Université d'Ottawa | University of Ottawa

Call for Papers

**Citizenship, Governance and Diversity: Perspectives on and from Germany and Canada**

One-day Workshop on 2 June 2015

Within the framework of the

Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences,

University of Ottawa, 30 May to 5 June 2015

Context and Goals:

The beginning of the 21st century has witnessed a tremendous shift in transatlantic comparisons and in the way that citizenship, governance and democracy are being studied by scholars on both continents. In the 1990s, it had become commonplace to categorize Western societies into different models of nationhood and citizenship. While Germany and France had come to stand for models of blood-based (_ius sanguinis_) and territorially determined citizenship (_ius soli_) respectively, countries like Canada and, to a lesser degree the United States were considered representatives of multicultural nations. With respect to defense and security policy, by contrast, Canada has for a long time been viewed as building bridges between Europe and the United States. Today, however, the adequacy and heuristic value of the "national-models-thinking" in comparative migration studies are increasingly questioned. It seems thus warranted to rethink national approaches to citizenship, governance and democracy, to explore new paths of comparative research, and to foster more integrated ways of international collaboration.

This one-day workshop will bring together scholars from both sides of the Atlantic, specifically from Germany and Canada in order to explore the questions that Canada and

Germany now face as nation states. Papers do not need to be comparative but should consider the ultimate goal of the workshop, which is to initiative comparative conversation among researchers based in countries. The workshop will also address methodological questions – to what extent are comparisons of citizenship, diversity, diversity management and governance still helpful in understanding Canada and Germany? What lessons can each country learn form the other? What possible future problems can we anticipate in a world of increasing securitization of state policies at all levels?

Organization

The workshop is organized around themes: Multiculturalism and (National) Identity, New Directions in Governance Studies, The Regulation of Religious and Cultural Diversity, and Citizenship and Social Questions in the Context of Migration.

These themes translate into **4 SESSIONS**, which will run from 8:30 to 4:30 (with breaks for lunch and coffee). Sessions will be open to registered participants from Germany and Canada. Each session will bring together 4 colleagues from Germany and Canada. We will strive to include at least one graduate student in each session. Sessions are each chaired by a Canadian-German team and will include four 15 minutes presentations and 30 minutes for discussion. Papers will be circulated in advance. The session chairs will act as discussants, summarize the presentations and discussion, and point out future research directions.

We will end the day with a **PUBLIC ROUNDTABLE**. The round table will serve as an opportunity to reflect on similarities and differences between the two contexts based on the presentations during the day as well as some broader reflections on shared research agendas. The formal meeting time will be followed by a **RECEPTION** at which more informal discussion of the themes can take place. The aim of the workshop is to facilitate a better knowledge of research findings in each country as well as to provide an occasion for the development and solidification of research collaboration.

Multiculturalism and (National) Identity

Integrating the expression of ethnic diversity within the homogenizing logic of the nation-state is a complex process. For many years, Canadian multiculturalism as policy and identity was portrayed as a role model for other countries in this regard. Recently, however, earlier steps towards the liberalization and multiculturalization of immigrant integration policies have been abandoned in many countries. In 2010, for example, German Chancellor Merkel proclaimed that multiculturalism has "utterly failed" because it allegedly nurtured the emergence of "parallel societies". Even in Canada, which was the first country in the world to implement multiculturalism as a policy in 1971, it has become increasingly popular to argue that multiculturalism means "too much concession", and that it is time to strengthen "national" values and identity.

This session provides a forum for the discussion of different perspectives on multiculturalism after its alledged "retreat". It invites presenters ask questions such as: What is multiculturalism, what are its goals, and why is it important? What are the challenges for multiculturalism in the 21st century? (How) do the discourse on and the practice of multiculturalism diverge/converge and/or influence each other? When, why and by whom are multicultural policies implemented? Who opposes them and why? Papers in this session will help us to understand the relation between immigration, urban settings, regional and national identities, as well as the possible tensions that arise from ethnocultural diversity and its "management" in these contexts. Presenters are invited to think about the relations between multiculturalism, identity and democracy from different disciplines, as well as from empirical, comparative or theoretical perspectives.

The Regulation of Religious and Cultural Diversity

The regulation of religious and cultural diversity has become an increasing preoccupation for both Germany and Canada. Regulation takes many forms, including legal, policy and social regulation through the media and public discourse such as 'tolerance and accommodation' as well as through a binary divide which takes various forms, often

through the articulation of values. Scholarly approaches have ranged from problem solving mode which accept the need for regulation as factual to more critical approaches that have challenged the conceptualization of diversity as well as the need to regulate it. This panel explores the differences and similarities in context between Canada and Germany, as well as the differences and similarities in approaches through policy, law and public discourse. Key questions are: what are the core issues that engender a sense of urgency in public responses to religious and cultural diversity? What are the frameworks within which responses are developed? What are the historical factors that influence the construction of and responses to religious and cultural diversity? Who are the key intervening regulators in each context?

New Directions in Governance Studies

The end of the Cold War heralded a new series of challenges and changes regarding how we understand and theorize about the emerging structures and actors of (international) politics. The concept of governance emerged as one response to these new challenges and complexities. It is posited as an alternative and yet complementary theoretical construct that seeks to capture and explain the contemporary changes, emerging dynamics, and fluidity amongst the wider range of public and private actors and agents operating within the context of the 'new' global environment. Governance thus has quickly become a competitor to existing theories that are prone to neglect the 'concepts of change, complexity, and dialectics' (Rosenau 2000: 162).

In the context of an extensive (and increasing) literature on 'governance' in the respective fields ranging from public administration, comparative politics, international political economy, and international relations (to name just a few), the purpose of this section of the workshop is to

a) identify and discuss gaps in the governance literature (theoretical, methodological, and empirical), and

b) identify future areas and topics of study and where the governance literatures in the respective fields could cross-fertilize more.

Citizenship and Social Questions in the Context of Migration

A lively debate is currently underway addressing the assault on social rights brought about by the rise of neoliberal political regimes since the 1970s. There are two contrasting points of view in such debates. The first foregrounds individual (property) rights as the basis of citizenship, while the other is based on a collective understanding, to counter inequitable results produced by market forces. In the latter understanding, citizenship may constitute a status mechanism for ameliorating class inequalities. Yet public discourse and policy are dominated by concerns about social cohesion and immigrant integration viewed through the lens of culture.

This panel brings back in the social question, linking it to migration, transitional ties, and immigration/citizenship policies. Indeed, in times of globalization, the social question has become a decidedly cross-border phenomenon. Over the past decades a "borderless" world has emerged for capital and finance but not for persons and only for select forms of labour. Strict and increasingly severe immigration controls and citizenship policies exist in most economically advanced countries. Contributions to this panel contribute to an understanding of how (different forms of) international migration and attempts to "manage" it impact on the state and the meaning of citizenship. Central questions are: What are the implications of stark social inequalities within and across national boundaries for the rights and practices of citizenship? How do immigration and naturalization policies alleviate or reinforce these inequalities? When and why do social categories related to class, gender, age, sexual orientation, as well as immigration/citizenship status, religion, nationality and ethnicity turn into social inequality and the marginalization of individuals and groups?

Funding:

The University of Ottawa is in the process of securing funding for selected workshop participants from Germany. We clarify the possibility of travel support along with the decision of acceptance around mid-February.

Submission Procedure

Contributors are requested to deliver a first draft of the proposed paper by 1 May 2015.

Proposals for contributions and participation in the workshop are to be submitted by January 30st, 2015, to Anke Patzelt (apatzel2@uottawa.ca).

Paper proposals should include the following information:

- title of the session the paper is targeted to
- title, abstract (of max. 250 words) and five keywords of the paper
- name, affiliation, contact details, and short biography of the author

All applicants will be informed of the decision of acceptance in the week of 16 February 2015.

More information:

- Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences 2015:
  http://www.congress2015.ca
- University of Ottawa: http://www.uottawa.ca
- Conference organizers:
  Lori Beaman: http://arts.uottawa.ca/cla-srs/en/people/beaman-lori &
  Elke Winter: http://www.socialsciences.uottawa.ca/soc-ant/professor-profile?id=380
- The Ottawa U Campus is located downtown with hotels in walking distance. In addition, during congress, fairly affordable accommodation on campus.