

Participation

Bulletin de l'Association internationale de science politique

Bulletin of the International Political Science Association

Vol. 31, n° 1

IPSA  AISP

International Political Science Association Workshop **Cultural Diversity, Identities and Globalization**



L'espace francophone : un lieu privilégié d'expression de la diversité culturelle

Clément Duhaime, administrateur
de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

Also in this issue...

Political science finds new home in Uruguay

A call for E-Democracy Research

Plans for RC conferences in Belfast and Paris

Participation

IPSA AISP

THE 2006-2009 IPSA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DE L'AISP 2006-2009

President | Présidente
Lourdes Sola, Brazil

Past President | Président sortant
Max Kaase, Germany

First Vice-President | Premier vice-président
Leonardo Morlino, Italy

Vice-Presidents | Vice-présidents
Bertrand Badie, France
Dirk Berg-Schlosser, Germany
Jorge Heine, Chile
Hideo Otake, Japan
Luc Sindjoun, Cameroon
Daniel Tarschys, Sweden

Other members | Autres membres
Anton Bebler, Slovenia
Wyn P. Grant, United Kingdom
Byung-Kook Kim, Republic of Korea
Irmina Matonyte, Lithuania
Helen Milner, USA
Leslie A. Pal, Canada
Tatyana Parkhalina, Russian Federation
Marian Sawyer, Australia
Maria Herminia Tavares de Almeida, Brazil

**International Political Science Abstracts
Documentation politique internationale**
Paul Godt, Editor
Serge Hurtig, Co-Editor

**International Political Science Review
Revue internationale de science politique**
Kay Lawson
Yvonne Gallian

IPSA Online Portal | Portail en ligne AISP
Mauro Calise

**Program Chair, XXIst World Congress
Président, Comité du programme
du 21^e congrès mondial**
Ilter Turan

**Research Committees' Liaison Representative
Agent de liaison des réseaux de chercheurs**
Rainer Eisfeld

EDITORIAL OFFICE BUREAU DE RÉDACTION

Secretary General | Secrétaire général
Guy Lachapelle

**Publication Coordinator and Graphic Design
Coordonnateur de publication et graphisme**
Alexandre Robin

**Linguistic Revision, Translation
Révision linguistique, traduction**
Tom Donovan (English)

Cover photography | Photo de couverture
IPSA Archives
©iStockphoto.com / Specular (background)

Printing | Impression
Impart Litho

Legal Deposit | Dépôt légal
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
Mars 2007
ISSN 0709-6941

IPSA SECRETARIAT SÉCRÉTARIAT DE L'AISP

Université Concordia
1590, av. Docteur-Penfield,
Bureau 331
Montréal (QC) H3G 1C5
CANADA

T : +1 514 848 8717
F : +1 514 848 4095

info@ipsa.org

www.ipsa.org



About Us | À propos

Participation is the International Political Science Association Bulletin and is published two times a year. The IPSA is a scientific non-profit international organization founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its objective is to promote the advancement of political science. Its membership encompasses 2,500 individual members, 70 associate members and 45 national and regional associations. The IPSA is a member of the International Social Science Council and has consultative status with UNESCO and with the Global Development Network of the World Bank.

Participation est le bulletin de l'Association internationale de science politique (AISP) et est publié deux fois par année. L'AISP est une organisation scientifique internationale sans but lucratif fondée en 1949 sous les auspices de l'UNESCO. Son objectif est de promouvoir le développement de la science politique. Elle compte plus de 2 500 membres individuels, 70 membres associés et 45 associations nationales et régionales. L'AISP est membre du Conseil International des Sciences Sociales et dispose d'un statut consultatif au sein de l'UNESCO et du Global Development Network de la Banque mondiale.

The IPSA is affiliated to | L'AISP est affiliée à



Secretariat Partners | Partenaires du Secrétariat



Contents | Sommaire

From the Editor | Éditorial

2 **Protecting our Cultural Identity and Language**
Guy LACHAPELLE

2 **Protéger notre identité culturelle et notre langue**
Guy LACHAPELLE

Feature | Dossier

4 **L'espace Francophone : un lieu privilégié d'expression de la diversité culturelle**
Clément DUHAIME

6 **The *Espace Francophone*: A Special Place for the Expression of Cultural Diversity**
Clément DUHAIME



IPSA ARCHIVES



© iStockphoto.com / Specular

Cultural Diversity, Identities and Globalization

On March 18, 2007, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultures came into effect. At the time of writing, 53 states had deposited their instruments of ratification, 23 more than the necessary threshold. IPSA held its "Cultural Diversity, Identities and Globalization" workshop in Montreal last October.

Diversité culturelle, identités et mondialisation

L'AISP organisait en octobre dernier à Montréal un symposium sous le thème « Diversité culturelle, identités et mondialisation ». Après avoir dépassé de 23 le seuil de ratifications requises, la Convention de l'UNESCO sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles est entrée en vigueur le 18 mars 2007. Au moment d'écrire ces lignes, 53 États ont déposé leurs instruments de ratification auprès de l'UNESCO et sont désormais Parties à cette Convention.



IPSA ARCHIVES

9 **National Associations | Associations nationales**

10 **Research Committees | Réseaux de chercheurs**

11 **Here and There | Ici et ailleurs**



IPSA ARCHIVES

From the Editor | *Éditorial*

Guy LACHAPELLE
Secretary General, IPSA
Secrétaire général, AISP

Protecting our cultural identity and language

On March 18, 2007, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions came into force. This convention is aimed at giving States a tool with which to better protect their cultural identity. Cultural diversity is at the heart of debates touching on the preservation of cultures and languages as well as the standardization of cultural content.

The creation of an international legal instrument for regulating cultural products—particularly in the context of globalization—has become a necessary objective.

The emergence of global societies has made cultural diversity an important political issue. States now have a vital role to play in the protection and defence of their respective cultural identities.

Several countries have established regulatory tools, and the objective of the Convention is precisely to help States adopt the legal framework needed to recognize and promote the value of all cultures.

For researchers and international legal experts, the greatest challenge lies in determining if this Convention is an effective tool and in measuring its impact as a means to promote and safeguard the world's cultural heritage.

Look for M. Clément Duhaime's address to the 2006 IPSA workshop on Cultural Diversity in this edition of *Participation*.



IPSA ARCHIVES

Protéger notre identité culturelle et notre langue

Le 18 mars dernier la Convention sur la diversité des expressions culturelles de l'UNESCO est entrée en vigueur. Cette convention a pour objectif de donner aux États un outil leur permettant de mieux protéger leur identité culturelle. La diversité culturelle est au cœur des grands débats touchant à la fois la préservation des cultures et des langues autant que l'uniformisation des contenus culturels.

L'idée même de créer un instrument juridique international de régulation des produits culturels est devenue, surtout dans le contexte de la mondialisation, un objectif nécessaire.

L'émergence de sociétés globales fait de la diversité des cultures un enjeu politique important. Les États ont un rôle à jouer autant en ce qui concerne la protection que la défense de leurs identités culturelles.

Plusieurs pays ont mis en place des outils réglementaires et l'objectif de la Convention est justement d'aider les États à se doter de cadres juridiques permettant la mise en valeur de toutes les cultures.

Mais le grand défi pour les chercheurs et le droit international sera d'évaluer si cette Convention est un outil efficace et de mesurer son impact comme outil de promotion et de sauvegarde des cultures du patrimoine mondial.

Voyez l'intervention de M. Clément Duhaime au symposium de l'AISP sur la diversité culturelle en 2006, dans ce numéro de *Participation*.

A complimentary gift to our members with this issue

A luggage tag for political scientists!



www.ipisa.org

The International Political Science Association has a **new web address**, which better reflects the international scale of our organization. Additionally, IPISA will launch its new website by the end of April.

©iStockphoto.com / Mstay

Join the IPISA!

Any individuals or research groups interested in the field of political science can join the International Political Science Association. The 45 national and regional association members of the IPISA represent thousands of political scientists around the world. To promote political science, the IPISA offers a wide range of services to its members: research Committees, publications, congresses and conferences, Web services and advertising. To become a member, complete this membership form or visit our Website at www.ipisa.org.

IPISA  **AISP**

Membership Form

Title	First Name	Last Name
Gender <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Date of Birth Y, Y, Y, Y M, M, D, D	Country of Origin
Mailing Address _____ _____ _____		Telephone
		Fax
		Email
Language of Correspondence <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Français		Other Languages Spoken

Return completed form to: IPISA, 1590, av. Docteur-Penfield, bureau 331, Montréal (QC) H3G 1C5 CANADA. You will be contacted for the membership fees and other details of your membership.

Features | *Dossiers*

L'espace francophone : un lieu privilégié d'expression de la diversité culturelle



Clément DUHAIME

Administrateur de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie



Intervention à l'occasion du symposium « Diversité culturelle, identités et mondialisation », organisé par l'Association internationale de science politique à l'Université Concordia, à Montréal, le 12 octobre 2006.

IPSA ARCHIVES

La Francophonie naît de l'ambition de ses pères fondateurs de développer un réseau d'échanges entre les pays ayant le français en partage, un réseau animé par les principes de l'humanisme intégral et du dialogue des cultures.

Léopold Sédar Senghor a pu, en effet, définir la Francophonie ainsi : « c'est cet humanisme intégral qui se tisse autour de la terre : cette symbiose des « énergies dormantes » de tous les continents, de toutes les races, qui se réveillent à leur chaleur complémentaire. »

Cette idée de synergie et de complémentarité des énergies qui dorment dans les imaginaires du monde entier apparaît bien, dès l'origine du mouvement francophone, à la base d'une réflexion sur le nécessaire dialogue entre les cultures et les identités. Elle se présente comme seule capable d'ap-

porter « un coefficient de civilité démocratique qui manque dramatiquement à l'aventure de la mondialisation » (René Depestre).

Il est inutile d'insister sur le caractère particulièrement visionnaire de ces déclarations qui, énoncées il y a plusieurs dizaines d'années, annonçaient les prises de conscience progressives et très récentes des pouvoirs publics et de la société civile, confrontées aux relatifs échecs des politiques de développement et à l'irruption d'une mondialisation politique, économique mais aussi culturelle aux conséquences immaîtrisées.

La Francophonie est, par essence même, fondée sur ces problématiques. Forte du nombre et de la variété de ses membres, États et gouvernements représentant les cinq continents et tous les niveaux de développement économique, organisée autour de la notion éminemment culturelle d'une langue et de valeurs en partage, l'ensemble qu'elle constitue se vit comme un véritable laboratoire de la diversité culturelle.

Quoi de plus naturel que ce soit parmi ses membres que l'on retrouve les pionniers du combat pour l'adoption d'une convention internationale sur la diversité culturelle.

C'est bien d'un groupe franco-québécois rejoint par le Canada, que se sont élevées les premières voix pour dénoncer l'uniformisation culturelle qui s'annonçait comme la conséquence inévitable et dommageable de la mondialisation. Difficulté à se faire comprendre et à accepter la légitimité de l'Autre, repli identitaire, toutes réactions que personne n'avait prévu comme conséquences de la mondialisation culturelle et qui sont facteurs de violence.

Or il serait dangereux de nier que la concurrence des valeurs et des idées, qui sont des facteurs culturels, figure parmi les causes des conflits de notre époque. Pour construire la paix, rien n'est apparu et n'apparaît plus urgent que de prendre la mesure de cette réalité et d'aménager les rapports entre les sociétés et les cultures différentes autrement que sur le mode des conflits de civilisations. Il s'agit bien d'inventer ce que Dominique Wolton appelle une nouvelle « cohabitation culturelle ».

La Convention pour la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles, adoptée en octobre 2005 et pour laquelle l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) et en premier lieu son Secrétaire général, le Président Abdou Diouf, ont milité activement, a permis d'introduire pour la première fois la culture dans le droit international en garantissant la spécificité des biens et services culturels, la légitimité des politiques culturelles spécifiques qui favorisent le pluralisme des expressions, le nécessaire rééquilibrage des échanges culturels par l'intensification des politiques de coopération et de développement. [...]

Ce sont ces préoccupations qui sont à la base des réflexions et des actions de la Francophonie depuis son origine.

Et c'est bien naturel.

En effet, si la langue est l'expression de l'identité, porteuse d'histoire et de valeurs, les aires linguistiques, en ce qu'elles traversent les frontières, apparaissent comme de nécessaires espaces de dialogue et se présentent ainsi comme des amortisseurs de la violence créée par la mondialisation. Elles créent des solidarités.

Ce sont ces solidarités que l'OIF met en œuvre par son action à l'intérieur de l'espace francophone mais aussi à l'extérieur, par le dialogue entrepris avec les autres aires linguistiques - hispanophonie, lusophonie, arabophonie.

On pourrait dire que la Francophonie, dans ses différentes structures, n'a pas attendu l'adoption de la convention sur la diversité culturelle pour mettre en œuvre concrètement les principes qui y sont énoncés : aide à la production des œuvres, à la circulation et à la promotion des artistes et des œuvres, actions de formation... Mais cette étape franchie, la Francophonie doit ajuster et rationaliser ses efforts, en cohérence avec les objectifs qu'elle s'est fixée à Cotonou (juin 2001).

Elle s'est donc dotée d'un plan d'action pour la diversité culturelle. Celui-ci prévoit des actions destinées à favoriser la ratification rapide de la convention sur la diversité culturelle et à assurer aux États membres de la Francophonie et à l'OIF une place privilégiée dans les organes de mise en œuvre.

1. Les ratifications de la Convention doivent intervenir le plus rapidement possible et dans un maximum de pays. La Francophonie s'y emploie en mobilisant ses réseaux : l'Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF), l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF), les Coalitions pour la diversité culturelle, les ministres de la culture réunis au sein des États d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique (ACP) à Santo Domingo, du Réseau international sur la politique culturelle (RIPC), dont la prochaine réunion se tiendra à

Rio de Janeiro en novembre prochain, les Groupes d'ambassadeurs francophones à l'UNESCO et à l'OMC. Elle maintient une veille sur les négociations commerciales à l'OMC et celles des accords de libre-échange, tout en aidant ses membres à en éviter les principaux écueils. L'OIF a eu recours à des Envoyés spéciaux au moment de la négociation de la convention, elle continuera à envoyer ces ambassadeurs de bonne volonté dans les enceintes où ils seront utiles. Elle contribuera à l'organisation de toute concertation, coordination ou action de sensibilisation nécessaire avec les acteurs de ce dossier. Elle s'efforcera d'entraîner l'adhésion des autres espaces linguistiques qui sont ses partenaires.

2. La mise en place des organes de la Convention devra être l'occasion d'assurer aux pays francophones du Sud une représentation suffisante pour garantir la prise en compte de leurs points de vue. La

Francophonie enrichira les débats futurs de ces organes, à partir du compendium de ses propres réflexions sur la diversité culturelle.

Afin de mettre concrètement en œuvre les principes énoncés dans la convention, l'OIF développe des programmes d'actions structurantes conjuguant les incitations, les formations et les actions de terrain. Elle a établi un processus d'élaboration ou d'amélioration des politiques culturelles des pays francophones du Sud et l'accompagnera d'actions de terrain, d'aides et assistance – et je citerai le développement et la modernisation des 200 Centres de lecture et d'animation culturelle (CLAC) – et de mesures en faveur des industries culturelles par des aides à la création ou au renforcement des filières ;

3. Des politiques nationales en faveur du secteur de la culture, intégrant des politiques publiques mais aussi et surtout des industries culturelles, doivent être mises en œuvre dans les pays francophones qui en sont dépourvus ou améliorées là où c'est nécessaire.

Je prendrai l'exemple des CLAC, unanimement appréciés par l'ensemble des États membres de l'Organisation. [...] Il s'agit de vrais lieux de rencontres et d'échanges, de dialogue ; des espaces qui permettent de dépasser les clivages. [...]

4. En complément de l'appui aux politiques culturelles nationales, l'OIF met en œuvre et développera un certain nombre d'actions spécifiques destinées à donner à la diversité culturelle une traduction concrète. Elle poursuivra et renforcera son soutien aux industries culturelles dont certaines se structurent déjà par filières : le livre, le cinéma, la musique. [...]

Il serait dangereux de nier que la concurrence des valeurs et des idées, qui sont des facteurs culturels, figure parmi les causes des conflits de notre époque.

6

Ces actions en faveur des industries culturelles pourront s'élargir progressivement aux nouvelles filières qui auront été identifiées. Ce soutien pourra viser tous les stades du processus industriel : de l'organisation des professions à la diffusion des produits, en passant par les différentes étapes de la production.

L'approche sectorielle, par filières, sera complétée par des actions dans des domaines transversaux particulièrement cruciaux : la promotion de la diversité linguistique, composante essentielle de la diversité culturelle, l'usage des technologies de l'information et de la communication, notamment pour la préservation et la numérisation des patrimoines écrits des pays francophones du Sud – une réflexion est actuellement en cours avec les responsables des grandes bibliothèques nationales de France (Jean-Noël Jeanneney) et du Québec (Lise Bissonnette) qui devrait déboucher sur une rencontre sur ce thème au printemps prochain et la lutte contre la piraterie.

La mise en valeur de la diversité culturelle francophone, par le biais du soutien à la circulation des artistes et à la diffusion des œuvres, sera poursuivie. Elle devra cependant être progressivement prise en compte par les politiques nationales de la culture pour devenir un des aspects du développement des filières d'industries culturelles.

5. Les opérateurs directs (AUF, TV5,...) sont appelés à articuler leurs actions en faveur de la diversité culturelle avec les orientations du plan d'action.

Ce plan d'action pour la diversité culturelle est ambitieux, sans doute ne parviendrons-nous pas à le réaliser dans son intégralité aussi rapidement que nous le souhaiterions, mais il constitue une tentative de rationalisation et de concrétisation des actions de l'OIF en faveur de la diversité culturelle.

Il se situe dans le droit fil du plan d'action de Cotonou, du cadre stratégique décennal et de la programmation quadriennale adoptée à Antananarivo, mais il innove en mettant l'accent sur l'élaboration de politiques culturelles nationales et le soutien que compte leur apporter l'OIF, selon une approche par filières. C'est un effort sur le long terme qui est ici proposé pour que les industries culturelles des pays francophones du Sud prennent une part croissante dans leur développement tout en consolidant la diversité culturelle dans un contexte globalisé.

De notre capacité à démontrer que la diversité culturelle n'est pas un vain mot, une mode dont on se lassera comme les autres, dépend le succès de nos efforts pour que ce monde en pleine évolution soit à l'écoute de toutes les voix qui l'expriment.

Gageons que la Francophonie saura être l'instrument de cet élan.

Gandhi résume bien la philosophie qui anime la Francophonie : « Je ne veux pas que ma maison soit fermée de tous les côtés et que les fenêtres en soient obstruées. Je veux que les cultures de tous les pays imprègnent ma maison aussi librement que possible, mais je refuse d'être emporté par l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles. »

Pour en savoir plus :

<http://diversiteculturelle.ipsa.ca>

The *Espace Francophone*: A Special Place for the Expression of Cultural Diversity

Clément DUHAIME

Administrator, International Organization of French-Speaking Communities

Address given at the symposium entitled "Cultural Diversity, Identities and Globalization" held by the International Political Science Association at Concordia University in Montreal on October 12, 2006.

La Francophonie came into being as a result of a shared ambition on the part of its founding fathers to develop an exchange network among French-speaking countries based on the principles of integral humanism and cultural dialogue.

Léopold Sédar Senghor defined La Francophonie as "an integral humanism woven around the Earth: A symbiosis of



‘dormant energies’ from all continents and races waking up to their complementary warmth.”

From the outset of the francophone movement, this idea of the synergy and complementarity of energies lying dormant in our collective imaginations formed the basis of a reflection on the much-needed dialogue between cultures and identities. It presented itself as the only means of bringing about ‘a coefficient of democratic civility sorely lacking in the experience of globalization.’ (René Depestre).

Needless to say, these words, spoken decades ago, were particularly visionary; they foretell the progressive and recent raising of awareness among public authorities and proponents of civil society when confronted with the relative failure of development policies and the sudden emergence of political, economic and cultural globalization—with unpredictable consequences.

In essence, La Francophonie is founded on these issues. On the strength of its numbers and its variety—the OFC brings together States and governments representing the five continents and all levels of economic development, organized around the eminently cultural notion of language and the values of sharing—the whole is experienced as a true laboratory of cultural diversity.

What could be more natural than to see its members among the pioneers in the fight for the adoption of an international convention on cultural diversity?

Indeed, a franco-québécois group, brought together by Canada, was the first to voice opposition to the cultural standardization seen as an inevitable and harmful consequence of globalization. Difficulty reaching an understanding and accepting the legitimacy of the Other, isolationism—these are reactions no one predicted as consequences of cultural globalization, reactions that now constitute factors of violence.

It is dangerous to deny that competition between values and ideas, which are cultural factors, are also causes of conflict in our time. To build peace, nothing appears more urgent than to get the measure of this reality and foster relations between different societies and cultures by means other than conflict. The answer lies in inventing what Dominique Wolton has called a new “cultural cohabitation.”

Adopted in October 2005, the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions—which the International Organization of French-speaking Communities (OFC) and its Secretary General, President Abdou Diouf, actively campaigned for—has made it possible, for the first time, to include culture in internatio-

nal rights by guaranteeing the specificity of cultural goods and services, the legitimacy of specific cultural policies promoting a pluralism of expression, and the necessary restoration of balance in cultural exchanges through stronger cooperation and development policies. (...)

These concerns have shaped the reflections and actions of La Francophonie from the outset.

This is perfectly natural.

In fact, if language is the expression of identity, a repository of history and values, linguistic zones, inasmuch as they stretch beyond borders, can be necessary areas of dialogue and can serve to mitigate the violence brought about by globalization. They create solidarities.

The OIF uses these solidarities to good effect, in its actions within the espace francophone but also outside of it, through dialogue with other linguistic spaces—Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic.

One could argue that La Francophonie, with its various structures, has not waited for the adoption of the convention on cultural diversity to take concrete action aimed imple-

menting its principles: Assistance for the production of cultural works, for the circulation and promotion of artists and works, training activities, and so forth. Having taken this step, La Francophonie must now adjust and rationalize its efforts in accordance with the objectives set in Cotonou (June 2001).

To achieve this, it adopted an action plan for cultural diversity setting out initiatives meant to promote the quick ratification of the convention on cultural diversity and ensure that its member States and the OFC play an important role in the implementation bodies.

1. Ratification of the convention must be secured as quickly as possible and in a maximum number of countries. La Francophonie is working to meet this objective by mobilizing its networks: the Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF); l’Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF); coalitions for cultural diversity; the meeting of the Ministers of Culture in Santo Domingo under the auspices of the ACP Group of States (ACP); the International Network on Cultural Policy (INCP), whose next meeting will be held in Rio de Janeiro next November; the francophone ambassadors group at UNESCO; and the WTO. La Francophonie is also keeping a sharp eye on WTO trade talks and free-trade agreements while helping its members avoid its principal pitfalls. The OIF dispatched special envoys during negotiations for the convention, and it will continue to send good will ambassadors when it is deemed useful. It will help to organize meetings and coordination or awareness activities with all players involved in this dossier. It will also

**It is dangerous to deny
that competition
between values and
ideas, which are cultural
factors, are also causes
of conflict in our time.**

step up efforts to secure the membership of other linguistic spaces, who are also partners.

2. The establishment of convention bodies should be an opportunity to ensure that francophone countries in the South receive adequate representation and that their viewpoints are taken into account. La Francophonie will enrich future debate among these bodies with its own reflections on cultural diversity.

To implement the principles set out in the convention in a concrete manner, the OFC is developing structuring action programs that combine incentives, training sessions and grass-roots activities. It has established a process for developing or improving cultural policies in the francophone countries of the South, combining it with grass-roots, aid and assistance activities—among them the development and modernization of the 200 CLACs (Centre for reading and cultural activities)—as well as measures to favour cultural industries by providing creative assistance and strengthening official channels.

3. National policies that benefit the cultural sector, integrating public policy but also—and mostly—cultural industries, must be implemented in francophone countries that lack these policies, or improved where necessary.

By way of example, the Centres for reading and cultural activities (CLAC) are appreciated by all OFC member States. (...) The CLACs are true places for exchange and dialogue, spaces that help to bridge divides. (...)

4. To complement support for national cultural policies, the OFC will develop and implement specific actions meant to ensure that cultural diversity finds concrete expression. It will pursue and strengthen its support for cultural industries, some of which already have a sector-based structure: Books, cinema, music. (...)

These actions in favour of cultural industries may be broadened gradually to include new sectors. This support will target all stages of the industrial process, from the organization of professions and distribution of products to various production stages.

This sector-based approach will be coupled with actions in vital cross-cutting areas: Promotion of linguistic diversity, an essential component of cultural diversity; the use of information and communication technologies to preserve and digitize the written heritage of the francophone countries of the South: Discussions are currently underway with persons in charge of major national libraries in France (Jean-Noël Jeanneney) and in Quebec (Lise Bissonnette); these discussions should result in a meeting on the issue next spring, with the fight against piracy also on the discussion table.

The promotion and recognition of francophone cultural diversity will continue through circulation/travel assistance

for artists and assistance for the dissemination of works. However, it must be integrated into national cultural policy on a gradual basis, until it becomes one of many components in the development of cultural industry sectors.

5. Direct stakeholders (AUF, TV5, etc.) are called upon to base their actions in favour of cultural diversity on the action plan orientations.

This action plan for cultural diversity is ambitious, and it will not be achieved in full as quickly as we would have hoped. Yet it constitutes an attempt to rationalize and concretize OFC actions in favour of cultural diversity. While fully in line with the Cotonou action plan, the ten-year strategic framework and the four-year program adopted in Antananarivo, it innovates by emphasizing the development of national cultural policies as well as the support the OFC intends to lend them through its sector-based approach. What we're proposing here is a long-term effort so that cultural industries from the francophone countries of the South can play an increasingly important role in their development while consolidating cultural diversity in a globalized context.

The success of our efforts to ensure that this rapidly-growing world lends an ear to all of its voices depends on our ability to demonstrate that cultural diversity is not an empty word, a passing fashion like so many others.

La Francophonie will be a catalyst for this movement.

Gandhi aptly summarized the philosophy driving La Francophonie: "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides, and my windows to be closed. Instead, I want cultures of all kinds to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."

Read more at:

<http://culturaldiversity.ipsa.ca>



National Associations

Associations nationales

Lithuanian Political Science Association



The Annual Lithuanian Political Science Conference was held in Vilnius on December 14-15, 2006. The theme of the conference was 'The Quality of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe'.

Founding of the Uruguayan Political Science Association



**Fundación de la
Asociación Uruguaya
de Ciencia Política**

October 31, 2006 saw the creation of the Uruguayan Political Science Association in Montevideo. The 1st Congress's Founding Assembly elected Professor Daniel Buquet as its president. IPSA congratulates the Uruguayan political scientists for this development of the discipline in Latin America.

To contact the Uruguayan Political Science Association:
cienciapoliticauy@gmail.com

RC10

Creation of a New Research Committee on E-Democracy

The rapid spread of the Internet since the 1990s has led to high expectations for democracy and public administration. The new RC on E-democracy, chaired by Norbert Kersting (South Africa) will focus on: 1) The potentials, problems and experiences associated with electronic democra-

cy and other steps towards e-democracy, and 2) Why some countries seem more willing than others to take such steps, especially regarding the introduction of electronic democracy. The membership is open to all IPSA members, free of charge. You can contact the chair, Norbert Kersting, at kersting@staff.uni-marburg.de.



Research Committees

Réseaux de chercheurs

RC12 Biology and Politics

Research Committee 12 sponsored one panel at the American Political Science Association meeting (APSA), in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in September, 2006, entitled “Evolution and Politics.” The Research Committee has already been charged to organize another panel for the 2007 APSA meeting, to be held in Chicago, Illinois. The RC also cooperated with the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences in the development of a program at Bloomington, Indiana in October, 2006.

RC33 The Study of Political Science as a Discipline

Book series “The World of Political Science – The Development of the Discipline”

There are now six books in the series with four more nearly finished and another four in the planning stages. It is the biggest, single publishing project undertaken within the IPSA. There are now volumes on:

- Political Democratization (Dirk Berg-Schlosser, RC 13)
- Political Psychology (Linda Shepherd, RC 29)
- Governing Development Across Cultures (R.B. Jain, RC 4)
- Comparative Local Government and Politics (Hellmut Wollmann & Harald Baldersheim, RC 5, Pluralism)
- Developments in Theory and Practice (Rainer Eisfeld, RC 16)
- Business and Government (David Coen and Wyn Grant, RC 38)

Books in the works include: Political Sociology (RC 6), Women and Politics (RC 7 & 19), Politics and Ethnicity (RC 14), Comparative Federalism (RC 28) and Political Power (RC 36).

The Series aims to not only describe the state of the art of the discipline but also to attempt to explain its content and development and thus take a step in the direction of the evaluation of present and future trends. The compara-

tive research model for the project was created by a committee of leading IPSA specialists in the development of the discipline. The Series Editors are John Trent and Michael Stein.



RC14 Politics and Ethnicity

Beyond the Nation?: Critical Reflections on Nations and Nationalism in Uncertain Times

12th-14th September 2007

(Pre-conference Workshop, 10th-12th September 2007)

International Studies & Philosophy,
Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

In an age of increasing globalization and political fragmentation, does the nation have the relevance it once had? A major interdisciplinary event, this conference will explore the nation and nationalism as realities and ideals in the early 21st century. The goal is to bring together leading international researchers from the fields of nationalism studies, ethnic conflict studies, comparative politics, European studies, international relations, political history, political theory/philosophy, social history/theory, and law to interrogate the role and viability of nationalism in our time.

This three day event is open to established and postgraduate researchers. It will be comprised of three workshops focusing on the following themes:

- New Modalities of National Self-Determination
- Theorizing Nationalism and the Nation
- European Governance Beyond the Nation-State

There will also be a pre-conference workshop running from 10th to 12th September. It is organized by RC14 on Politics and Ethnicity and is devoted to the theme of 'The Challenge of Ethno-Nationalism.'

Speakers include: Adrian Guelke (Queen's University Belfast), Richard English (Queen's University Belfast), Michael Keating (European University Institute), John McGarry (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario), Michael Mann (University of California at Los Angeles/Queen's University Belfast) David Miller (Nuffield College, Oxford), Margaret Moore (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario), Ephraim Nimni (Queen's University Belfast), Geneviève Nootens (Université du Québec), Brendan O'Leary (University of Pennsylvania), Shane O'Neill (Queen's University Belfast)

For details on the workshops, paper submission, and registration, please visit:

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/pisp/NewsandEvents/>
or contact Keith Breen (k.breen@qub.ac.uk).

RC49 Socialism, Capitalism and Democracy

Research Committee 49 invites interested scholars to participate in a three-day conference entitled: « Empires: Cultural, Political & Economic ». Following Edward Said's claim that "we are at a point in our work when we can no longer ignore empires and the imperial context in our studies," the organizers are looking for both theoretical and empirical studies, both critiques of such domination and strategies for resistance.

The conference will be hosted by the American Graduate School of International Relations and Diplomacy (AGSIRD) in Paris, located at the headquarters of the Alliance Française near the Latin Quarter on July 11th-13th, 2007. The Alliance Française has a money exchange bureau, a cafeteria, and other amenities for international visitors.

Paper proposals should be sent to Douglas Yates, either by the post (AGSIRD/101 blvd. Raspail / 75006) or by email (dyates@aup.fr).

Registration can be done over the internet on the American Graduate School of International Relations & Diplomacy website at:

<http://www.agsird.edu/payment/login.php>

The registration fee of 85 euros covers the conference, opening dinner & keynote speaker.

Here and There *Ici et ailleurs*

International Political Science Review The Editors Welcome Your Papers

IPSIR reflects the aims and intellectual tradition the International Political Science Association: to foster the creation and dissemination of rigorous political inquiry free of subdisciplinary or other orthodoxy. It welcomes work by scholars who are focusing on currently controversial themes, shaping innovative concepts and methodologies of political analysis, and striving to reach outside the scope of a single culture.

Submissions should be made electronically via our online interface (<http://services.bepress.com/ipsr/>). Create a "bepress log-in" and upload your manuscript in Word or RTF, making sure it is double spaced, does not exceed 10,000 words (including references and notes) and that notes, references, tables and charts are all on separate pages.

Co-Editors Kay Lawson (klawson@sfsu.edu), James Meadowcroft (jmeadowc@connect.carleton.ca) and Yvonne Galligan (y.galligan@qub.ac.uk) welcome your comments.

<http://ipsr.sagepub.com/>

International Political Science Abstracts A New Publisher and a New Visual Identity

International Political Science Abstracts is published bimonthly by the International Political Science Association with the support of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and The American University of Paris. Starting in 2007, International Political Science Abstracts is published in partnership with SAGE Publications. The publication now also has a new visual presentation.

<http://iab.sagepub.com/>



5-6-7 septembre 2007

9^{ème} Congrès de l'Association Française de Science Politique

Institut d'Etudes Politiques
de Toulouse



en partenariat avec



MAIRIE DE TOULOUSE



Toulouse 2007

www.congres-afsp.fr



Politics Journals from Routledge

Asian Journal of Political Science

INCREASE IN FREQUENCY
Editor-in-Chief: Terry Nardin, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Editors: Jon S. T. Quah and **M. Shamsul**, National University of Singapore, Singapore
 Volume 15, 2007, 3 issues per year

Australian Journal of International Affairs

ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Editor: William Tow, Australian National University, Australia
 Volume 61, 2007, 4 issues per year

Citizenship Studies

CELEBRATING ITS 10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY!
Chief Editors: Engin F. Isin, POLIS, Open University, UK;
Bryan S. Turner, National University of Singapore, Singapore;
 Volume 11, 2007, 5 issues per year

Commonwealth & Comparative Politics

INCREASE IN FREQUENCY
Editors: Roger Charlton, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK;
James Chiriyankandath, London Metropolitan University, UK
 Volume 45, 2007, 4 issues per year

Contemporary Politics

Editor: Kate Hudson, London South Bank University, UK
 Volume 13, 2007, 4 issues per year

Critical Review

A Journal of Politics and Society
 NEW TO ROUTLEDGE FOR 2007
Editor: Jeffrey Friedman, Institute for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, Boston University, USA
 Volume 19, 2007, 4 issues per year

Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy

Co-Editors: Richard Bellamy, University College London, University of London, UK; **Preston King**, Emory University and Morehouse College, USA
 Volume 10, 2007, 4 issues per year

Critique: Journal of Socialist Theory

Editor: Hillel Ticktin, University of Glasgow, UK
 Volume 35, 2007, 3 issues per year

Democratization

Editors: Peter Burnell, University of Warwick, UK; **Peter Calvert**, University of Southampton, UK
 Volume 14, 2007, 5 issues per year

Ethnopolitics

Editors: Stefan Wolff, University of Nottingham, UK; **Karl Cordell**, University of Plymouth, UK
 Volume 6, 2007, 4 issues per year

Europe-Asia Studies

ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Editor: Terry Cox, University of Glasgow, UK
 Volume 59, 2007, 8 issues per year

Global Society

Editor: A.J.R. Groom, University of Kent, UK
 Volume 21, 2007, 4 issues per year

Globalizations

Editor: Barry Gills, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
 Volume 4, 2007, 4 issues per year

Journal of Asian Public Policy

NEW IN 2008
Editors: Ka Ho Mok, The University of Bristol, UK;
Ian Holliday, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong;
Roy Forrest, University of Bristol, UK
 Volume 1, 2008, 3 issues per year

Journal of Baltic Studies

NEW TO ROUTLEDGE FOR 2007
Editor: David J. Smith, University of Glasgow, UK
 Volume 38, 2007, 4 issues per year

Journal of Civil Society

Editor: Helmut K. Anheier, UCLA School of Public Affairs, USA
 Volume 3, 2007, 3 issues per year

Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice

Editor-in-Chief and Founder: Iris Geva-May, Simon Fraser University, Canada
 Volume 9, 2007, 4 issues per year

Journal of Contemporary Asia

NEW TO ROUTLEDGE FOR 2007
Editors: Kevin Hewison, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA; **Peter Limqueco**, Quezon City, Philippines
 Volume 37, 2007, 4 issues per year

Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties

Editors: Justin Fisher, Brunel University, UK;
Christopher Wlezien, Temple University, USA
 Volume 17, 2007, 3 issues per year

Journal of Political Ideologies

Editor: Michael Freeden, Mansfield College, Oxford, UK
 Volume 12, 2007, 3 issues per year

New Political Economy

ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Managing Editor: Nicola Phillips, University of Manchester, UK
 Volume 12, 4 issues per year

New Political Science

Editor: Joseph G. Peschek, Hamline University, USA
 Volume 29, 2007, 4 issues per year

Policy Studies

Editor: Mark Evans, University of York, UK
 Volume 28, 2007, 4 issues per year

Representation

Editors: David M. Farrell, University of Manchester, UK;
Michael Saward, Open University, UK; **Paul D. Webb**, University of Sussex, UK
 Volume 43, 2007, 4 issues per year

Review of International Political Economy

ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Editors: Walden Bello, University of the Philippines, Philippines;
Mark Blyth, Johns Hopkins University, USA; **Eric Helleiner**, University of Waterloo, Canada; **Henry Wai-Chung Yeung**, National University of Singapore, Republic of Singapore
 Volume 14, 2007, 5 issues per year

Social Movement Studies

Journal of Social, Cultural and Political Protest
Editors: Brian Doherty, Keele University, UK; **Nick Crossley**, University of Manchester, UK; **Ann Mische**, Rutgers University, USA; **George McKay**, University of Salford, UK
 Volume 6, 2007, 3 issues per year

Socialism and Democracy

Editor: Victor Wallis, The Research Group on Socialism and Democracy, USA
 Volume 21, 2007, 3 issues per year

Space & Polity

Editor: Ronan Paddison, University of Glasgow, UK
 Volume 11, 2007, 3 issues per year

The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics

Chief and Managing Editor: Stephen White, University of Glasgow, UK
 Volume 23, 2007, 4 issues per year

The Journal of Legislative Studies

Editor: Lord Norton of Louth, University of Hull, UK
 Volume 13, 2007, 4 issues per year

Third World Quarterly

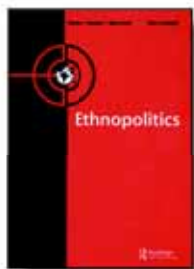
ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Editor: Shahid Qadir, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK
 Volume 28, 2007, 8 issues per year

Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions

Editors: Robert Mallett, University of Birmingham, UK; **Roger Griffin**, Oxford Brookes University, UK; **Matthew Feldman**, University of Northampton, UK
 Volume 8, 2007, 4 issues per year

West European Politics

ISI RANKED JOURNAL
Editors: Klaus Goetz, University of Potsdam, Germany; **Peter Mair**, European University Institute, Italy; **Gordon Smith**, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
 Volume 30, 2007, 5 issues per year



For further information on how to order any of the publications please contact Louise Armstrong and quote reference: YE 03608 A
Louise.Armstrong@informa.com

IPSA  **AISP**

Santiago 2009

The 21st IPSA World Congress
Santiago, Chile - July 12 to 15, 2009

Le 21^e Congrès mondial de l'AISP
Santiago, Chili - du 12 au 15 juillet 2009