talks with authors". It includes a photograph of a hand holding a magnifying glass over a red paper figure, with circular portraits of the participants. The text identifies the presenter, Gianluca Passarelli, and two discussants, Kenneth Bunker and Carmen Le Foulon. It also mentions the book "Preferential Voting Systems" and the date, February 25th, from 11:30 to 13:00 hrs. The poster includes logos for various partner organizations like the Faculty of Education and Social Sciences, CPS, PATROCINADA, TECSA, IS4, Political Sociology, IPSA @ AISP, and RCI.

In the first seminar, Dr. Gianluca Passarelli (Department of Political Science, Sapienza University, Italy) presented his book about *Preferential Voting Systems. Influence on Intra-Party Competition and Voting Behaviour*, thereafter discussed by Carmen Le Foulon (Centro de Estudios Públicos, Chile) and Kenneth Bunker (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile).

You can access the session at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H4h4EPctaGM>

In the second one, we talked with Joshua Dubrow and Adrianna Zabrzewska (Polish Academy of Sciences both) about their book *Gender Quotas in the Post-Communist World. Voice of the Parliamentarians*, thereafter commented by Karolina Gilas (Universidad Autónoma de México).

You can access the session at the following link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpVsFKBNebk>



The poster for the second seminar features the CPS logo and the title "Permanent Seminar CPS talks with authors 2ND SESSION". It includes a graphic of three stylized human profiles in red, blue, and black. The text identifies the presenters, Joshua K. Dubrow and Adrianna Zabrzewska, and the discussant, Karolina Gilas. It also mentions the book "Gender Quotas in the Post-Communist World" and the date, March 15th, from 12:00 to 13:00 hrs. The poster includes logos for various partner organizations like the Faculty of Education and Social Sciences, CPS, PATROCINADA, TECSA, IS4, Political Sociology, IPSA @ AISP, and RCI.

Permanent Seminar: "CPS Talks With Authors"

CPS
Research Committee on Political Sociology

Facultad de Educación y Ciencias Sociales

Permanent Seminar
CPS talks with authors

3rd SESSION

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3c
SUSAN B. ANTHONY
SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

THE RIGHT TO BE ELECTED
100 YEARS SINCE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Thursday, April 22nd 2021, 14:00 to 15:00 hrs. (Chilean Time)

Presenter:
Jennifer M. Piscopo
Occidental College, University of Los Angeles

Discussant:
Julieta Suárez-Cao
UC Católica, University of Chile

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Red de Políticas

In the third seminar, Dr. Jennifer M. Piscopo (Occidental College, University of Los Angeles) presented her book *The Right to be Elected. 100 Years Since Women's Suffrage*, thereafter commented by Julieta Suárez-Cao (Instituto de Ciencia Política, Universidad Católica de Chile).

You can access the session at the following link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loa-myusy1g>

In the fourth seminar we talked with Kévin Parthenay (University of Tours) about his book *A Political Sociology of Regionalism. Perspectives for a Comparison*, thereafter discussed by Elisa López Lucia (SciencePo ULB).

You can access the session at the following link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcrNVyTzPM>

CPS
Research Committee on Political Sociology

Facultad de Educación y Ciencias Sociales

Permanent Seminar
CPS talks with authors

4th SESSION

SYD
NYC
ATN
LON
FRA
KUL
PARIS
LA
BAGGAGE

May 13th 2021
9:00 to 10:00 hrs.
(Chilean Time)

Presenter:
Kévin Parthenay
University of Tours

Discussant:
Elisa Lopez Lucia
Science-Po, ULB

ONLINE TRANSMISSION BY TEAMS
@ResearchCPS
http://bit.ly/UNAB_4thSessionPermanentSeminar_CPS
For more information please write to: difecap@unab.cl

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CPS Roundtables

ROUNDTABLE: THE AMERICAN CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY



On April 28th, CPS organized its First Roundtable. In this instance, Dr. Steven Levitsky (Professor of Government at Harvard University), Gisela Sin (Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois), and Robert Fishman (Professor of Political Science and Sociology in the Department of Social Sciences, Instituto Carlos III – Juan March of Madrid's Carlos III University) addressed the central features of the American crisis of democracy and gave some explanations for its emergence and prospects for the future.

A few words on CPS Permanent Seminar and its modality:

The Permanent Seminar of the Research Committee on Political Sociology (CPS), provides a forum for exchange and dissemination of our members' research

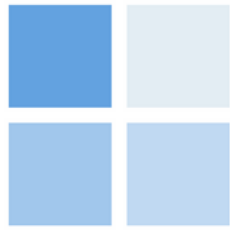
in the field of Political Sociology to both academic audiences and the interested public beyond academia. Through discussions on the work of CPS authors, the Seminar addresses ongoing phenomena from the perspectives of Political Sociology, connecting scholars' research to current socio-political affairs. CPS authors such as Juan Linz, Stein Rokkan, and many others have provided crucial tools for understanding party competition, challenges to democracy, polarization, and numerous other current themes. The Research Committee continues in this tradition. Once a month, the CPS invites authors to present their latest book in 25 minutes, summarizing their research process and main findings. Each presentation is followed by a 15-minute discussion led by an expert scholar on the subject, and the discussion is then open to the public for 30 minutes.

This permanent seminar is co-organized by the CPS and Andrés Bello University (UNAB), and it is sponsored by the ISA and IPSA. Every session is recorded and uploaded to the UNAB official social media platform for dissemination purposes.



RESEARCH PROJECT

Digital Democracy Database - leading by Dmytro Khutkky



Digital
Democracy
Database

This evolving project is designed to identify and analyze cases of digital democracy aspiring to consolidate global democracy by discovering and sharing good practices of open participatory governance worldwide.

It is intended as a source of data for scholars, policy analysts, civic activists, politicians, and other interested parties.

The initial edition is an entirely volunteer collaborative effort of an international team of 40 analysts who collected, coded, and reviewed data for 10 months. The project is kindly hosted by the European Digital Development Alliance.

The focus of the pilot undertaking is pan-European. Therefore, the first version includes 50 countries (Europe according to the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the European Union) and over 1000 digital democracy cases identified by manual online search and content analysis during May 2020 – February 2021.

In the next releases, the geographical and institutional scopes of the project will expand. To contribute to the cause of strengthening global democracy, you can suggest updating the existing cases or offer adding entirely new ones.

All e-democracy websites in the database are systematically described and classified according to a unified conceptual framework.

In the future, the dataset will be also accompanied by analytical articles about generic digital democracy instruments and specific instances. You are very welcome to submit such papers.

Digital Democracy Database is open and available for free. You can use it for your academic research, teaching, policy making, community development, and other non-commercial purposes.

This project is sponsored by the European Digital Development Alliance. You can find more information about it at the following link:

<https://www.europeandigital.org/digital-democracy-database>



CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Comparative Aspects of Remembrance, Memory Politics and Inter-State Conflict: Eastern, Southeastern Europe and the Middle East

(On-Site conference)

Sunday, December 12th, 2021

Co-organised by the

- S. Daniel Abraham Center for International and Regional Studies, Tel Aviv University
- The European Studies Programme of Tel Aviv University and
- The German and European Studies Programme (DES) of the National University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy

Supported by

- The Ministry of Innovation, Science and Research of the German Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia

The conference purports, in general, to explore in which way the past shapes the present and how, in turn, the present, shaped as it is by public perceptions, influences the formation processes of historical consciousness and collective memory. In particular, the role of historical memory and public perceptions as a factor of inter-state and inter-group violence is exemplified in the conflicts between Ukraine and Russia, Greece and Turkey, Israel and Palestine. Specific attention is hereby paid to official representations of the past in public monuments and buildings, such as the Cave Monastery in Kiev, the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul and the Abraham Mosque and the Cave of Patriarchs in Hebron, which incorporate and spatialize remembrance and national narratives. Given the symbolic value of these buildings vis-à-vis national identity, the final scope of the conference is to discuss, firstly, how the past is instrumentalized in order to make moral claims and to prompt political action in the present and, secondly, how national narratives and symbolic politics influence today state relations and foreign policy in Europe and beyond.



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OBITUARY

U-M Political Scientist and Founding President of the World Values Survey, Ronald Inglehart Dies at 86

Courtesy of Pippa Norris

ANN ARBOR-- Ronald F. Inglehart, 86, died on May 8, 2021, after a long illness. One of the world's most cited political scientists, Inglehart published over 400 peer-reviewed articles and authored or coauthored fourteen books during his career. His books have been translated into many languages, and his theories have been analyzed and studied in most global and regional contexts.

Inglehart was born on September 5th, 1934 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was raised in Glencoe, Illinois. He earned his undergraduate degree at Northwestern University, and his Master and Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. In 1963-1964, he was a Fulbright Scholar at Leiden University in The Netherlands. He taught political science from 1966 to 2021 at the University of Michigan, where he was the Amy and Alan Loewenstein Professor of Democracy, Democratization and Human Rights, and Research Professor Emeritus at the Institute for Social Research. He also was the founding director of the Ronald F. Inglehart Laboratory for Comparative Social Research at the Higher School of Economics in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Inglehart's research transformed the way that social scientists understand the role of human values and cultures in societies worldwide. In his seminal work, *The Silent Revolution* (1977), he used extensive survey evidence to argue that, in contrast to their parents and grandparents, younger generations growing up in secure and affluent post-industrial societies, developed "post-materialist" values. This orientation, he wrote, "emphasizes self-expression and quality-of-life over economic and physical security." These notions have become commonplace in the social sciences, largely because of Inglehart's groundbreaking research. He refined his ideas of societies' changing values and culture.

"He was truly a pioneer in using survey data to measure and compare culture across countries. Thousands of researchers have used data from the World Values Survey (WVS), which he founded and directed until recently. Widely referenced and very influential, too, are his conceptual contributions, including the value dimensions he identified and used to situate each country in a two-dimensional cultural map," says Mark Tessler, Samuel J. Eldersveld Collegiate Professor of Political Science.

Inglehart helped found the Euro-Barometer surveys, and is recognized internationally for his work as the founding president of the WVS, conducting longitudinal representative national surveys of over 100 societies since 1981. For these last four decades, the WVS has gathered data about the values of ordinary people, and what they think about their lives, societies, economies, and politics.

"Inglehart's ideas have been central to our understanding of public opinion and cultural change," says Ken Kollman, Director of the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. "He had a remarkable way of analyzing cultural change across time and space that helped people contextualize their own societies and compare countries."

A Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Inglehart received honorary degrees from Uppsala University in Sweden, the

OBITUARY - RONALD INGLEHART

Free University of Brussels in Belgium, Leuphana University in Lüneburg, Germany, and was a co-winner of the 2011 Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science, the most prestigious international academic award in political science. He was a visiting professor or visiting scholar in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, Nigeria and New Zealand, and served as a consultant to the U.S. State Department and the European Union.

In collaboration with Christian Welzel, University of Leuphana, Germany, Inglehart proposed evolutionary modernization theory, the idea that as sectors of society become more comfortable materially, they abandon traditional cultural values and orient their everyday lives and their politics toward securing personal freedoms, autonomy from traditional power structures, and modern ideas of a well-lived life.

Says Welzel, Inglehart “was in each and every aspect a role model: as a thinker, researcher, teacher, supervisor, mentor, companion, friend, father, husband — in short as a human being. We lose a great thinker and beautiful mind.”

Working with Pippa Norris, Harvard University, Inglehart applied these concepts to understand several contemporary issues. This included religious decline worldwide, and the impact of existential security for these developments. Using WVS data, *Sacred and Secular* chronicled a global decline in religious belief and practice, especially in affluent societies. With Norris, he also examined transformations in gender equality and roles for women and men. More recently, he also sought to understand the rise of populism and the Trump phenomena, arguing with Norris in *Cultural Backlash*, that these developments were manifestations of a backlash among social conservatives feeling status anxiety, triggered by cultural shifts moving post-industrial societies in a more liberal direction. In Inglehart's latest book, *Religion's Sudden Decline: What's Causing it, and What Comes Next*, he uses global data to explore under which conditions religiosity declines and its implications for the future.

Ron “was a pioneer in expounding bold conjectures about social change which captured the contemporary zeitgeist and then also gathering large-scale cross-national survey data monitoring attitudes, values, and behaviors, to test the comparative evidence for key claims in these social theories” says Norris.

Despite his prominence, Inglehart was known to be modest and down-to-earth, generous with his time, and an excellent citizen of his department and university. He chaired or served on numerous Ph.D. dissertation committees, as well as many other committees. He was also a dedicated instructor and taught courses ranging from large introductory lecture classes to research seminars for doctoral students. Above all, he was warm and friendly, always cheerful, full of good ideas, and always ready to help.

“In addition to creating the intellectual and organizational infrastructure for decades of work in the social sciences,” says Nancy Burns, Warren E. Miller Collegiate Professor of Political Science and Chair of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, “Inglehart trained generations of scholars in comparative politics. These amazing students - former graduate and undergraduate students who lead the world over — were inspired by Inglehart's breadth, by his warmth and generosity, by his deep commitment to teaching and mentoring, and by his passion for ideas.”

OBITUARY - RONALD INGLEHART

The impact of Ron's commitment to giving back to these scholars is immeasurable. If you would like to make a gift in memory of Ron, his family has asked that donations be directed here.

Ron is survived by his wife Marita R. Inglehart, his sister Jane Kase, his daughters Sylvia Evers, Elizabeth Inglehart Miller and Rachel West, his sons Ronald Charles and Milo Inglehart, and nine grandchildren.

More information for published obit:

A formative moment for Inglehart was being in Paris in 1968 to study the massive uprising. He conducted a nationally representative survey to find out what the French public thought of the uprising and people's own participation. Expecting to find that this was a working class uprising against inequality, he found that instead it was largely a middle class movement of people who had shifted left. And in fact, the working class had shifted right in support of the Gaullist government. This finding encouraged him to probe further, and to develop the ideas that would become the basis for the concept of post-materialism.

He followed the French study with a six-nation survey in Europe, and discovered much the same thing. The working class was still worried about salaries and their material well-being, while the growing middle class in West Europe focused their political attention on securing personal autonomy and freedom of expression. Over decades of research, he generalized these findings to many other countries, both developing and developed, to see it as a global phenomenon. Growing affluence changed the values of people to orient their political attitudes towards post-materialism.

