



IPSA RC02 POLITICAL ELITES NEWSLETTER #6 (Summer 2015)

1. RC02 News

Call for Panels for 2016 IPSA Congress



The [Call for Submissions](#) for the 24th World Congress of Political Science is now open!

Here are the important deadlines:

- Deadline to submit a open panel: **8 JUL 2015**
- Deadline to submit an closed panel: **7 OCT 2015**
- Deadline for paper submission: **7 OCT 2015**

Please take notice of the [Instructions](#) before submitting your panel proposal.

For more information, please visit the [WC2016 website](#)

Five RC02 members have indicated that they plan to organize a panel and we have already received three proposals, we have not reached our maximum number of 10 panels, so we can still accept some more panel proposals.

As soon as we will have received all panel proposals for RC02, we will announce them on our website.

2. Upcoming Events

2.1. CES Conference July 2015



**22nd International Conference of Europeanists
Contradictions: Envisioning European Futures
Paris, France • July 8-10, 2015**

<https://councilforeuropeanstudies.org/conferences/2015-ces-conference>

SYMPOSIUM: The impact of the crisis upon the attitudes of national elites towards the EU

Organizer(s):

José Real-Dato (*University of Almería*)

Borbála Göncz (*Corvinus University of Budapest*)

Chair:

Maurizio Cotta (*University of Siena*)

Panel 1: 227. The impact of the crisis upon the attitudes of national elites towards the EU – politicization, perception of institutions and threats

9:00 to 10:45 AM - 13 rue de l'Université, room S14

Friday, July 10

Chair: Maurizio Cotta, University of Siena

Discussant: Gyorgy Lengyel, Corvinus University of Budapest

José Real-Dato (*University of Almería*):

Perceptions of the role of European Union institutions in the management of the Eurozone crisis and its consequences: the view from the perspective of domestic political elites

Heinrich Best and Lars Vogel (*Friedrich Schiller University Jena*):

Integration by Fear? Attitudes of National Political Elites towards Europe in the Crisis

Nicolò Conti (*Unitelma Sapienza of Rome*) and Luca Verzichelli (*University of Siena*): **How parties politicised Europe (and Euroscepticism) in Italy at the time of the 2014 EP elections**

Bojana Kocijan (*Central European University*) and Marko Kukec (*Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences*):

How do Croatian MPs perceive EU threats?

Panel 2: 256. The impact of the crisis upon the attitudes of national elites towards the EU – country case studies

11:00 to 12:45 PM - 13 rue de l'Université, room S14

Friday, July 10

Chair: Maurizio Cotta, University of Siena

Yannis Tsirobas and Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos (*University of Athens*):

What Greek political elites thought of European integration before and after the onset of the economic crisis

Miguel Jerez Mir (*University of Granada*) and Juan Rodríguez Teruel (*University of Valencia*):

Not enthusiastic anymore? The Eurozone crisis and its impact on Spanish political elites' support for the European Union

Irmina Matonyte (*ISM University of Management and Economics, Vilnius*):

(R)evolution of the Lithuanian political elite's attitudes towards the EU (2004-2014)

Borbála Göncz and György Lengyel (*Corvinus University of Budapest*):

Changing attitudes of Hungarian political elites towards the EU

2.2. ECPR General Conference 2015: SEDEPE Section



Université de Montréal 26 - 29 August 2015

SEDEPE will co-host a section titled Elites and Political Leadership at the upcoming 2015 European Consortium for Political Research General Conference in Montreal, Canada. This section marks the initial offering of a new ECPR Standing Group on Elites and Political Leadership. The panels bring together contemporary debates, traditions and trajectories that students of both political and social elites and political leadership share. The panels range from those that focus on theory and method to structure and agency. The scope is far-reaching and considers the developed and developing worlds as well as a range of actors in their capacities as elites and leaders.

The panels include:

- Gendered Patterns of Elite Career paths in the Comparative Context
- Elite Social Background and Democratic Governance in Africa
- Comparative Judicial Careers
- Individual nomination procedures: the right persons for the job?
- Methodological developments for studying political elites
- Authoritative leadership in the multilevel context
- Political leadership: Theory and Practice – Contested Approaches
- Political Leadership and Parliamentary Democracy in Comparative Perspective.

Detailed descriptions of the individual panels can be found at:

<http://ecpr.eu/Events/SectionDetails.aspx?SectionID=457&EventID=94>

2.3. [ESSHC 2016](#)



Valencia, Wednesday 30 March - Saturday 2 April.

Network: Elites and forerunners:

"From counter-elites to establishment to stagnation, to decline and fall."

Chairs:

Marja Vuorinen

University of Helsinki, Department of Social Science History, Finland

marja.vuorinen@helsinki.fi

Elites and forerunners network promotes a dynamic approach to the history of elites. Even though elites are traditionally seen as holders of status and privilege or as agents of stagnation, they also function as forces of societal change. The decline and subsequent downfall of historical elites, sometimes followed by a re-emergence, also deserve attention. Elite formations should be explored across and even beyond the full length of their life span.

The network invites individual papers on the history of elites understood in the widest possible sense. You may also propose a theme session of four to five papers. Comparative sessions composed around thematic, theoretical or conceptual questions are favoured to epoch and geographically oriented sessions. Each session must include papers from several countries. Session organizers can and should invite participants to join their session, but the acceptance of papers and the final organization of sessions rest with the network.

The network welcomes theoretical, methodological and conceptual approaches. Sessions organised around particular (unusual) types of source materials are also recommended. We encourage organizers to consider staging their sessions in workshop, roundtable or meet-the-author form.

3. Awards

1. Maurizio Cotta distinguished with Honoris Causa



Universidade Nova de Lisboa (UNL) awarded the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa to Maurizio Cotta, professor at the University of Siena, Italy, and an internationally renowned scholar. The honorary degree is justified by the Laureate's high scientific merit as well as by his active and fruitful cooperation with the Portuguese academic community, in particular for his valuable contribution towards strengthening relations between the University of Siena and Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

Professor Pedro Tavares de Almeida, Chair of the Political Studies Department, opened the solemn ceremony and proceeded with a brief presentation as well as the academic praise of Maurizio Cotta. Professor José Esteves Pereira, Vice-Rector at UNL, was the academic patron of the new Doctor.

The event was held on the 9th April 2014, in the Rectory of Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

Event: <http://fcsb.unl.pt/media-en/noticias/maurizio-cotta-distinguished-with-honoris-causa>

2. John Higley was Visiting Fellow in Sociology at the Australian National University during March and April 2015

3. Ursula Hoffmann-Lange was appointed as Research Associate in the Centre for International and Comparative Politics, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Stellenbosch for the period 2015-2017

4. New Publications on Elites

4.1. Articles (English only)

Cordero, Guillermo and Xavier Coller (2014), "Candidate Selection and Party discipline", *Parliamentary Affairs* (doi:10.1093/pa/gsu008), JCR 2013: 1,274, Q1 in PoliSci.

Santana, Andrés, Xavier Coller y Susana Aguilar (2015), "Women MPs in Spanish Regional Parliaments: Critical Mass, Parliamentary Experience and Political Influence", *Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, 149, pp: 109-128 (JCR 2013: 0.321, Q4), http://www.reis.cis.es/REIS/PDF/REIS_149_06_ENGLISH1420725235525.pdf

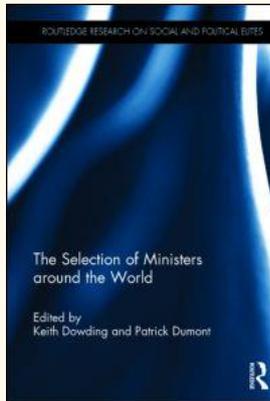
Santana, Álvaro and Xavier Coller (2013), "Academic Cultures, Think Tanks, and the Evaluation of Excellence in Spain, the European Union, and the United States. A Symposium on Michèle Lamont's *How Professors Think*", *Papers, Revista de sociología*, vol. 98, nº 3, pp: 551-57.

4.2. New Books

4.2.1. The Selection of Ministers around the World

edited by Keith Dowding, Patrick Dumont

Routledge – 2015 – 304 pages



Governing cabinets are composed of ministers who come and go even as governments march on. They work for the chief executive, the prime minister or the president, for their parties and for the constituent groups from which they come. They are chosen for their role and dismissed from it for all sorts of reasons that vary across time and country. This book examines the process of selection, shuffling and removal of ministers in national cabinets around the world. Drawing on original data over several decades, it offers a series of case studies of countries from around the world with differing institutional and cultural structures including presidential and semi-presidential systems, and parliamentary, unitary and federal systems, some of which have experienced periods under authoritarian regimes. Featuring 14 case studies on North and South America, Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, this book complements the earlier volume *The Selection of Ministers in Europe* (Routledge, 2009). This volume will be an important reference for students and scholars of political science, government, executives, comparative politics and political parties.

More information on the book series can be found here:

<http://www.routledge.com/books/series/RRSPE/>

4.2.2. The Turkish Deep State.State Consolidation, Civil-Military Relations and Democracy

by Mehtap Söyler

Routledge – 2015 – 236 pages

Series: [Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics](#)

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9781138782334/>



The deep state ranks among the most critical issues in Turkish politics. This book traces its origins and offers an explanation of the emergence and trajectory of the deep state; the meaning and function of informal and authoritarian institutions in the formal security sector of a democratic regime; the involvement of the state in organized crime; armed conflict; corruption; and massive human rights violations.

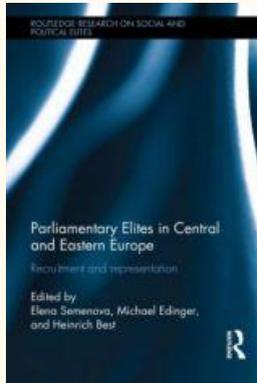
This book applies an innovative methodological approach to concept formation and offers a mid-range theory of deep state that sheds light on the reciprocal relationship between the state and political regimes and elaborates on the conditions for the consolidation of democracy. It traces the path-dependent emergence and trajectory of the deep state from the Ottoman Empire to the current Turkish Republic and its impact on state-society relations. It reads state formation, consolidation, and breakdown from the perspective of this most resilient phenomenon of Turkish politics. The analysis also situates recent developments regarding AKP governments, including the EU accession process, civil-military relations, coup trials, the Kurdish question, and the Gülen Movement in their context within the deep state. Moreover, this case-study offers an analytical framework for cross-regional comparative analysis of the deep states.

Addressing the lacuna in academic scholarship on the deep state phenomenon in Turkey, this book is essential reading for students and scholars with an interest in democratization, politics and Middle East Studies.

4.2.3. Parliamentary Elites in Central and Eastern Europe. Recruitment and Representation

edited by Elena Semenova, Michael Edinger, Heinrich Best

Routledge – 2014 – 322 pages. Series: Routledge Research on Social and Political Elites. Hardback



Legislators are entrusted with key parliamentary functions and are important figures in the decision-making process. Their behaviour as political elites is as much responsible for the failures and successes of the new democracies as their institutional designs and constitutional reforms. This book provides a comparative examination of representative elites and their role in democratic development in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). It argues that as the drivers of the transformation process in CEE, individual and collective parliamentary actors matter. The authors provide an in-depth analysis of representatives from eleven national parliaments and explore country-specific features of recruitment and representation. They draw on an integrated dataset of parliamentary elites for individual, party family, and parliamentary variables over the 20 years following the collapse of Communism and develop a common framework for the analysis of variations in democratisation and political professionalisation between parliaments and political parties/party families across CEE. This unique volume will be of interest to students and scholars of comparative politics, elite research, post-communist politics, democratisation, legislative studies, and parliamentary representation.

4.2.4. Klaus von Beyme. Pioneer in the Study of Political Theory and Comparative Politics

by Klaus von Beyme

also available as e-book

Springer International Publishing (2014)

ISBN: 978-3-319-01535-4 > DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-01535-4

165 pages

Klaus von Beyme, a highly distinguished German political scientist, has been recognised as a “Pioneer in the Study of Political Theory and Comparative Politics”. When he received the highly esteemed Mattei Dogan Award during the XXII World Congress of Political Science in Madrid on 12 July 2012, in his laudatio Rainer Eisfeld portrayed Klaus v. Beyme as a “Global Scholar and Public Intellectual”. On the occasion of Klaus v. Beyme’s 80th birthday this book offers a selection of his major previously published and new texts focusing on “Empirical Political Theory”, “The Evolution of Comparative Politics, Revival of Normative Political Theory in Empirical Research”, “Theodor W. Adorno - Political Theory as Theory of Aesthetics”, “Historical Forerunners of Policy Studies”, “Political Institutions – Old and New”, “Representative Democracy and the Populist Temptation”, “Political Advisors to Politicians”, and on “The Concept of Political Class: A New Dimension of Research on Elites?”.



Beyme has repeatedly been accorded recognition for his scientific activities, amongst others, in 1995 Honorary Membership of the Humboldt University in Berlin, in 1998 the University Medal of the University of Heidelberg, and in 2001 an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Bern. Furthermore, he is a Member of the Academia Europaea and the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences. In 2008, he was honoured with the Schader Prize. On 2 September 2010 Beyme was honoured for his "enormous contribution to the development of Political Science in Europe and the entire world" and for his many years as Professor of Political Science at different universities around the world with an Honorary Professorship at Lomonosov University in Moscow. A study in 1998 ranked Beyme in the Top Ten of the world's Political Scientists.

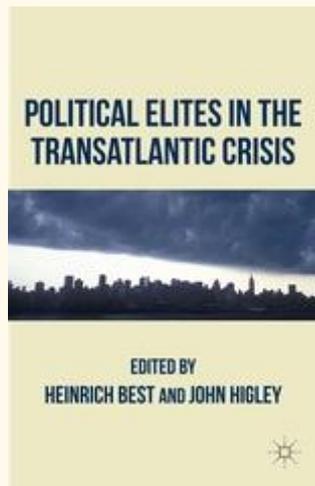
4.2.5. Political Elites in the Transatlantic Crisis

edited by Heinrich Best and John Higley

Palgrave Macmillan 2014

Also available as e-book

<http://www.palgrave.com/page/detail/political-elites-in-the-transatlantic-crisis-heinrich-best/?isb=9781137345745>



The United States and most European countries have experienced an economic-political crisis unmatched in severity since the Great Depression. The crisis discredits the thesis of a nexus between free markets, unending economic growth and liberal democracy. It is obvious that elites – principal decision-makers in powerful public and private organizations at national and supranational levels – have been pivotal actors in this crisis. It has without doubt been the hour of elites. What do elites' responses to the crisis reveal? How are elites altered by it? In whose interests have they acted? Although the authority of elites is always subject to dispute, has the crisis damaged it irreparably? What do decisive actions by non-elected elites and leaders in the Federal Reserve, European Central Bank, European Commission and other institutions mean for democracy? In analyses covering five years of crisis, from 2008 to mid-2013, leading scholars in the field address these questions in order to understand the role of elites in the transatlantic crisis.

5. Past Events

5.1. IPSA 23rd World Congress of Political Science



RC02 Political Elites – Panels:

Diplomats of ideas and networks of norms: how think tanks and foundations are shaping the policy-making

Chair: Dr. Xavier Carpentier Tanguy

Political Dynasties : Patterns and Practices

Chair: Dr. Ward Vloeberghs

Types of Political Elites Yesterday and Today

Chair: Prof. John Higley

Elites and Mass Publics: A Relationship in Crisis?

Chair: Prof. Heinrich Best

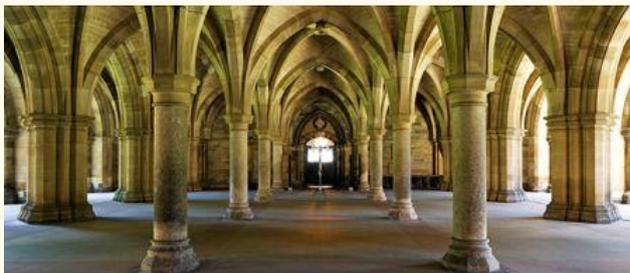
Political Representation and Participation in Crisis Europe

Chair: Prof. Andre Freire

Methodological Aspects of Elite Studies

Chair: Dr. Elena Semenova

5.2. ECPR General Conference in Glasgow 3 - 6 September 2014



Section 26: Elites and Citizens: Leadership, Responsiveness, or Distance?

Chairs: Heinrich Best, Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena & Jacques Thomassen, Universiteit Twente

The analysis of elite-citizen relations is structured by at least two distinctive approaches. On the one hand, scholars center their research on the responsible-party model, which is conceived as policy-mandate approach to representation. On the other hand, elite-centered approaches deny the possibility of any kind of mandate for political elites but have focused on elite-mass differences concerning the perception and evaluation of democratic politics and institutions. If we consider the multiple linkages between policies and politics/polities,

both strands of research investigate the conditions and patterns of elite-citizens interactions. However, their theoretical approaches, empirical concepts and results are only loosely connected. Thus, the aim of the proposed section is to foster exchange and mutual stimulation. The panels address questions about the direction of influence (leadership, responsiveness), (in-)congruence of conceptions of democracy, mutual perceptions and (dis-)trust.

Panels:

Elite Policies and Mass Responses in Multilevel Systems

Chair: BEST, Heinrich (Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena)

Institutions as Challenges for Political Elites in Democratic Systems

Chair: THOMASSEN, Jacques (Universiteit Twente)

Policy Congruence: Causes and Consequences

Chair: VOGEL, Lars (Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena)

Political Parties and Mandate Politics

Chair: LOUWERSE, Tom (Department of Political Science, Trinity College Dublin)

Relationships Between MPs and Citizens and Social Groups

Chair ONATE, Pablo (University of Valencia)

Social and Political Foundations of Political Leadership

Chair: MATONYTE, Irmina (Vilnius University)

5.3. Symposium on Political Elites Facing Crises

16-17 March 2015, Parliament House, Hobart, Tasmania

The major theme of the conference is linked to the themes of three previous conferences (in Austin 2012, Hobart 2013 and Jena 2014) on contemporary political leadership and elites, and the challenges these leaders and elites face. It reflects a widespread concern, indeed, a sense of crisis of confidence in the capacity of contemporary democratic elites to find viable solutions to numerous problems they face. The declining trust in political leaders and elites, as well as the widely used phrases 'elite failures' and 'declining political leadership' testify to this widespread concern.

Panels:

Session 1: Political Elites Facing the Great Recession

John Higley, Heinrich Best

Session 2: Political Elites, Crises and Change

Jean-Pascal Daloz, Elena Semenova, Michael Edinger

Session 3: Political Crisis, Leadership Crisis or a Crisis of Democracy?

Barry Jones, Jan Pakulski, Peter Boyce

Session 4: Political Leadership – Problems and Challenges I

Harry Gelber, Aynsley Kellow, Matthew Sussex, Matt Killingsworth

Session 5: Political Leadership – Problems and Challenges II

John Kane, Dennis Grube, John Kane, Mary Crawford, Marian Simms

Session 4: Panel discussion – are there any solutions?

Margaret Reynolds, Barry Jones, John Higley, Heinrich Best