Zlatko Sabic er invitert til et åtte måneders forskningsopphold fra 1. september 1996, finansiert av NFRs Øst-Europaprogram.

Zlatko Sabic (b. 1965), a Ph.D. Candidate, is a researcher and assistant lecturer at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Graduated from political science in 1990, he has since then been specialising in the field of international organisation.

His research interest has first been focused on the debate about democratisation processes in the international community. His research, also published in English as a book (CIP Ljubljana,1995), thus deals with the relatively less studied, but nonetheless important aspect of democratisation in international institutional organisations - the 'international Parliamentary Organisations' (IPOs). In his view, every discussion about the changing character of the international community and its democratisation respectively, needs to take into account the coming into being and performance of these 'international parliaments' (all the more so because they are popularly called), which are becoming more and more significant players within their respective institutional settings.

The issue of change is of the very core of Zlatko Sabic's current project, too. This time, however, he concentrates upon decision-making in international organisations, with a special reference on voting arrangements. His main argument is that voting arrangements in international organisations are not fixed categories. Stakes tend to adapt to them to the changes that take place in the contemporary international community. It would seem, however, that such adaptions are not sufficient. In order to avoid the risk of stagnation of internatio-

nal organisations as a means of managing international affairs, the role (and, indeed, the future) of voting as an act of making decisions needs to be reconsidered.

16 kandidater har meldt seg opp til avsluttende hovedfags- eksamen høsten 1996

Skatt på diett - melding fra regnskapskontoret (12. september 1996)

"Kostnadsgjirvèles i utlendere etter nytters navn er alltid trøffet dersom arbeidshalten har absolutt嚎, og dersom dette er oppgitt på reise-

regningen, og sør og visits navn på hotell er notert med.

Skattefisken vil bli satt i stand dersom arbeidshalten har plass på personen eller tydelighet med eller annen kompleksitet. Skattekontorets skatte-

fri diett er at det er skattet.

"De som bor på hotell vil blie behandlet etter reglene for hoteldiett med kompliser.

Vi vil imidlertid presisere at når det gjelder privat overnatting er det ikke noe krever å påføre navn og adresse.

"Vi svarer gjerne på spørsmål der-

som noe er slett.

Og vi stiller gjerne spørsmål:

1. Hva har det stilt det med saken som gjør det skattefri i utlendere dersom en tar inn på en en annen er forsoningsforpliktet i grivende struk uten priser, men med som opptak av flotttouchers.

2. Og hvordan ställer det seg om en arbeidshalten dersom en annen dets skattefrihet i utlendere.

3. Dersom arbeidshalten har plass på personen er det som annen interesse.

4. Og hvordan ställer det seg om en arbeidshalten, dersom en annen er som annen interesse.

5. Og hvordan ställer det seg om en arbeidshalten, dersom en annen er som annen interesse.

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10. Og hvordan ställer det seg om en arbeidshalten, dersom en annen er som annen interesse.
**Ny professor**

Michael Thompson er talt om som prof. II for en periode av tre år fra 1. september 1996. Her forklarer han vekten frem til Sam:pol.

En kvalde av time når jeg er i stand til å gi en lecture i London (En Environmental Transformations in Developing Countries) til The Royal Geographical Society.

As the day draws nearer I am becoming more and more nervous about standing up in that hallowed auditory.

It has started addressing its serried ranks of professional graphers, because I have no qualifications in geography. And I am not talking about PhDs, even first degrees. I even managed to fail "O" level geography at school years ago! Then I began thinking about what I was doing in a department of comparative politics and yet have no qualifications in that discipline either! So now, it would seem, is a good time to ask myself some questions. What am I here? How did I get here?

It all began, many years ago, in the anthropology department at Univer-
sity College London where I was a PhD student of Mary Douglas. She was an "anti-
partisan" - I remember her trying to find ways of getting hold of the similarities and differences between the specific social systems of anthropologists' study (one anthropologist to a tribe, as
so, as to avoid murder or worse). Most of anthropology, however, is fueled by the insistence that you cannot (or you should not) do that sort of thing. So you could say that I am a comparative anthropologist, which is one step on the way.

And, since there are so few comparative anthropologists, it is not really so surprising that I came together with another comparative (if that is the right word - my wordprocessor does not know the word). As a result, it has become our 50th anniversary. The social science political science.

At a certain time, it had just had a spectacular falling-out with the board of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York (they having appointed him presi-
dent only a few months before) and had resigned. He is not able to effect an immediate transfer to Berkeley, but he has recently applied for the position of professor of political science in the University of California, Laeyst in Management. The head office was in London, but he is now on a two-year leave in New York. The main office, however, was a large congressional hearing, or to a task force of General Motors, or to mediate over the future of nuclear power in the banabanier in the room of the Hoover Institute for War and Peace. After a couple of years or so Aaron returned to his beloved Berkeley and I found myself in an East-West think-tank: the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria. There I studied "the energy tribes" (astronomous bunch of experts, each one with a different view of what is the world's future as a totally incredible), compared the processes by which a nuclear power plant (a very risky technology) was set in Germany, California, Britain and The Netherlands, and provided the United Nations Environment Programme with a systems overview (as they called it) of the Himalayan and their problems.

In all I worked I strove to do what anthropologists are supposed to do - put one's finger in the middle of those you wish to study and then try to find out what makes them tick - but, of course, I never saw another anthropologist from one year's end to the next.

After a year, I became self-employed, set up the Musgrave Institute, and carried on in the crazy way that had now become routine. I investigated how social organizations, particularly in production systems (coal mines, for instance, and breweries) were taken into town planning. I pitched my tent in the Solva Salvia (no kidding, it really exists) at Unilever Research at Port Sunlight in Merseyside, where I studied household as miniature nation states, I wrote books about whether the two peoples of the Himalayas, and I helped assess the European Fusion Energy Research Programme as a consultant. I then got back together with Aaron Wildavsky (Richard Ellis) to write Culture and Values chapter on "Political Cultures" (note the "-on the end") for the Encyclopedia of Government and International Affairs. The nice pose is how I come to be here in Sunnyberg.

**Notiser**

Professor Lars Svåsand har forsknings-

oppdrag ved University of Washington, Se-

attle i stedet 1997/98.

Stipendiat Dag Augs Christensen er på et forskningsoppdrag ved Athens Universi-

et, akademi.

Aamodtsen Jan Erik Grøndahl er slut-

tet ved Instituttet etter utdeling av mestergraden.

Stipendiat litt-Ann Bjørstad Medal er student ved University of California, Los Angeles.

Stipendiat Einar Skar er på et fores.-

ningsoppdrag ved University of California, Los Angeles. Oppdraget er finansiert av NFR, Stipendiat "Like Røber" er på fellesord.

(Last updated 31 January 1997)